Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - June 2026

June was the wettest month since February, with more than two-thirds of hydrological areas receiving above average rainfall. England received 104% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase throughout the country and by the end of June soils across most of England were drier than expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows decreased at nearly two-thirds of indicator sites, and the majority of sites were classed as normal. Groundwater levels were classed as normal or higher at most reported sites despite groundwater levels decreasing at four-fifths of sites. Reservoir storage also decreased during June and ended the month at 85% full which is average for the time of year.

1.1 Rainfall

June was the wettest month since February, with England receiving 67.8mm of rainfall which represents 104% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA. More than two-thirds of hydrological areas received above average rainfall during June. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the Mendips and River Chew hydrological area in south-west England, which received 173% of the LTA (112.7mm). By contrast, the driest was the Seaham hydrological area in north-east England which received 51% of the LTA (32.4mm). (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as normal or higher in all but 3 hydrological areas in June. Sixty-seven (48%) hydrological areas were classed as normal and a further 64 (46%) were above normal. Five (10%) hydrological areas in north-west and south-west England were classed as notably high and 3 were classed as below normal for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

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

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for June were classed as above normal for north-west, south-east and south-west England. All other regions and England as a whole, were classed as normal for the time of year however both east and central England recorded their fourth consecutive month of below average rainfall. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Throughout England, SMDs continued to increase during June due to the mid-month heatwave and drier conditions towards the end of the month. At the end of June, the largest deficits were in east and south-east England. (Figure 3.1)

Soils were considerably drier than would be expected for the time of year across all areas of England particularly in central and south-west England. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flow decreased at nearly two-thirds of indicator sites in June and most sites were classed as normal. Thirty-three sites (61%) were classed as normal and a further 13 sites (24%) were classed as below normal for the time of year. Three sites (6%) were classed as above normal and 3 sites, all in north-west England, were classed as notably high. Two sites (4%), Upton Mill on the River Nene and Denver on the Ely Ouse both in east England, were classed as notably low and exceptionally low respectively. (Figure 4.1)

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

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of June, groundwater levels decreased at more than four-fifths of the indicator sites we report on with only three sites recording a rise in levels. Three-quarters of indicator sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Twelve sites, predominantly in chalk aquifers, were classed as normal and three sites recorded above normal levels. Two sites were classed as notably high and a further 2 sites were classed as exceptionally high. Five sites were classed as below normal for the time of year and Woodyates (Dorset Stour Chalk) and Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) remained classed as notably low. (Figure 5.1)

All the major aquifer index sites recorded a fall in levels at the end of June. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin and Eden Valley Sandstone in north-west England remained classed as normal for the time of year as were 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 east England. 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) both decreased to be classed as notably high and normal respectively. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of June, reservoir storage had decreased at more than three-quarters of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. The largest stock decreases were recorded at Bewl reservoir in south-east England and Blagdon reservoir and Wimbleball reservoir both in south-west England, all of which decreased by 10%. More than half of reservoirs or reservoir groups were classed as normal with a further quarter classed as below normal for the time of year. Three reservoirs, the Dove Group in central England, Blagdon and Wimbleball, both in south-west England were classed as notably low. A further 3 reservoirs Haweswater and Thirlmere in north-west England and Farmoor and the Lower Lee group in south-east England were classed as above normal. One reservoir, Vyrnwy in Wales that supplies north-west England was classed as notably high for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

Regional reservoir stocks decreased across England with the largest decrease in south-west England. With the exception of north-west England where reservoir storage is above average, all regions are either below or around average for the time of year. For England as a whole, storage was 85.5% at the end of June, which is average for the time of year. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

July began with settled, dry and warm conditions for much of England. The north-west had the wettest start to the month, having received 8mm of rainfall in the first week, although there were some localised higher totals. In central, east and south-east England, no notable rainfall had been recorded by 9 July. These warm and dry conditions are expected to remain for many towards the middle of the month, as high pressure sits to the north of the UK. Some showers may push into the north of England, and thunderstorms are likely in southern areas. Towards the end of July, low pressure may begin to dominate, bringing less settled conditions and a higher chance of rain, although dry periods and warm temperatures will remain.

For the 3-month period from July to September in the UK, conditions are likely to be warmer than average, with a greater than normal chance of heatwaves, particularly earlier in the period. Rainfall is expected to be around average for the period, although regional differences may be large due to the showery nature of summer rainfall.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2026, river flows have the highest chance of being below normal or lower across almost all of England, except in the south-east where river flows have a higher than average chance of being normal for the time of year

By the end of March 2027, river flows in most regions of England have the highest chance of being below normal or lower. The exception is south-east England, where normal or above normal flows are more likely.

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 are projected to be very mixed across England. In central England, they have a higher than average chance of being above normal or higher. In south-east and north-east England, groundwater levels have the highest chance of being normal for the time of year. In south-west and east England, projections are that groundwater levels have the highest chance of being below normal or lower.

By the end of March 2027, this mixed picture remains. In south-east, south-west and central England, groundwater levels have a higher than average chance of being above normal or higher for the time of year. While in east and north-east England, they have the highest chance of being below normal or lower.

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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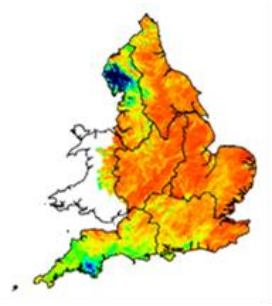
2 Rainfall

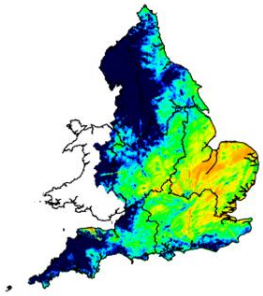
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

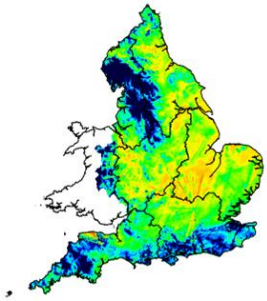
August 2025



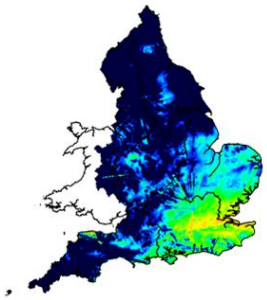
September 2025



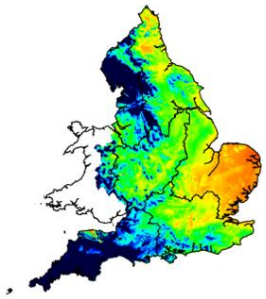
October 2025



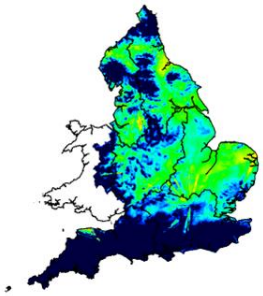
November 2025



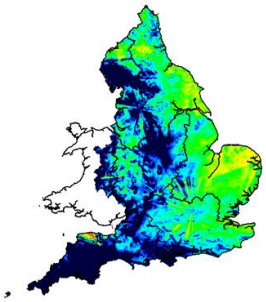
December 2025



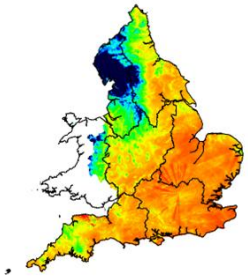
January 2026



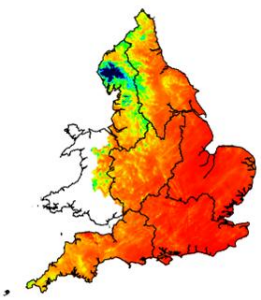
February 2026



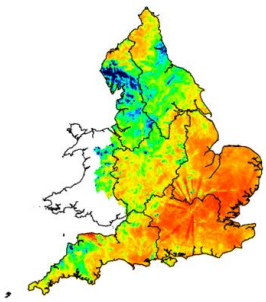
March 2026



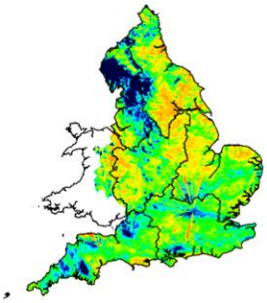
April 2026



May 2026



June 2026



Map Legend

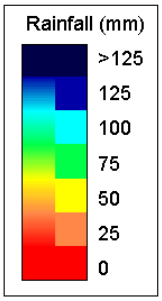
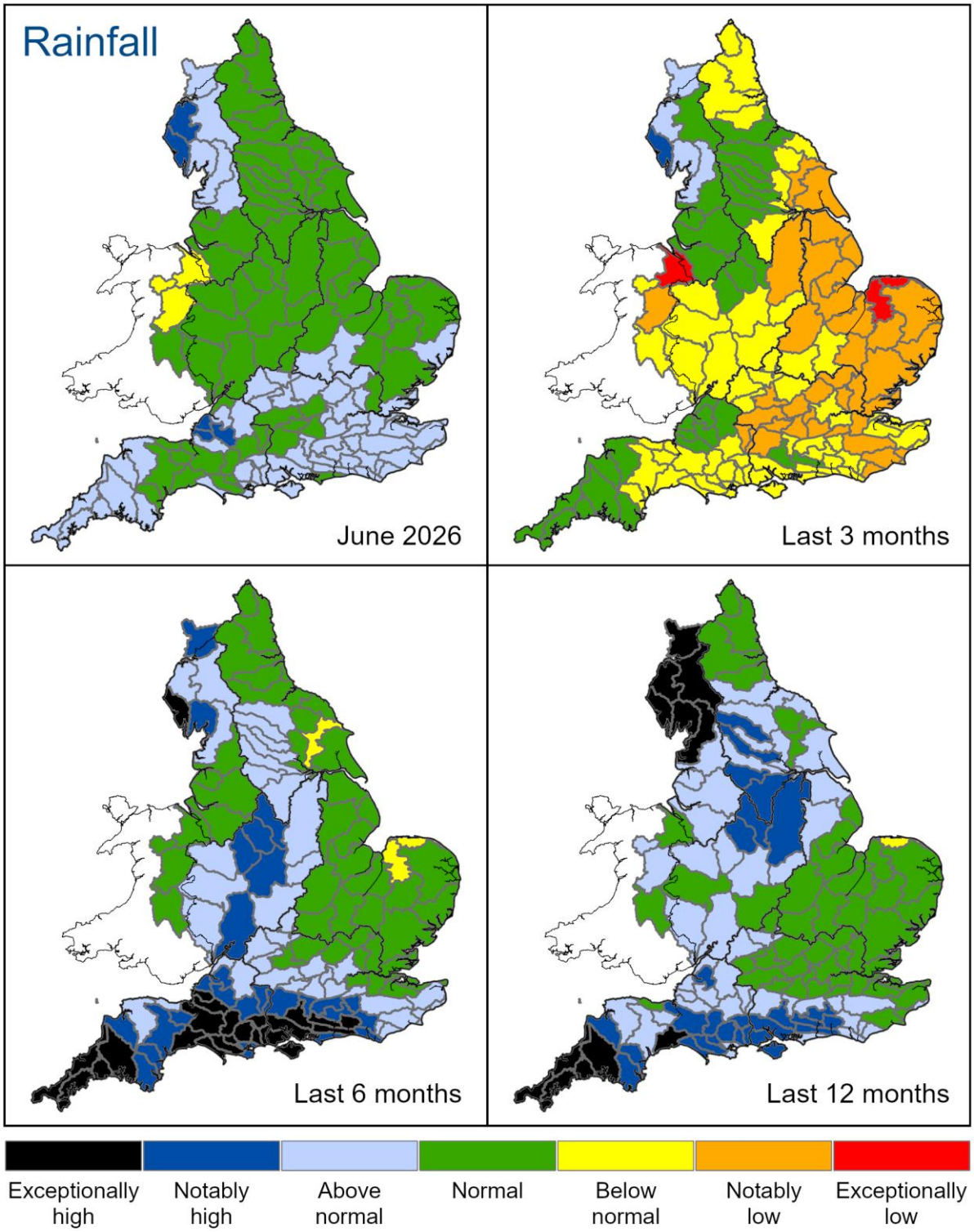


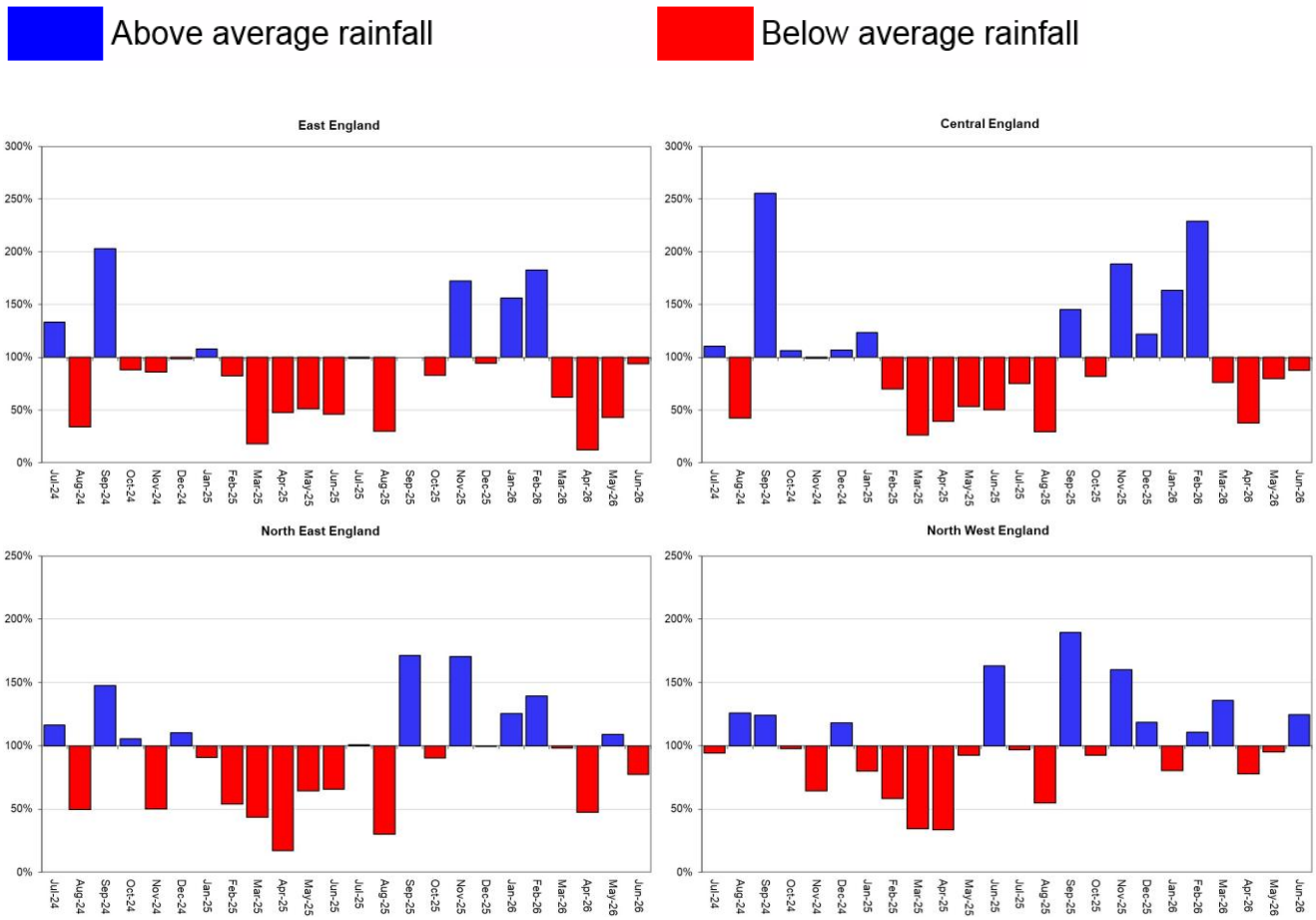
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 June 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

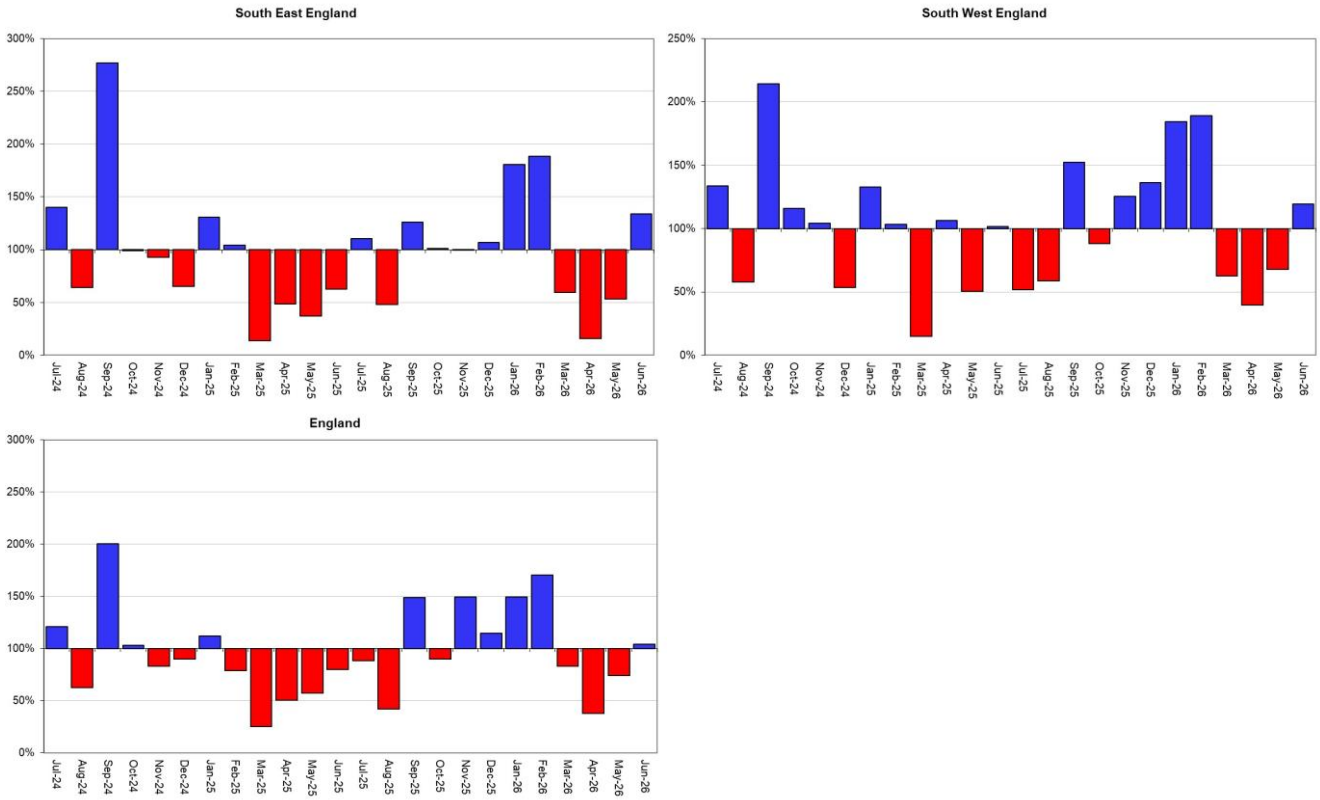


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

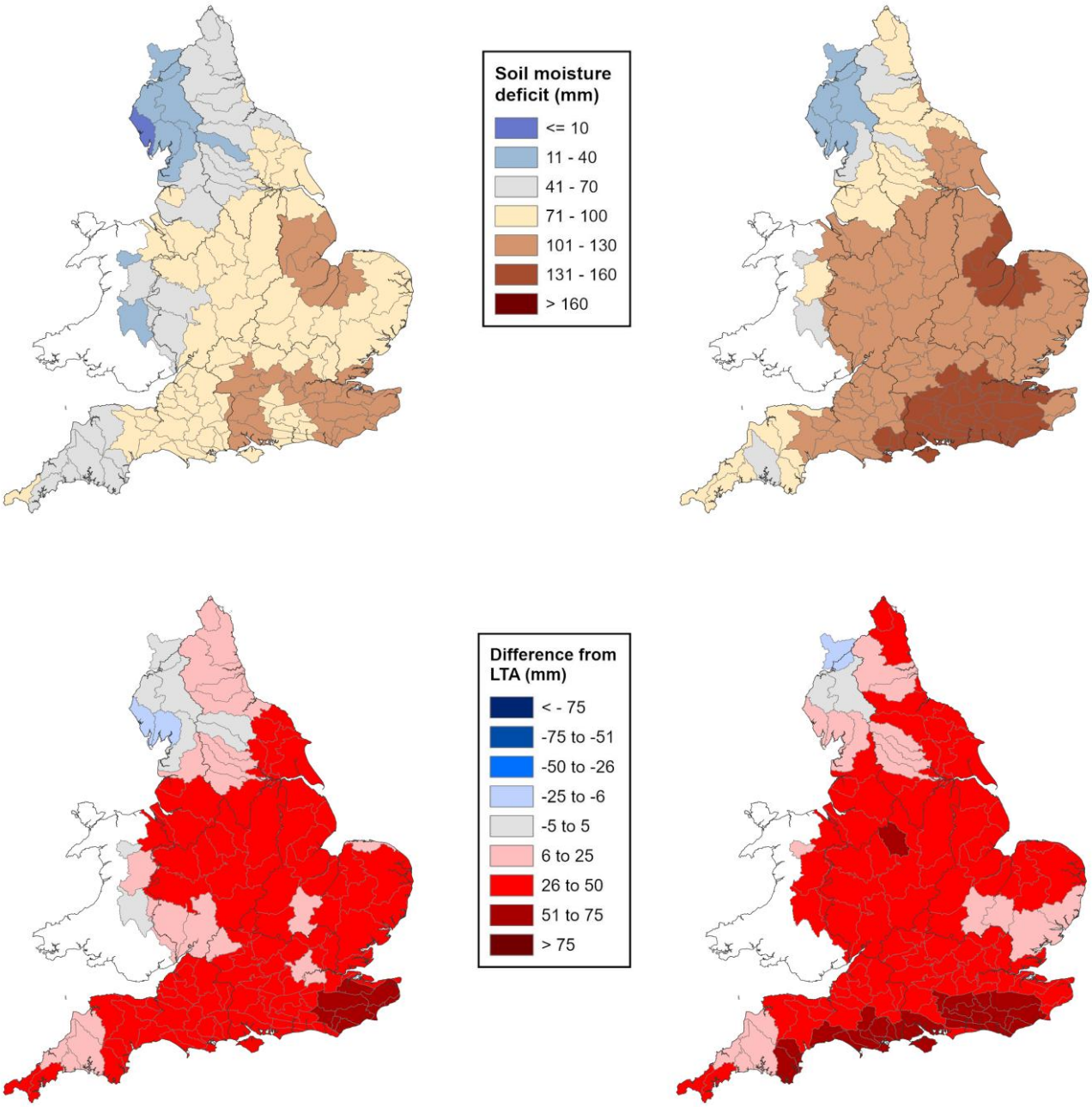
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 03 June 2026 (left panel) and 01 July 2026 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) between the actual and the 1991 to 2020 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

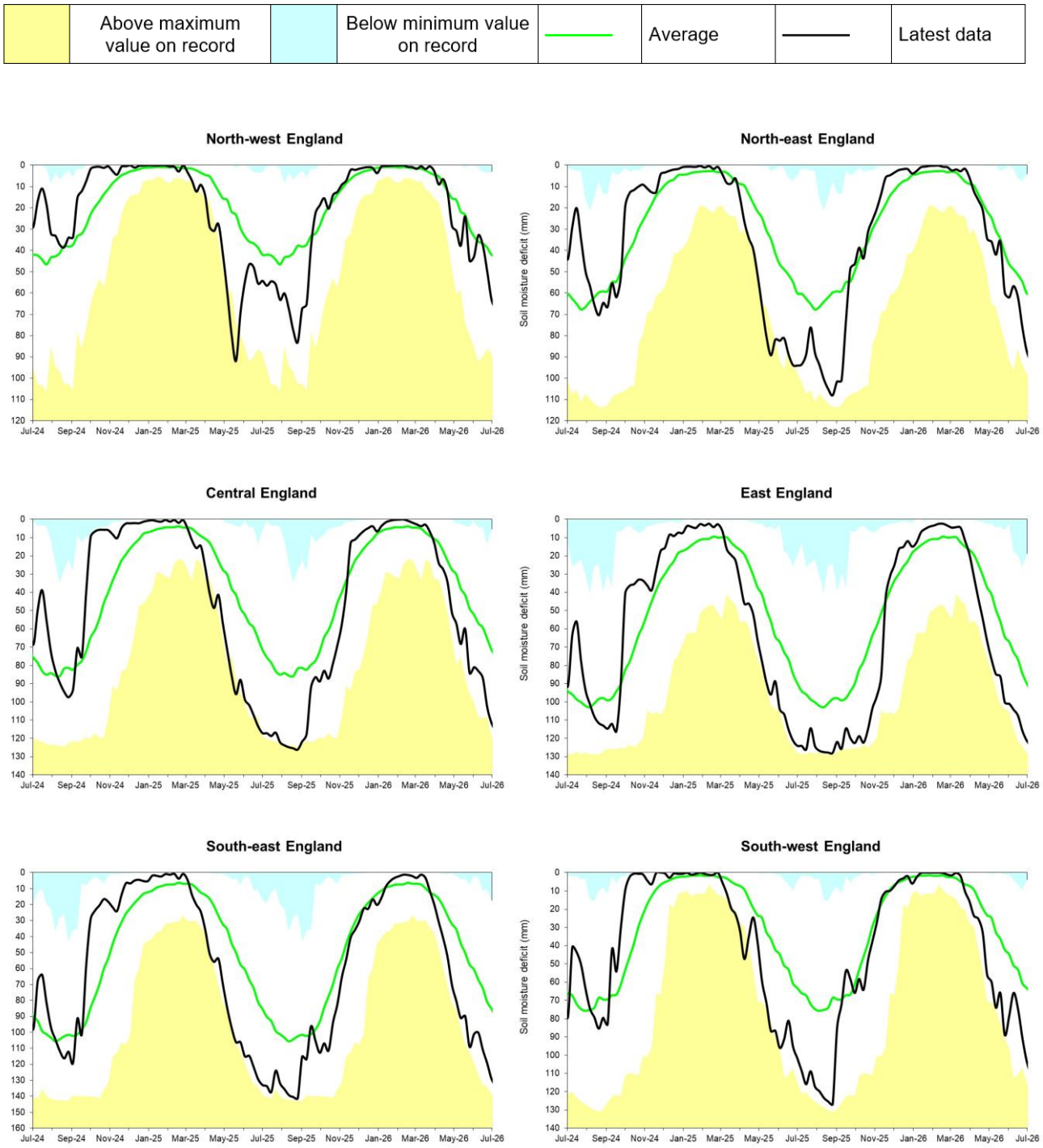
End of May 2026

End of June 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.



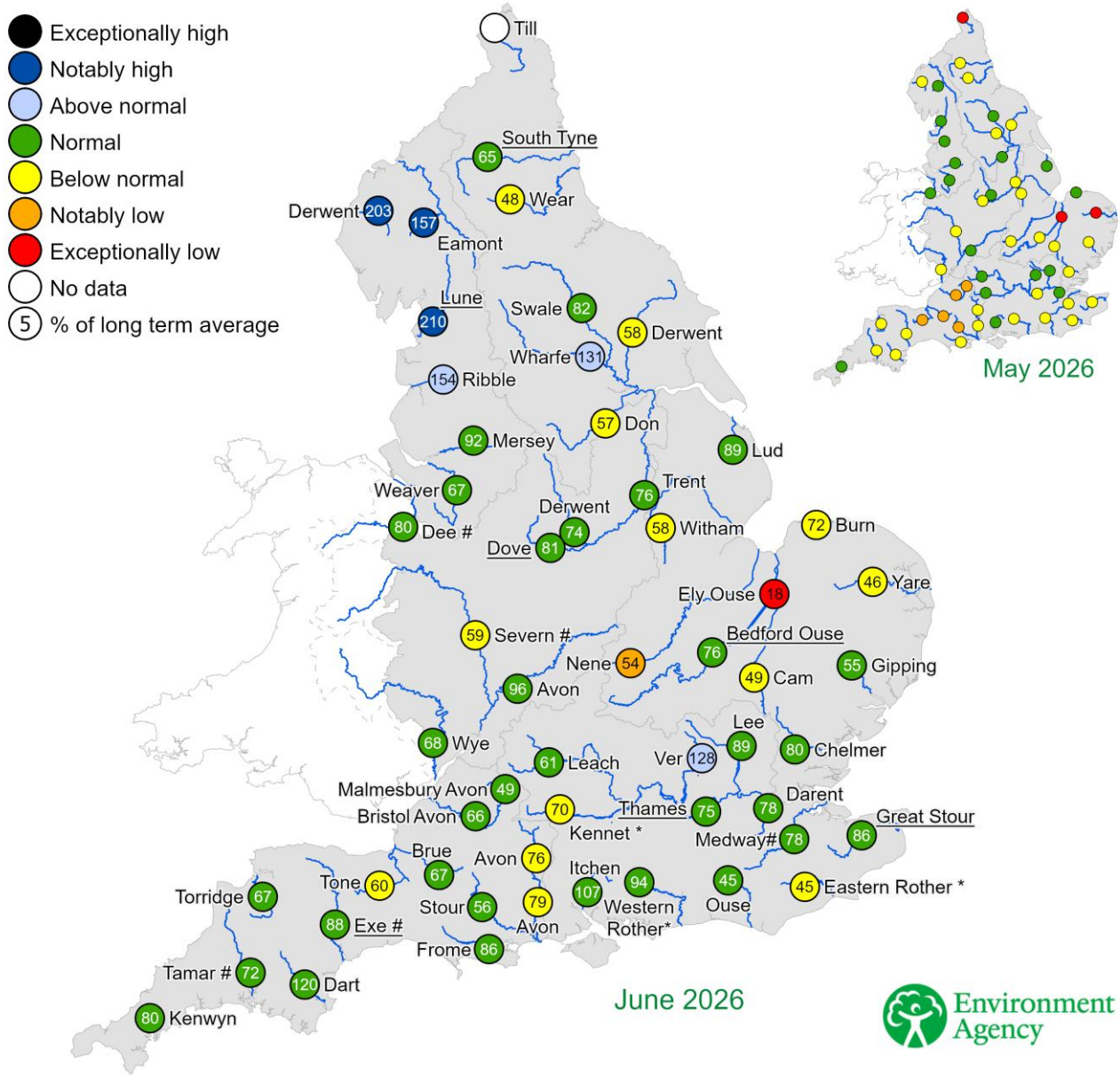
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

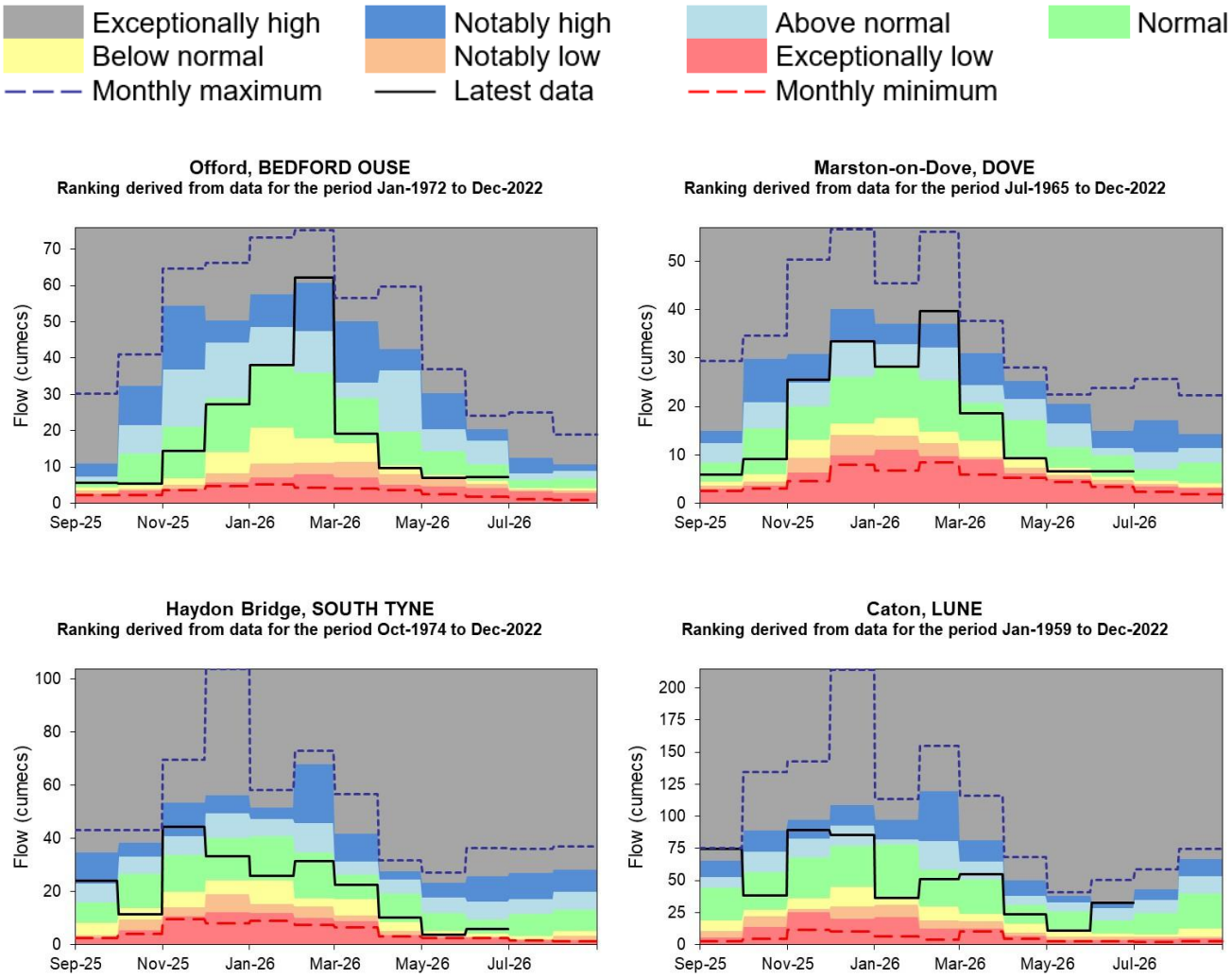
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for May 2026 and June 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic May and June monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites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

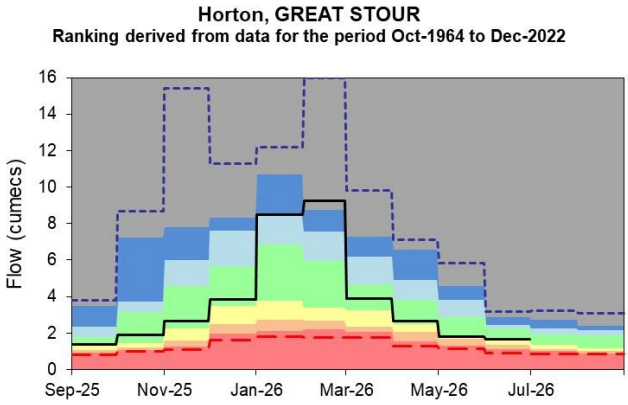
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

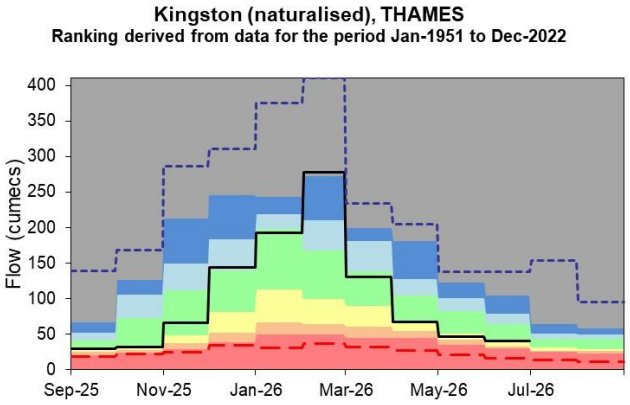


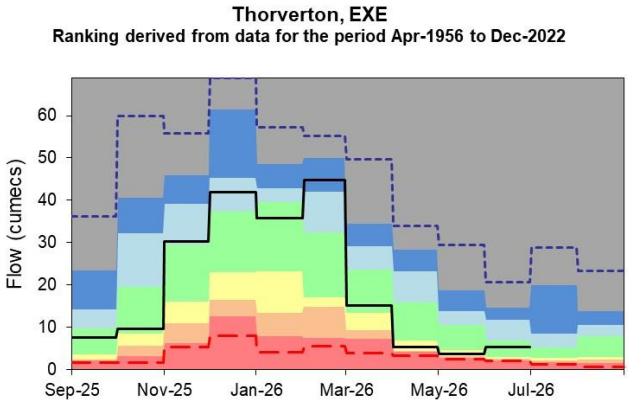
4.2 River flow charts

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.









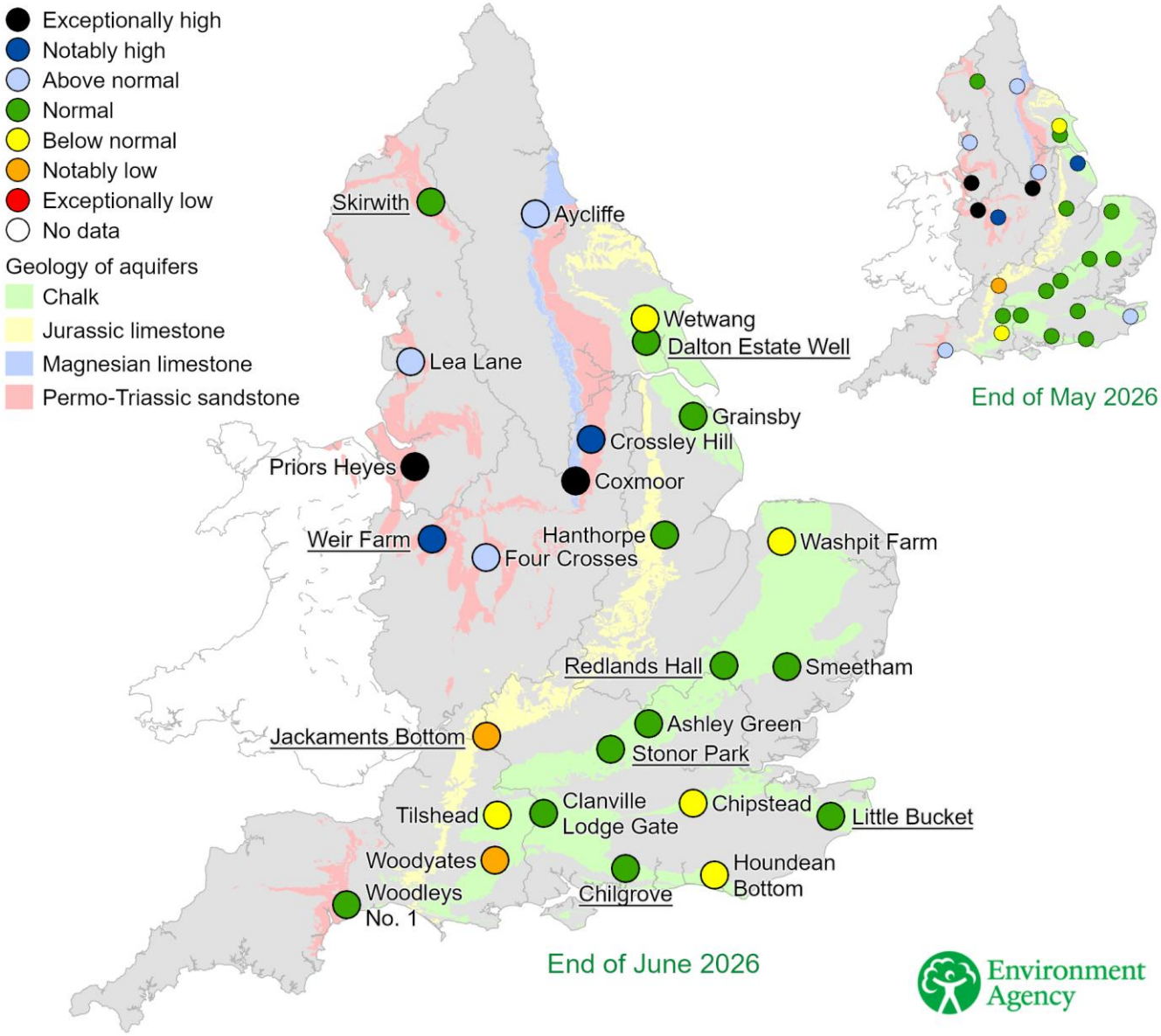
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

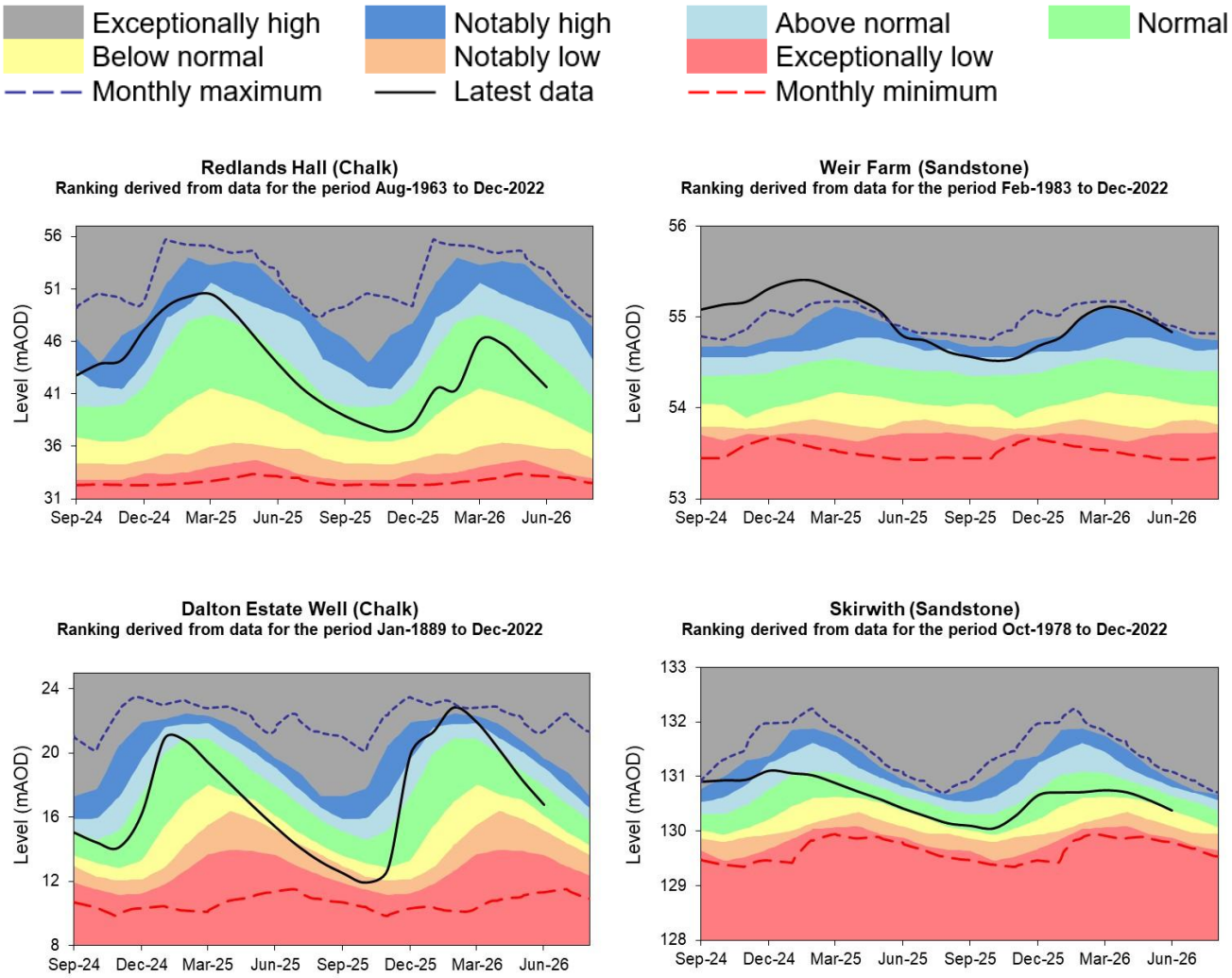
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).

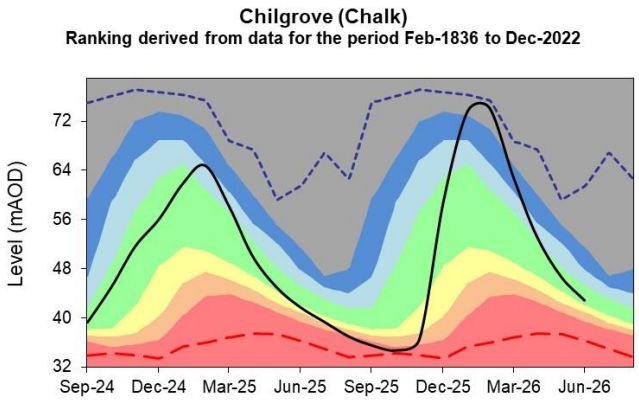


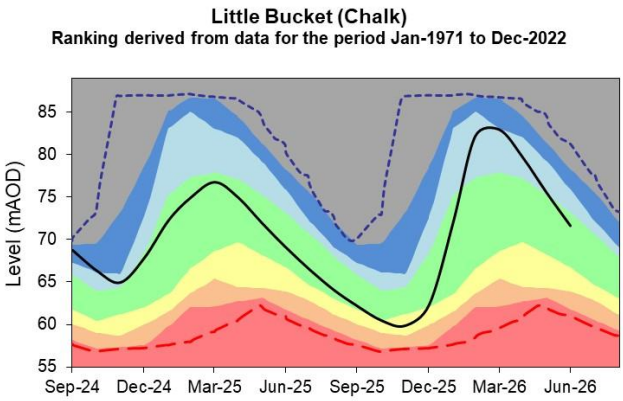
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

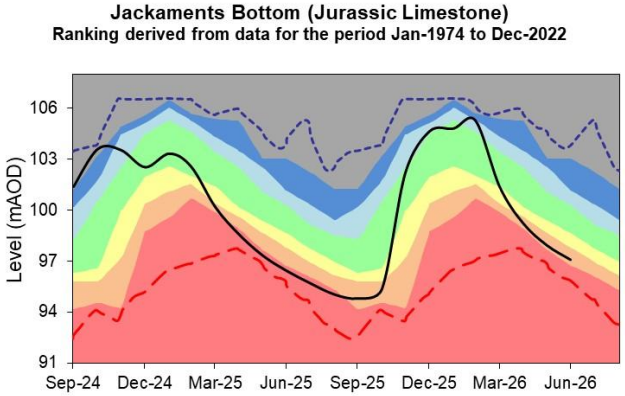
5.2 Groundwater level charts

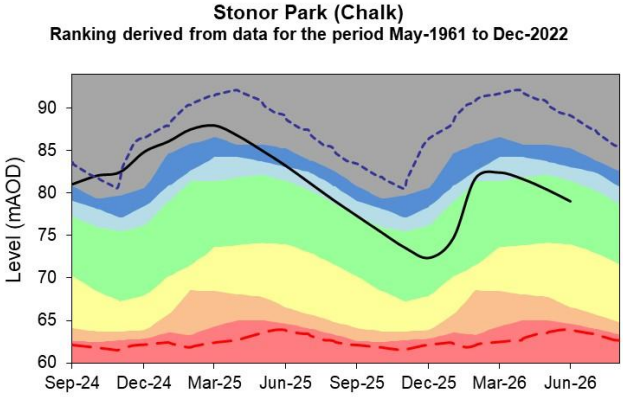
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









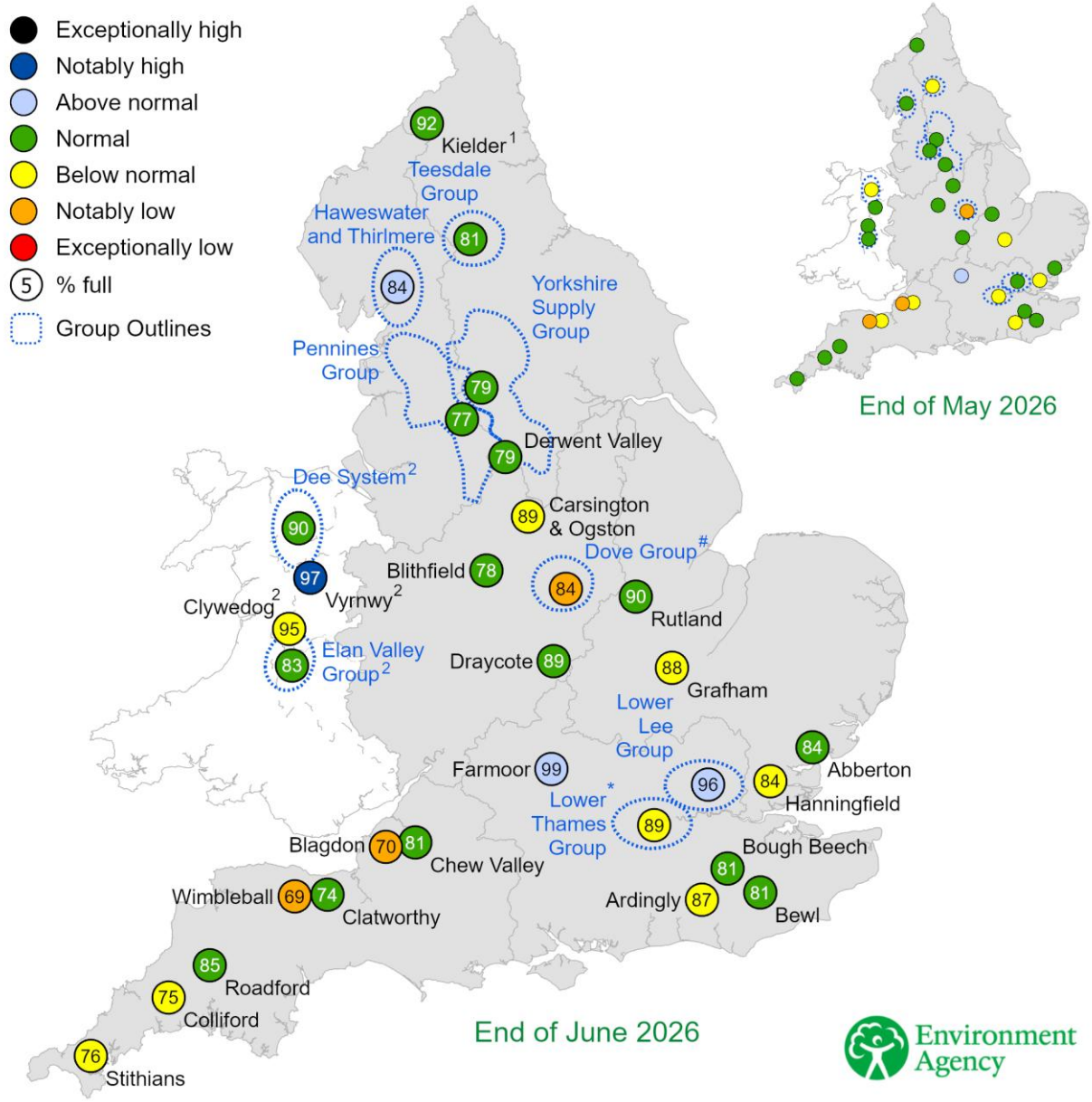


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

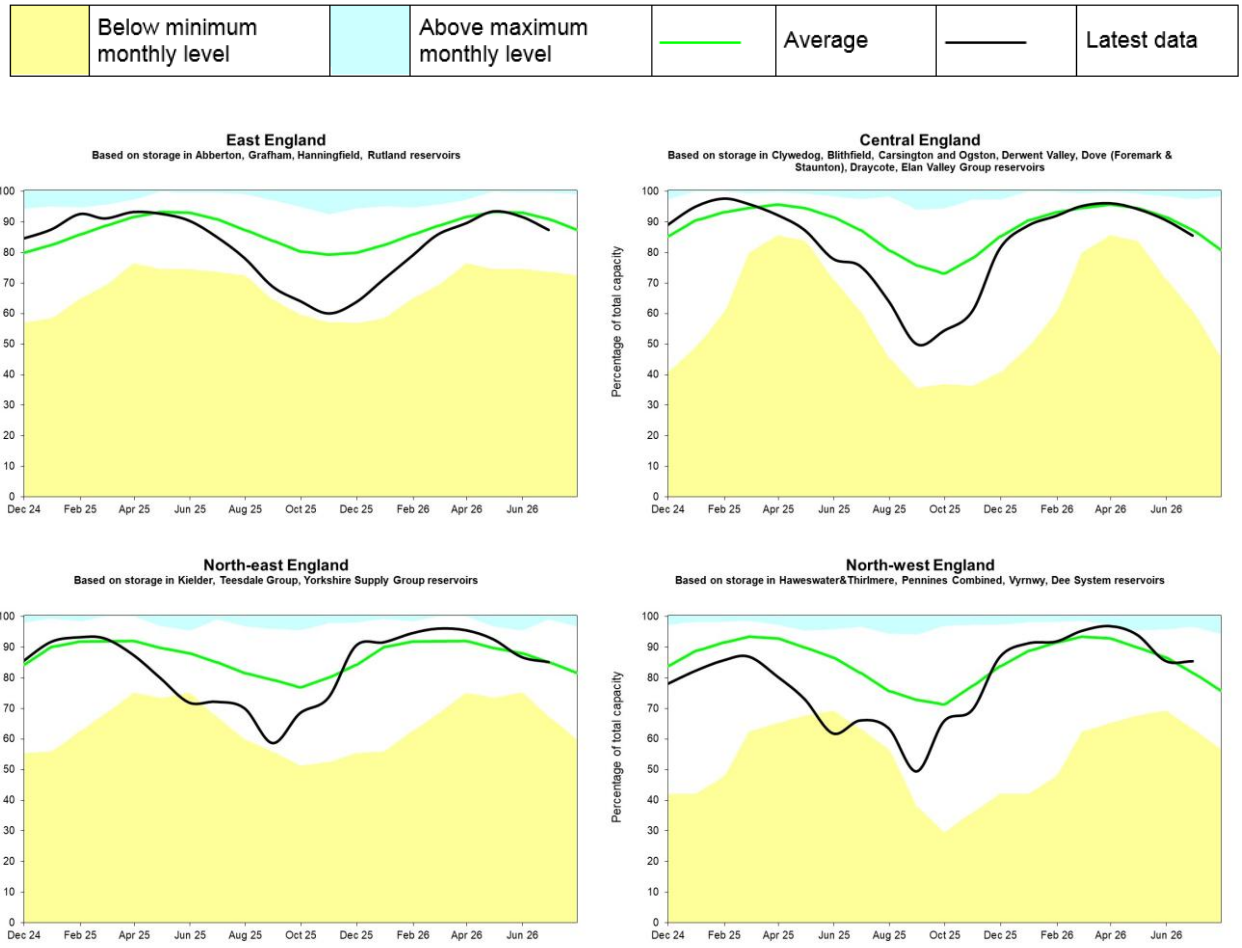
6.1 Reservoir storage map

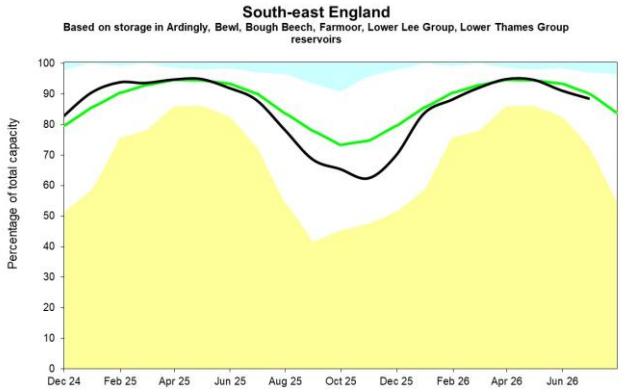
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of May 2026 and June 2026 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic May and June values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

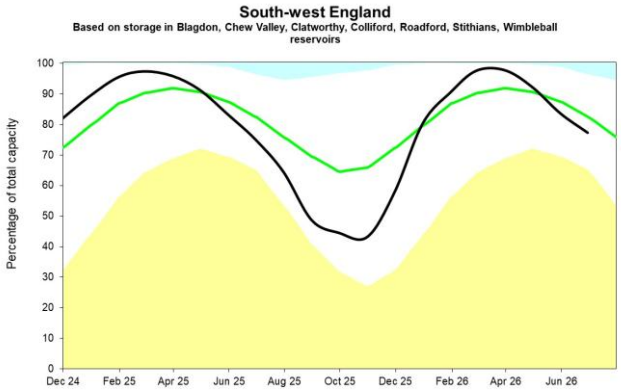


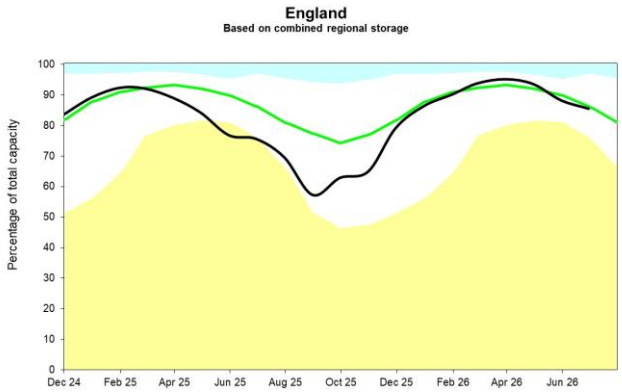
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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

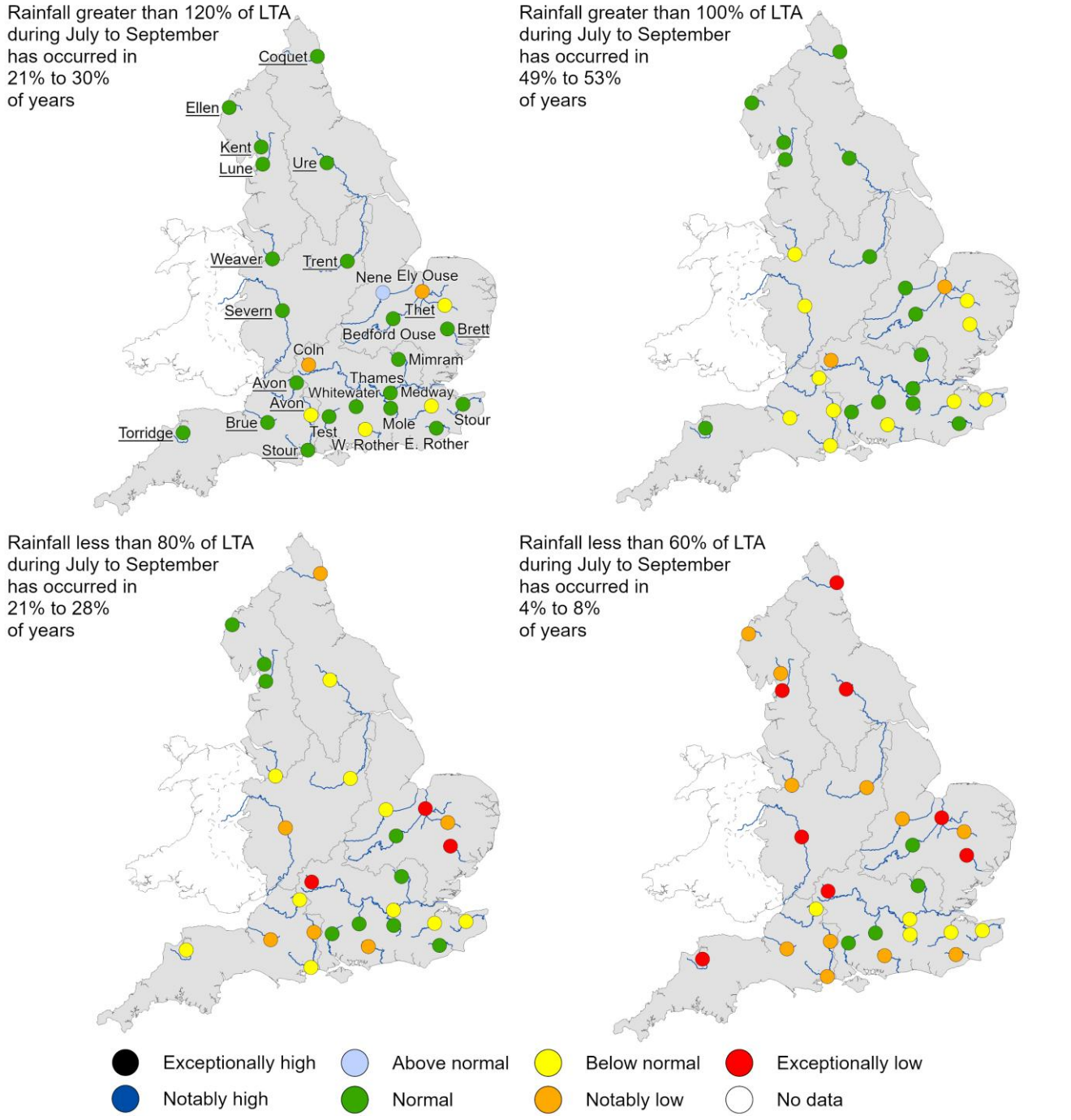


Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between July 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections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

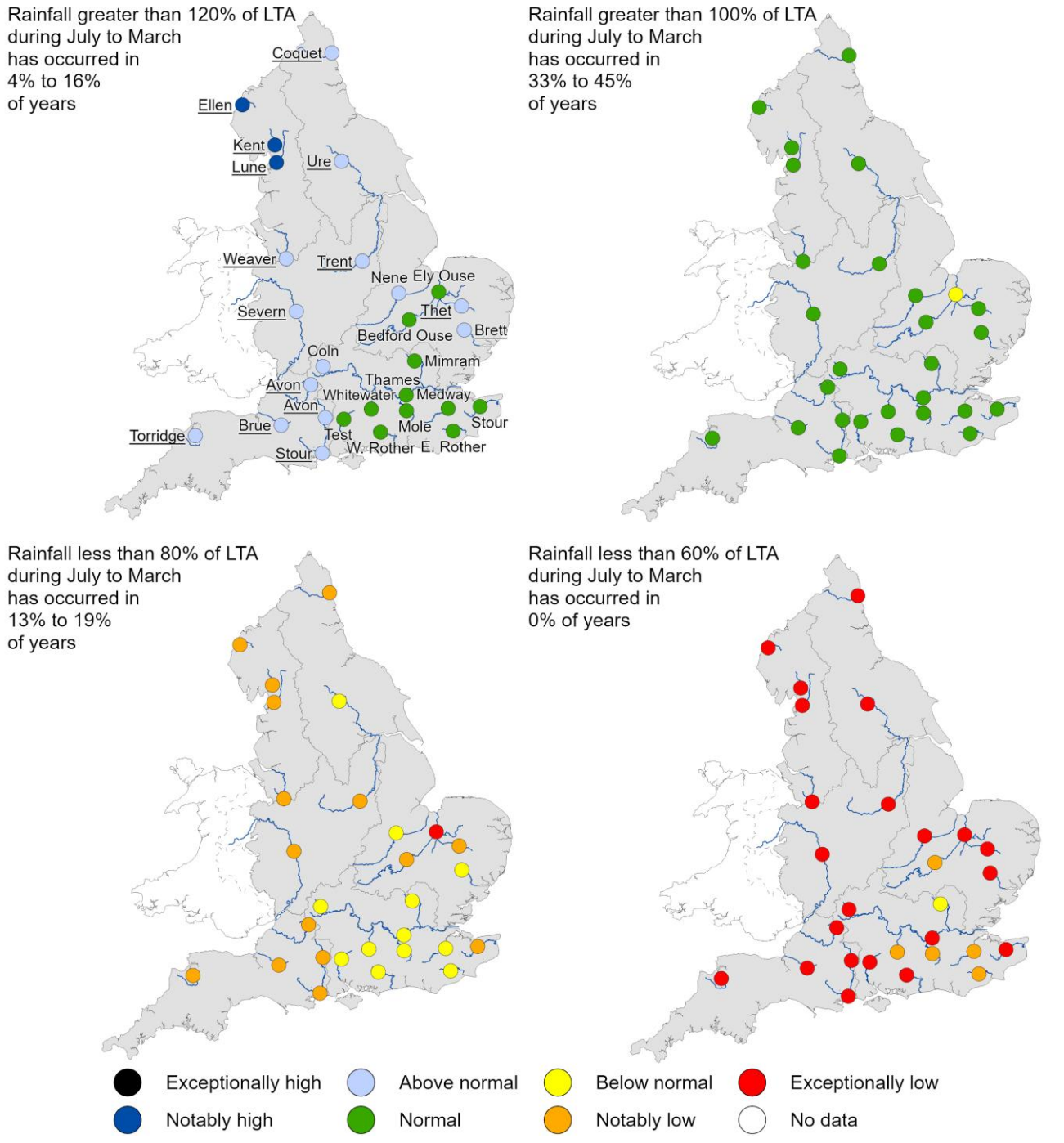


Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

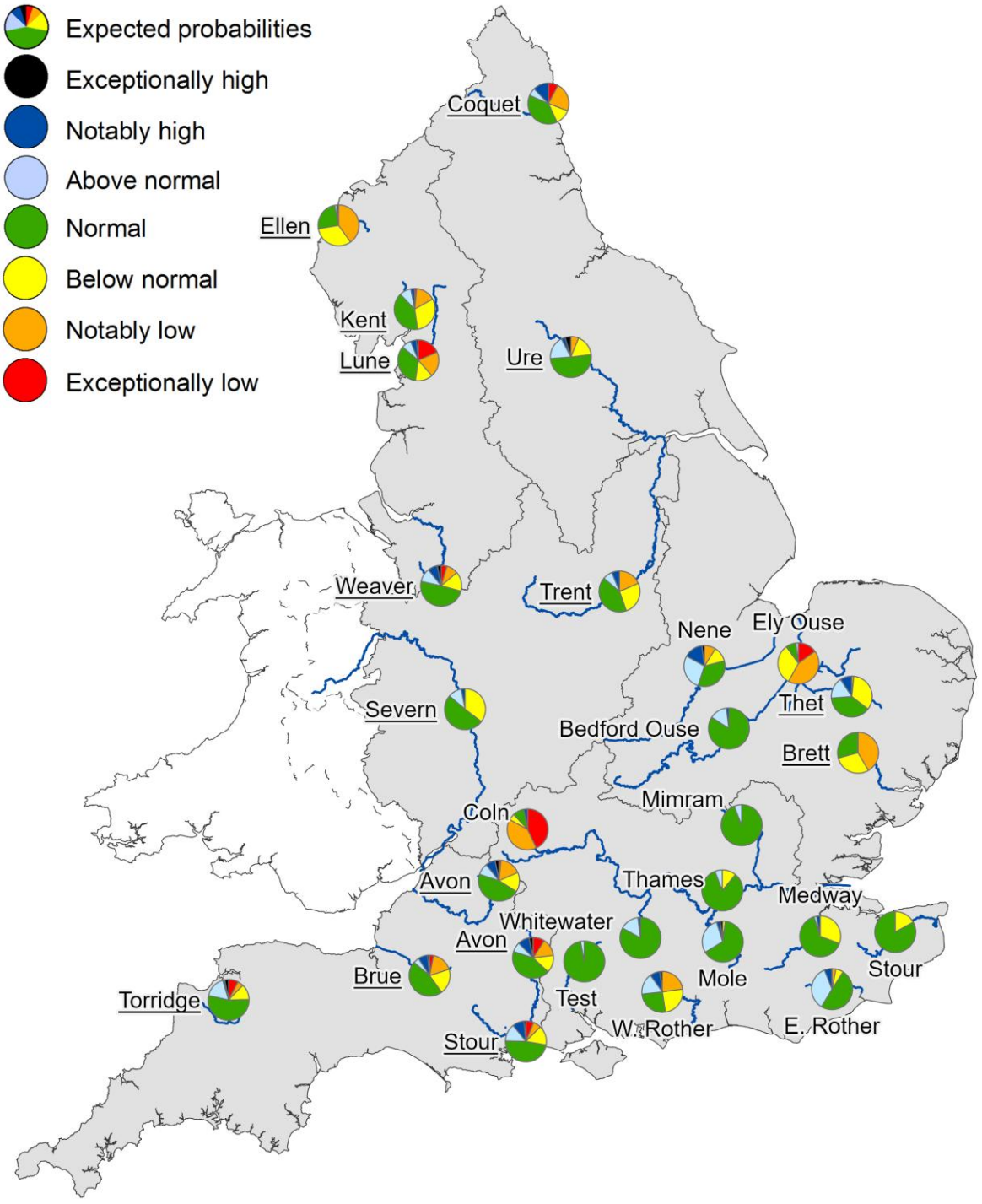
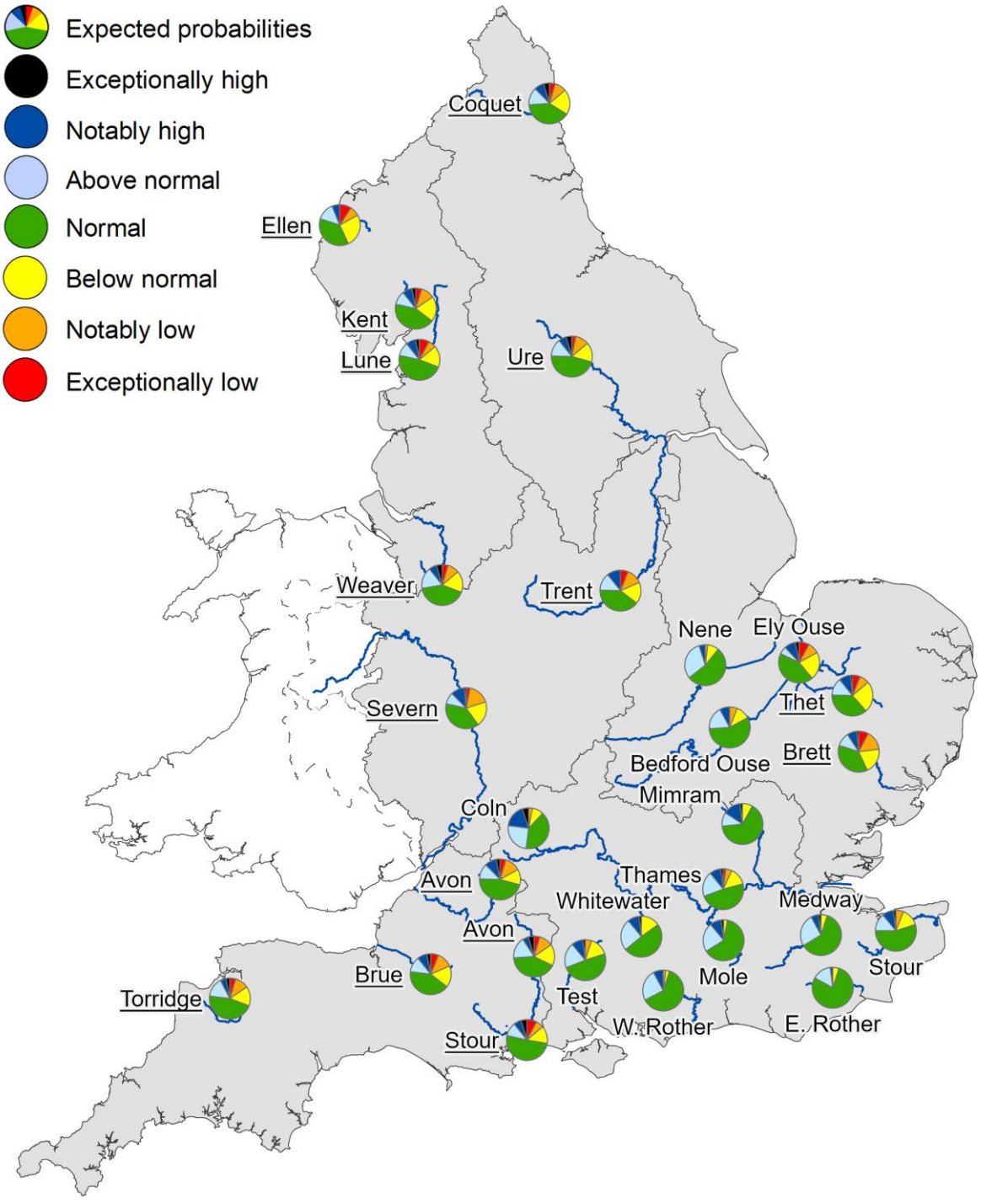


Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

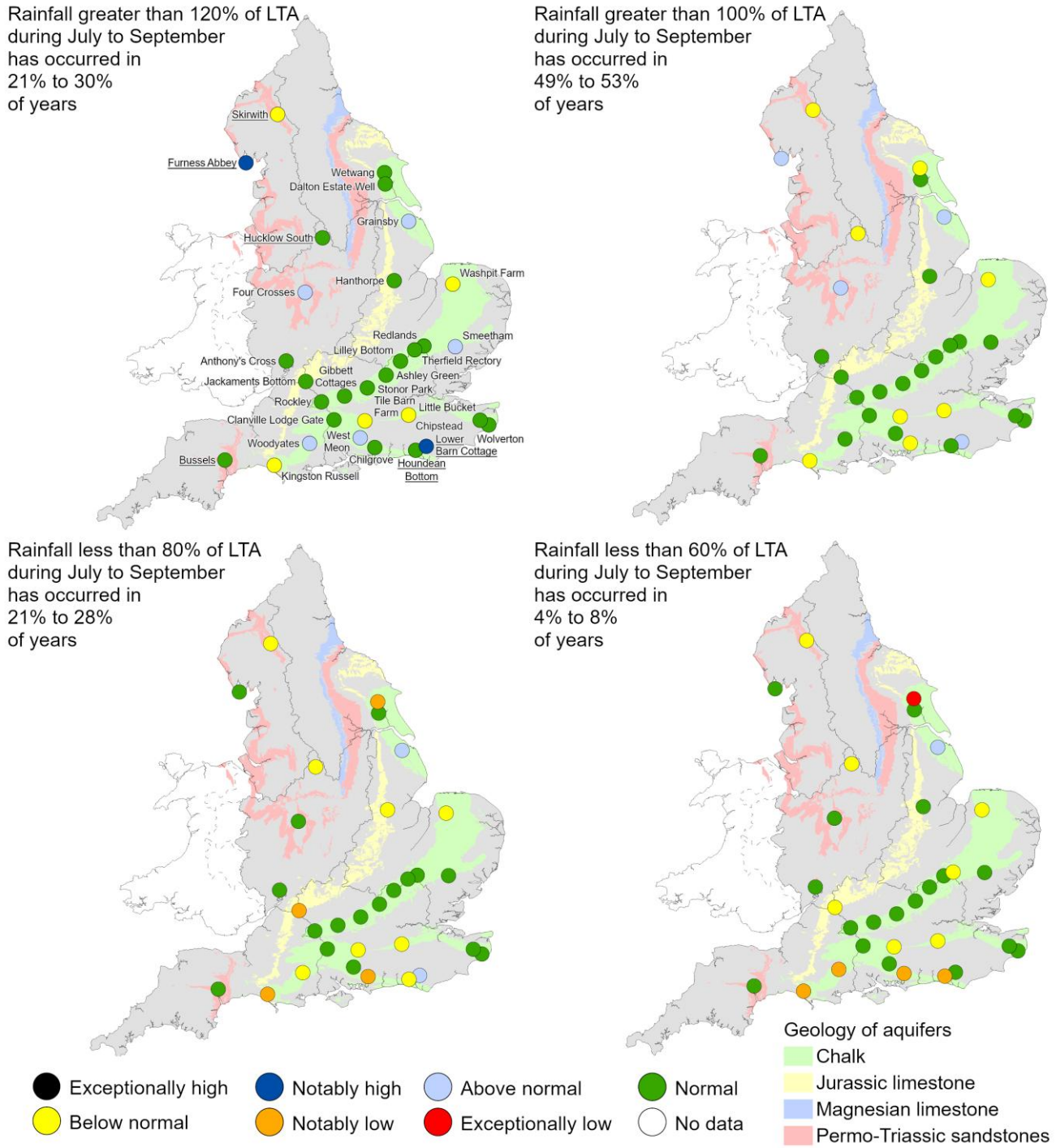


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between July 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

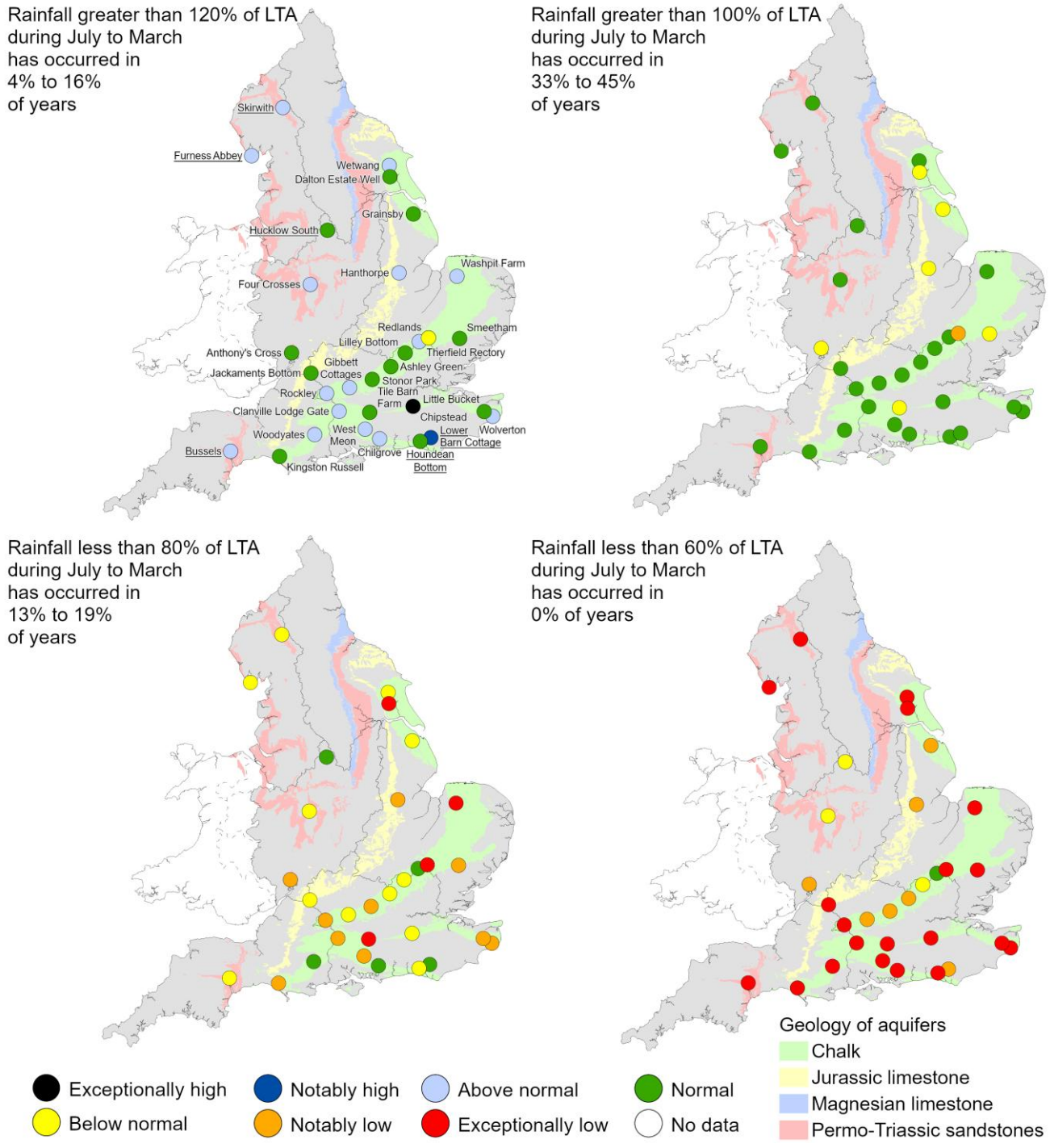

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

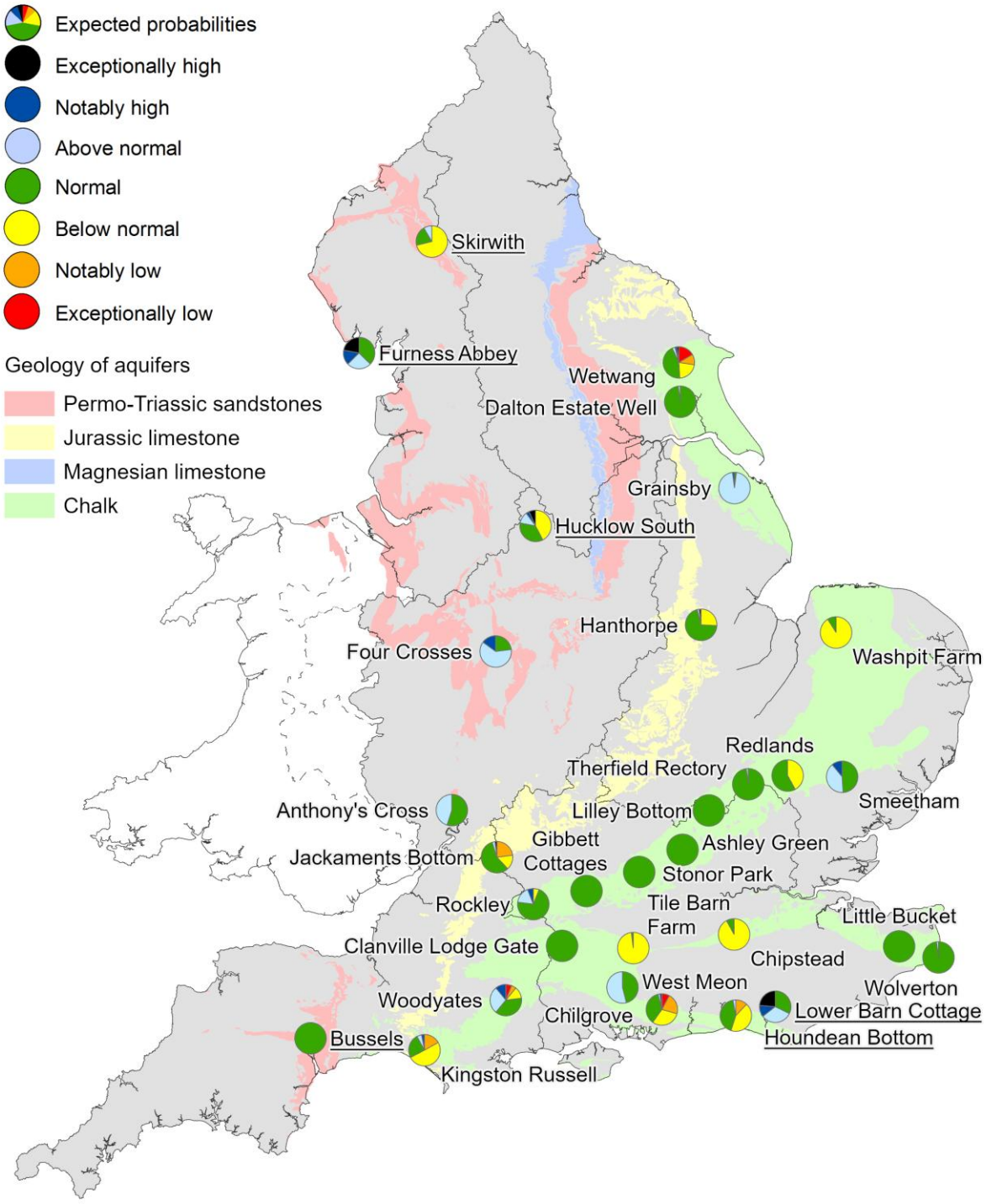

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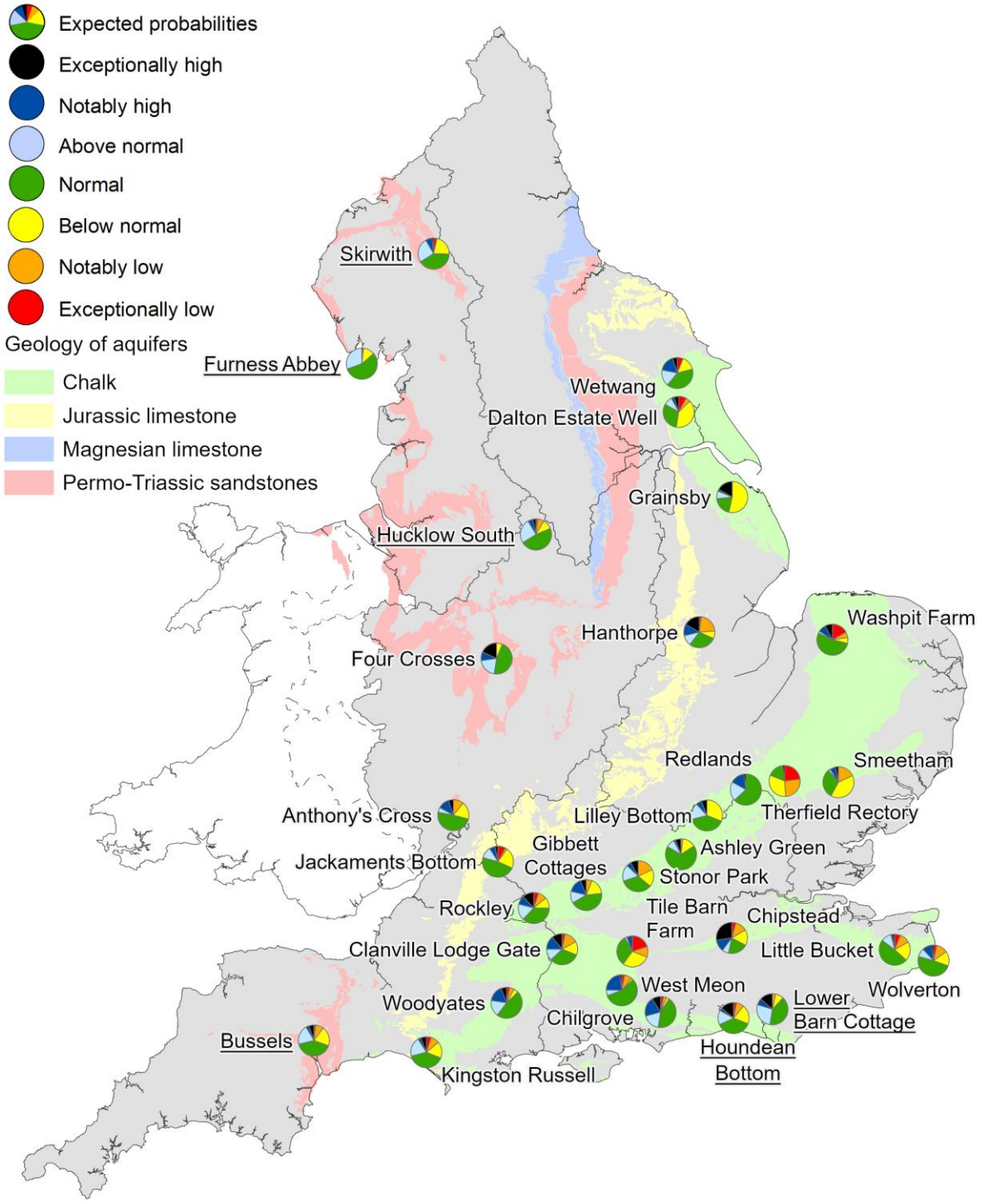
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Jun 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jun 2026 band	Apr 2026 to June 2026 cumulative band	Jan 2026 to June 2026 cumulative band	Jul 2025 to June 2026 cumulative band
East England	94	Normal	Exceptionally low	Normal	Normal
Central England	87	Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Above normal
North East England	77	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
North West England	125	Above Normal	Normal	Above normal	Notably high
South East England	134	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
South West England	120	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Notably high
England	104	Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

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

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

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jun 2026 band	End of May 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	Below normal	Normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Below normal	Normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Normal	Above normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Notably low	Below normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	87	Below average
Central	86	Below average
North-east	85	Above average
North-west	85	Above average
South-east	89	Below average
South-west	77	Below average
England	86	Below average