

Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - April 2026

April was the second dry month in a row, with most of the country receiving below average rainfall. England as a whole received 38% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall, and east and south-east England recorded their driest April since 2011. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) grew quickly across England, and by the end of April soils across south-east and east England were much drier than expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows decreased at all reported sites, and the majority of sites were classed as normal or below normal.

Groundwater levels were classed as normal or higher at most indicator sites, despite levels beginning to fall as the recharge season ends. Reservoir storage also declined during April, although it remains slightly above average for the time of year across most of England.

1.1 Rainfall

April was a dry month, with England receiving 21mm of rainfall which represents just 38% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA. All except one hydrological area received below average rainfall during April, with half receiving less than 25% of the LTA for the time of year. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the Esk Dumfries, which received 103% of the LTA (84mm). By contrast, South Essex in east England received just 5% of the LTA (2mm). (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as normal or lower in all hydrological areas in April. Eight hydrological areas were classed as normal, most of which were in north-west England. Just over a quarter of hydrological areas from north-east England to the south-west were classed as below normal for the time of year. Two-thirds of hydrological areas were classed as notably or exceptionally low, with all exceptionally low areas found in east and south-east England. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative period rainfall was classed as normal for most of England. The exceptions were some below normal and notably low totals in eastern parts of England, and patches of above normal or higher rainfall along the south coast, through central England and in the north-west. The 6-month period was much wetter across England, with notably or exceptionally high rainfall totals for most of the country. In east and south-east England, conditions were drier, with normal or above normal rainfall. During the 12-month cumulative period, rainfall was classed as normal for much of England, although south-west and north-west England were wetter with above normal or higher totals. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for April were below average across England. It was the second consecutive month of below average rainfall for all regions except the north-west. North-west England was the wettest region, having received 55mm of rainfall which is 78% of the LTA. It was the only region to be classed as normal for the time of year. East England was the driest, with just 5mm of rainfall which is 12% of the LTA. East and south-east England were both classed as exceptionally low for the time of year after the driest April for the regions

since 2011. North-east and south-west England were classed as below normal, and central England and England as a whole were classed as notably low. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

During a very dry month for much of England, SMD developed quickly across the country. Deficits are smallest in the north where conditions have been wetter, while the largest deficits are found in east and south-east England. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of April, soils were drier than average across England. Soils are much drier than would be expected across east, south-east and south-west England following two months of below average rainfall. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flow decreased at all indicator sites in April. Just over half of sites were classed as normal for the time of year. Three sites were classed as above normal, the River Eamont in north-west England where conditions have been wetter in recent months, and the Rivers Ver and Itchen in the south-east where groundwater resources continue to support flows. Twenty sites were classed as below normal for the time of year, most of which were found in south-west, south-east and east England, except 4 sites in the north-east. Two sites were classed as notably low, both of which were in east England, the River Yare and the Ely Ouse. (Figure 4.1)

Almost all regional index sites were classed as normal for the time of year. The exceptions were the Bedford Ouse in east England, and the River Exe in the south-west which were both classed as below normal. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of April, groundwater levels had fallen at almost all of the indicator sites we report on. Four sites, most of which were in central and north-west England, recorded a small rise in levels. The majority of sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Wetwang (Hull and East Riding Chalk) was classed as below normal for the time of year, and Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) was classed as notably low. Ten sites were classed as normal, the majority of which were in chalk aquifers in east and south-east England. Above normal levels were recorded at 7 sites, and 5 were classed as notably high. Two sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, Coxmoor (Idle Torne Sandstone) and Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone), both of which are in central England. (Figure 5.1)

Major aquifer index sites reflected this mixed picture, although all recorded a fall in levels at the end of April. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone in south-east England responded quickly to the dry conditions, falling to notably low levels at the end of the month. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin and Eden Valley Sandstone in north-west England was normal for the time of year. Meanwhile, Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England was exceptionally high. Across chalk aquifers, sites ranged from normal to above normal

levels. Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) in the south-east and Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) in east England were both normal for the time of year. In south-east England, Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) were both above normal, as was Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) in the north-east. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of April, reservoir storage had decreased at just over half of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. A quarter recorded an increase in storage during April, while 5 saw little to no change. The largest increases were seen in east England, where Abberton and Grafham both increased by 9%. Meanwhile, at Clatworthy in south-west England, storage decreased by 9%. Two-thirds of reservoirs or reservoir groups were classed as normal for the time of year. Four were classed as below normal for the time of year, and the Dove Group in central England was classed as exceptionally low as refill continues to be affected by operational and infrastructure impacts. Five reservoirs or groups were classed as above normal for the time of year, and Haweswater and Thirlmere in north-west England was classed as notably high. (Figure 6.1)

Regional reservoir stocks decreased across most of England, although all regions except central England have above average storage for the time of year. Storage for all regions was over 90%, with the lowest storage in south-west England of 92.3%. For England as a whole, storage was 93.6% at the end of April, which is slightly above average for the time of year. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

Mid-May is expected to begin with changeable conditions across much of the UK, with low pressure often nearby bringing periods of rain or showers, some of which may be locally heavy. Drier periods are likely in between, particularly across the south and east. Temperatures are expected to be close to or slightly below average, with winds often from a north-westerly direction. Towards the end of this period, pressure may build from the south-west, bringing more in the way of drier and more settled conditions. Towards late May and into early June, changeable conditions are likely to persist, with further spells of rain or showers at times. Some drier and warmer interludes are expected, initially in the south and later more widely. Temperatures may become near or above average overall.

For the 3-month period from May to July, the UK is more likely to see warmer than average conditions, with an increased likelihood of hot spells rather than cooler conditions. However, cooler periods remain possible at times, particularly early in the period. The likelihood of rainfall is close to average overall, although there is a greater chance of a wet period than a dry one, with rainfall likely to occur as showery and unevenly distributed events rather than prolonged widespread rain.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2026, river flows across England are most likely to be within the normal range at the majority of indicator sites. However, there remains some probability of below normal and notably low flows at some sites, particularly across the south-west, north and parts of central England, while a few sites, mainly in the south and east, show some likelihood of above normal or higher flows.

By the end of March 2027, river flows across England have the greatest chance of being normal for the time of year. A number of sites, particularly across northern, western and central England, retain some risk of below normal and notably low flows, while sites in the south and east show the greatest likelihood of above normal flows, with some indication also present in the north.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2026 see Figure 7.1 and 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 and by March 2027 see Figure 7.4

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of September 2026, groundwater levels across England have the greatest likelihood of being normal at the majority of sites. A number of sites, particularly across the south, east and parts of the Midlands, show an elevated probability of below normal and notably low levels, while some sites in the south and east also indicate a likelihood of above normal levels.

By the end of March 2027, groundwater levels across England have the greatest likelihood of being normal at the majority of sites. A number of sites, particularly across the south, east and parts of central England, show an elevated probability of below normal and notably low levels, while many sites also indicate a likelihood of above normal or higher levels.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2026 see Figure 7.5 and in March 2027 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2026 see Figure 7.7 and in March 2027 see Figure 7.8

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

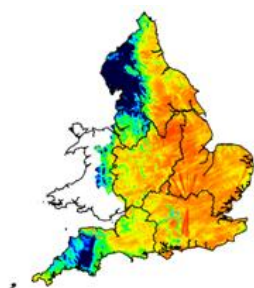
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2 Rainfall

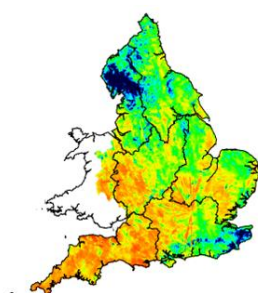
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

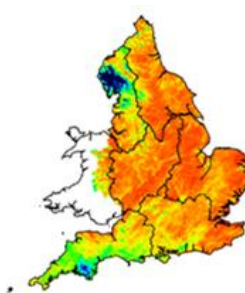
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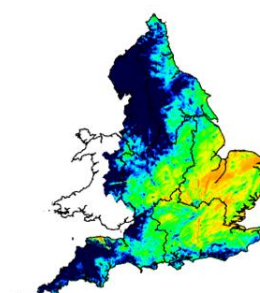
July 2025



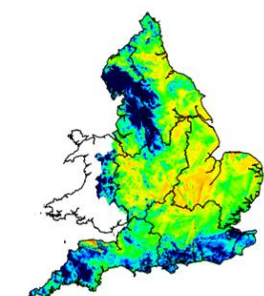
August 2025



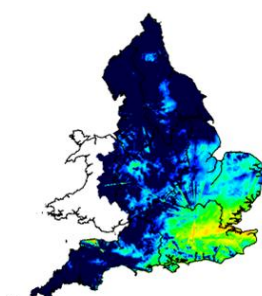
September 2025



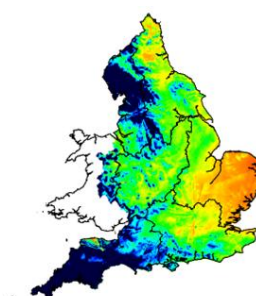
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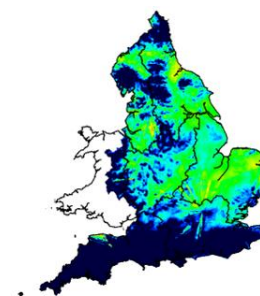
November 2025



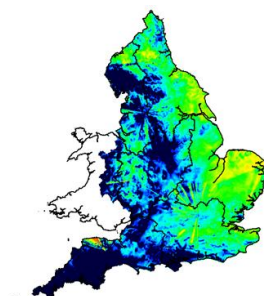
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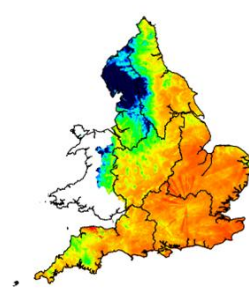
January 2026



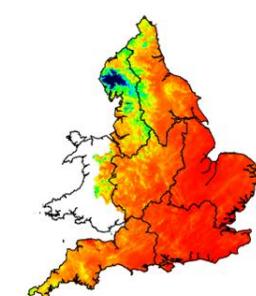
February 2026



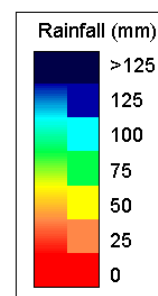
March 2026



April 2026

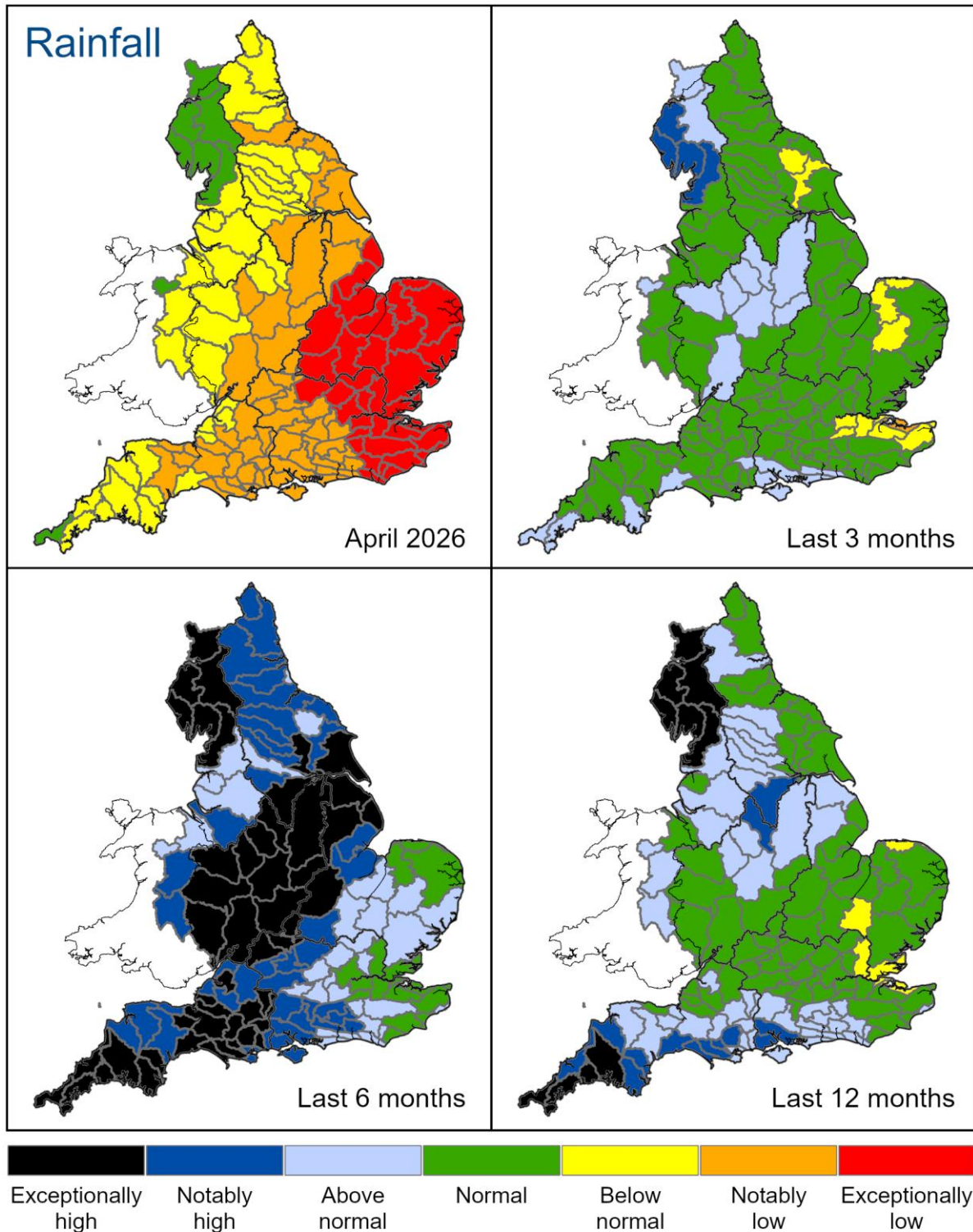


Map Legend



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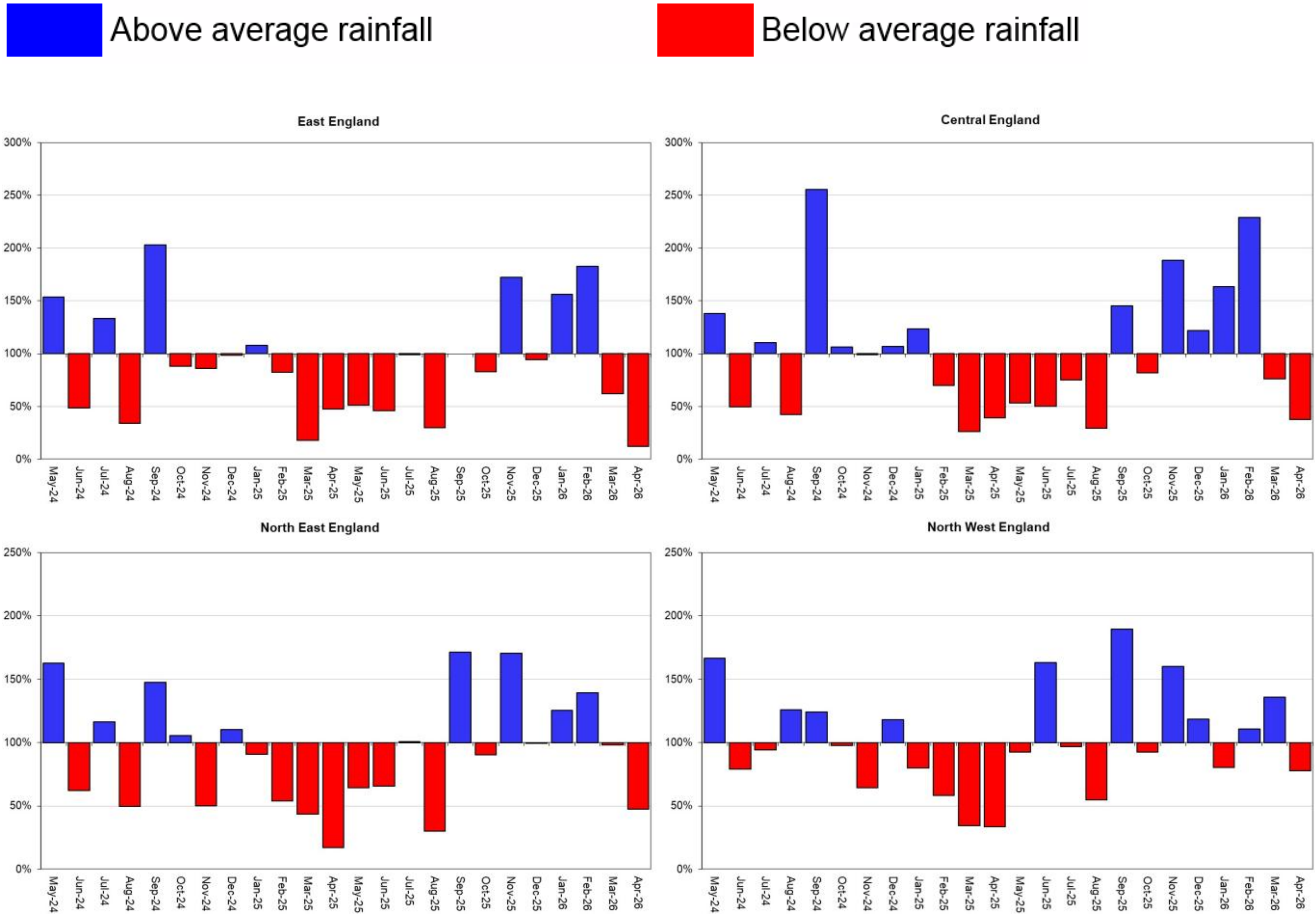
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 April 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

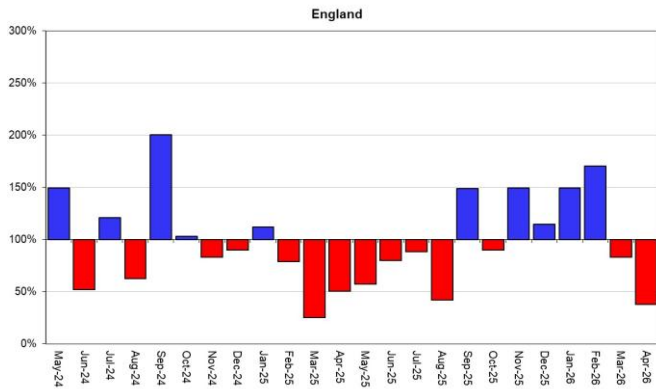
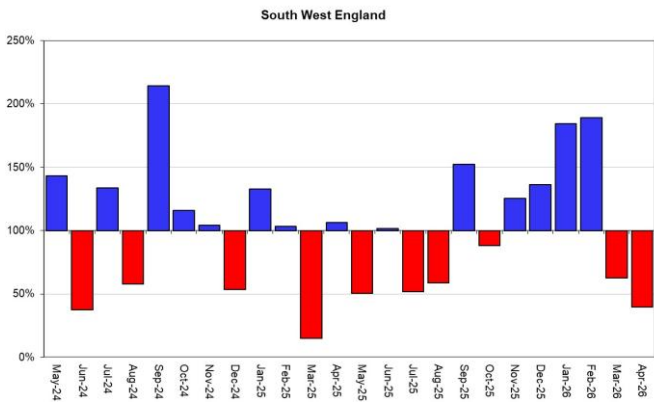
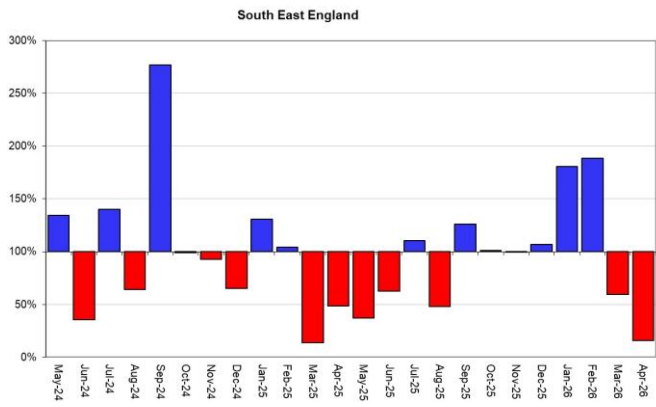


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

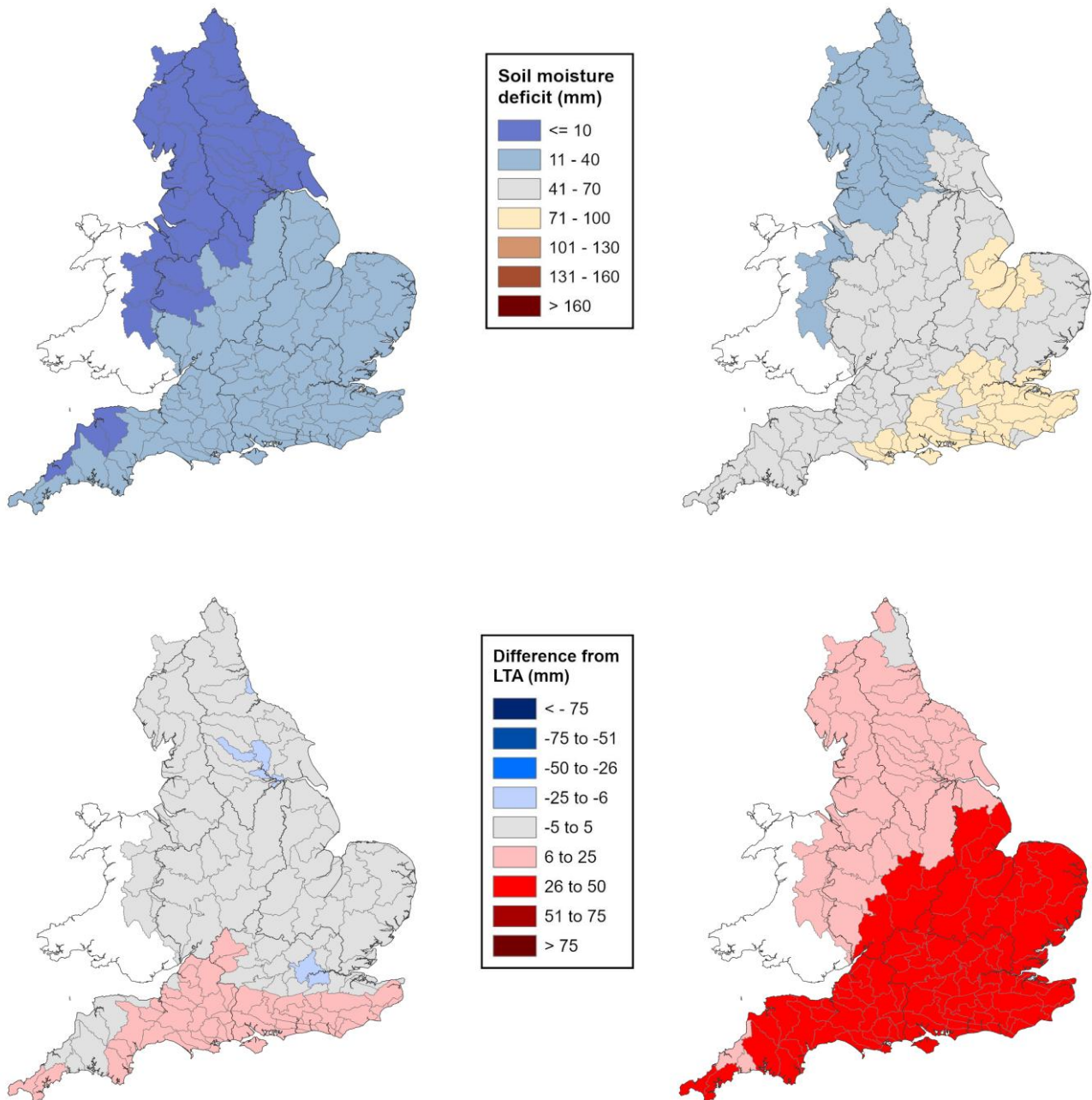
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 01 April 2026 (left panel) and 29 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 March 2026

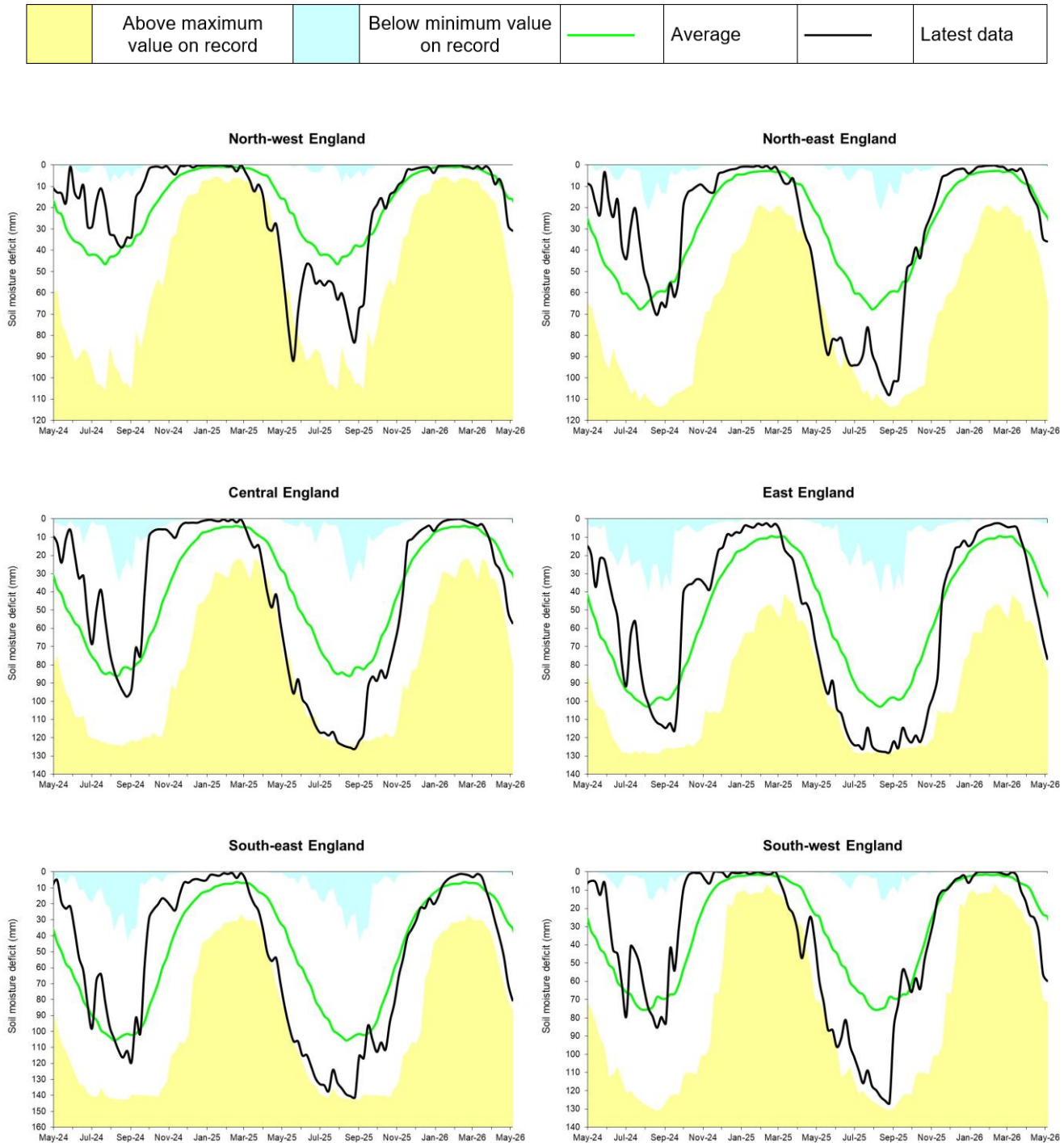
End of April 2026



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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.



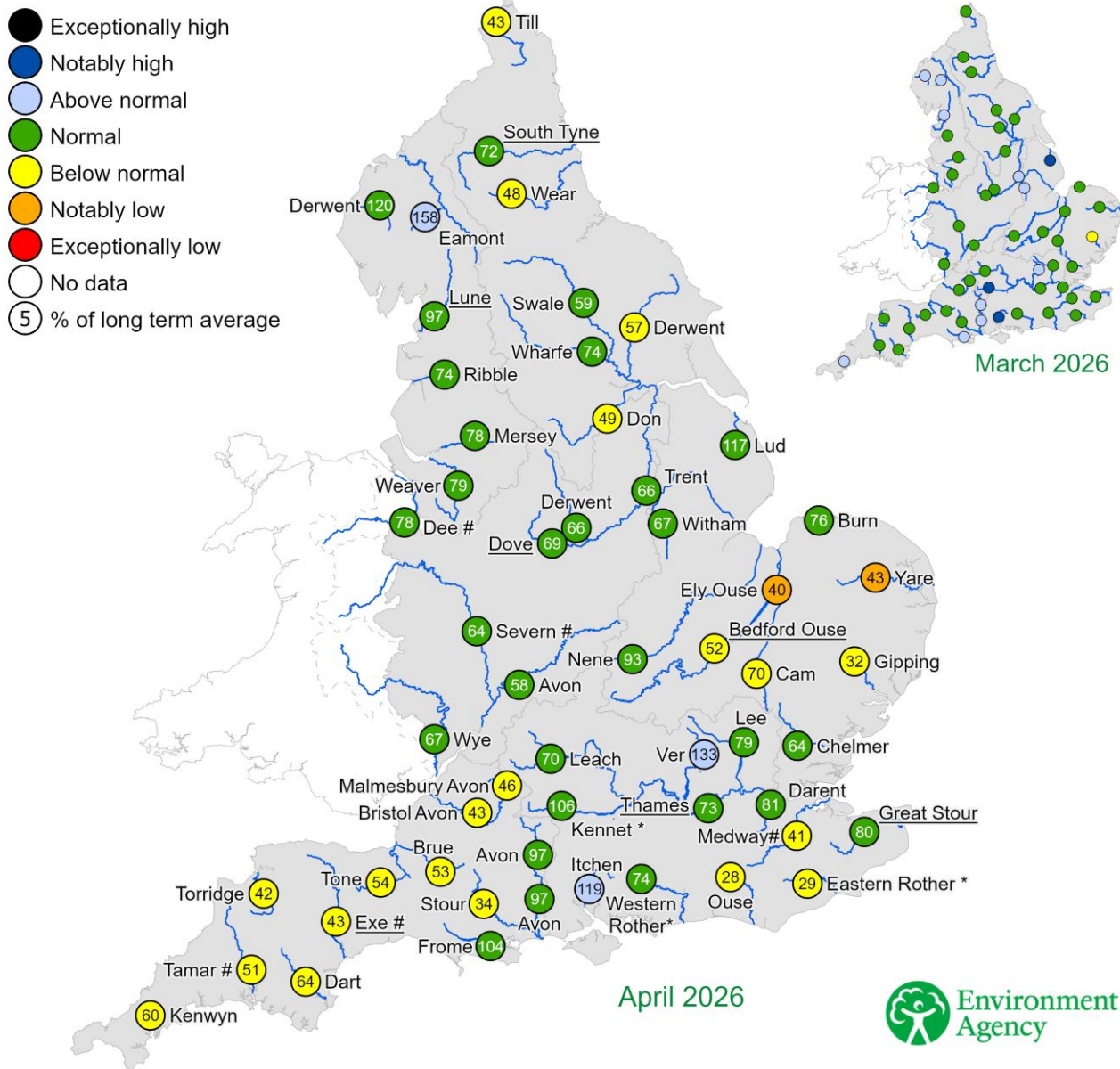
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

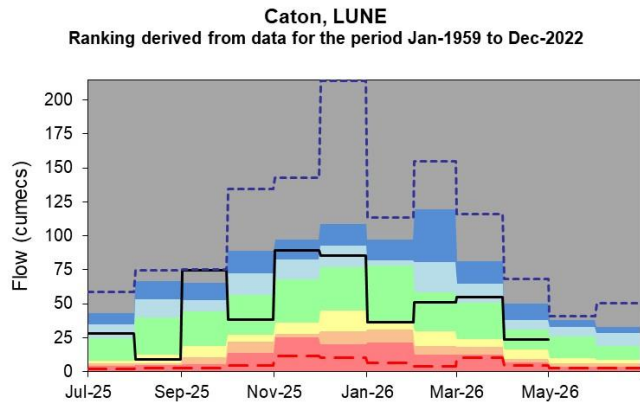
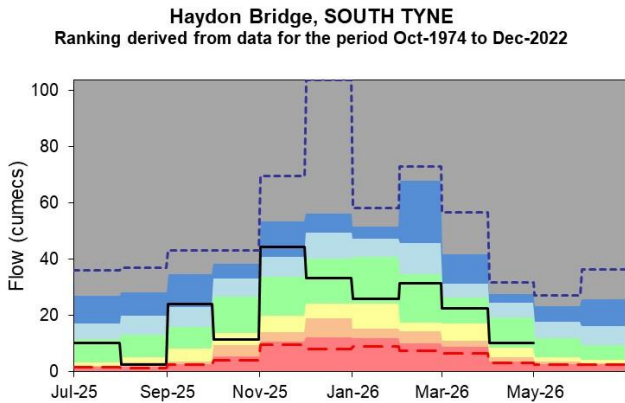
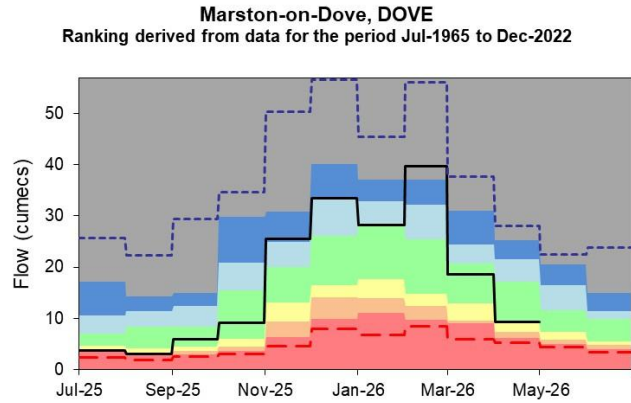
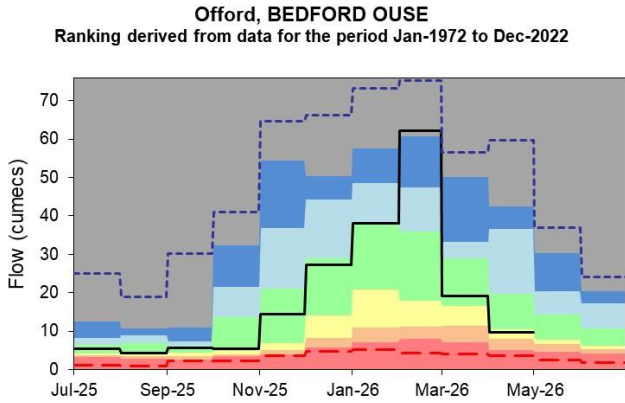
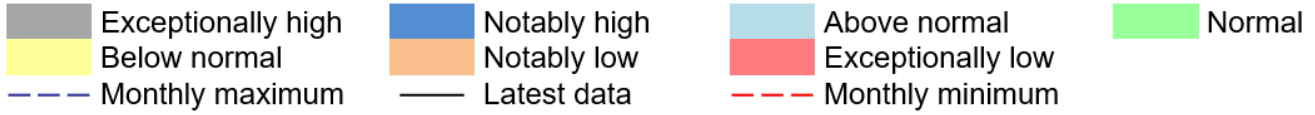
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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



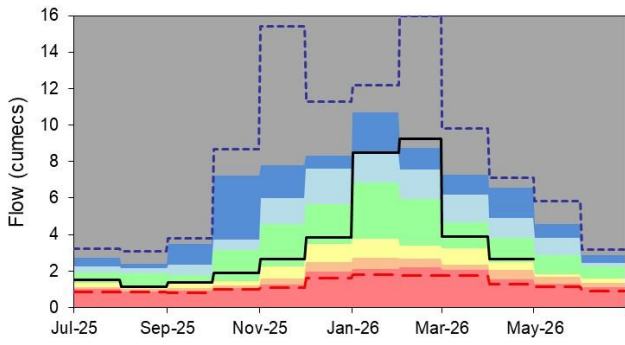
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

4.2 River flow charts

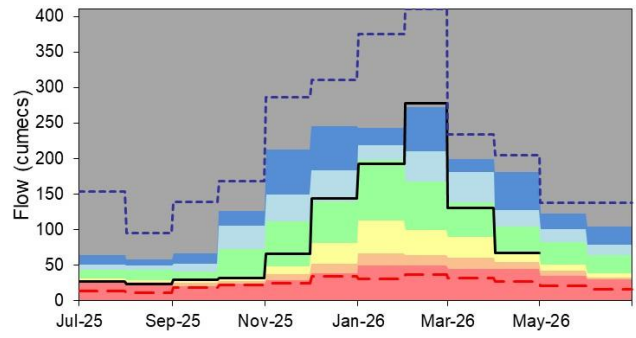
Figure 4.2: Monthly mean river flow for index sites over the past year for each geographic region, compared to an analysis of historic monthly mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



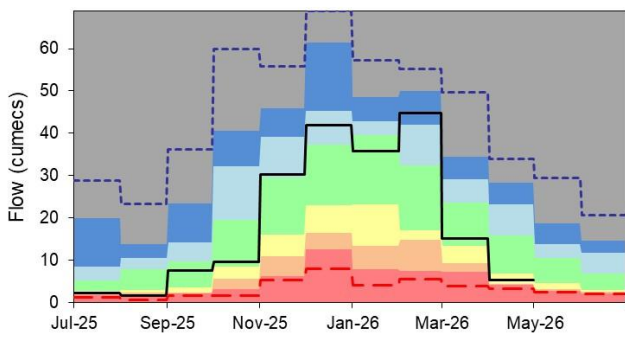
Horton, GREAT STOUR
Ranking derived from data for the period Oct-1964 to Dec-2022



Kingston (naturalised), THAMES
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1951 to Dec-2022



Thorverton, EXE
Ranking derived from data for the period Apr-1956 to Dec-2022



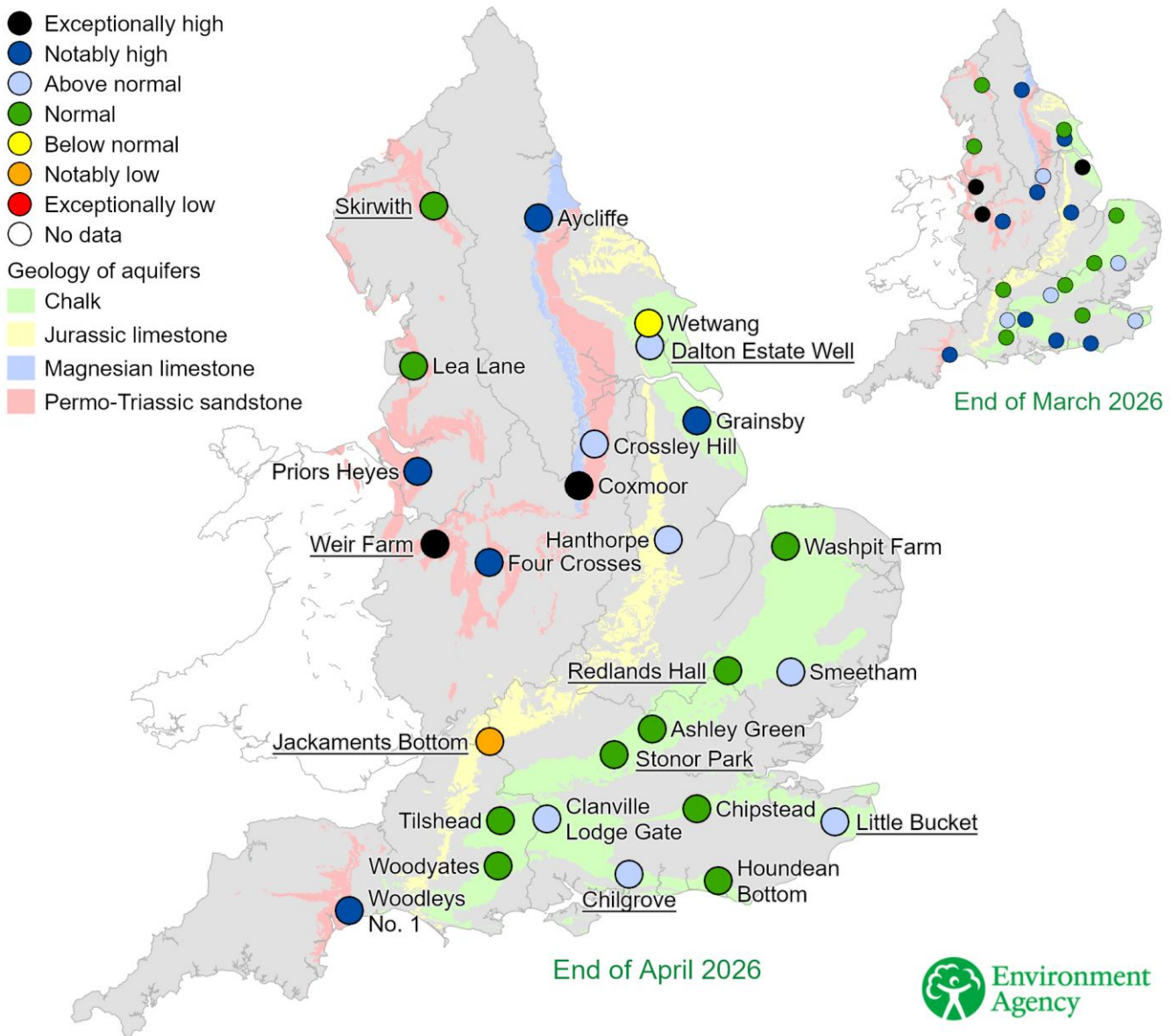
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

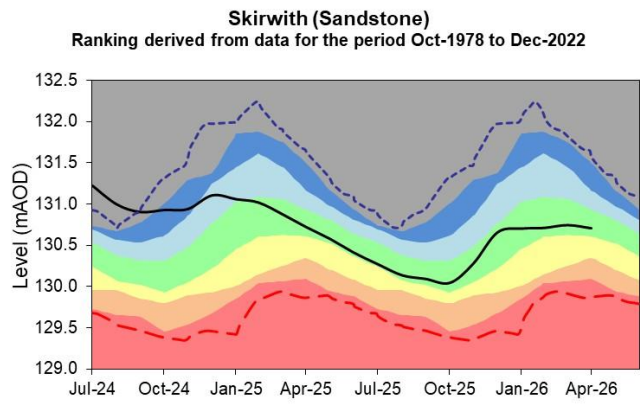
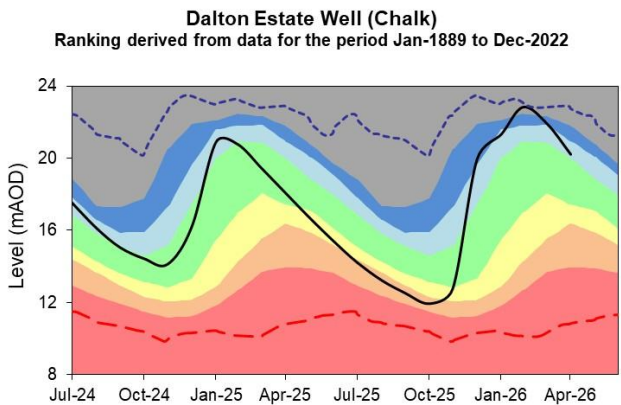
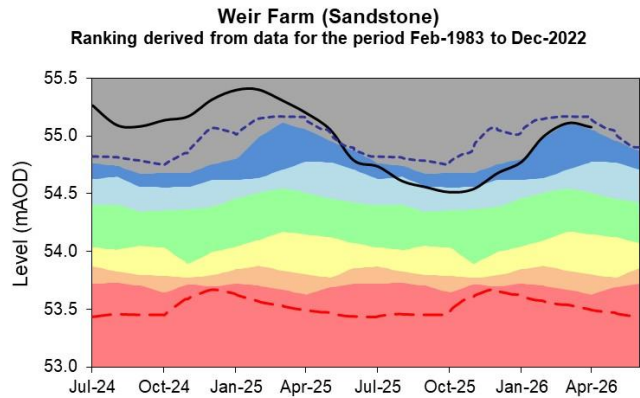
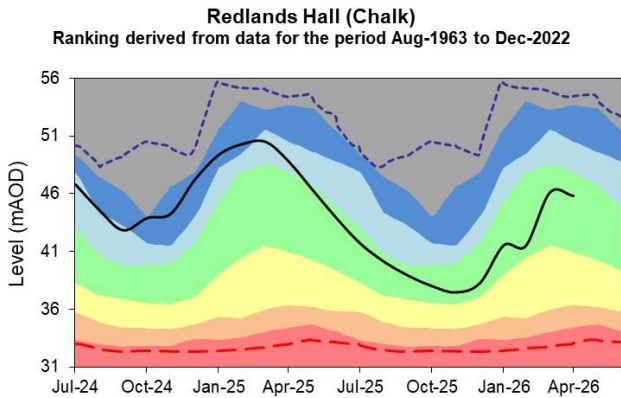
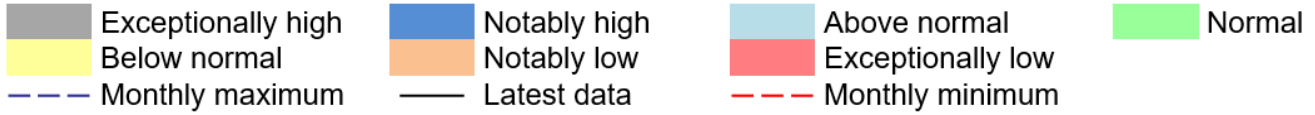
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).

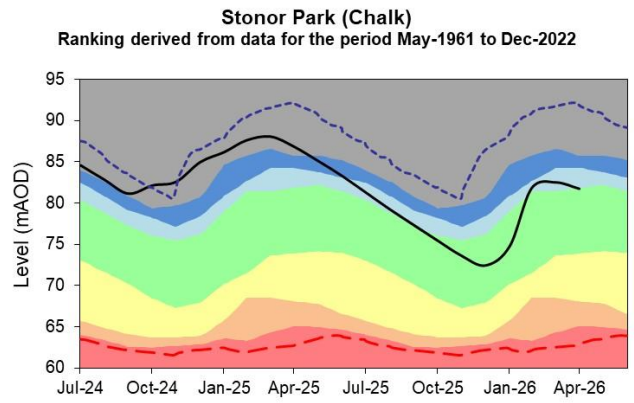
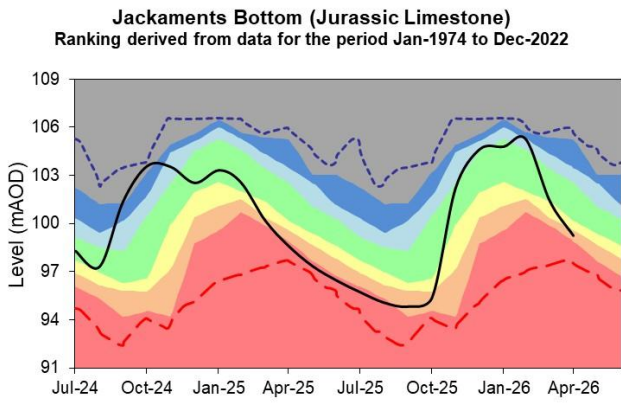
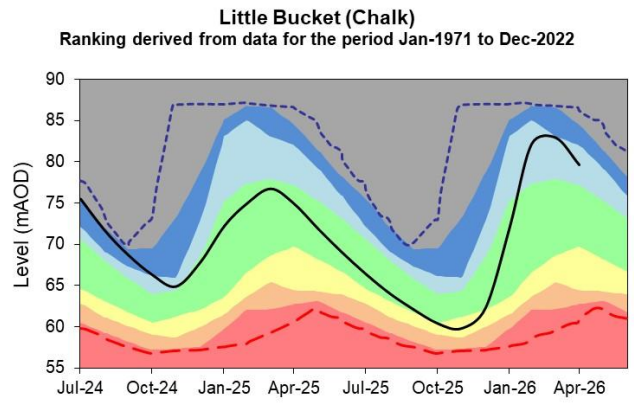
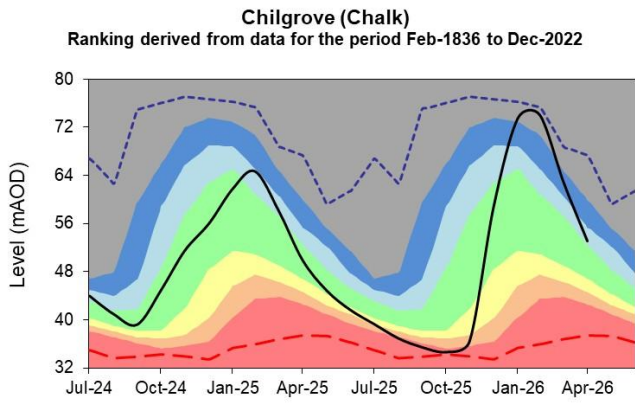


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5.2 Groundwater level charts

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.



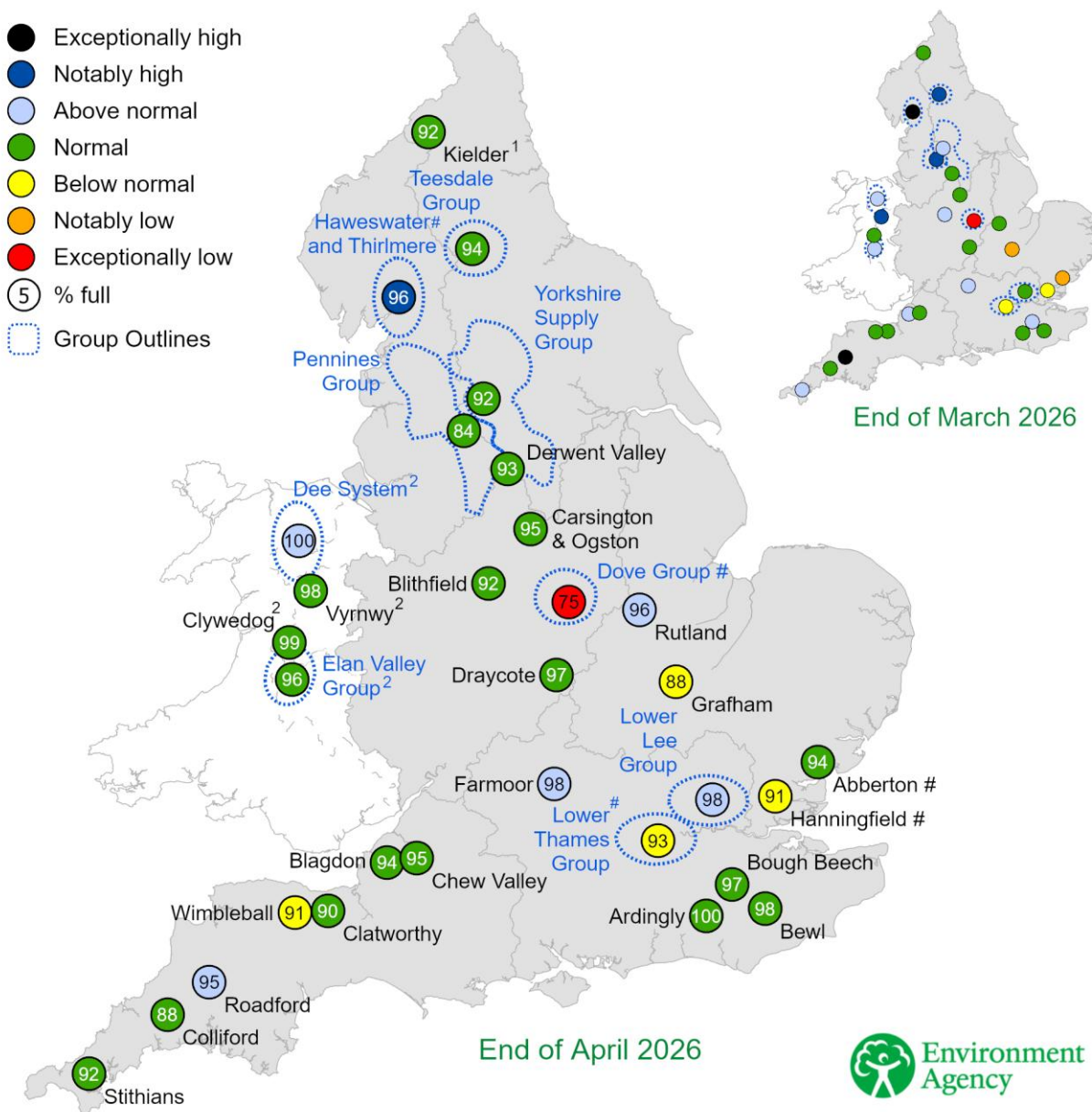


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

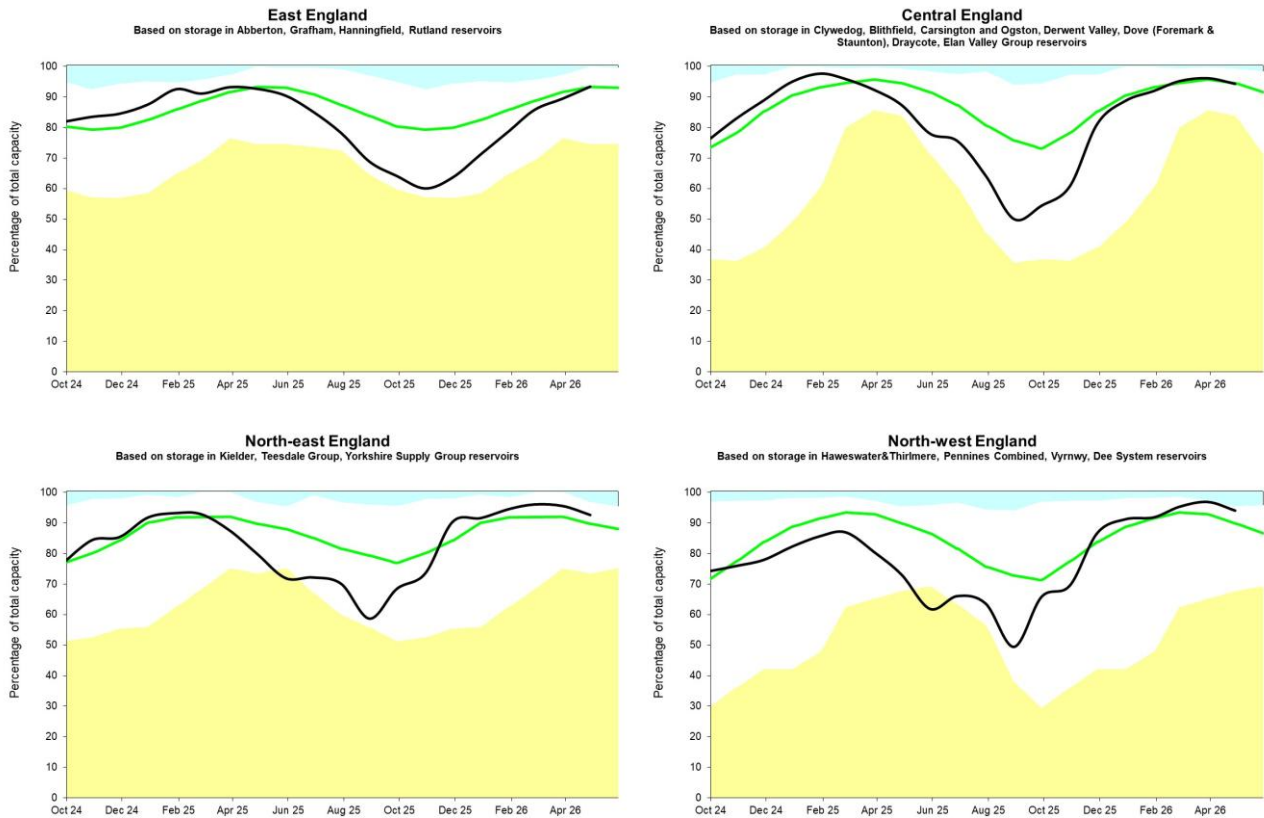
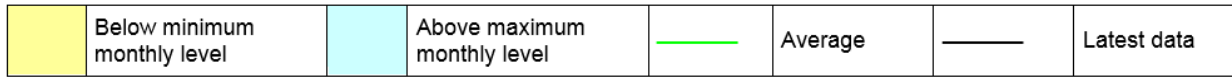
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of March 2026 and April 2026 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic March and April values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

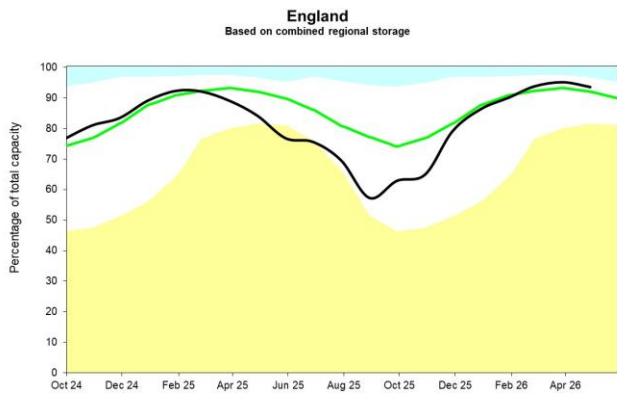
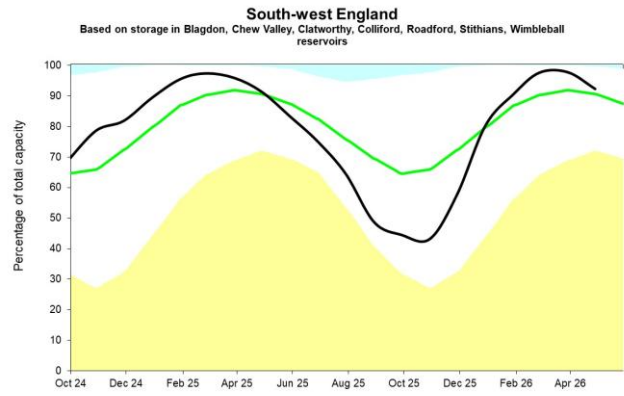
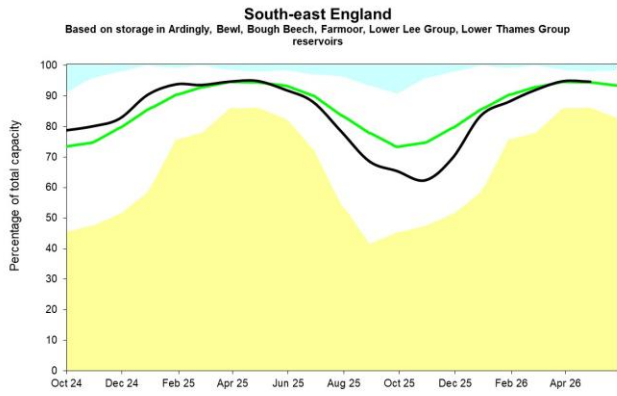


(Source: water companies). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026

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.





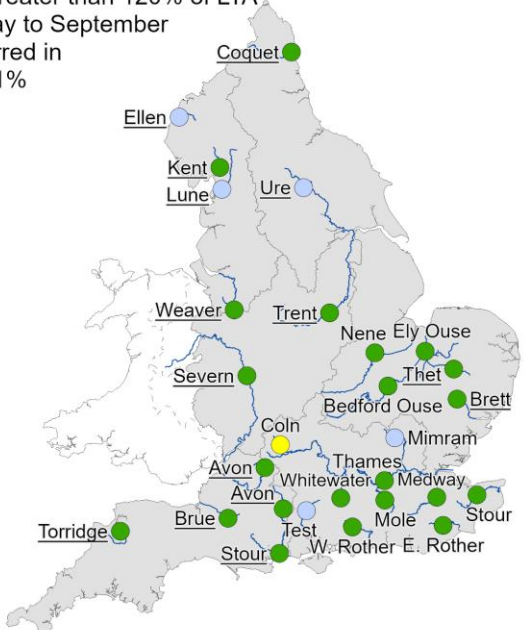
(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

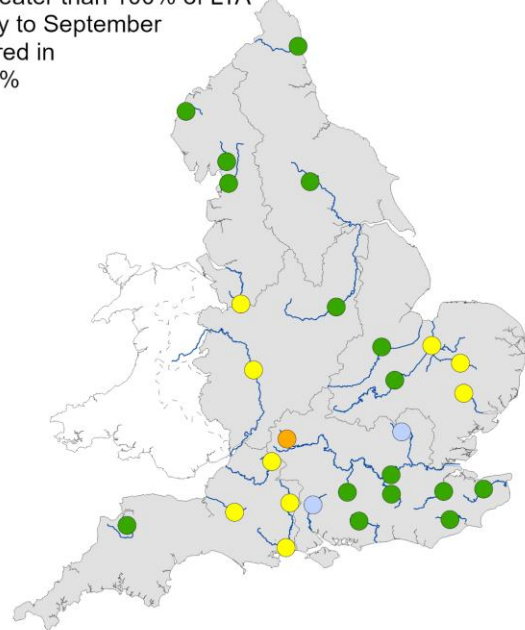
7.1 River flow

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

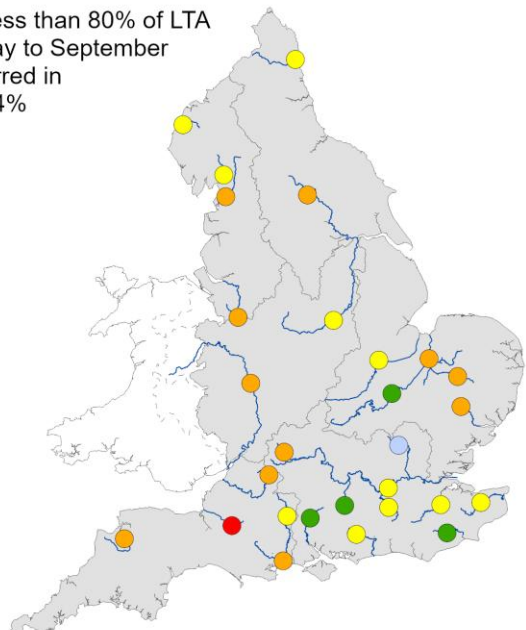
Rainfall greater than 120% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 15% to 21% of years



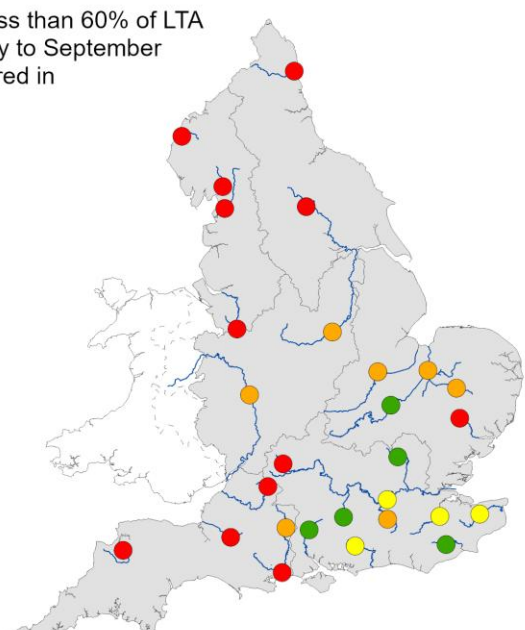
Rainfall greater than 100% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 45% to 51% of years



Rainfall less than 80% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 17% to 24% of years



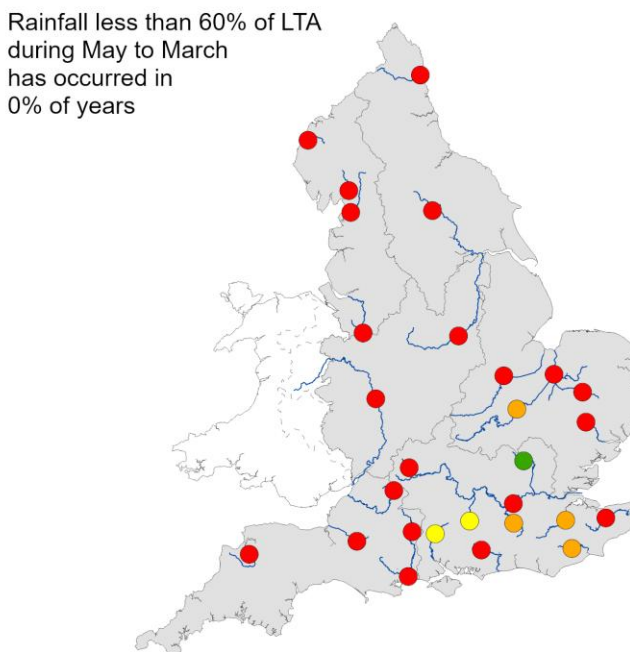
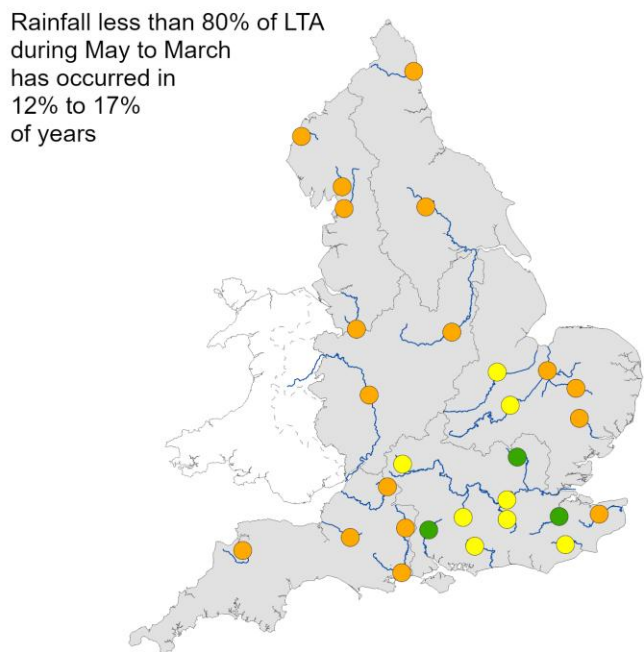
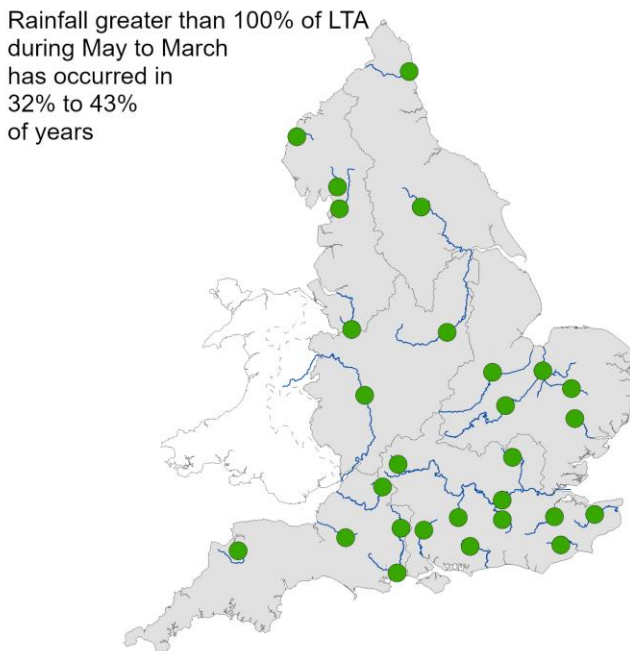
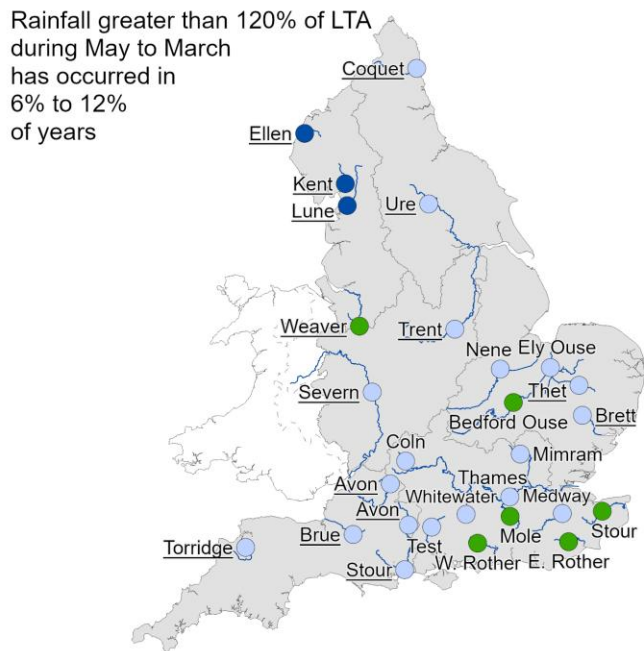
Rainfall less than 60% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 0% to 4% of years



- Exceptionally high
- Above normal
- Below normal
- Exceptionally low
- Notably high
- Normal
- Notably low
- No data

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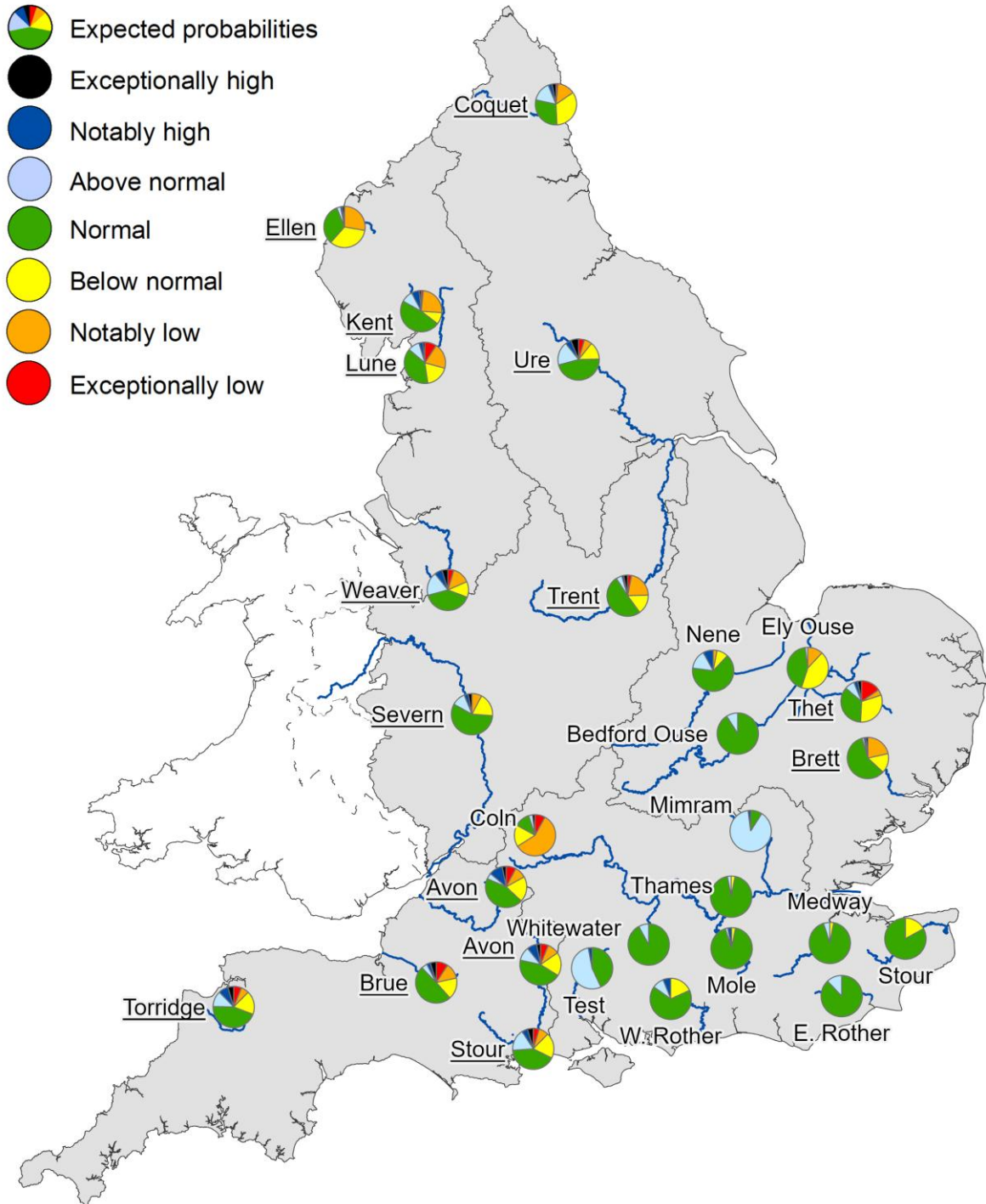
Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between May 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for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



- Exceptionally high
- Above normal
- Below normal
- Exceptionally low
- Notably high
- Normal
- Notably low
- No data

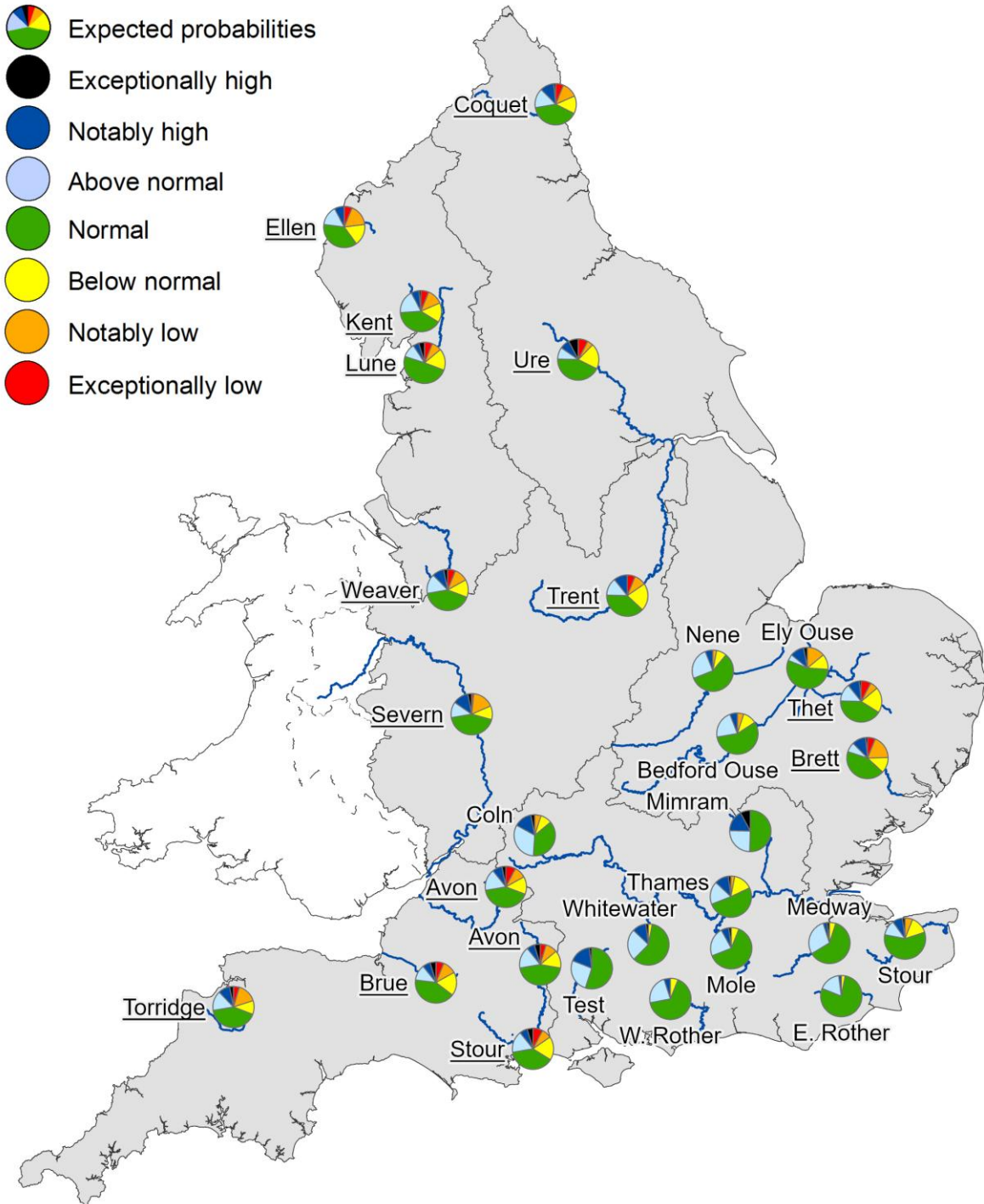
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency) Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of 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.



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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.

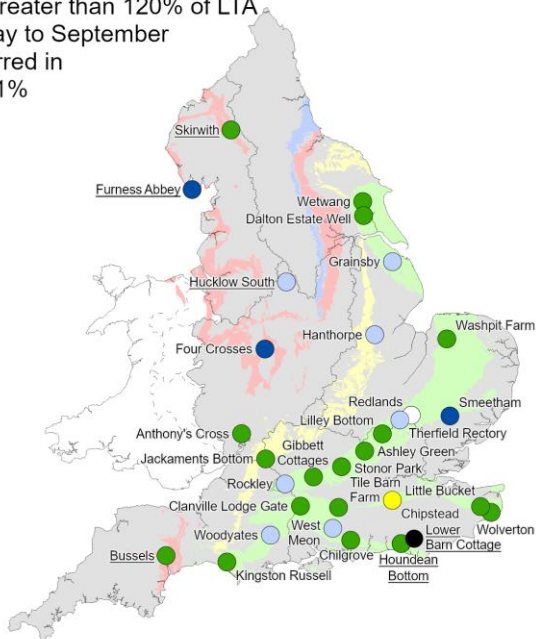


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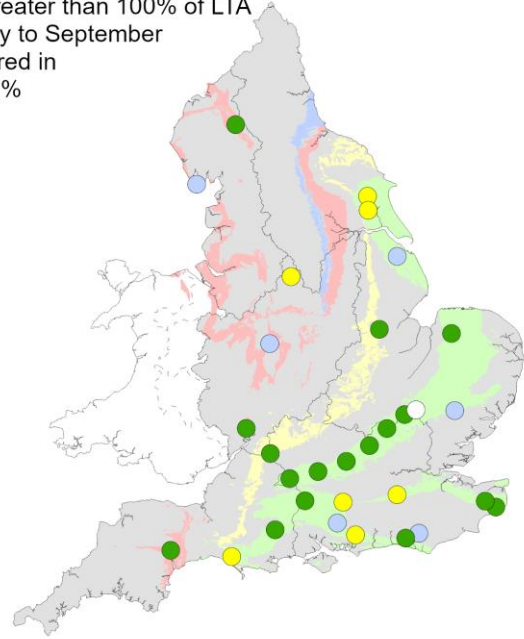
7.2 Groundwater

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

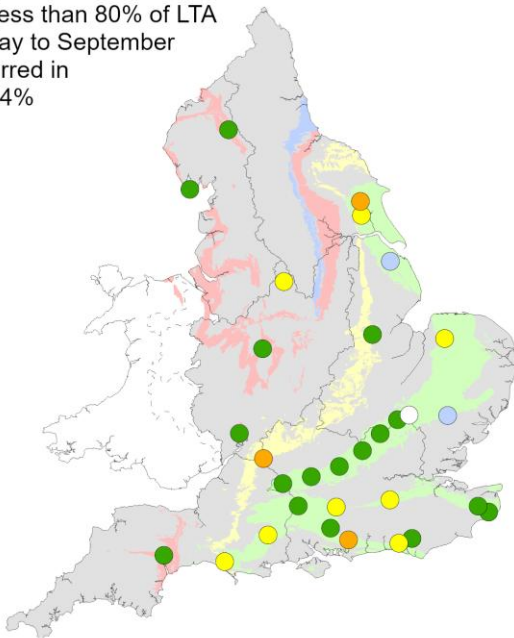
Rainfall greater than 120% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 15% to 21% of years



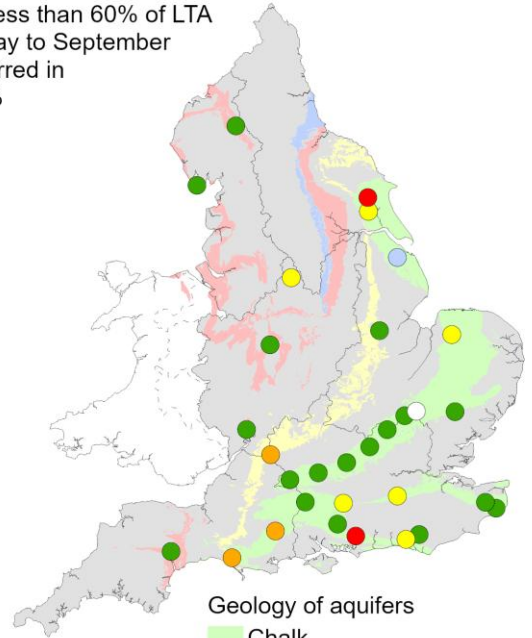
Rainfall greater than 100% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 45% to 51% of years



Rainfall less than 80% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 17% to 24% of years



Rainfall less than 60% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 0% to 4% of years

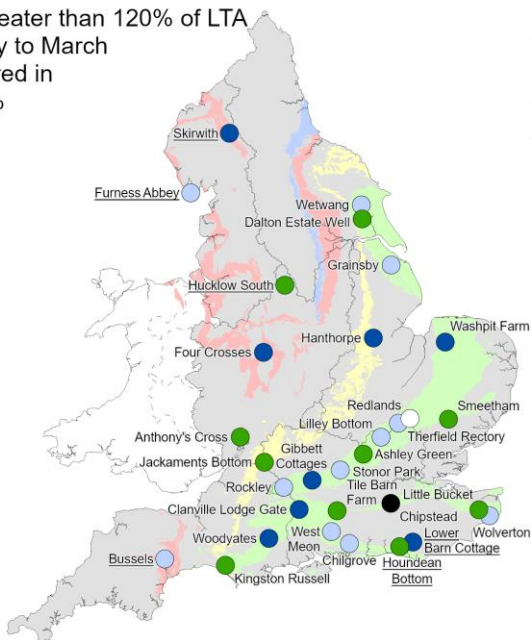


- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| ● Exceptionally high | ● Notably high | ● Above normal | ● Normal | ● No data |
| ● Below normal | ● Notably low | ● Exceptionally low | | |
- Geology of aquifers
- Chalk
 - Jurassic limestone
 - Magnesian limestone
 - Permo-Triassic sandstones

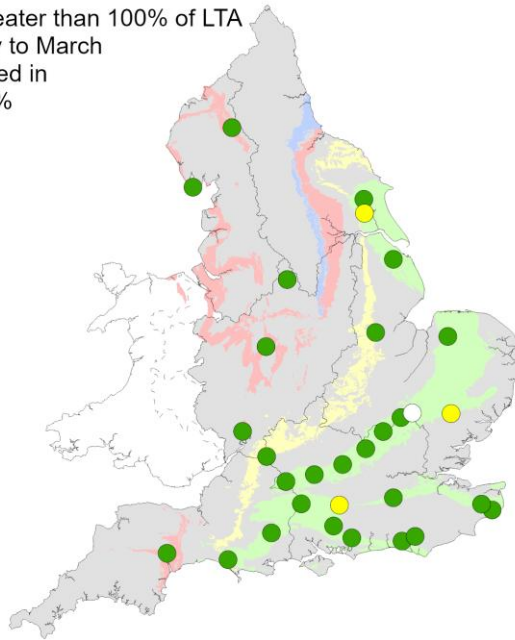
(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC. Crown copyright all rights reserved. Environment Agency AC0000807064, 2026.

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

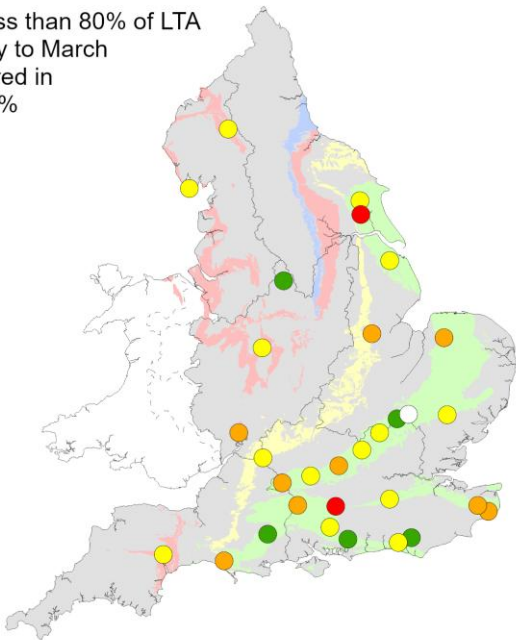
Rainfall greater than 120% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 6% to 12% of years



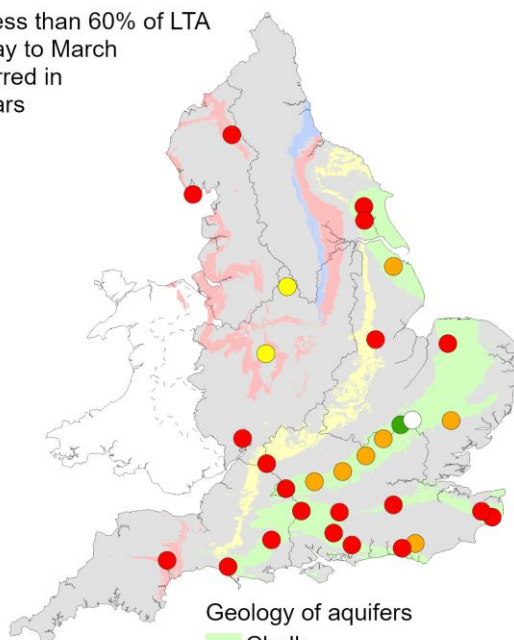
Rainfall greater than 100% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 32% to 43% of years



Rainfall less than 80% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 12% to 17% of years



Rainfall less than 60% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 0% of years

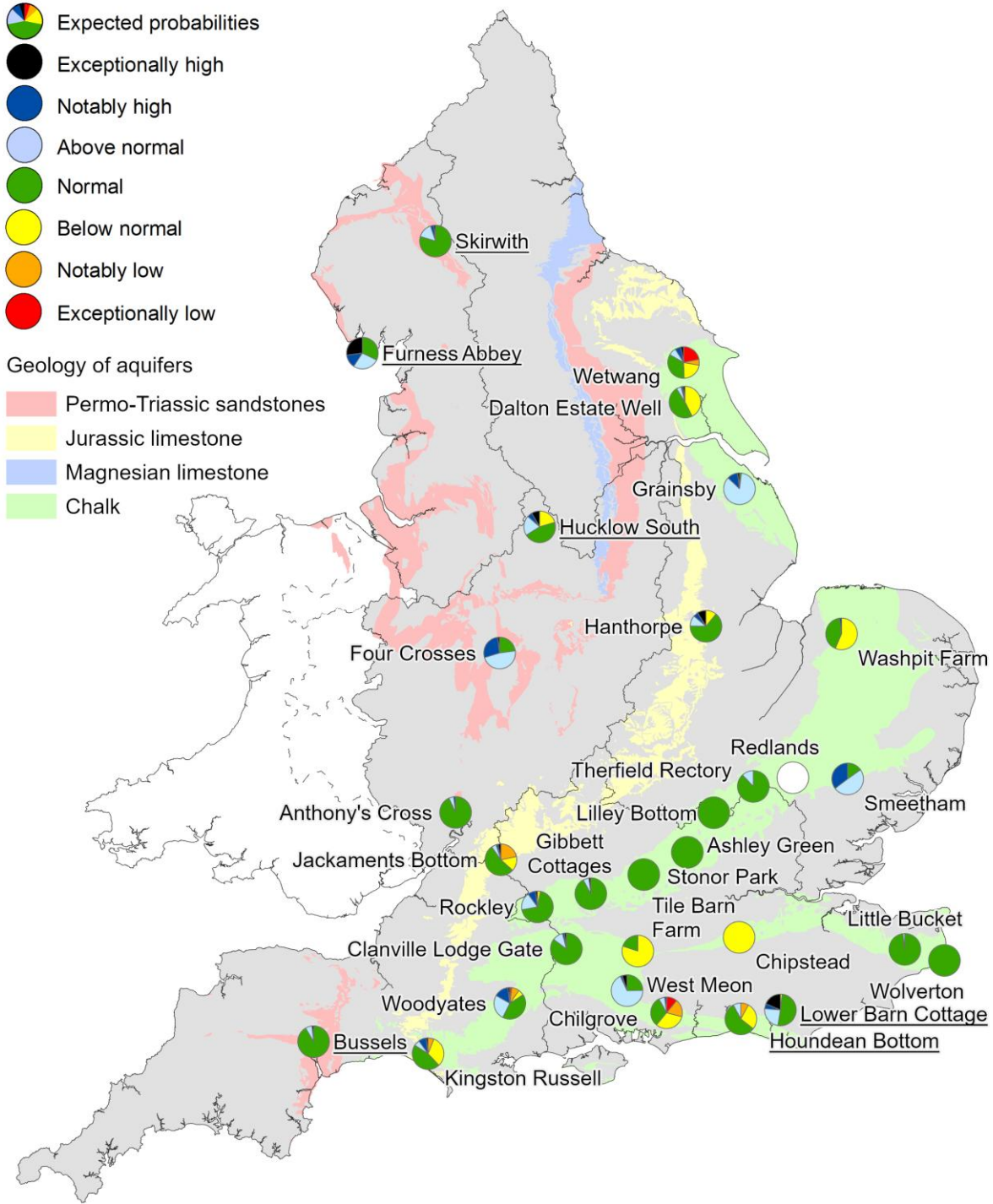


- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| ● Exceptionally high | ● Notably high | ● Above normal | ● Normal |
| ● Below normal | ● Notably low | ● Exceptionally low | ○ No data |

- Geology of aquifers
- Chalk
 - Jurassic limestone
 - Magnesian limestone
 - Permo-Triassic sandstones

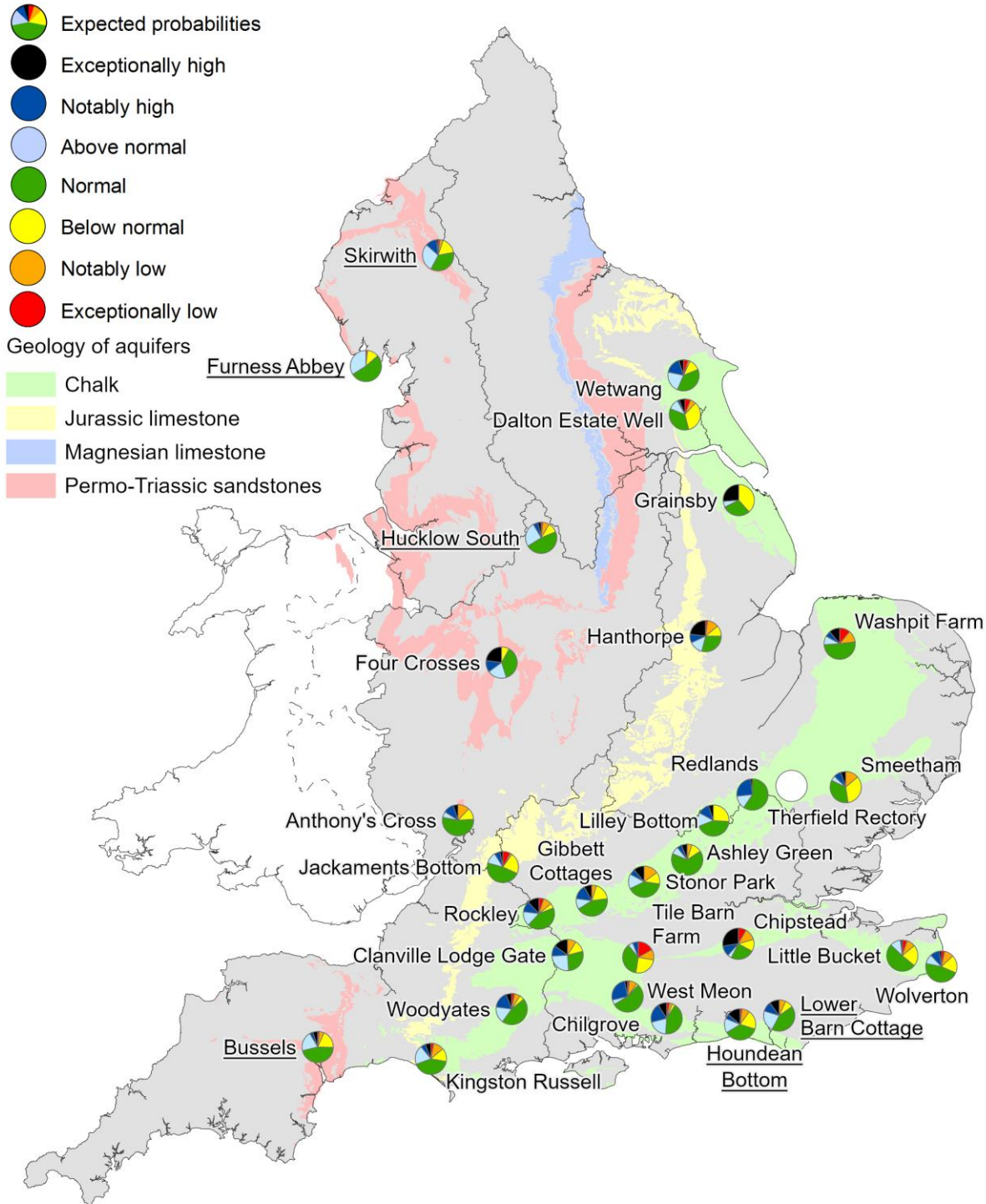
(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency AC0000807064 2026.

Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of 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 1991-2020. 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 40km 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 5km gridded dataset, which uses rain gauge observations.

Recharge

The process of increasing the water stored in the saturated zone of an aquifer. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

Reservoir gross capacity

The total capacity of a reservoir.

Reservoir live capacity

The capacity of the reservoir that is normally usable for storage to meet established reservoir operating requirements. This excludes any capacity not available for use (e.g. storage held back for emergency services, operating agreements or physical restrictions). May also be referred to as 'net' or 'deployable' capacity.

Soil moisture deficit (SMD)

The difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

8.2 Categories

Exceptionally high: Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

Notably high: Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

Above normal: Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

Normal: Value likely to fall within this band 44% of the time.

Below normal: Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

Notably low: Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

Exceptionally low: Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

8.3 Geographic regions

Throughout this report regions of England are used to group Environment Agency areas together. Below the areas in each region are listed, and Figure 8.1 shows the geographical extent of these regions.

East includes: Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk areas.

South-east includes: Solent and South Downs, Hertfordshire and North London, Thames, and Kent and South London areas.

South-west includes: Devon and Cornwall, and Wessex areas.

Central includes: Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and West Midlands, and Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire areas.

North-west includes: Cumbria and Lancashire, and Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire areas.

North-east includes: Yorkshire, and Northumberland Durham and Tees areas.

Figure 8.1: Geographic regions



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9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Apr 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Apr 2026 band	Feb 2026 to April 2026 cumulative band	Nov 2025 to April 2026 cumulative band	May 2025 to April 2026 cumulative band
East England	12	Exceptionally Low	Normal	Above normal	Normal
Central England	38	Notably Low	Above normal	Exceptionally high	Normal
North East England	47	Below Normal	Normal	Notably high	Normal
North West England	78	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East England	16	Exceptionally Low	Normal	Above normal	Normal
South West England	39	Below Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Above normal
England	38	Notably Low	Normal	Notably high	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Apr 2026 band	Mar 2026 band
North East	Doncaster	Don	Below normal	Normal
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Normal	Normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Normal	Normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Below normal	Normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Normal	Normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Normal	Above normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Normal	Above normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Above normal	Above normal
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Normal	Normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Normal	Normal
South East	Allbrook and Highbridge	Itchen	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Below 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
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Normal	Normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Normal	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Apr 2026 band	Mar 2026 band
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Normal	Notably high
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Normal	Normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Below normal	Normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Below normal	Normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Normal	Above normal
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Below normal	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Below normal	Normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Normal	Above normal
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Below normal	Normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Below normal	Normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Normal	Above normal
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Below normal	Normal
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Below normal	Normal
South West	Torrington	Torrige	Below normal	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Below normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Apr 2026 band	End of Mar 2026 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Above normal	Notably 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	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Notably high	Notably high
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Below normal	Normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Notably high	Exceptionally high

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

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	93	Above average
Central	94	Below average
North-east	93	Above average
North-west	94	Above average
South-east	95	Above average
South-west	92	Above average
England	94	Above average