Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - May 2026

May was the third dry month in a row, with most of the country receiving below average rainfall. England as a whole received 74% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall, and the Met Office also announced that it had been the warmest spring on record. SMDs continued to increase throughout the country due to the combination of the below average rainfall and it being the warmest spring on record for England and by the end of May soils across most of England were drier than expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows decreased at all indicator sites, and the majority of sites were classed as normal or below normal. Groundwater levels were classed as normal or higher at most reported sites despite groundwater levels decreasing at most sites. Reservoir storage also declined during May, and is slightly below average for the time of year across all of England.

1.1 Rainfall

May was another dry month, with England receiving 42.3mm of rainfall which represents just 74% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA. More than four-fifths of hydrological areas received below average rainfall during May. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the Seaham area in north-east England, which received 155% of the LTA (74.3mm). By contrast, the driest was the Roding hydrological area in south-east England which received 27% of the LTA (12.5mm). (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as normal or lower in all but one hydrological area in May. More than half of hydrological areas were classed as normal and nearly a third classed as below normal for the time of year. Nearly a fifth of hydrological areas were classed as notably or exceptionally low, all predominantly found in east and south-east England. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative period rainfall was classed as either notably or exceptionally low across most of country, including all hydrological areas of east and south-east as well as large parts of central and south-west England. There were also some below normal and normal cumulative totals, predominantly in north-east England, and areas of above normal or higher rainfall in the north-west. The 6-month period was a much wetter picture across England, with exceptionally high rainfall totals across many of the south coast hydrological areas of the country and normal or higher rainfall totals were recorded for the rest of England. During the 12-month cumulative period, rainfall was classed as normal or higher for much of England, although south-west and north-west England were much wetter with notably or exceptionally high totals. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for May were classed as notably low for east England and below normal for south-east England with both regions recording their third consecutive month of below average rainfall. All other regions were classed as normal for the time of year

however both central and south-west England both recorded their third consecutive months of below average rainfall. England as a whole was classed as below normal which was also the third consecutive month of below average rainfall. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

By the end of May, SMDs continued to increase throughout the country due to the combination of the below average rainfall and it being the warmest spring on record for England. Current deficits are smallest in the north-west while the largest deficits are found in east and south-east England. (Figure 3.1)

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

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flow decreased at all indicator sites in May. All sites were classed as normal or lower with just over a third of sites classed as normal and 28 sites, just over half of indicator sites, classed as below normal for the time of year. Five sites, all in south-west England, were classed as notably low. Three sites, 2 of which were in east England, the River Yare and the Ely Ouse and Heaton Mill on the River Till in north- east England were classed as exceptionally low. (Figure 4.1)

With the exceptions of the Lune in north-west England, which was classed as normal, all regional index sites were classed as below normal for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of May, groundwater levels had fallen at more than four-fifths of the indicator sites we report on with only 4 sites recording a rise in levels. All but 3 indicator sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Thirteen sites, all of which were in chalk aquifers were classed as normal. Five sites recorded above normal levels, and 2 sites were classed as notably high. Three 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 and Priors Heyes (West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone) in north-west England. Wetwang (Hull and East Riding Chalk) and Woodyates (Dorset Stour Chalk) were classed as below normal for the time of year, and Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) remained classed as notably low. (Figure 5.1)

All the major aquifer index sites, with the exception of Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) in east England recorded a fall in levels at the end of May. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin

and Eden Valley Sandstone in north-west England was classed as normal for the time of year. Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) both in the south-east, Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) in the north-east and Redlands in the east were all classed as normal for the time of year. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone in south-east England, remained at notably low levels due to the ongoing dry conditions. Levels at Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) remained exceptionally high and above normal respectively despite falls in levels (Figure 5.2

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of May, reservoir storage had decreased at all but 2 of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. The largest stock decreases were recorded at Haweswater and Thirlmere in north-west England and Blagdon reservoir in south-west England, decreasing by 15% and 14% respectively. Almost two-thirds of reservoirs or reservoir groups were classed as normal with a further quarter classed as below normal for the time of year. Stocks at the Dove Group in central England which were classed as exceptionally low last month increased by 9% to be classed as notably low at the end of May. Two other reservoirs, Blagdon and Wimbleball, both in south-west England were also classed as notably low. One reservoir, Farmoor in south-east England was classed as above normal for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

Regional reservoir stocks decreased across England and storage for all regions is slightly below average for the time of year. For England as a whole, storage was 88.2% at the end of May, which is slightly below average for the time of year. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

Mid-June is expected to begin with a transition to more settled conditions across much of the UK, as high pressure becomes more influential. This will be most noticeable across southern and eastern areas, while the north-west may remain cloudier with some rain at times. Temperatures are expected to increase, with the potential for very warm or hot conditions, particularly across parts of England. Towards the end of June and into early July, settled conditions are likely to continue, with prolonged periods of dry weather across much of England. However, there is some uncertainty in the position of high pressure, and occasional showers or thunderstorms may develop, particularly in southern areas. Temperatures are likely to remain above average overall, with the potential for further hot spells.

For the 3-month period from June to August, the UK is more likely to experience above-average temperatures, with an increased likelihood of hot spells and heatwave conditions. Rainfall is expected to be close to average overall, although there is a slightly increased chance of wetter conditions, with rainfall likely to occur as showery and unevenly distributed events rather than prolonged periods of 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 north-west, central and eastern England, while a small number of sites, mainly in the south and east, show some likelihood of above normal 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, central and parts of western 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 other regions.

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 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 across southern, central and eastern England 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.

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.

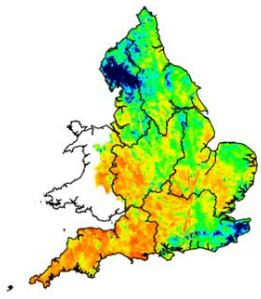
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

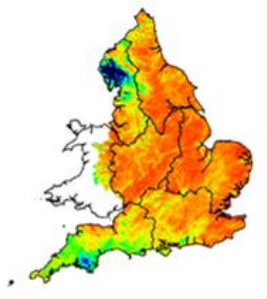
2.1 Rainfall map

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

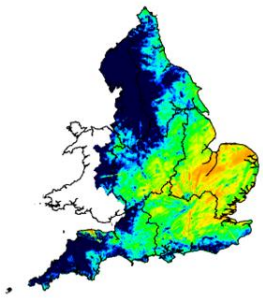
July 2025



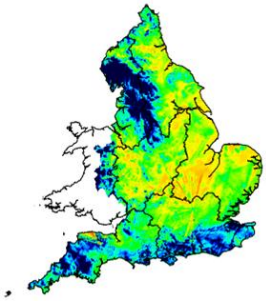
August 2025



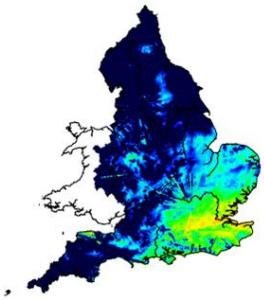
September 2025



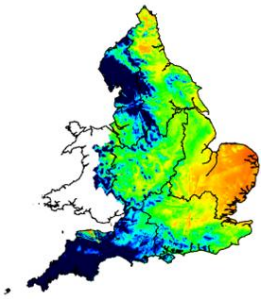
October 2025



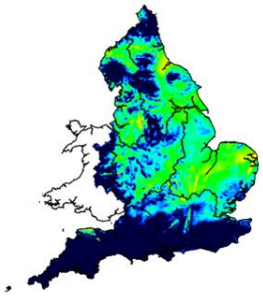
November 2025



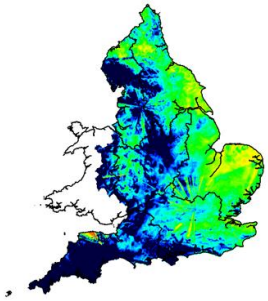
December 2025



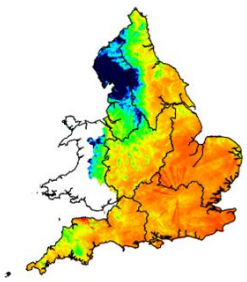
January 2026



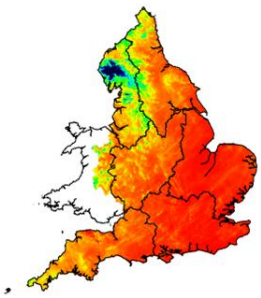
February 2026



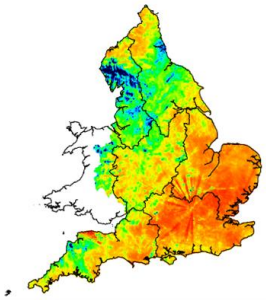
March 2026



April 2026



May 2026



Map Legend

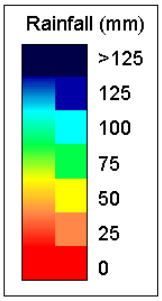
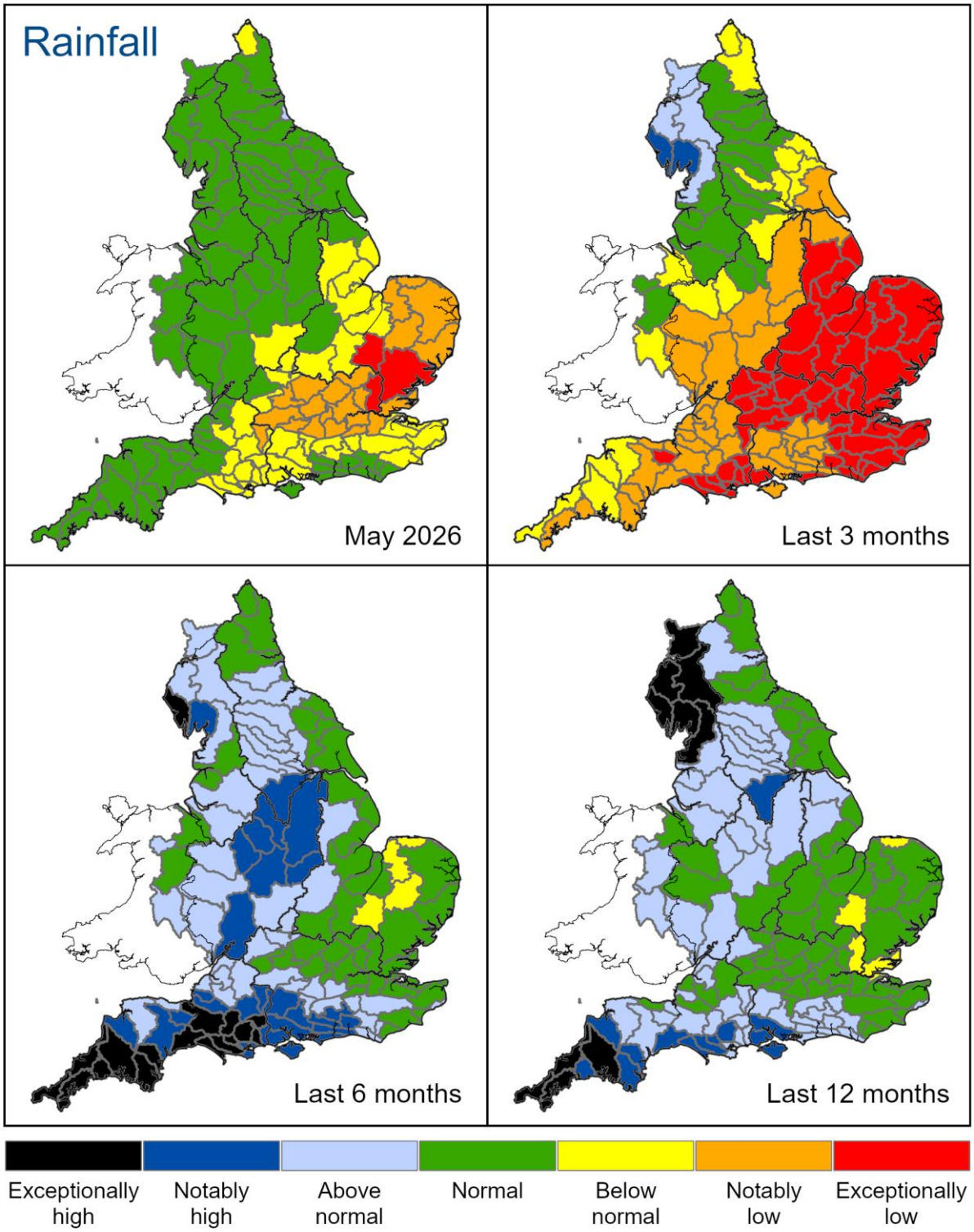


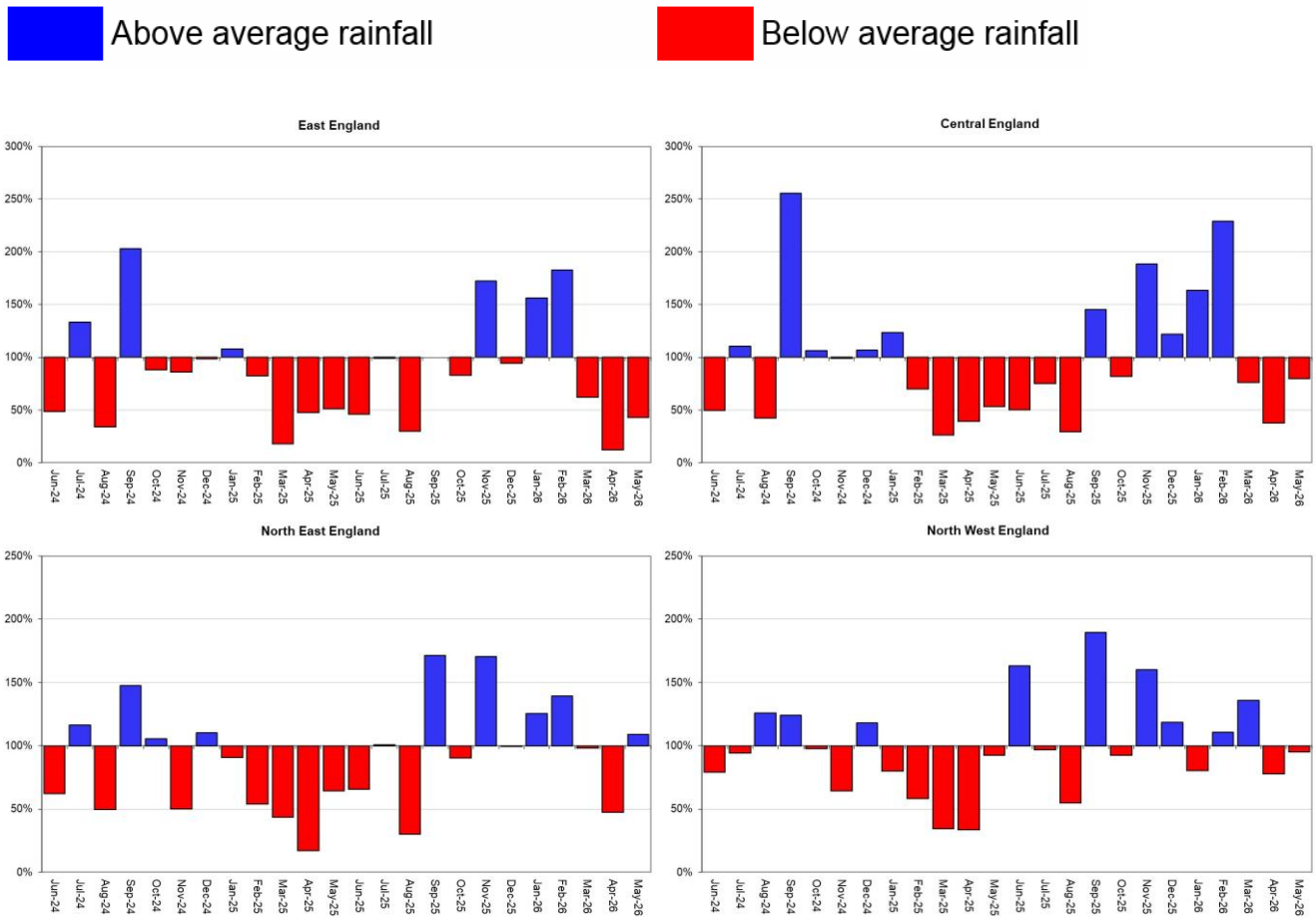
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 May 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

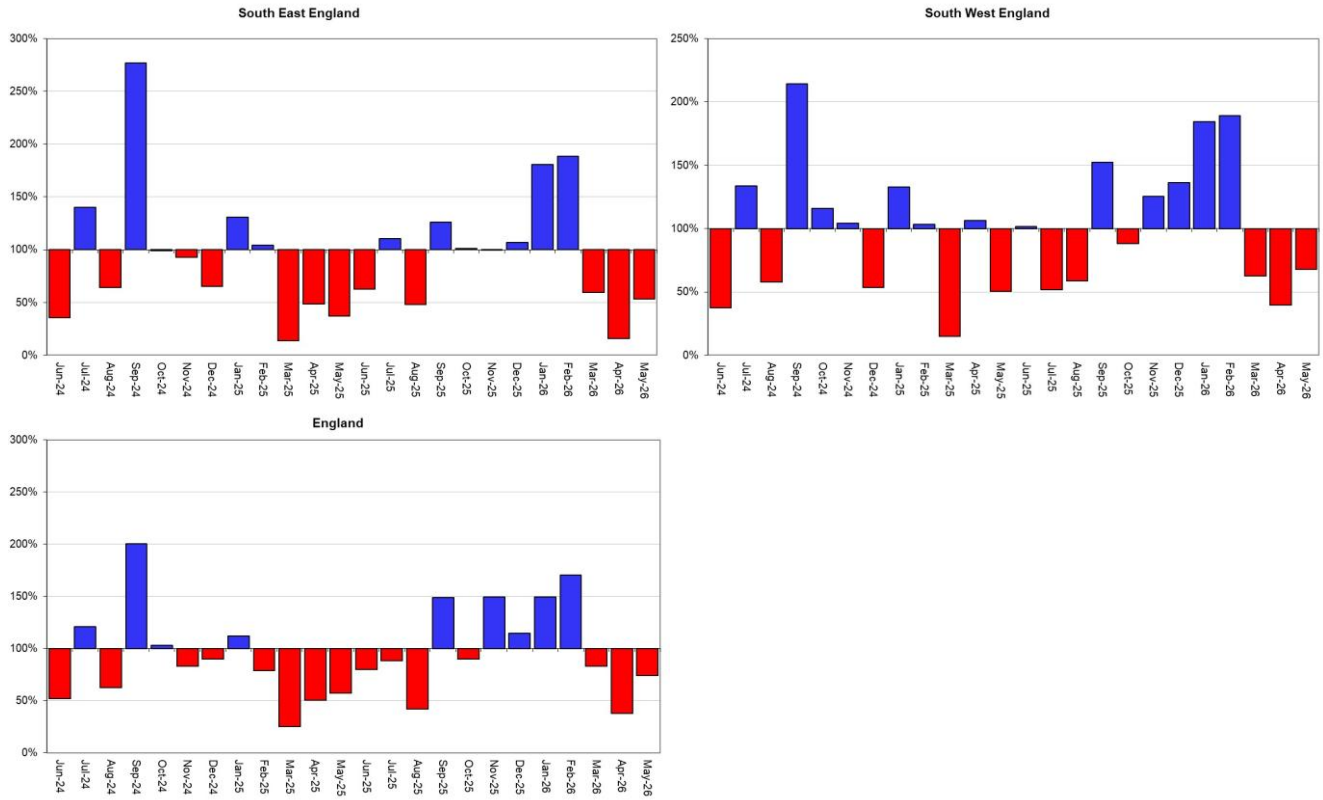


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

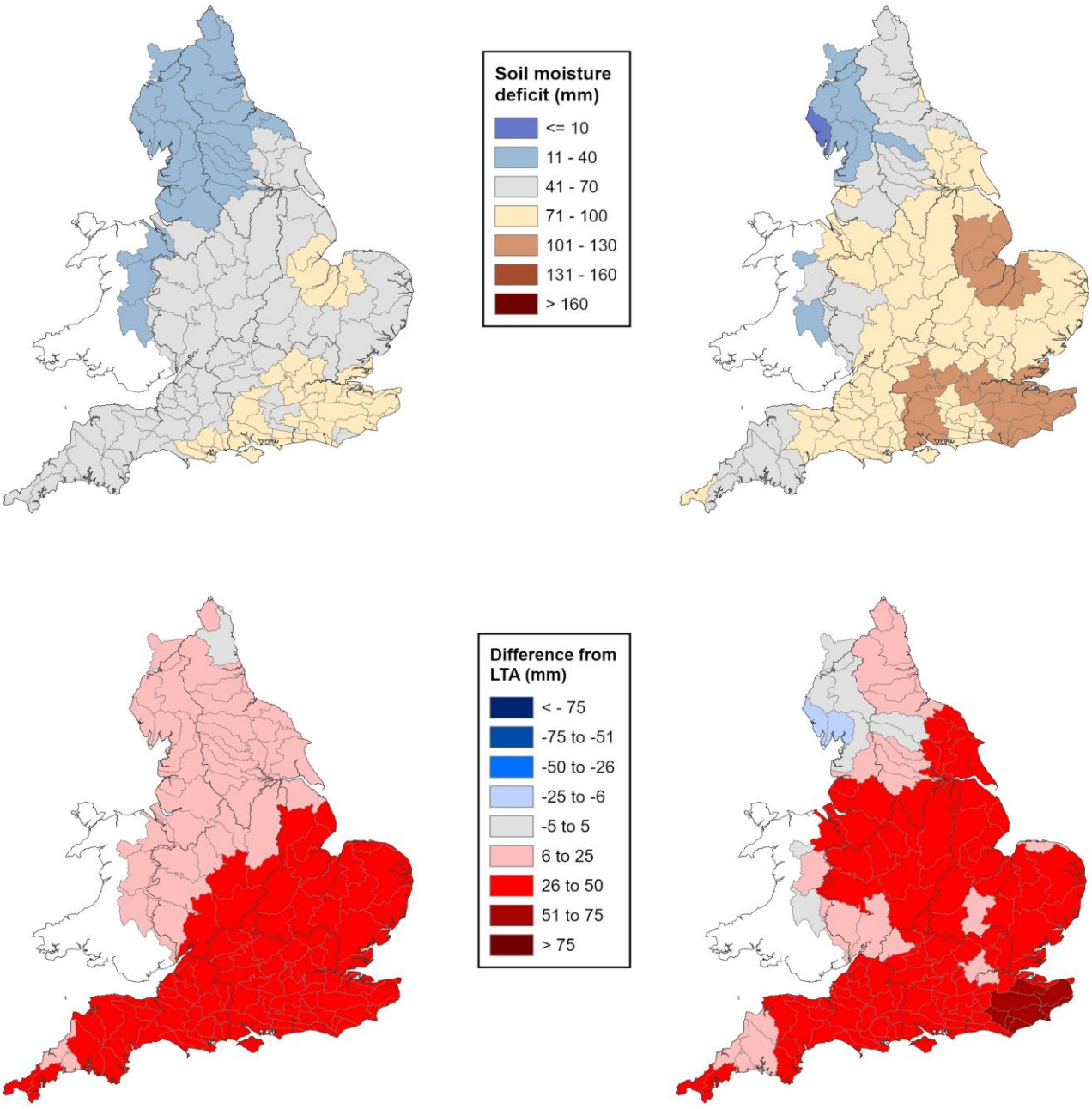
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 29 April 2026 (left panel) and 03 June 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.

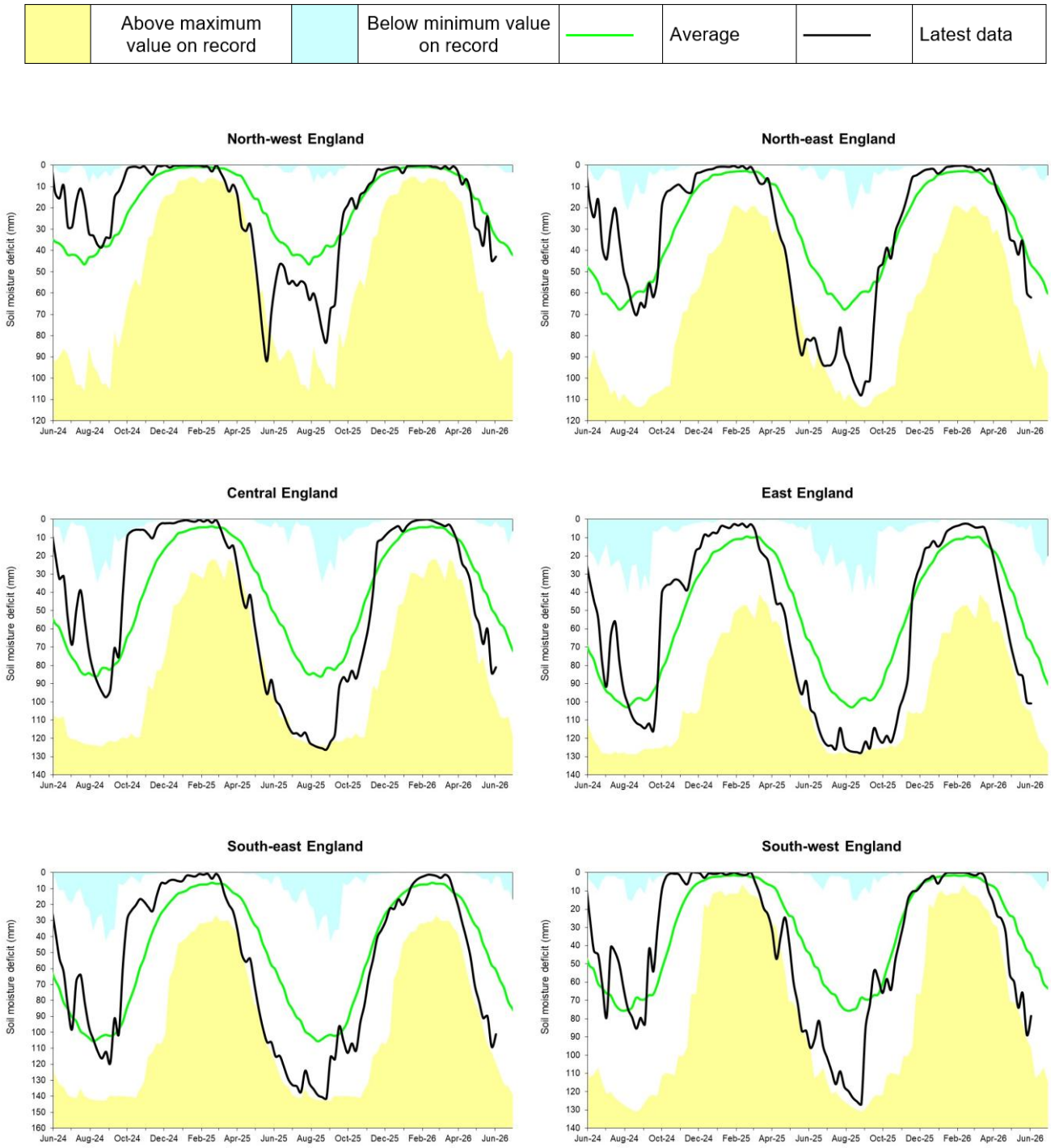
End of April 2026

End of May 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.



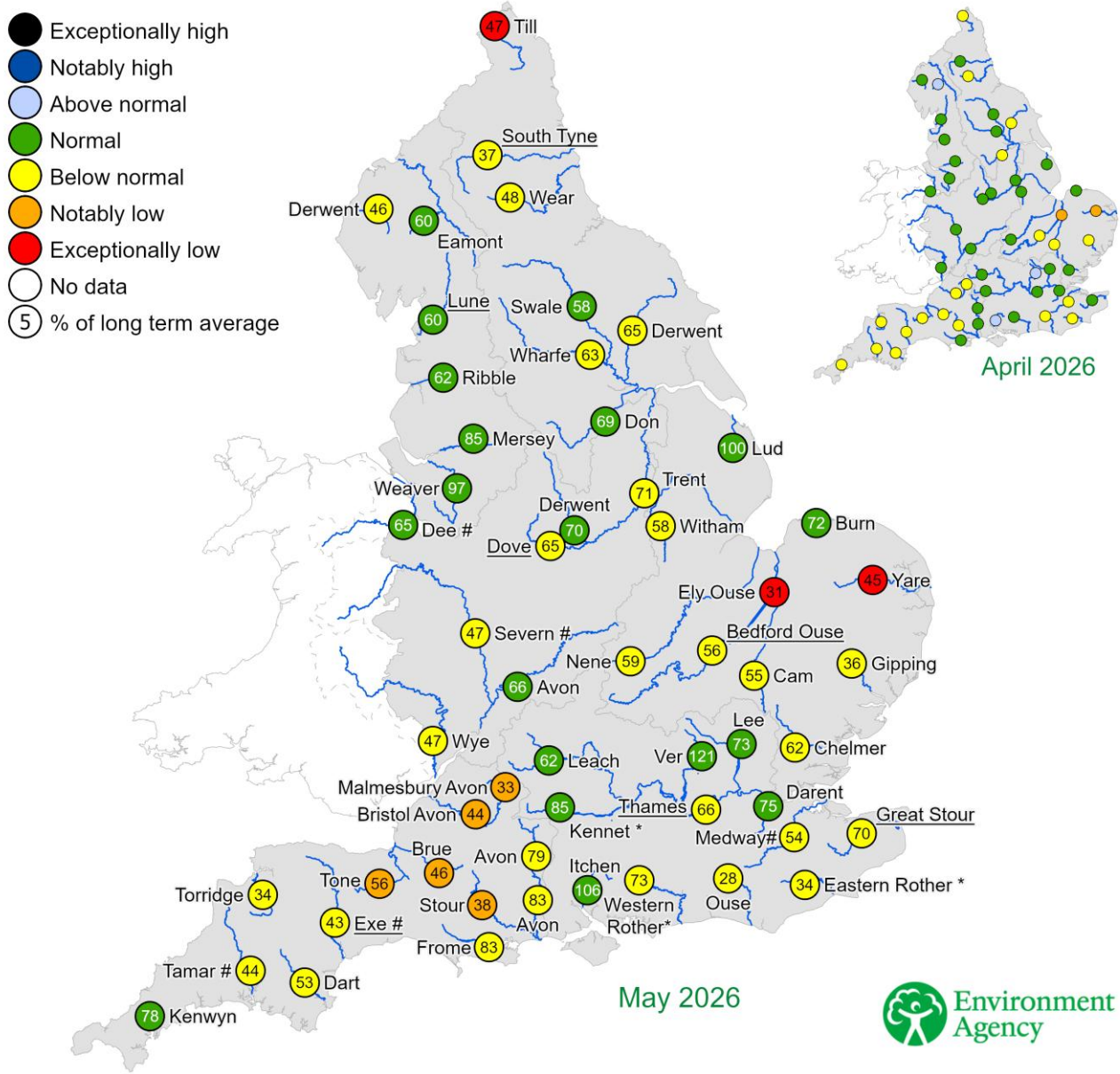
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

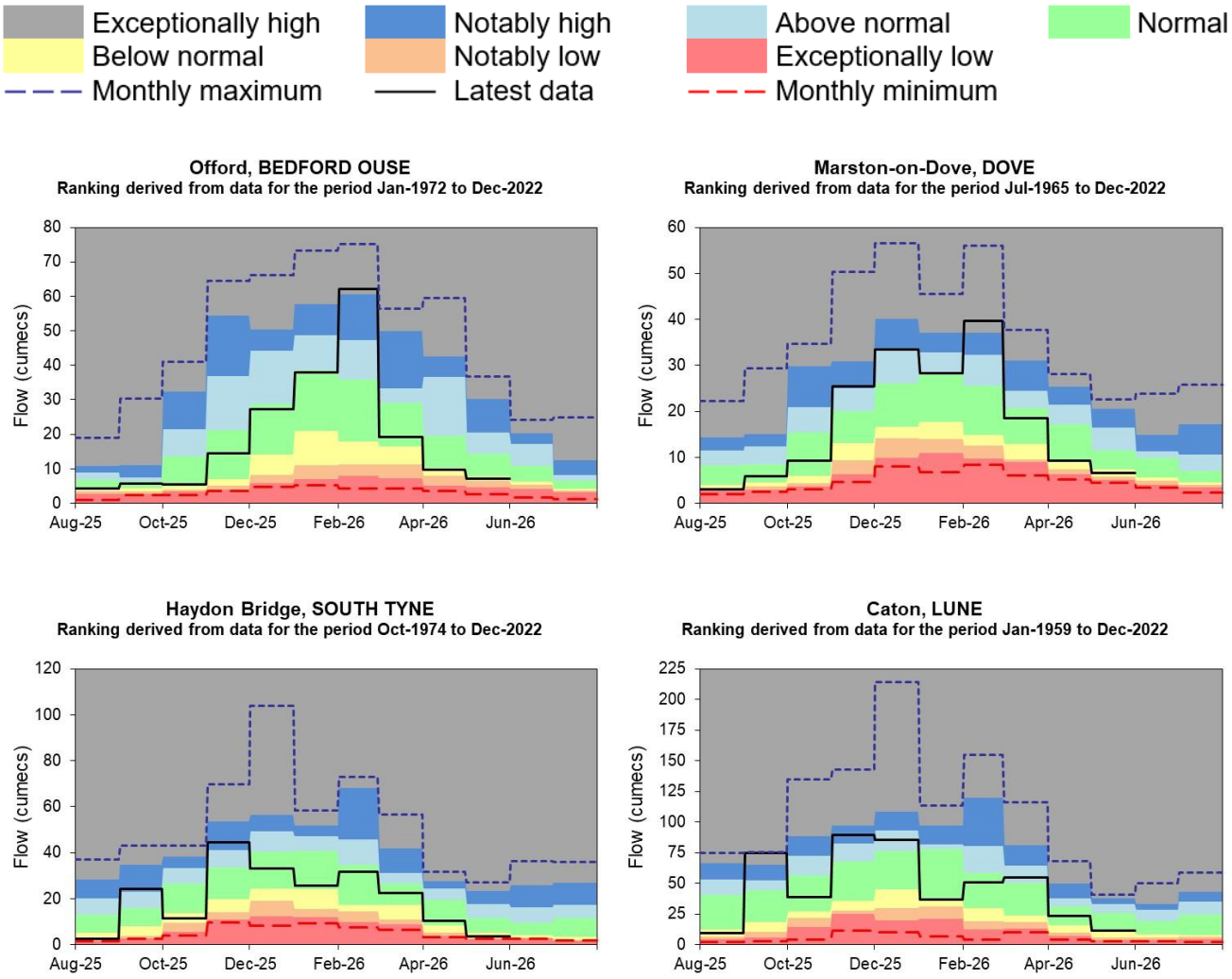
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for April 2026 and May 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic April and May monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites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

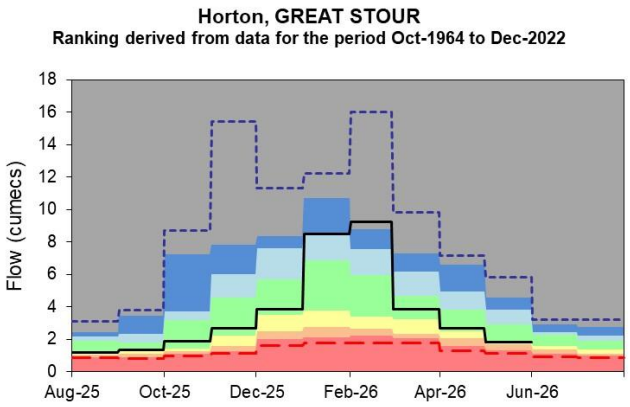
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

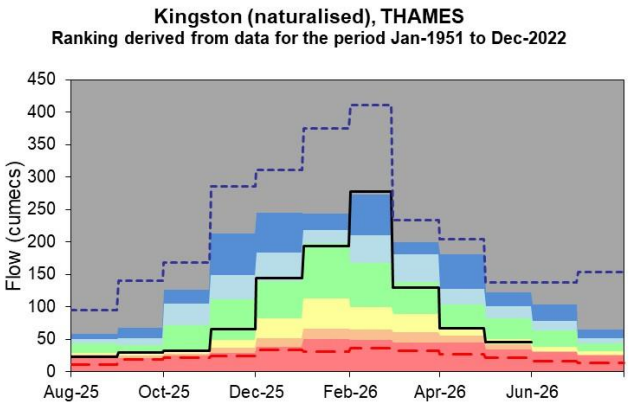


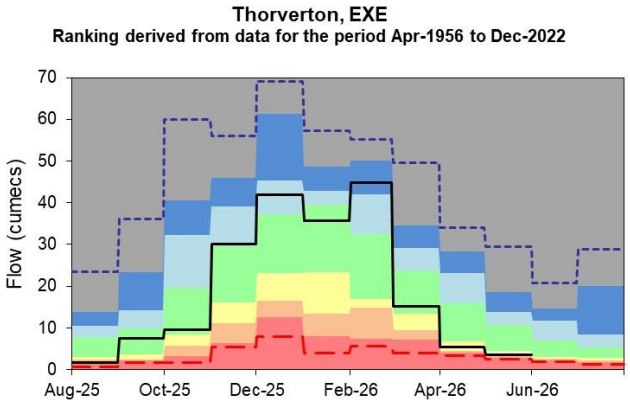
4.2 River flow charts

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.









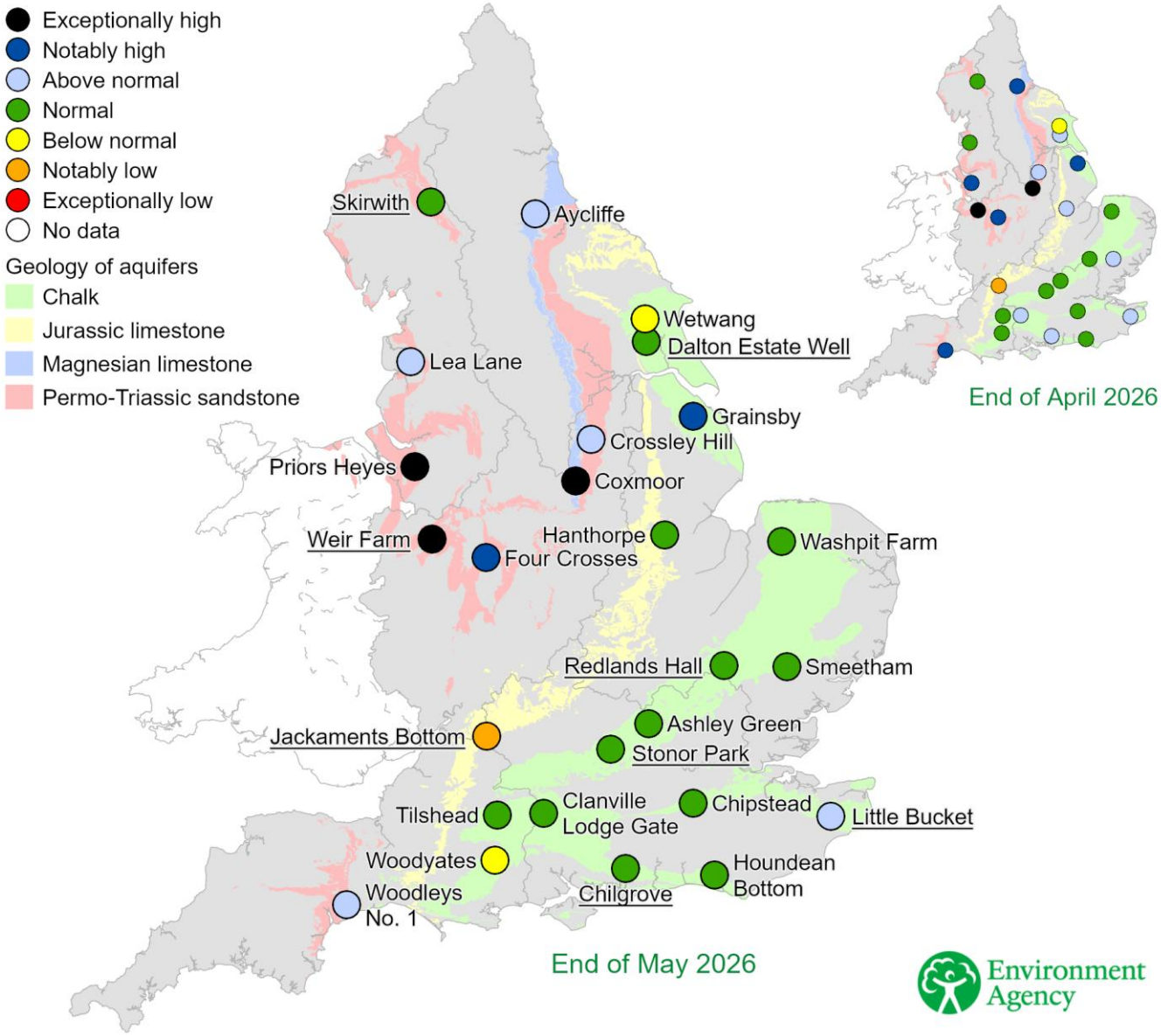
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

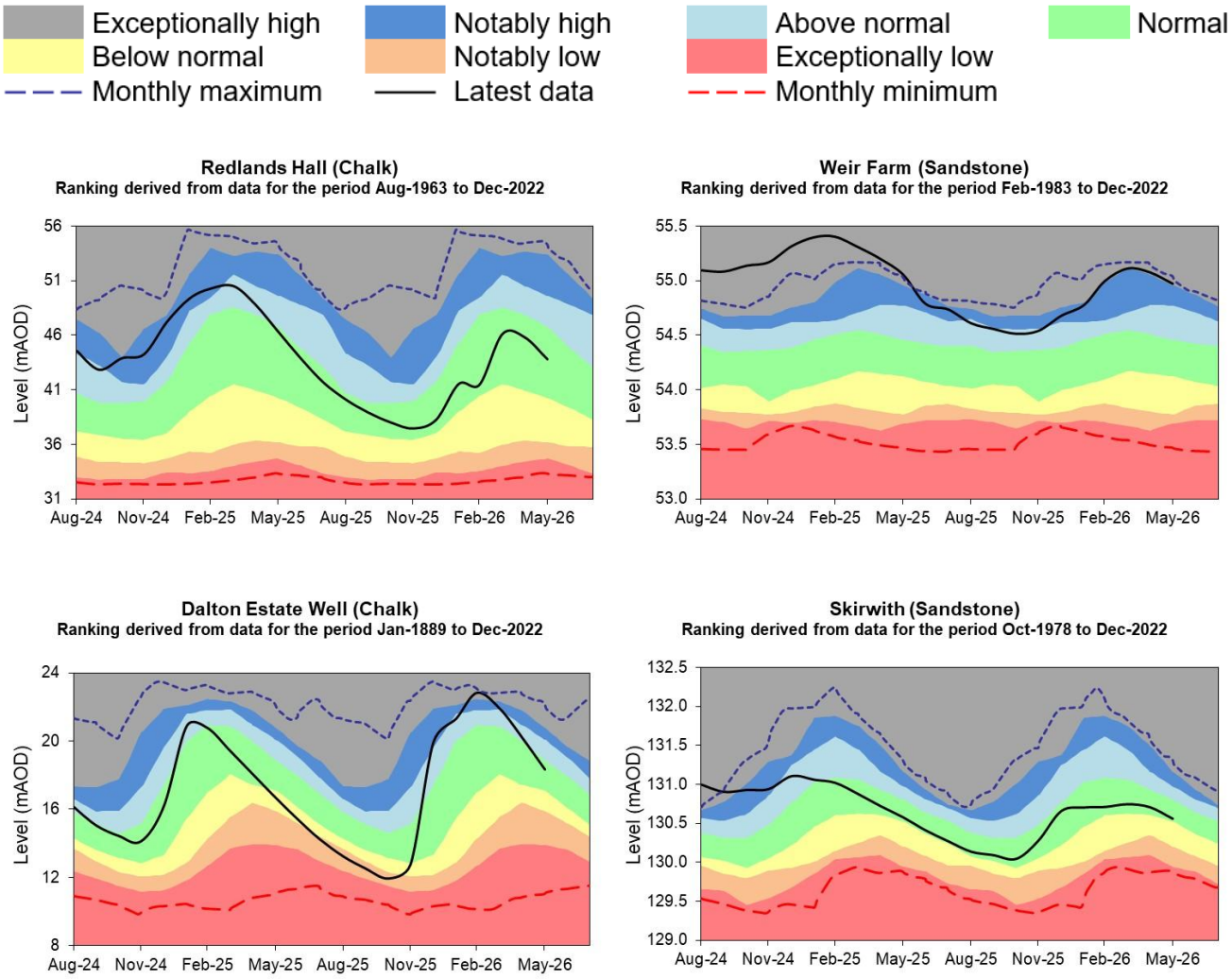
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).

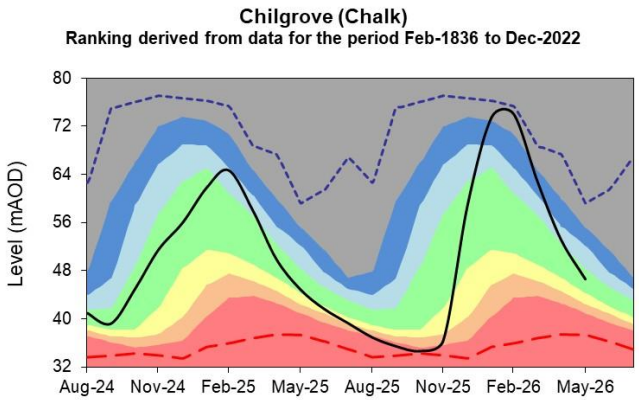


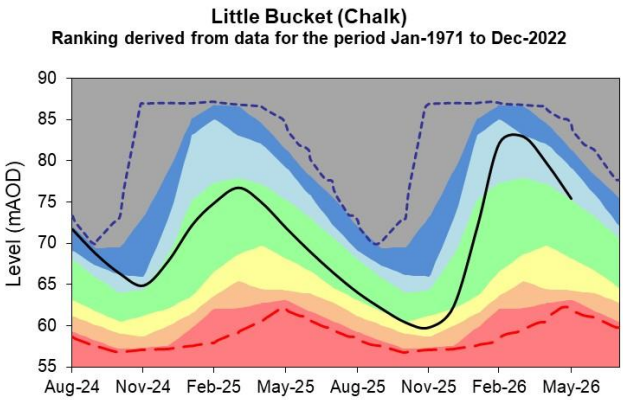
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

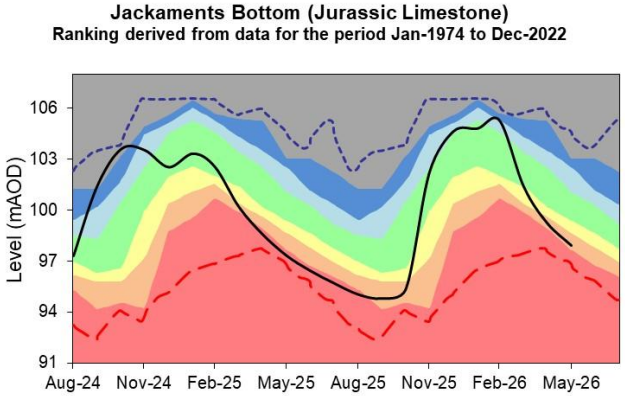
5.2 Groundwater level charts

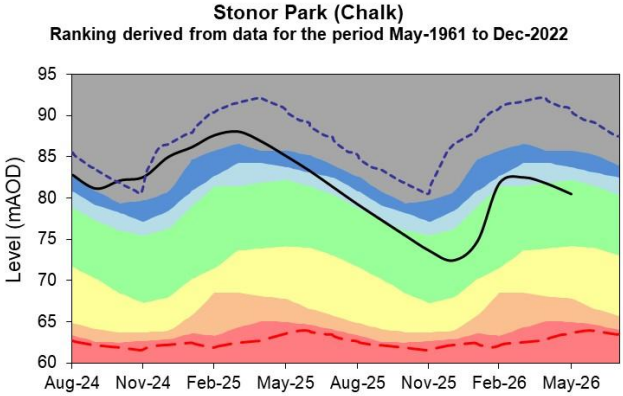
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









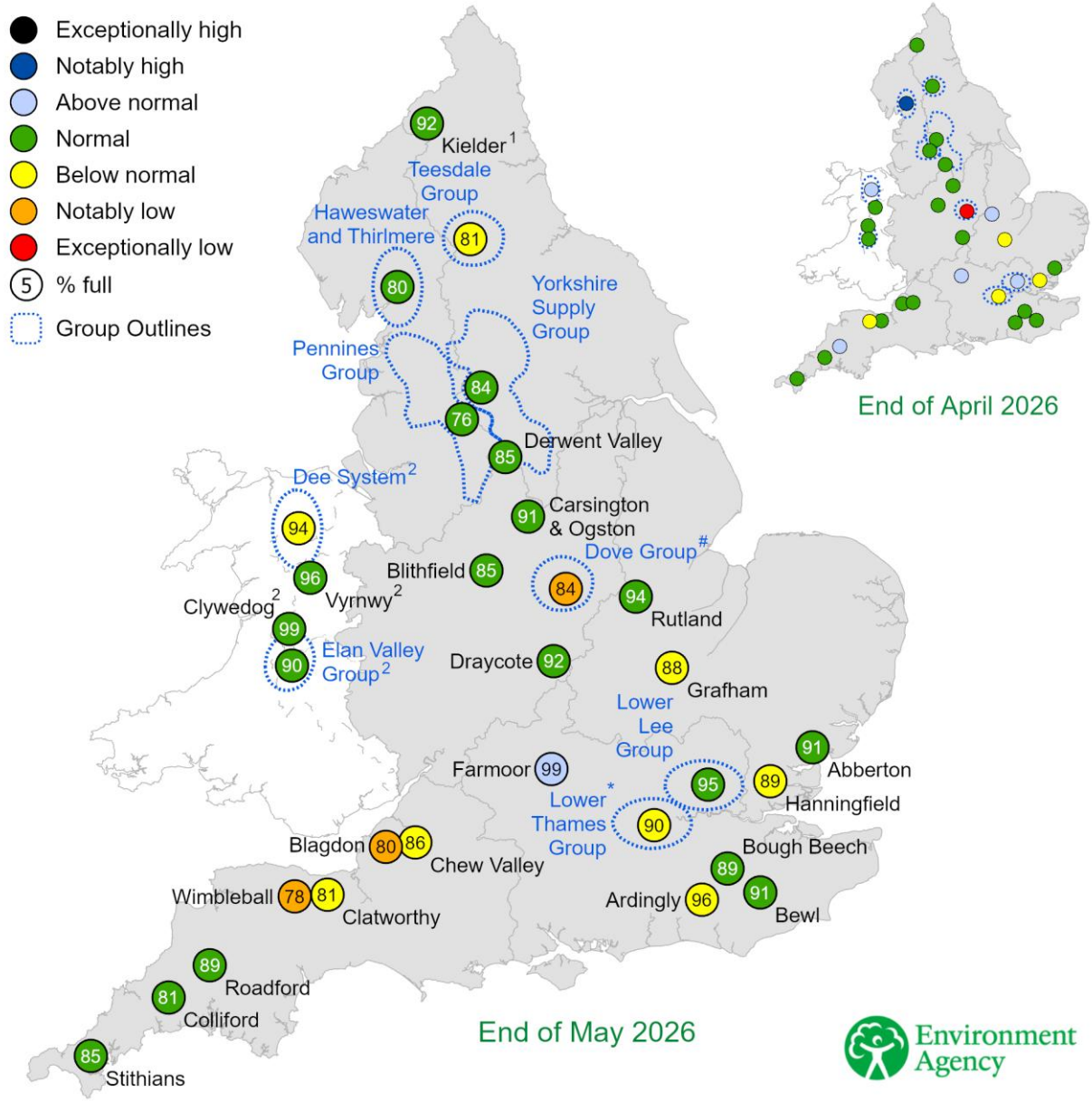


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

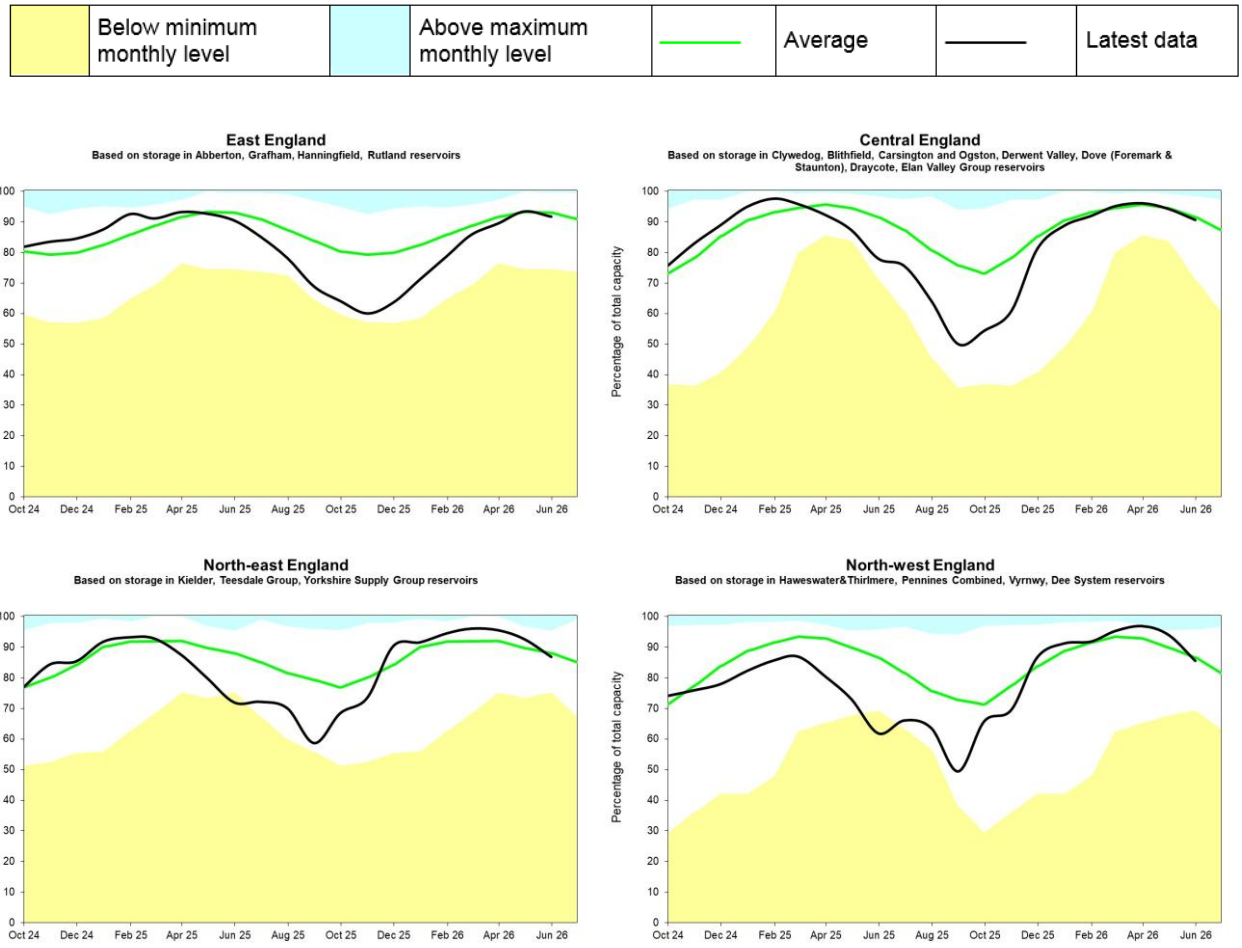
6.1 Reservoir storage map

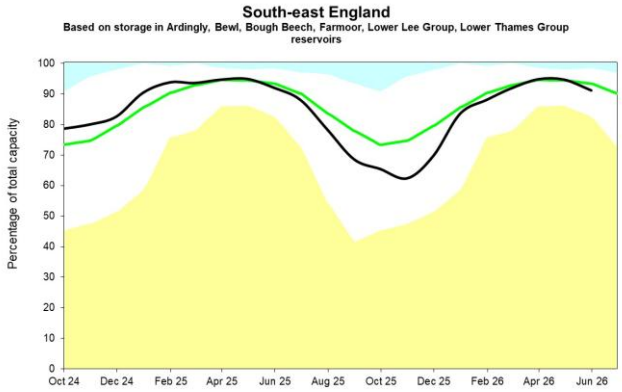
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of April 2026 and May 2026 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic April and May values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers 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. *Impacted by previous planned outage.

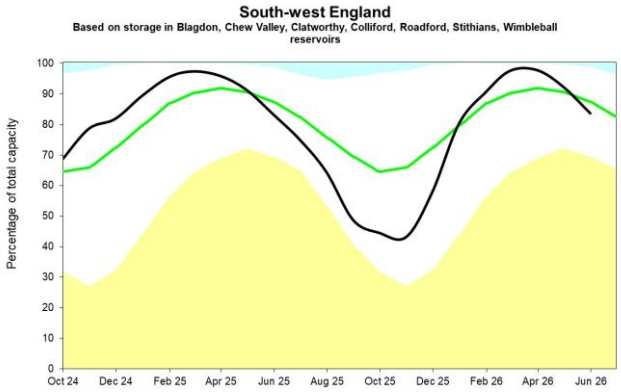


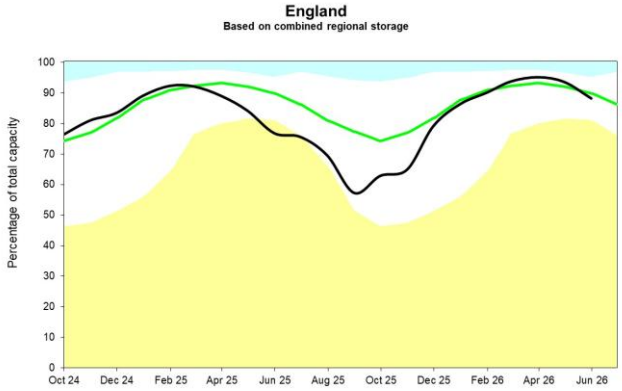
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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

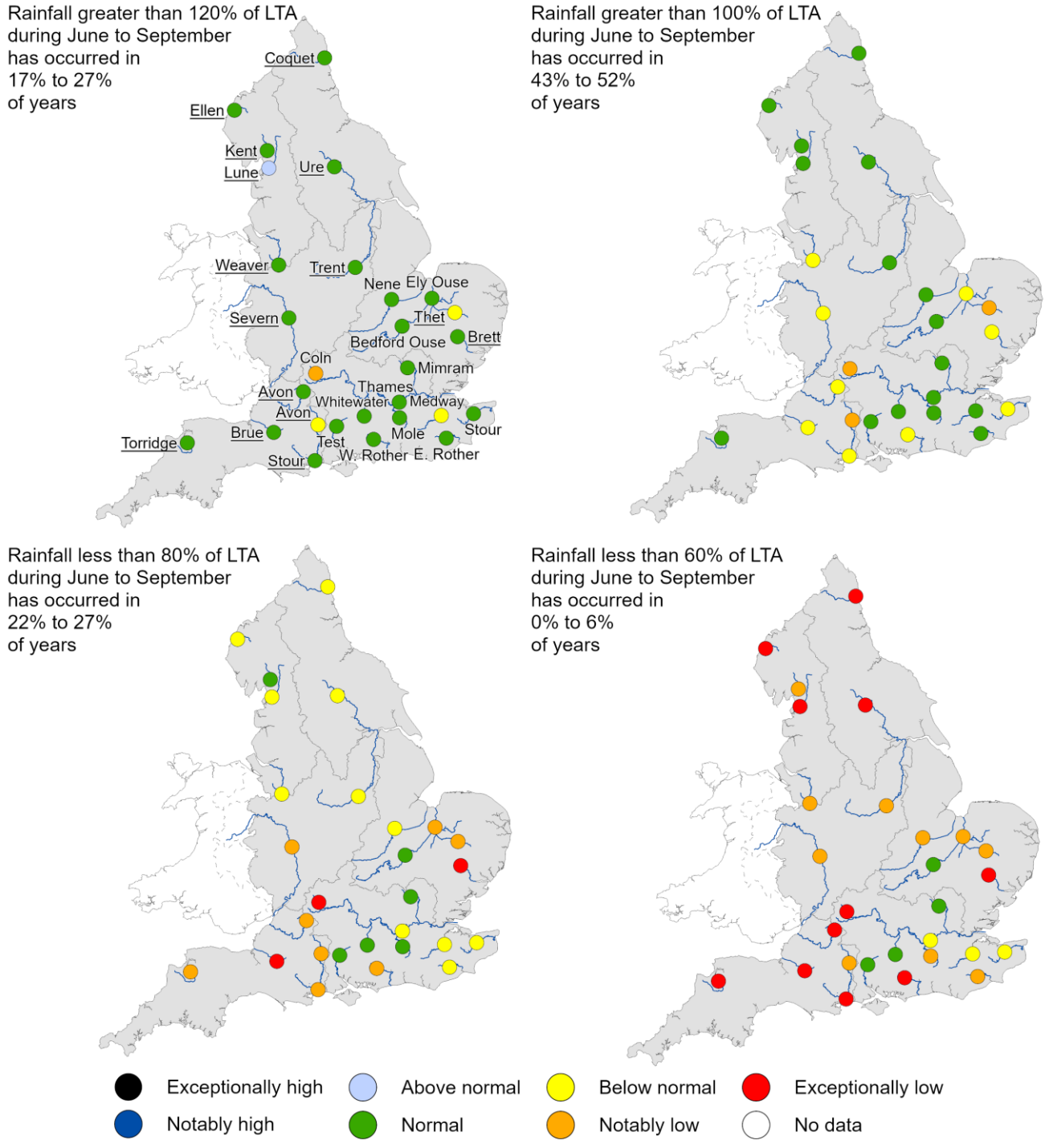


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Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between June 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

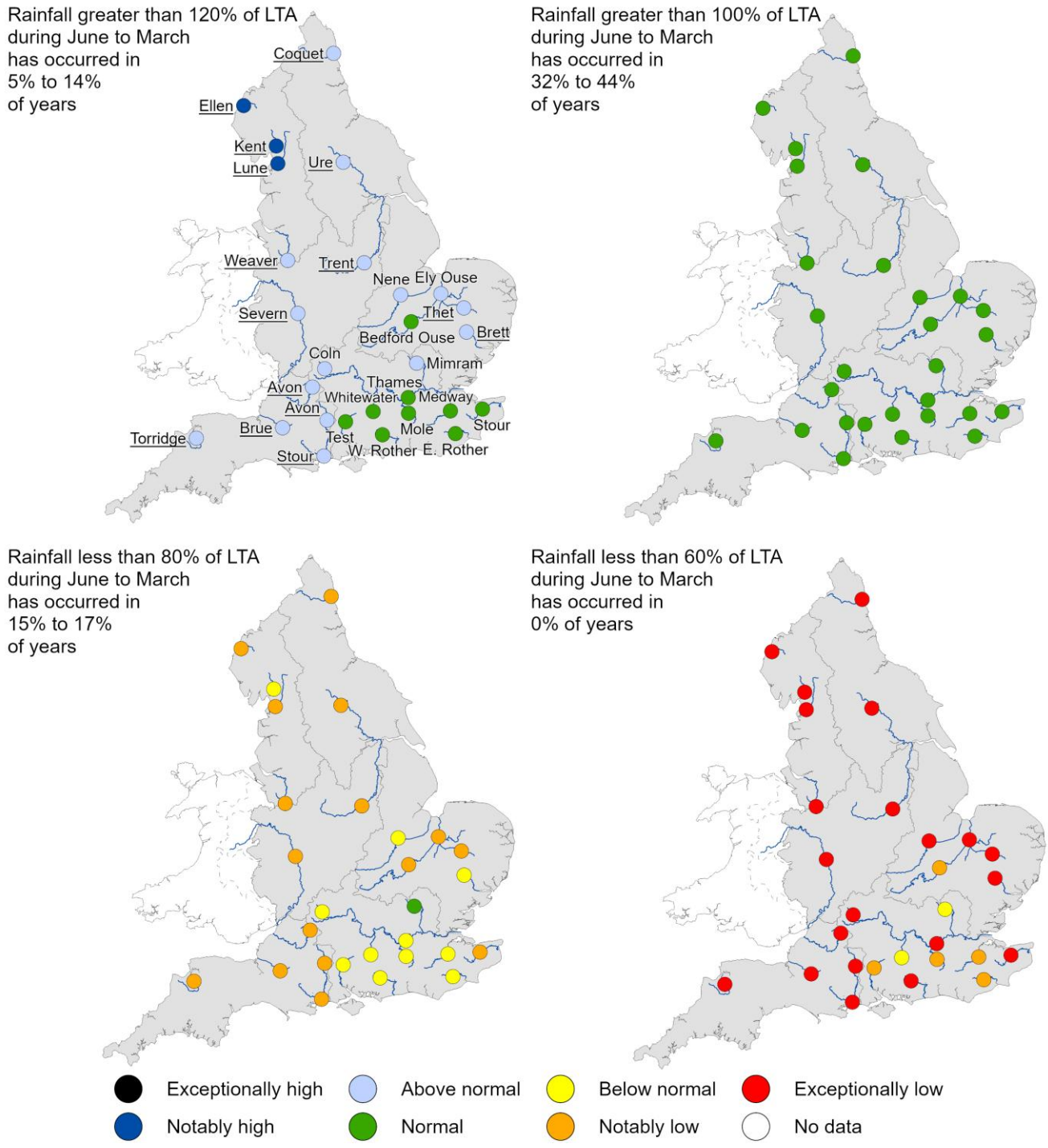


Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

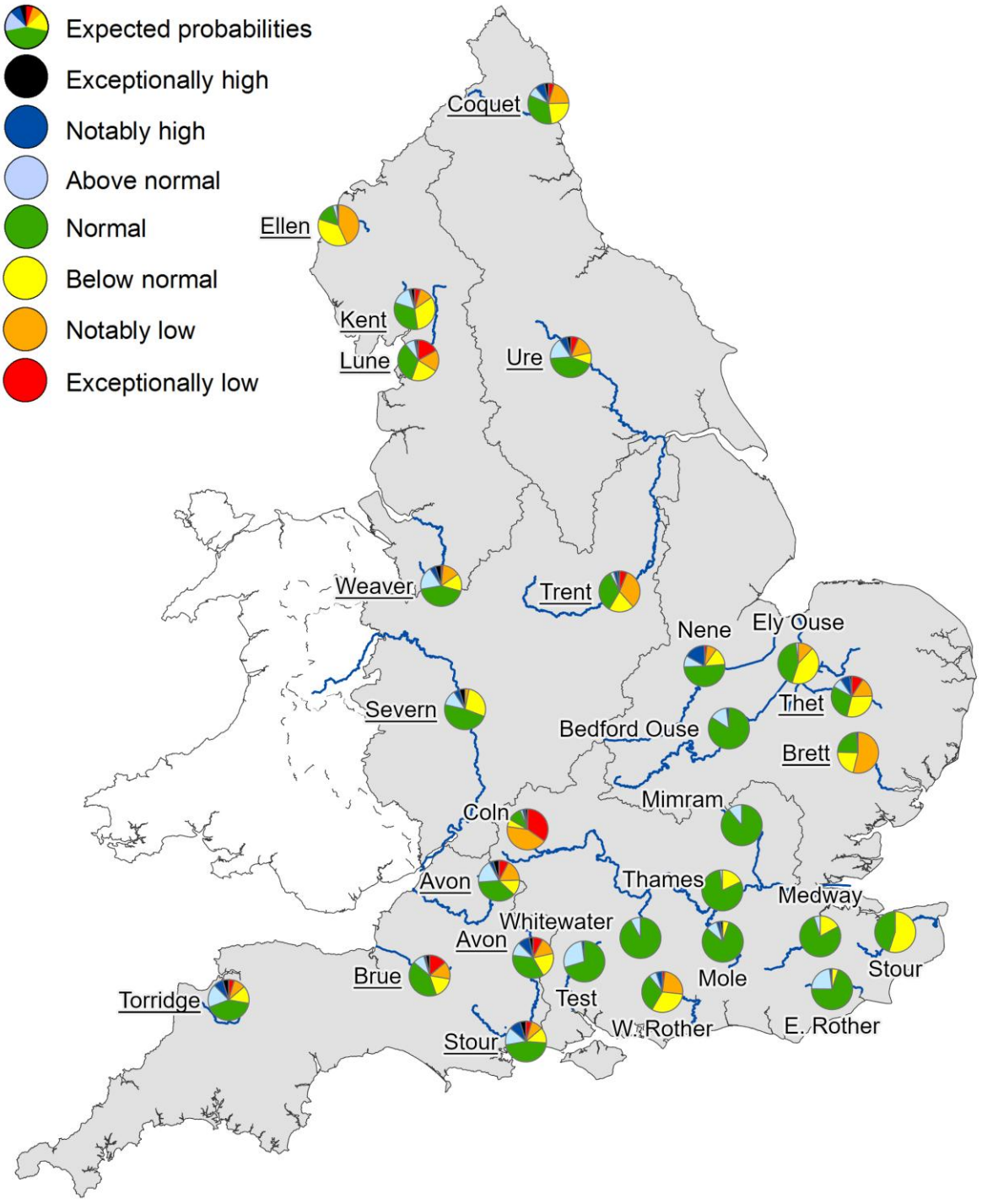
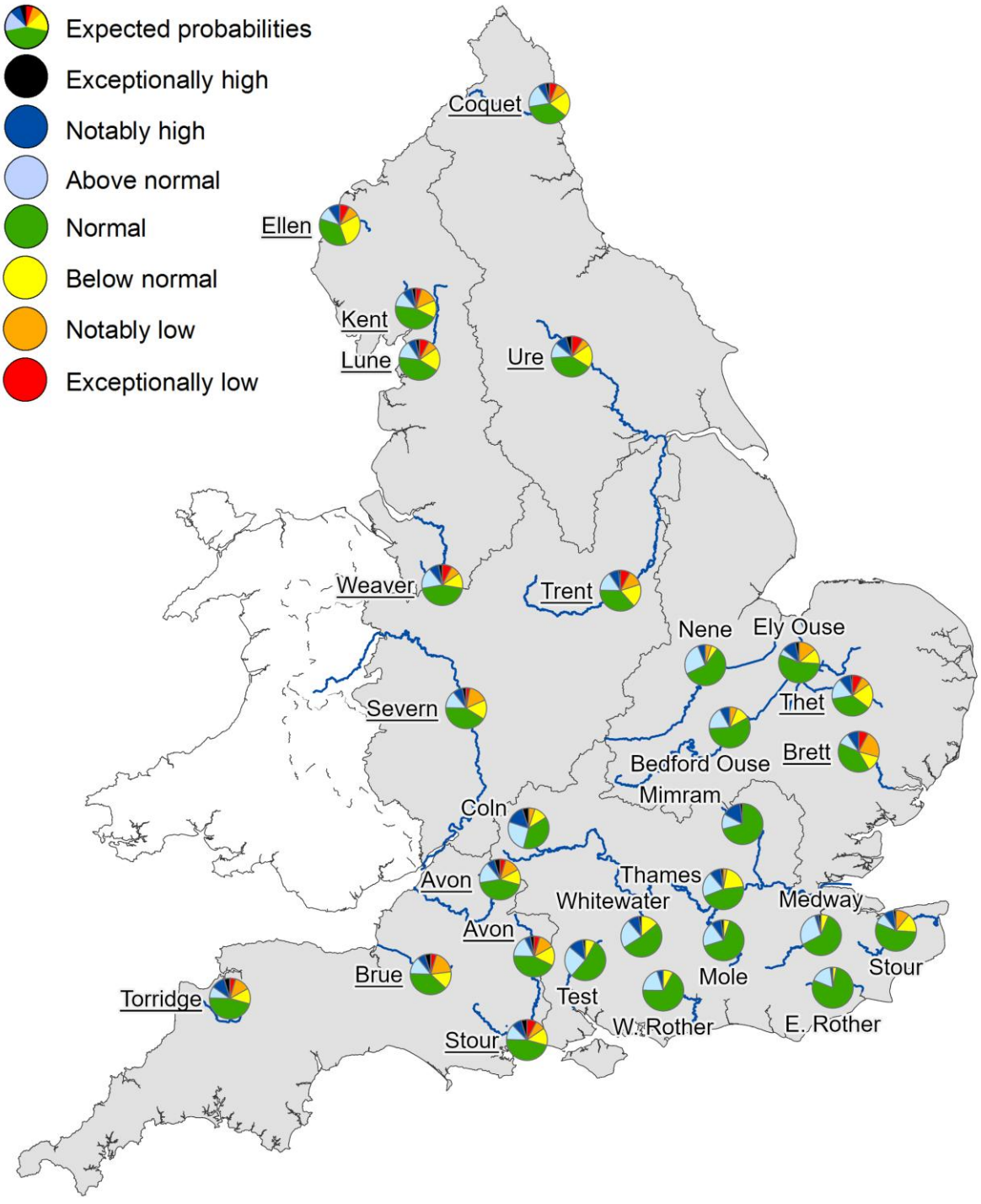


Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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 June 2026 and September 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

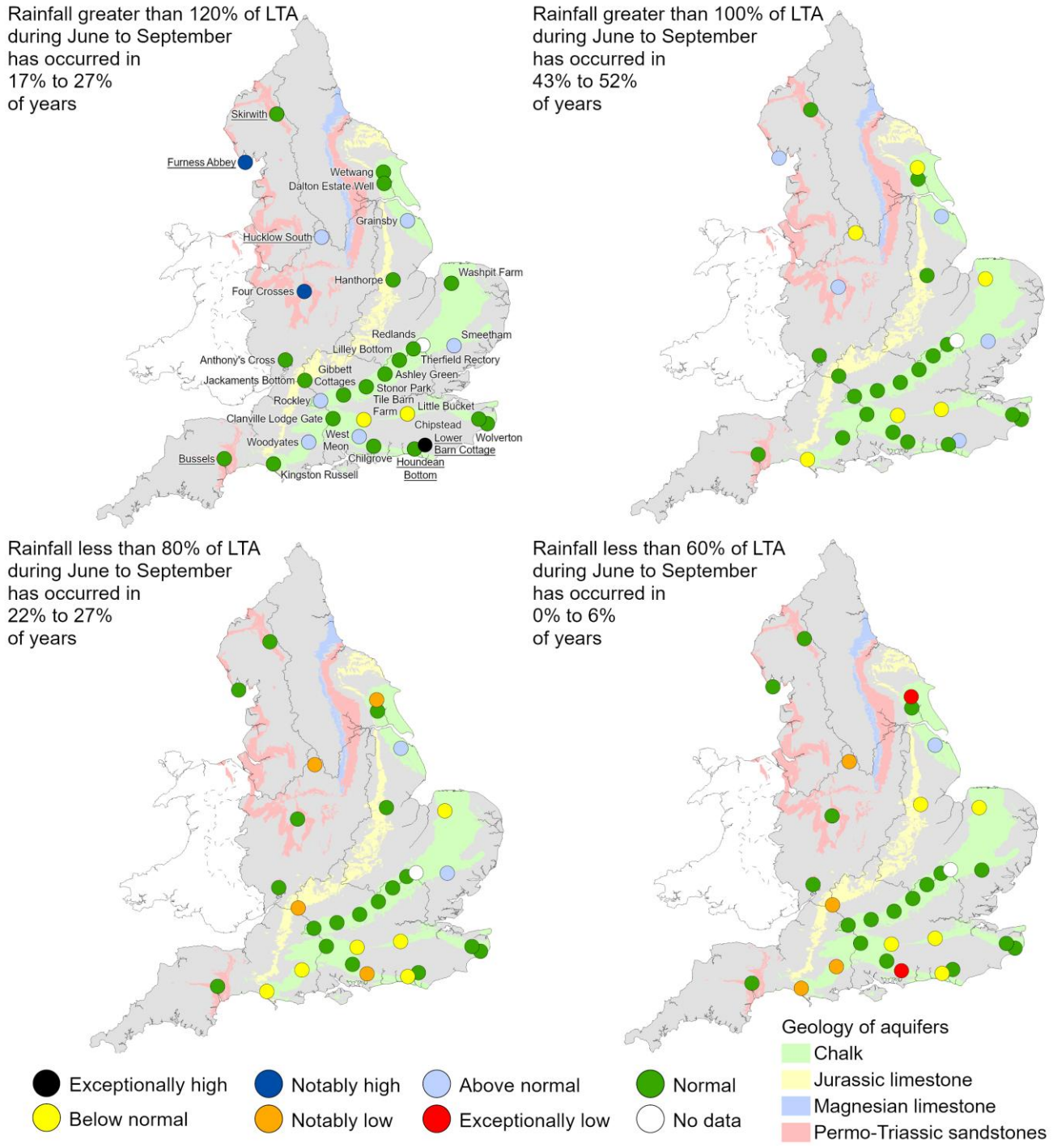


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between June 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

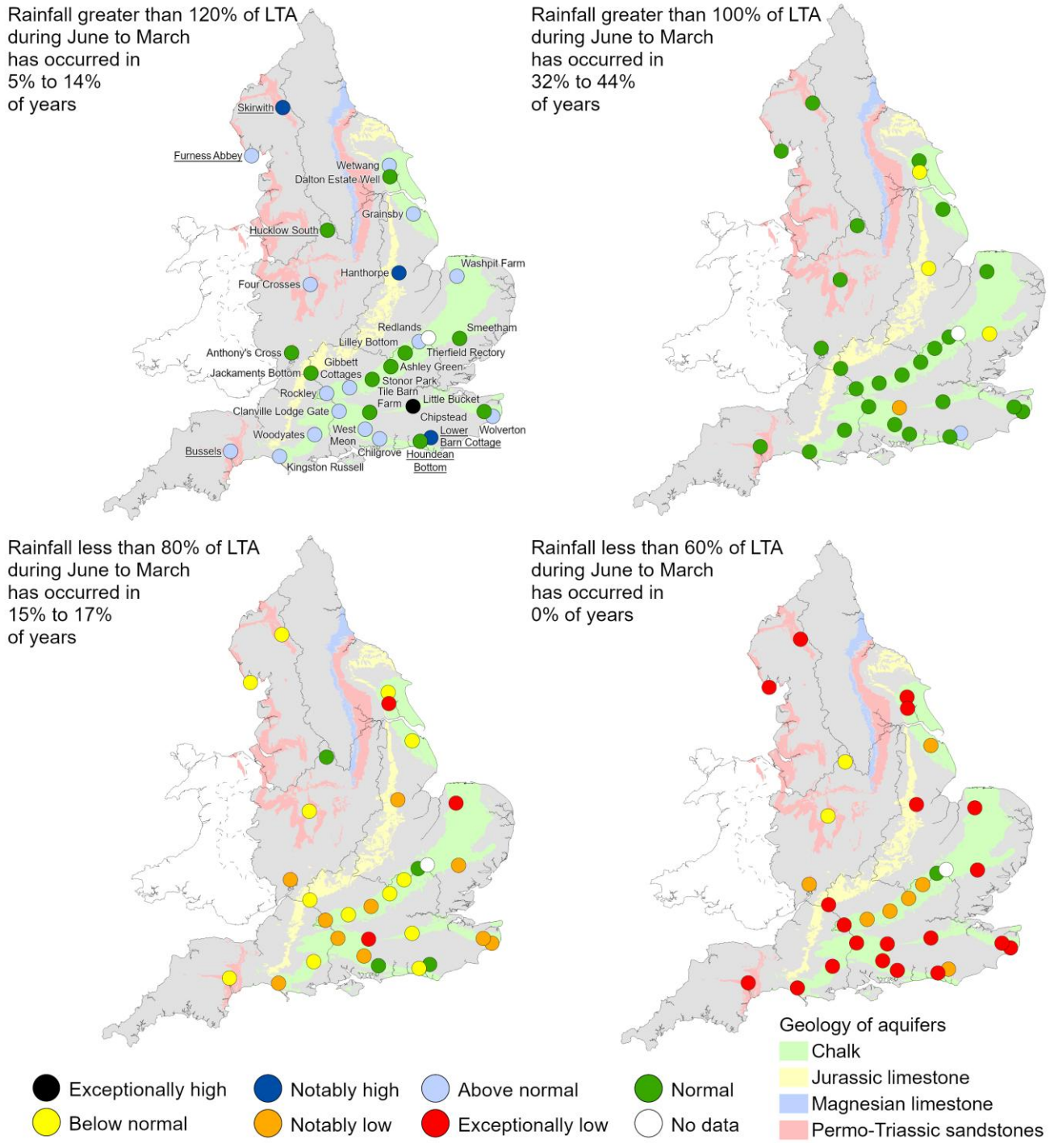

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

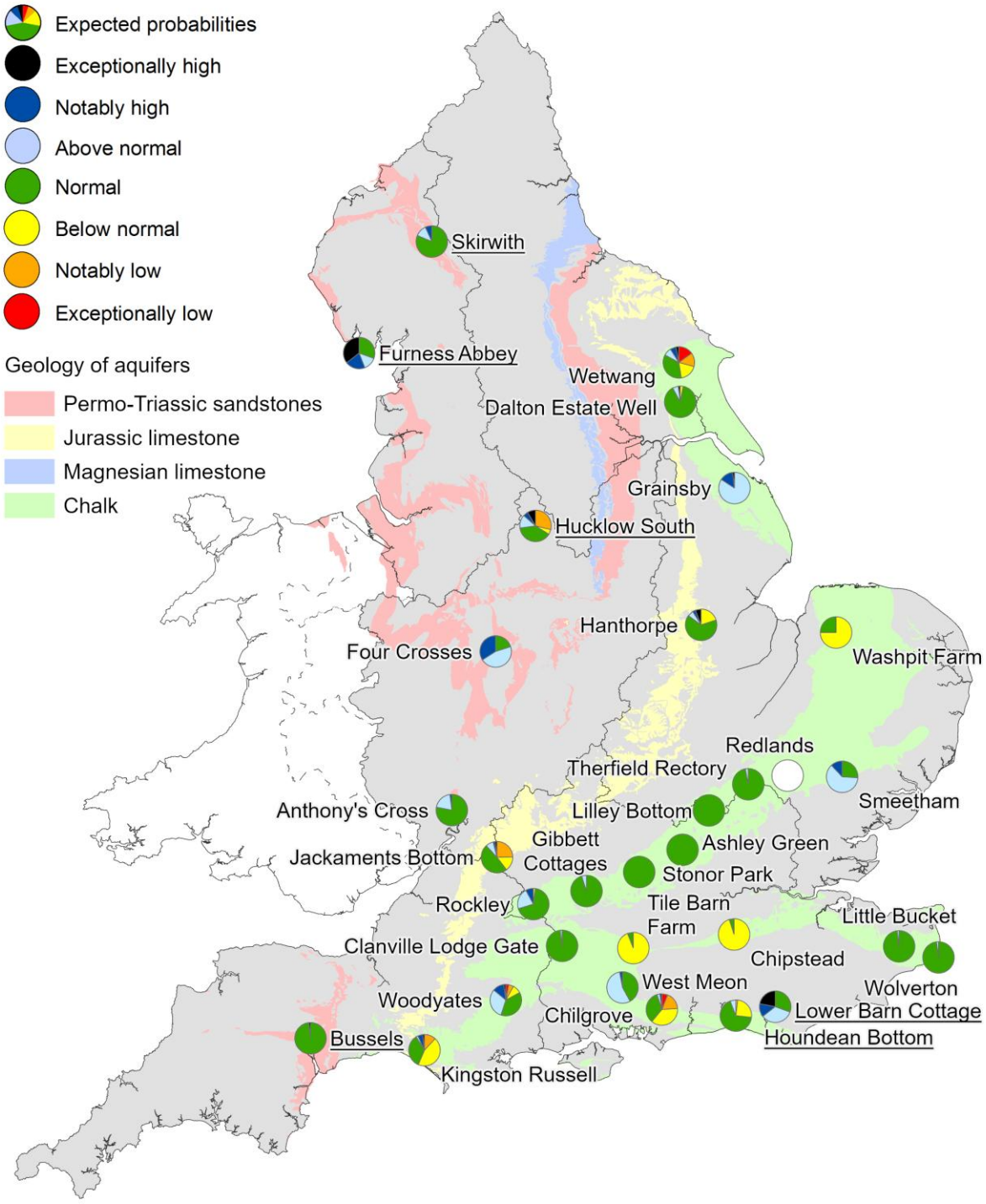

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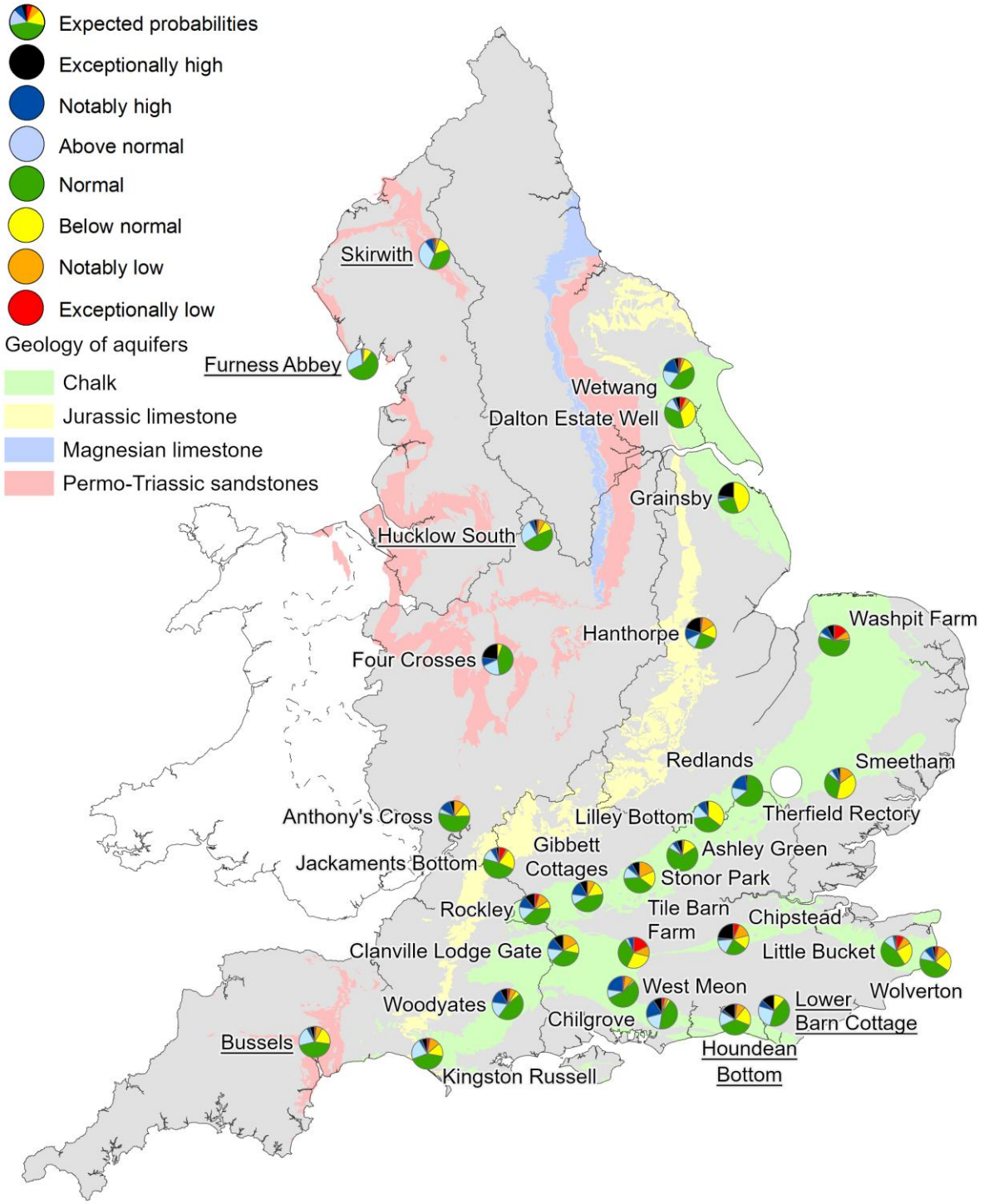
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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 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	May 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	May 2026 band	Mar 2026 to May 2026 cumulative band	Dec 2025 to May 2026 cumulative band	Jun 2025 to May 2026 cumulative band
East England	43	Notably Low	Exceptionally low	Normal	Normal
Central England	80	Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Above normal
North East England	109	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Normal
North West England	95	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South East England	53	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal	Normal
South West England	68	Normal	Notably low	Notably high	Above normal
England	74	Below Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

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

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	May 2026 band	Apr 2026 band
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Below normal	Normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Below normal	Normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Normal	Normal
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Normal	Normal
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Below normal	Normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Below normal	Below normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Notably low	Below normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Below normal	Normal
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Notably low	Below normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Below normal	Below normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	May 2026 band	Apr 2026 band
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Below normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Below normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2026 band	End of Apr 2026 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Normal	Above normal
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	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 (sandstone)	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Normal	Above normal

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2026 band	End of Apr 2026 band
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Above normal	Notably high
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Notably high
North West	Skirwith (sandstone)	Eden Valley and Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Normal	Above normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Normal	Above normal
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Normal	Normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Notably low	Notably low

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2026 band	End of Apr 2026 band
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Normal	Normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Normal	Normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Below normal	Normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	92	Below average
Central	91	Below average
North-east	87	Below average
North-west	86	Below average
South-east	91	Below average
South-west	84	Below average
England	88	Below average