Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - July 2026

July was the driest on record for England, with just 10% of long term average (LTA) rainfall being received. Almost all hydrological areas were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase, and by the end of July were nearing the historic maximum since records began. Monthly mean river flows decreased at all sites, and the majority were classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. Four indicator sites reached their lowest July month mean river flow on record. Groundwater levels continue their seasonal decline, and most were classed as normal or lower for July. Reservoir storage decreased by 16% and ended the month much lower than average for the time of year.

1.1 Rainfall

It was the driest July for England since records began in 1836, as just 6.5mm of rainfall was received, which is 10% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year. All hydrological areas received below average rainfall during July. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the Tweed in north-east England, which received 62% of the LTA (45mm). In contrast, Isle of Wight, River Medway, Sussex Coast and Thanet Chalk in south-east England were joint driest having received 0% of the LTA for the month (less than 0.2mm). (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as exceptionally low in all but 4 hydrological areas in July. The exceptions were Esk (Cumbria), Derwent (north-west), Northumbria North Sea tributaries which were notably low, and the Tweed which was below normal. One hundred and thirteen hydrological areas recorded their driest July since records began in 1871. Another 18 were ranked in the top five driest Julys on record. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative period rainfall totals were classed as below normal or lower across almost all of England, with exceptionally low totals along the east coast and around the Welsh border. In north-west England and parts of the south-west, some catchments were classed as normal for the period. Over the 6-month cumulative period, more parts of northern and south-west England were classed as normal or higher for the period. Much of the rest of England was below normal over this period, although north-east, east and south-east England had more widespread notably or exceptionally low totals. During the 12-month cumulative period, much of England was classed as normal, with above normal or higher totals in south-west, central and north-west England. In east and parts of south-east England, some areas were below normal or lower for the period. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for July were classed as exceptionally low across all regions and for England as a whole. Rainfall for July was the driest on record for all regions except the north-west where it was the second driest on record. It was the fifth consecutive month of

below average rainfall in east and central England, and for the east of England it was the driest March to July period since records began in 1871. (Figure 2.3)

From this month we are including two standardised drought indices which are internationally recognised by the World Meteorological Organisation within the report. More information about the indices can be found in the glossary at the end of the report.

Standardised precipitation index (SPI) results for July show that conditions are extremely dry across almost all of England, with a handful of hydrological areas in north-west and north-east England severely or moderately dry. The Tweed was the only area to be near normal for the time of year. (Figure 2.4)

Standardised precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI) results were also extremely dry for July, in all but a few hydrological areas in the north of England. Over the 3-month and 6-month periods, SPEI highlights the impact of ongoing warm temperatures and a series of heatwaves on conditions across England, with widespread severely dry or extremely dry totals. (Figure 2.5)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Following a month of very dry and warm conditions, SMD continued to increase to the end of July. Deficits were largest in the south-east, around The Wash in east England, and along the Welsh border. In the far north-west and north-east, deficits were slightly smaller. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of the month, soils were much drier than average across the whole of England. In many regions, SMD is now nearing the historic maximum on record since 1961. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at all indicator sites we report on in July, and all sites were classed as normal or lower for the time of year. Just four sites were classed as normal for the time of year, including the River Avon in central England, the River Lud in east England, and the groundwater fed Rivers Itchen and Ver in south-east England. River flows were classed as below normal at 18 sites (33% of the total), and notably low at 19 sites (35%). Thirteen sites (24%) across England were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. (figure 4.1)

This included four sites that recorded their lowest July monthly mean flow on record (record start given in brackets):

- Ashbrook on the River Weaver in north-west England (1977)
- Buttercrambe on the River Derwent in north-east England (1973)
- Colney on the River Yare in east England (1970)
- Redbrook on the River Wye in Wales (1969)

All regional index sites were classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. The Bedford Ouse in east England, South Tyne in north-east England and the Great Stour in the south-east were all classed as below normal in July. The River Dove in central England, River Lune in north-west England and the River Exe in the south-west were all notably low for the time of year. At Kingston, the naturalised monthly mean flows for the River Thames were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of July, groundwater levels had decreased at almost all of the indicator sites we report on, as would be expected as groundwater resources continue their seasonal decline. Eleven sites (42% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year and 7 (27%) were classed as below normal. Two sites (8%) were classed as notably low, including Wetwang in the Hull and East Riding Chalk of north-east England. At the other end of the scale, 2 sites (8%) were classed as above normal, 3 (12%) were notably high, and Coxmoor in the Idle Torne Sandstone in central England was exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 5.1)

All major aquifer index sites recorded a decrease in groundwater levels at the end of July. Four chalk aquifer sites were classed as normal for the time of year:

- Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) in north-east England
- Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) in south-east England
- Redlands (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) in east England
- Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) in south-east England

Chilgrove in the Chichester Chalk in south-east England was below normal for the time of year. Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England was notably high for the time of year. In contrast, Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin and Eden Valley Sandstone in north-west England was below normal for the time of year. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone of south-east England was notably low for the time of year. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of July, reservoir storage had decreased at all of the reservoirs or reservoir groups that we report on. The largest decrease was recorded at Clywedog where storage fell by 29% when compared to the previous month. The smallest decreases were seen at Draycote in central England and Farmoor in the south-east, with 7% changes in both reservoirs. Almost all reservoirs were classed as below normal or lower at the end of July, with just 5 classed as normal for the time of year. Sixteen were classed as below normal and 4 across east and central England were notably low. Six reservoirs or groups were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year, all of which were found in central, south-east and south-west England (Figure 6.1)

Regional reservoirs stocks decreased across England, with all regions recording a decrease of more than 10%, and the north-west by 20%. Storage for all regions is below average for the time of year. For England as a whole, storage decreased by 16%, with a rate of decline similar to that seen during previous droughts in July 2018 and July 2022. Storage was 69.8% at the end of July which is 11.2% below average for the month, however it remains slightly above storage at the same time in 2025. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

August started with a continuation of the warm, dry and settled conditions many experienced throughout July. Some showers brought small rainfall totals, with the highest values found in north-west and north-east England. However, in east and south-east England conditions remained very dry with no notable rain recorded. These conditions are expected to remain into the middle of the month, before more changeable conditions are anticipated, with the chance of some rainfall reaching northern parts of England. High pressure is then expected to return for the rest of August, although some rainy interludes may move east and thundery showers may drift in from the continent. However, rainfall totals are expected to remain below normal for the time of year. Temperatures will be above average, with spells of hot weather, particularly in the south.

For the 3-month period from August to October in the UK, the chance of the period being warm is higher than normal, which brings a risk of heatwaves, particularly early in the period. There is an increased chance of conditions in the UK being drier than average, but later in the period the chance of rain and wind related impacts becomes slightly higher.

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, especially in east and central England. 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 in central England have a higher than average chance of being above normal or higher. In the south-east and north-east, groundwater levels are projected to have the highest chance of being normal for the time of year. In south-west and east England, groundwater levels have the highest chance of being below normal or lower.

By the end of March 2027, groundwater levels in central, south-west and north-west England have a higher than average chance of being above normal or higher. In east, south-east and north-east England, groundwater levels 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.

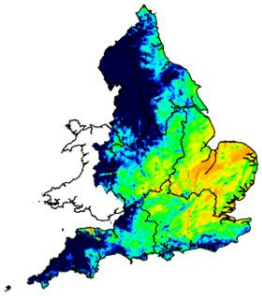
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

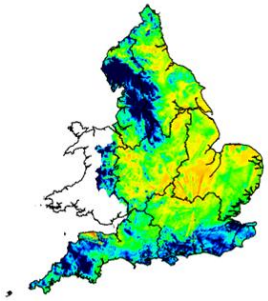
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

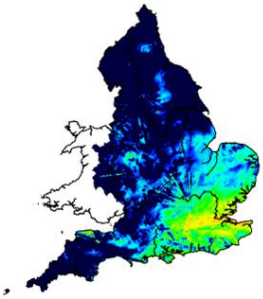
September 2025



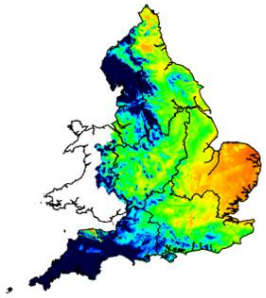
October 2025



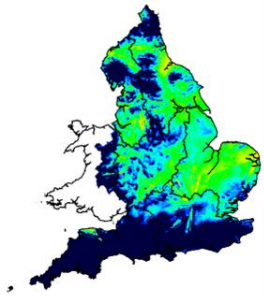
November 2025



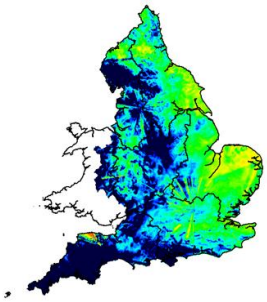
December 2025



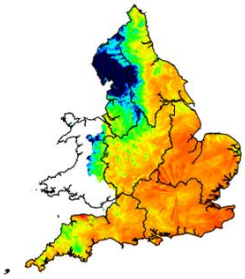
January 2026



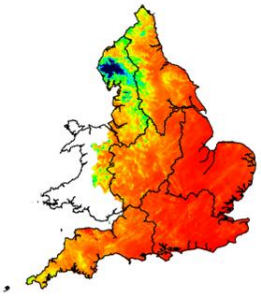
February 2026



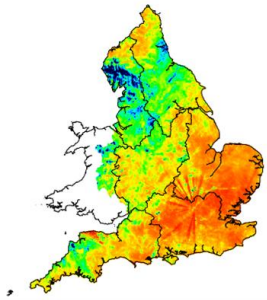
March 2026



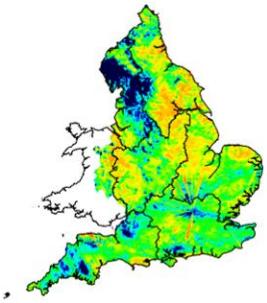
April 2026



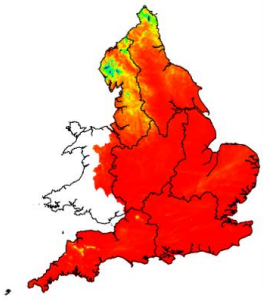
May 2026



June 2026



July 2026



Map Legend

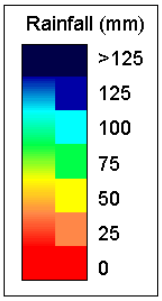
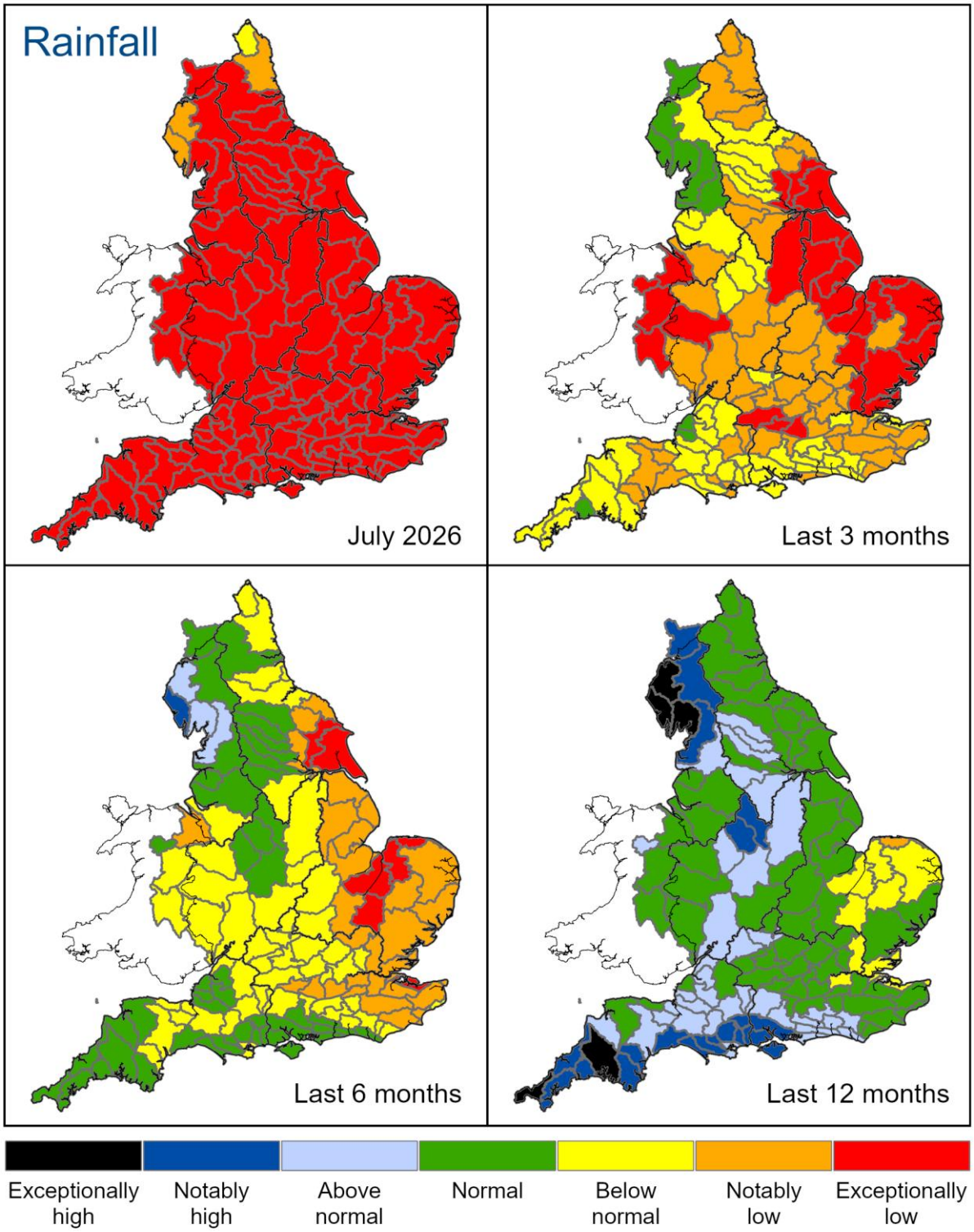


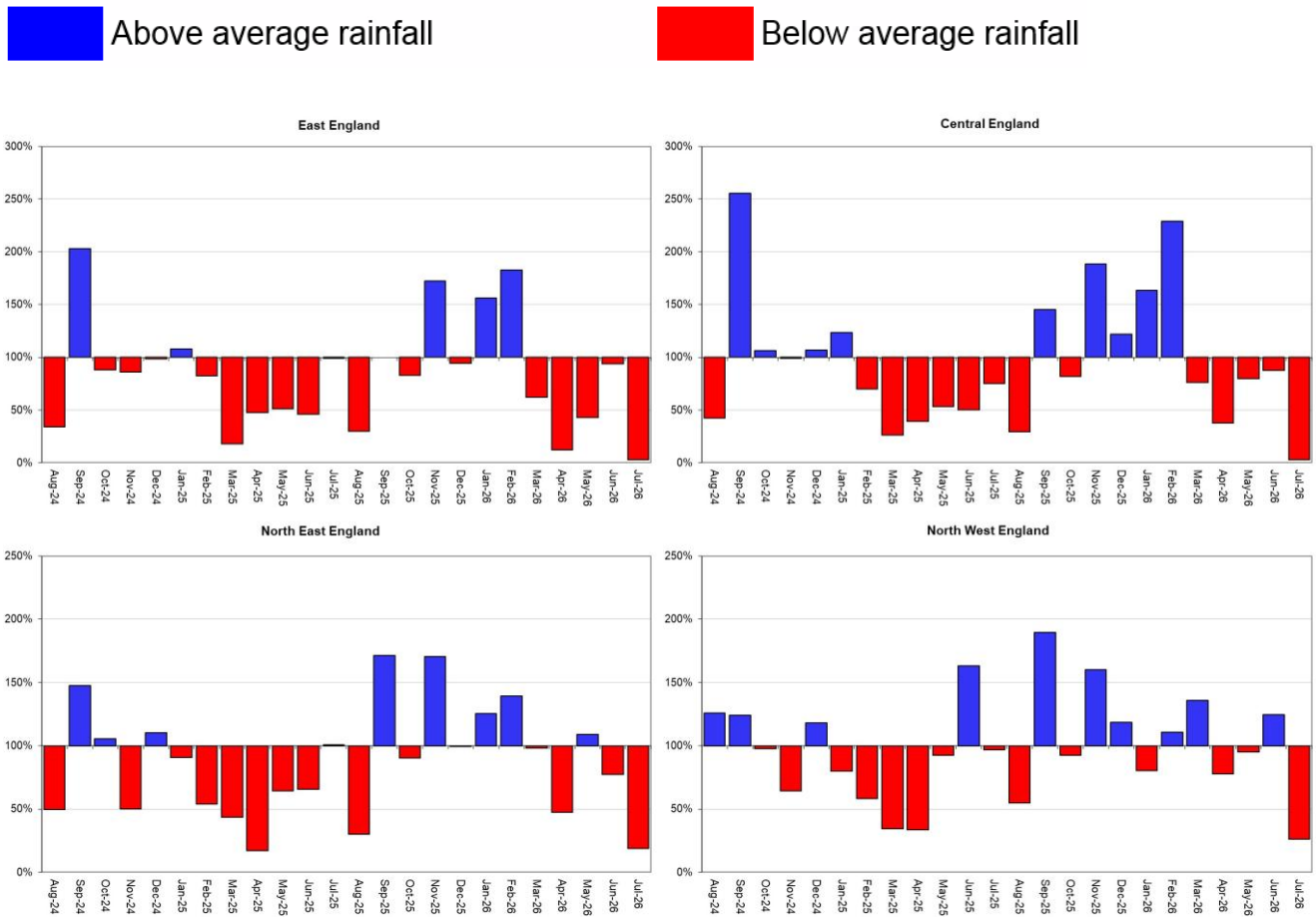
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 July 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

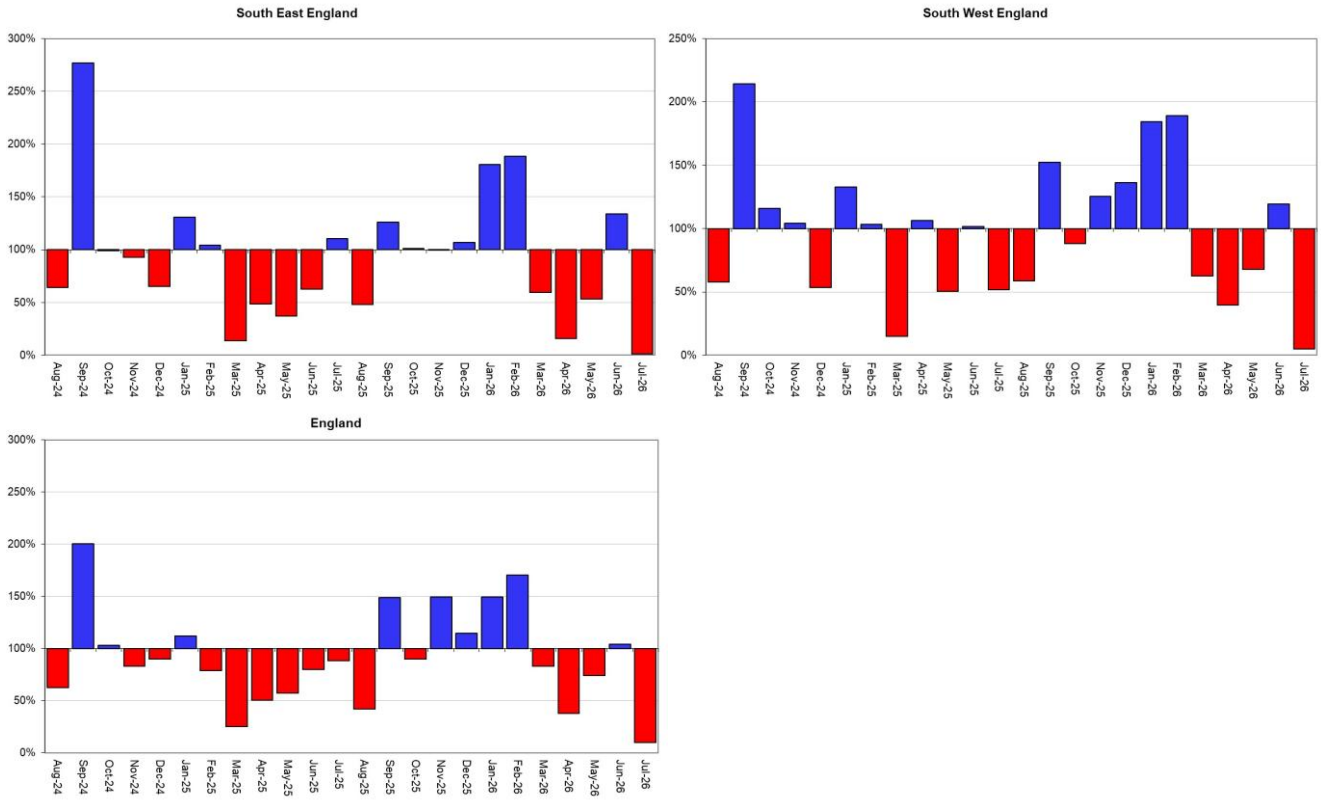


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

2.3 Standardised drought indices

Figure 2.4: Standardised precipitation index (SPI) for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 July 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals since 1871. Negative values indicate rainfall is lower than normal, while positive values are higher than normal. Extreme conditions are indicated by values greater than plus or minus 2.

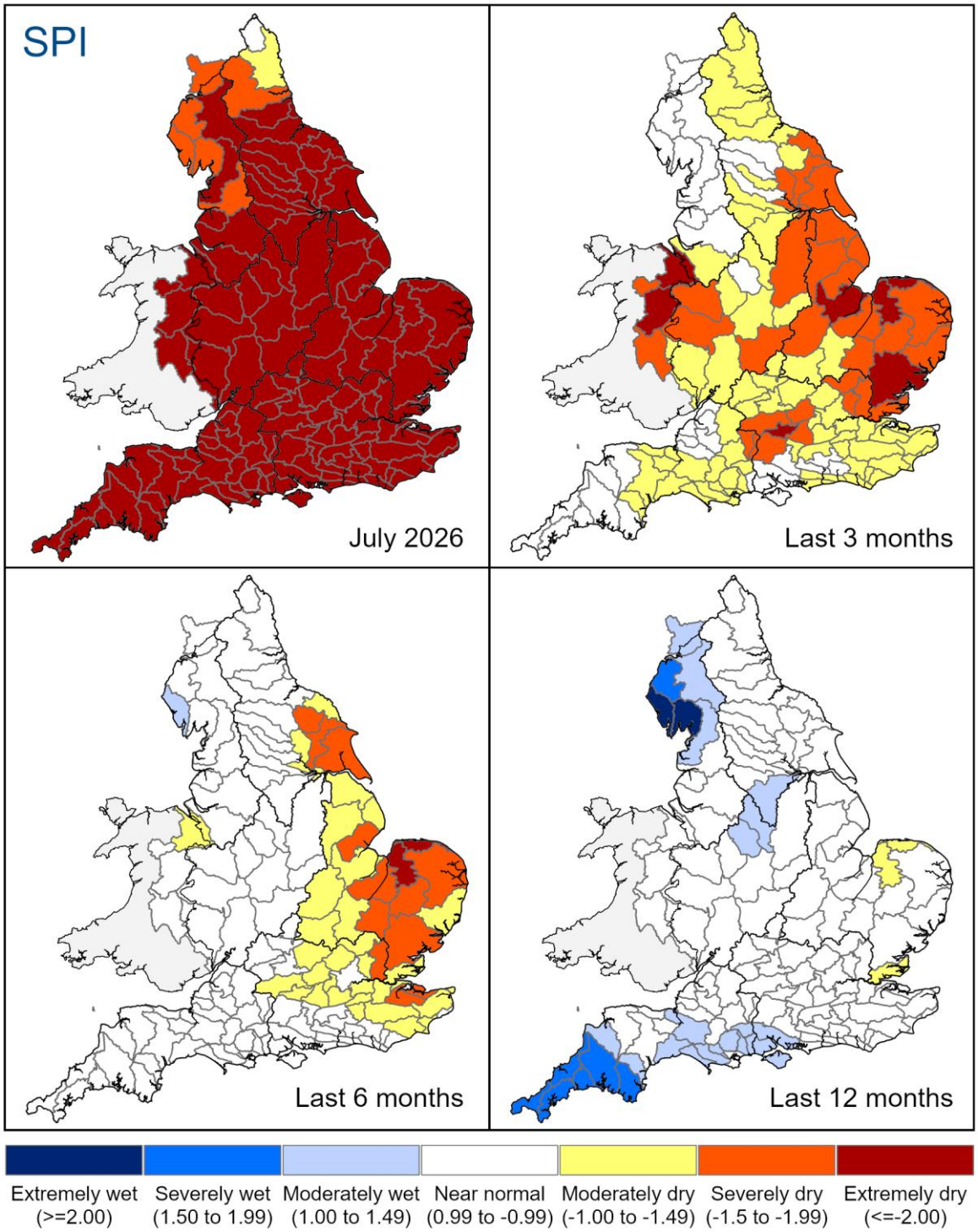
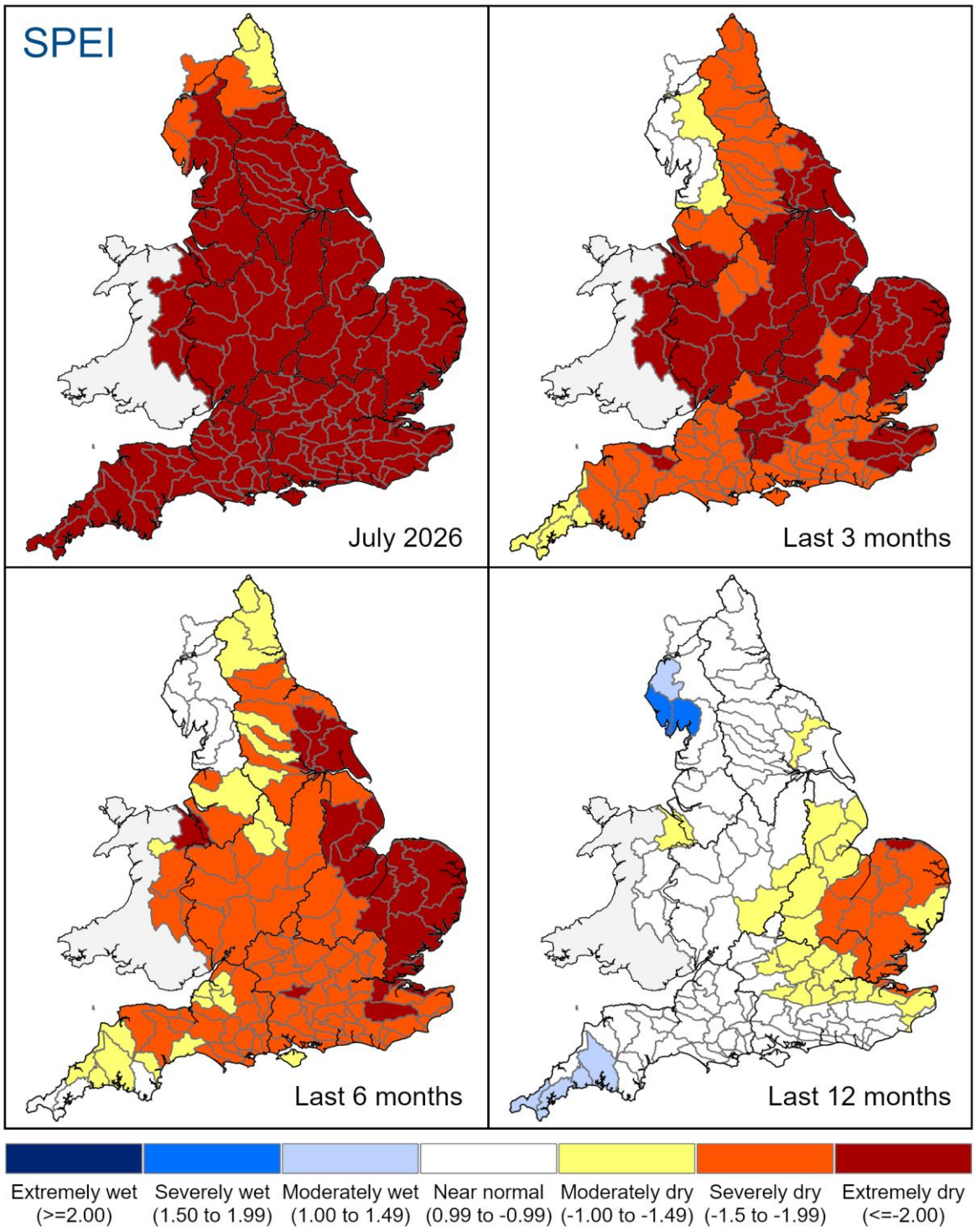


Figure 2.5: Standardised precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI) for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 July 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals since 1961. Negative values indicate rainfall is lower than normal, while positive values are higher than normal. Extreme conditions are indicated by values greater than plus or minus 2.

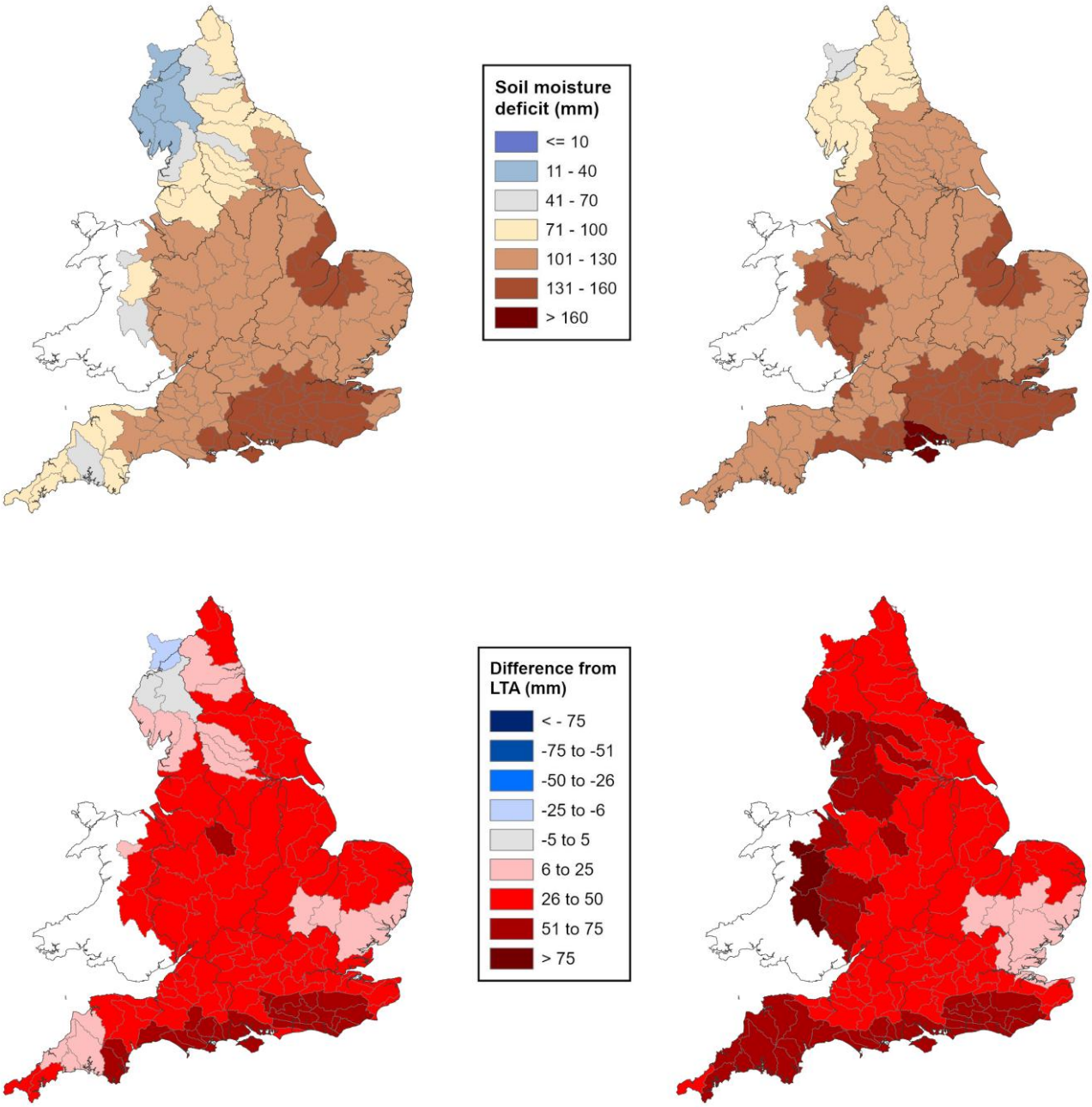


3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

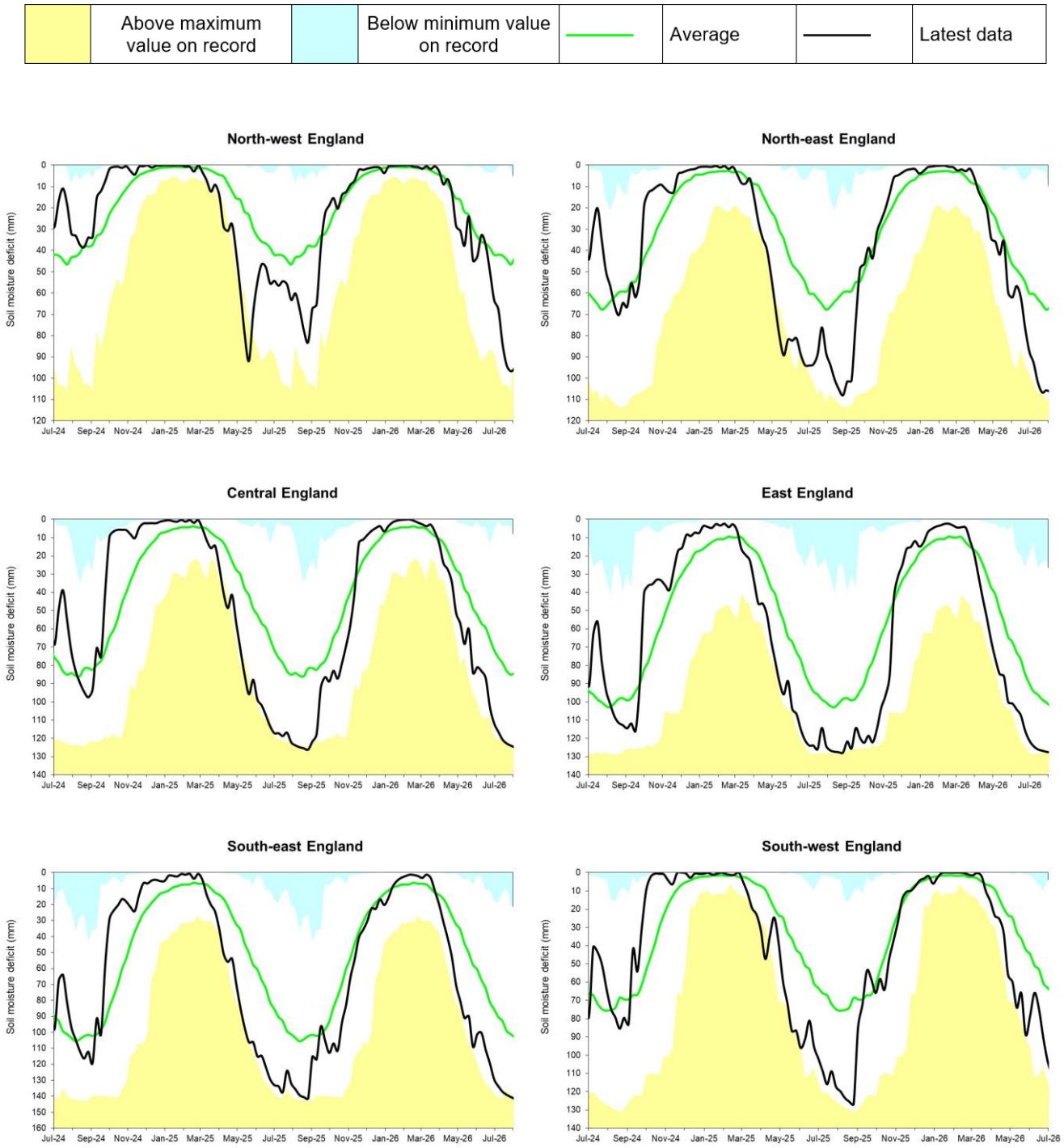
Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 01 July 2026 (left panel) and 29 July 2026 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1991 to 2020 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

End of June 2026 End of July 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.



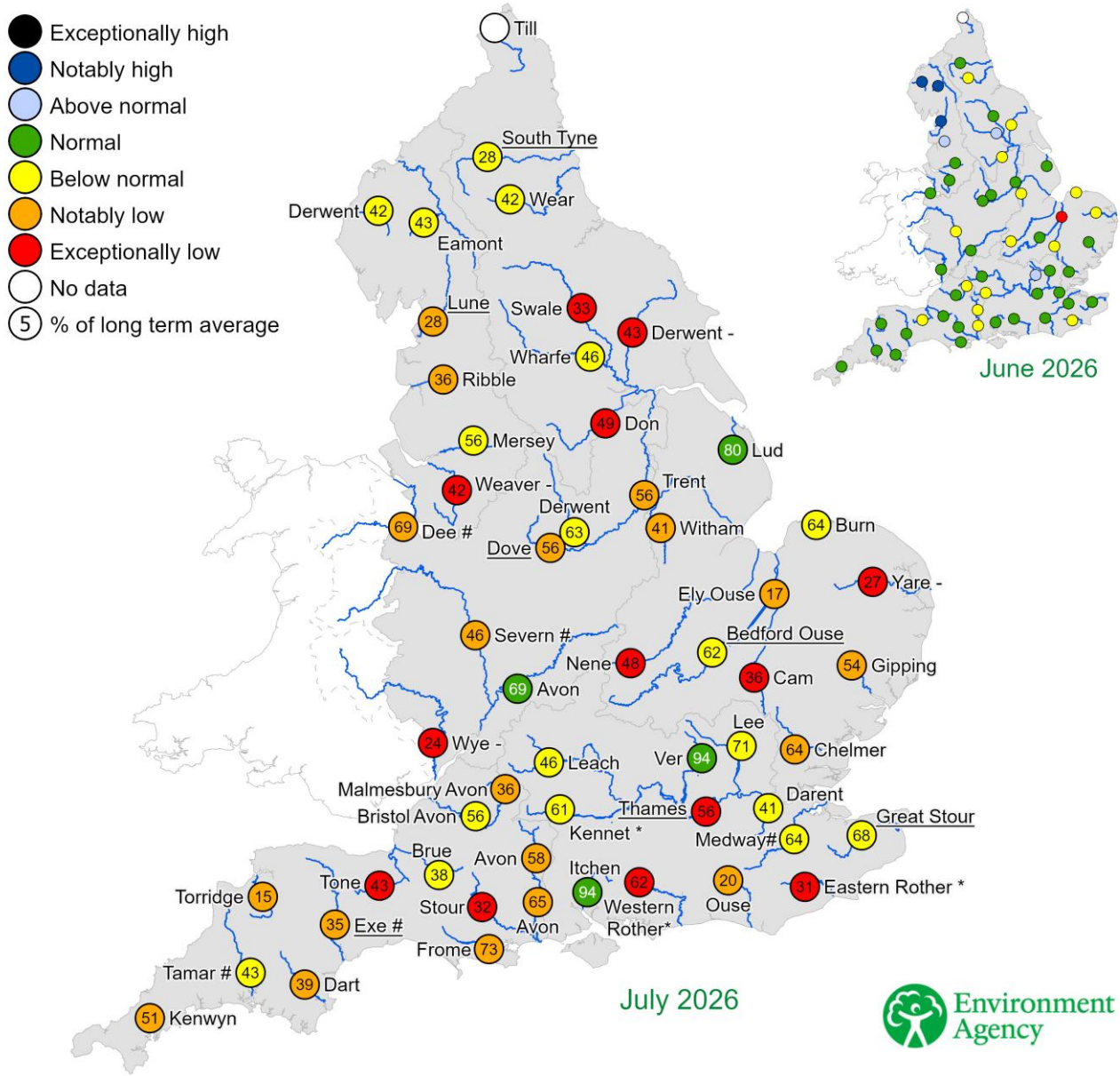
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

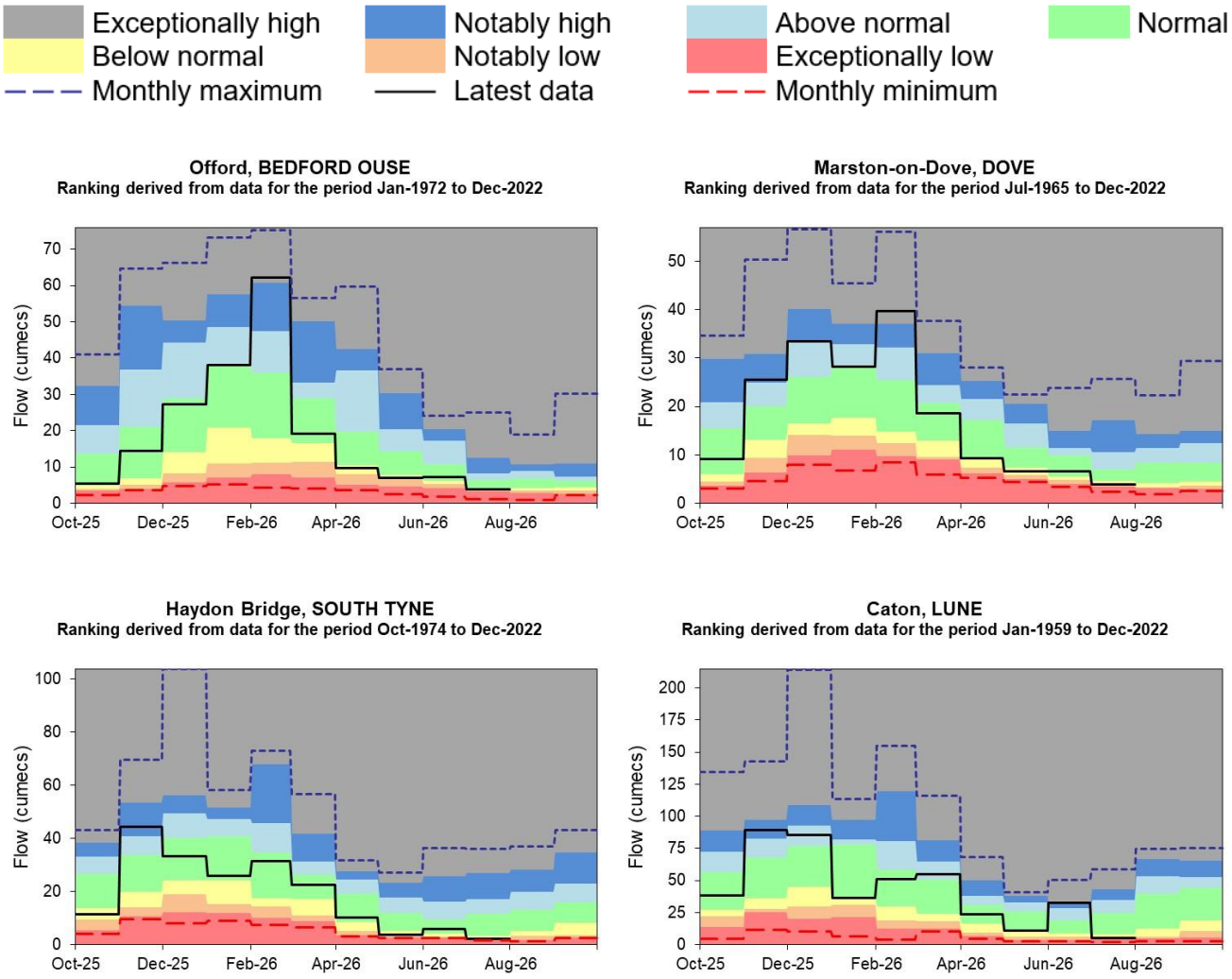
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for June 2026 and July 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic June and July monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites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

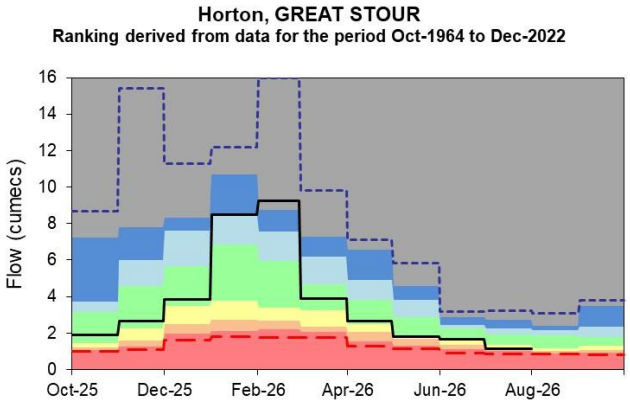
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

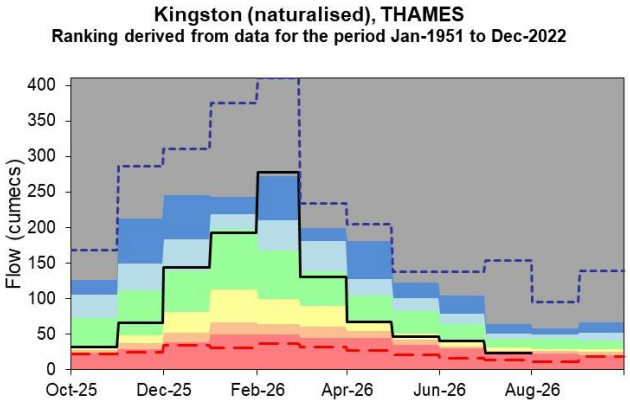


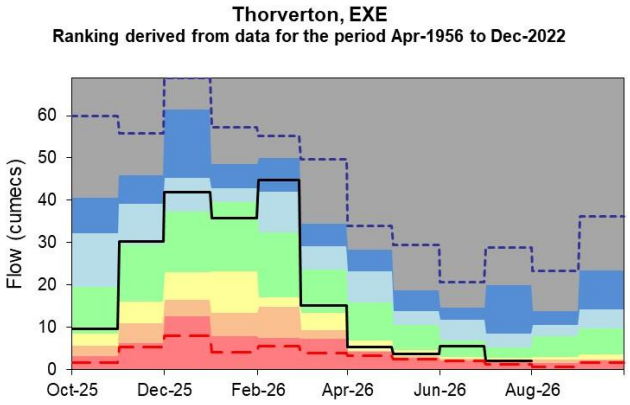
4.2 River flow charts

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.









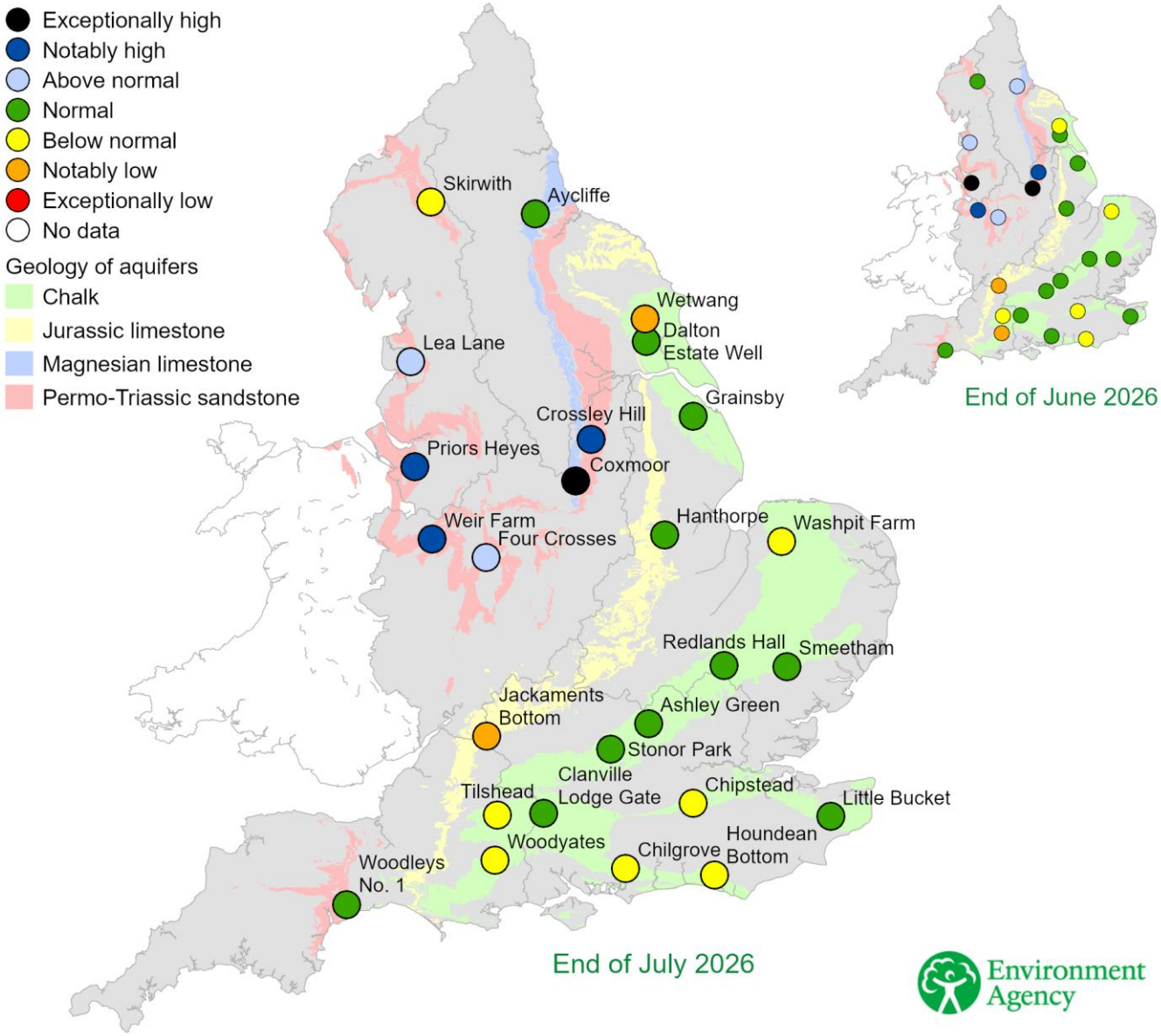
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

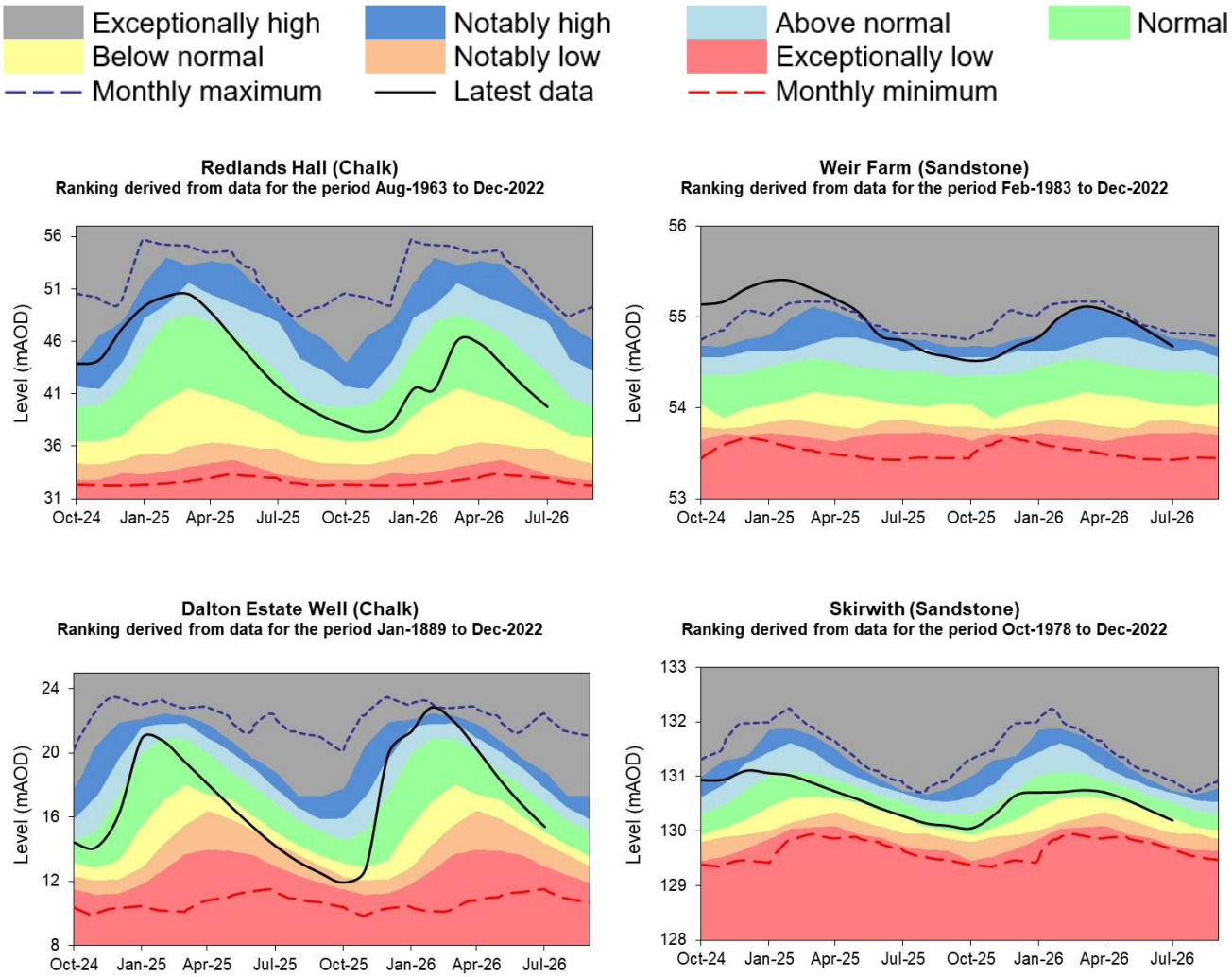
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).

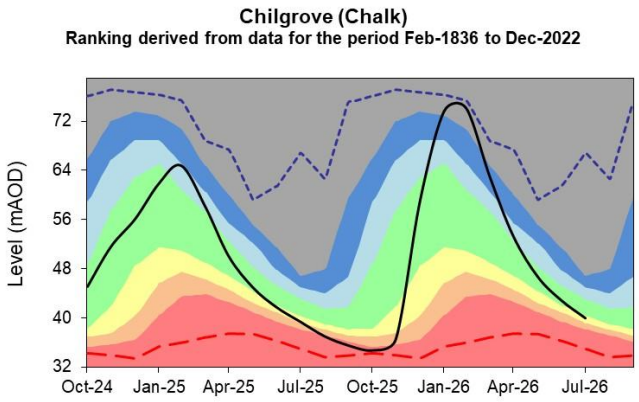


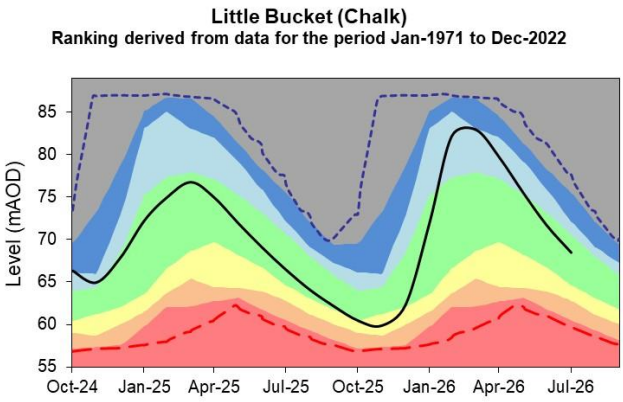
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

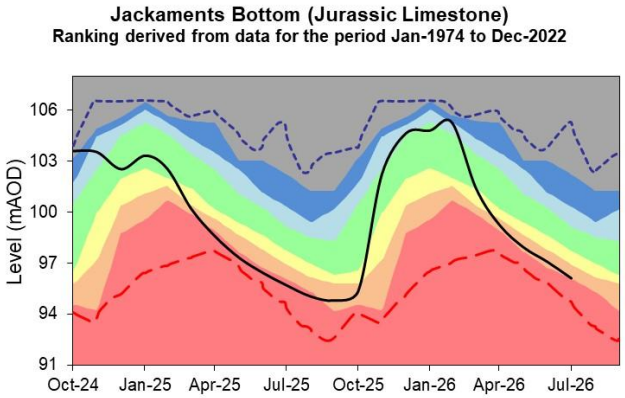
5.2 Groundwater level charts

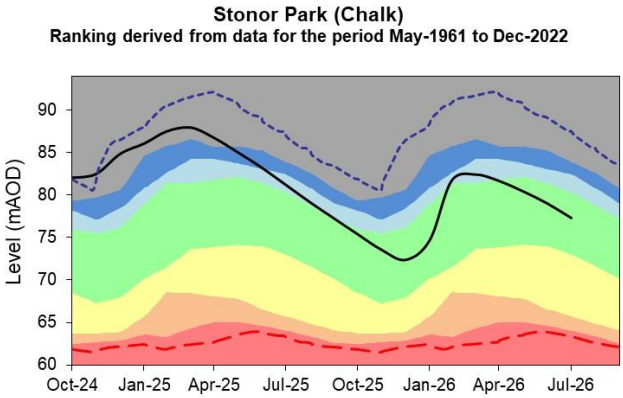
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









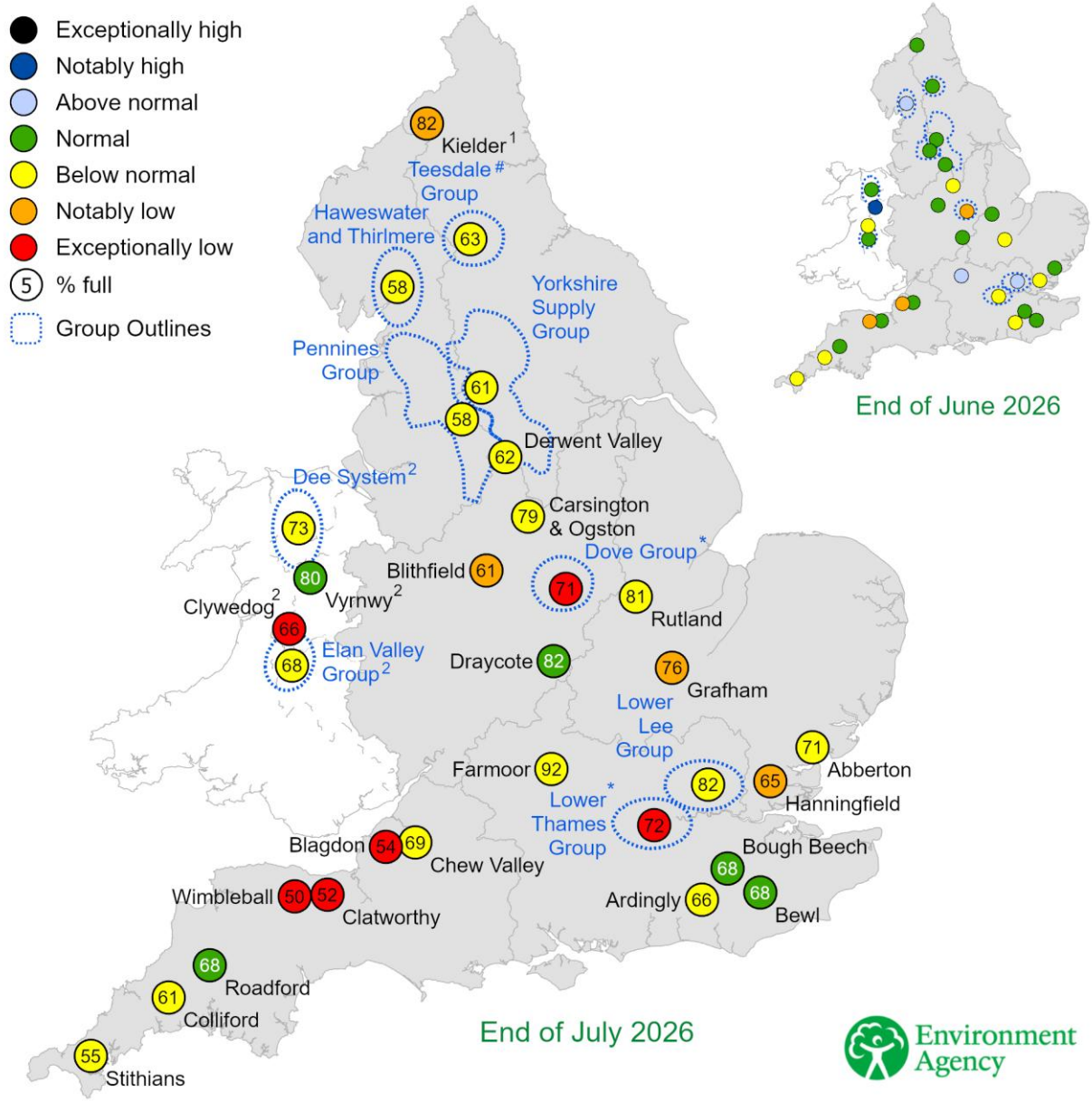


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

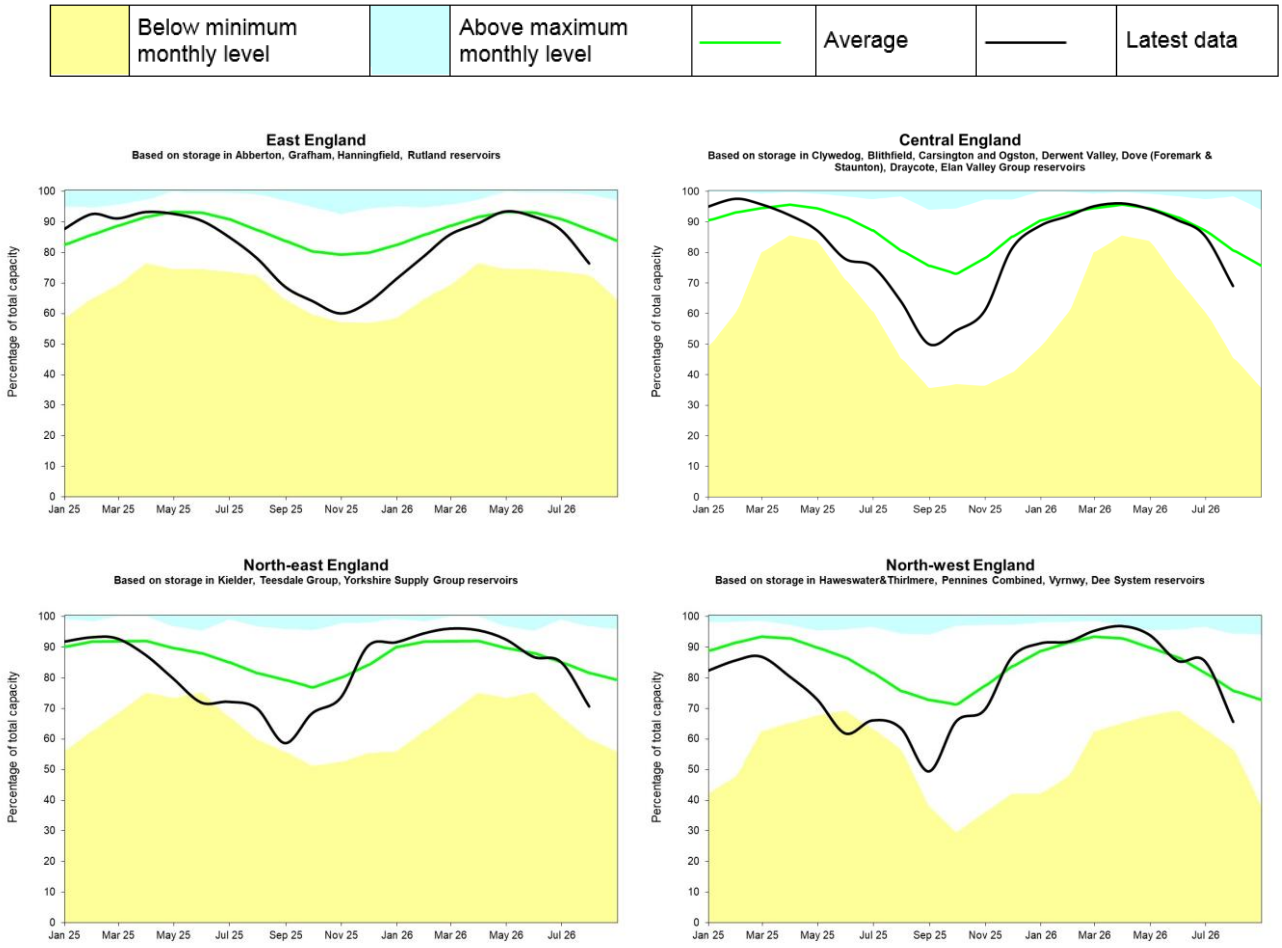
6.1 Reservoir storage map

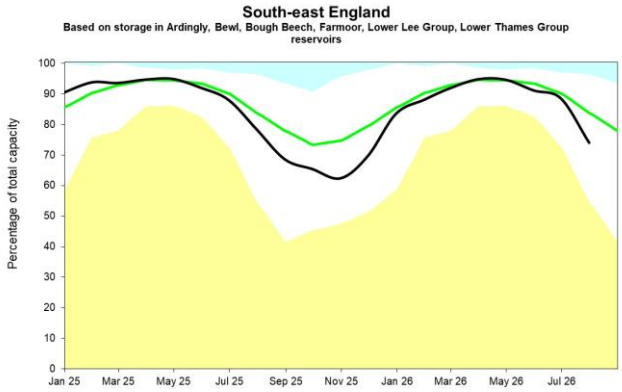
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of June 2026 and July 2026 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic June and July values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

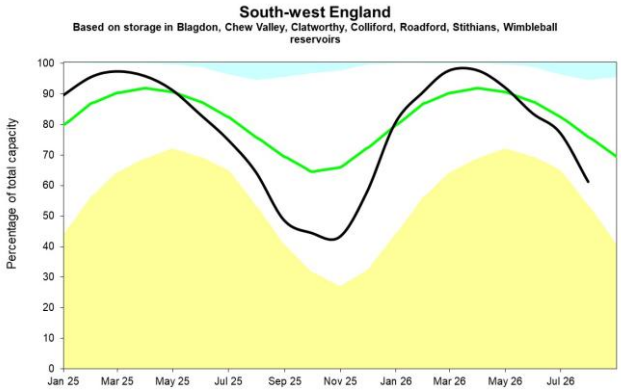


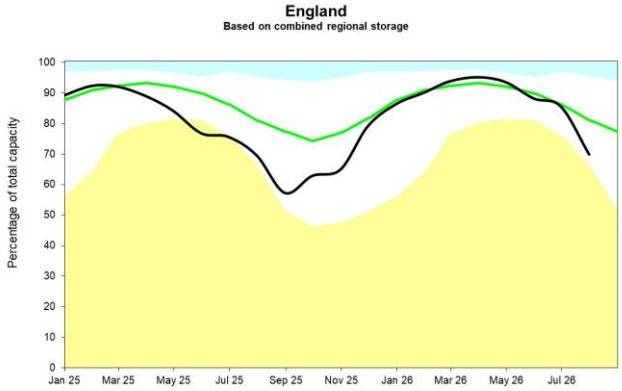
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







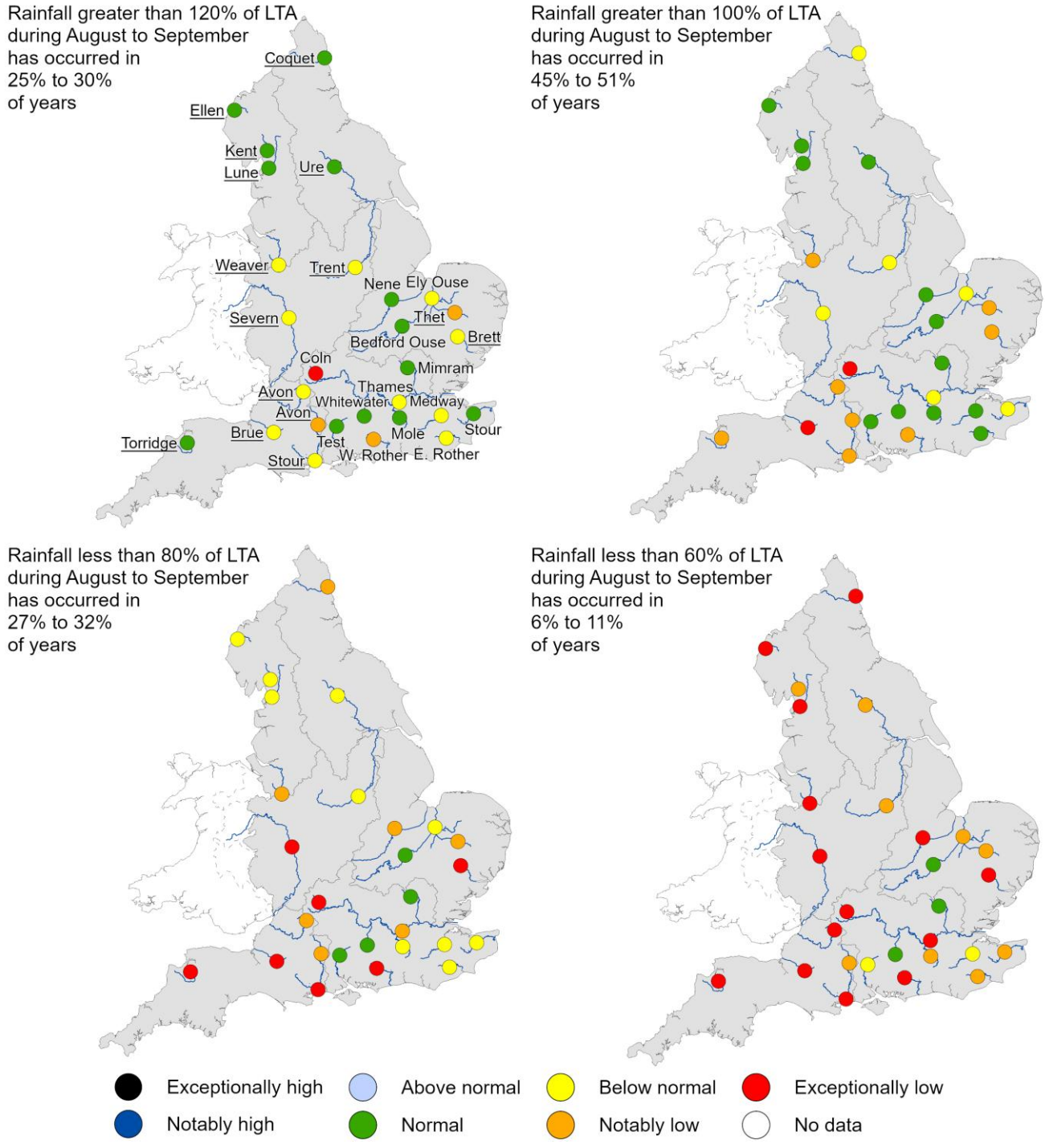


(Source: Water Companies).

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



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

Figure 7.2: 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 August 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.

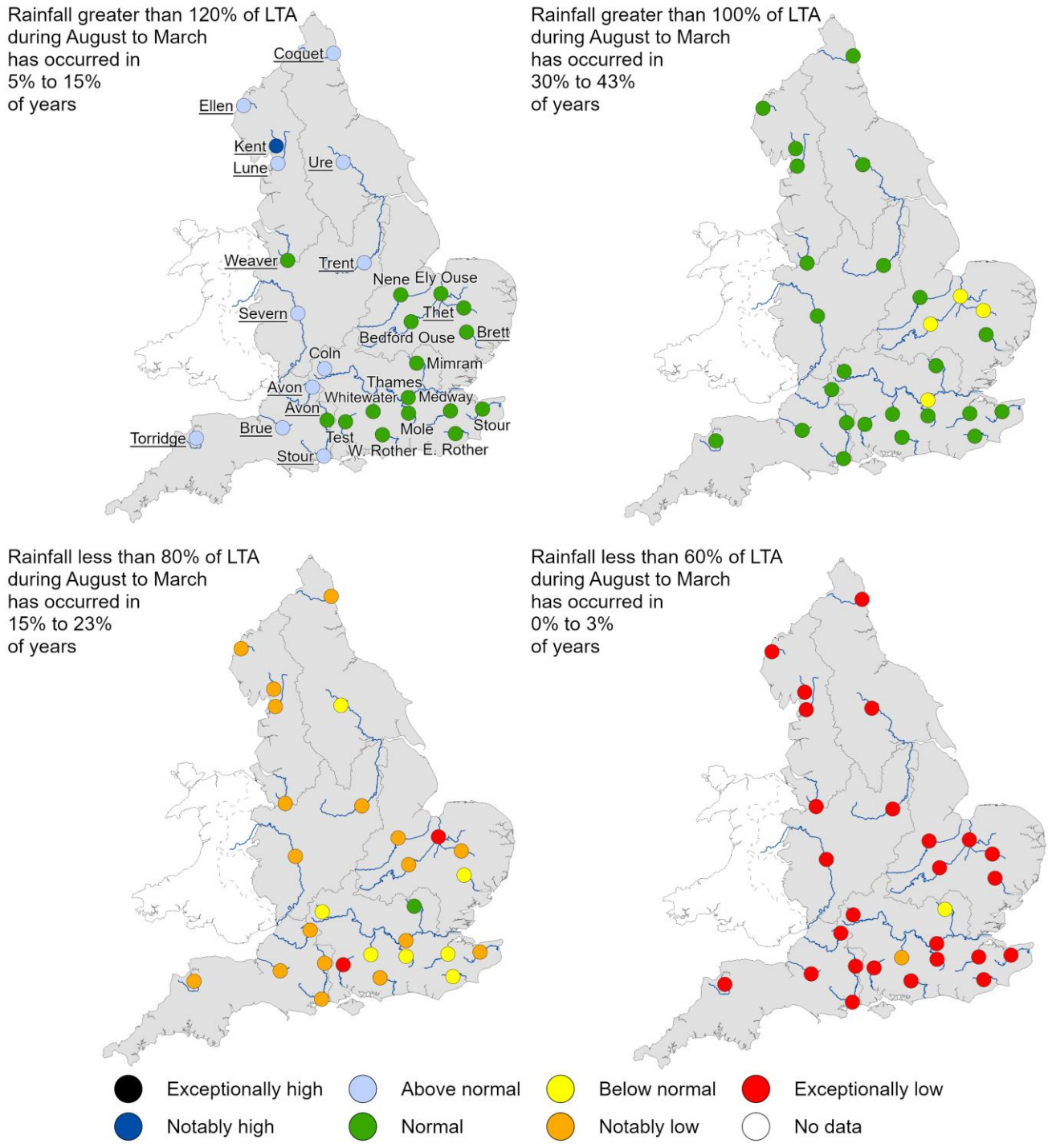


Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

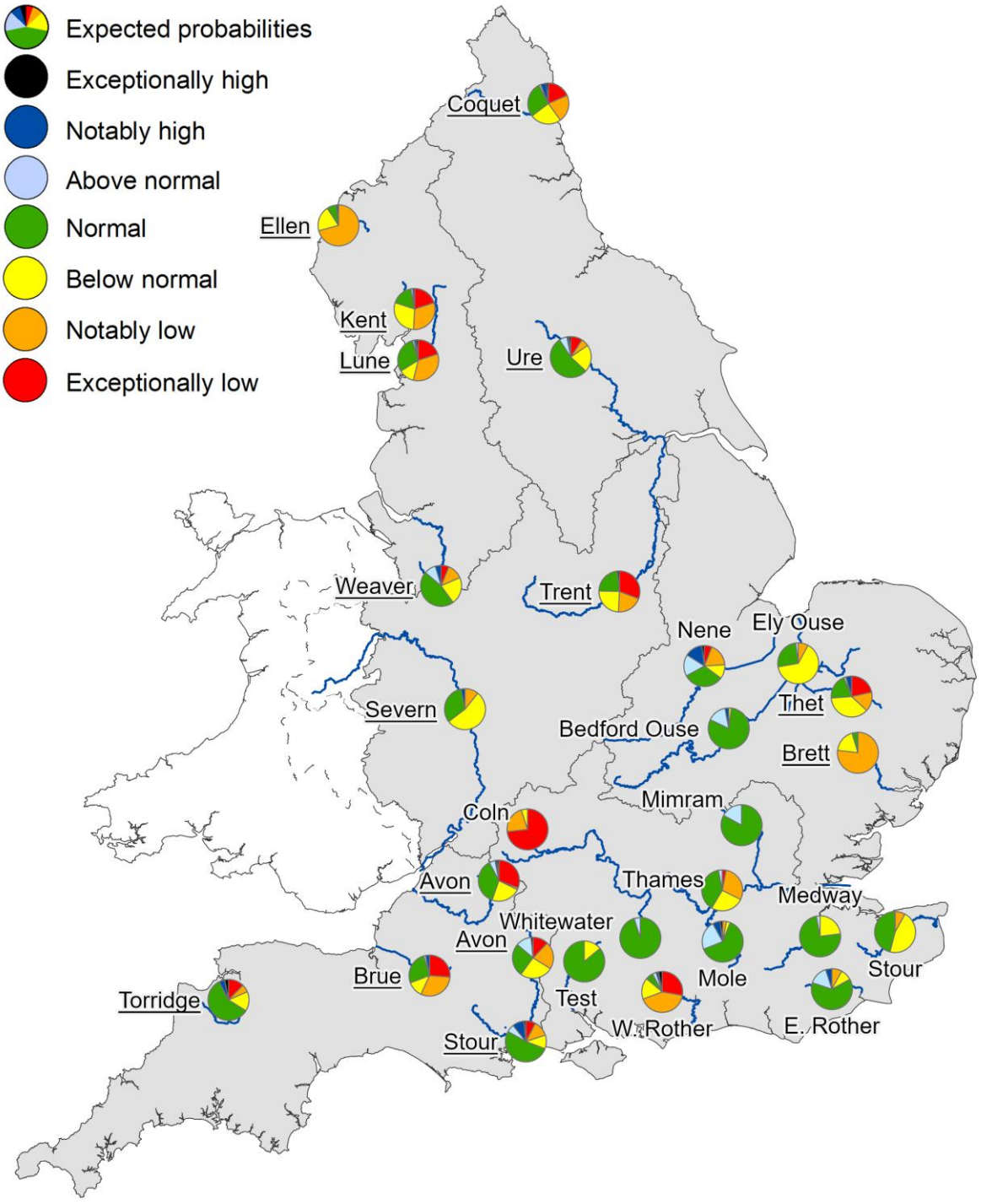


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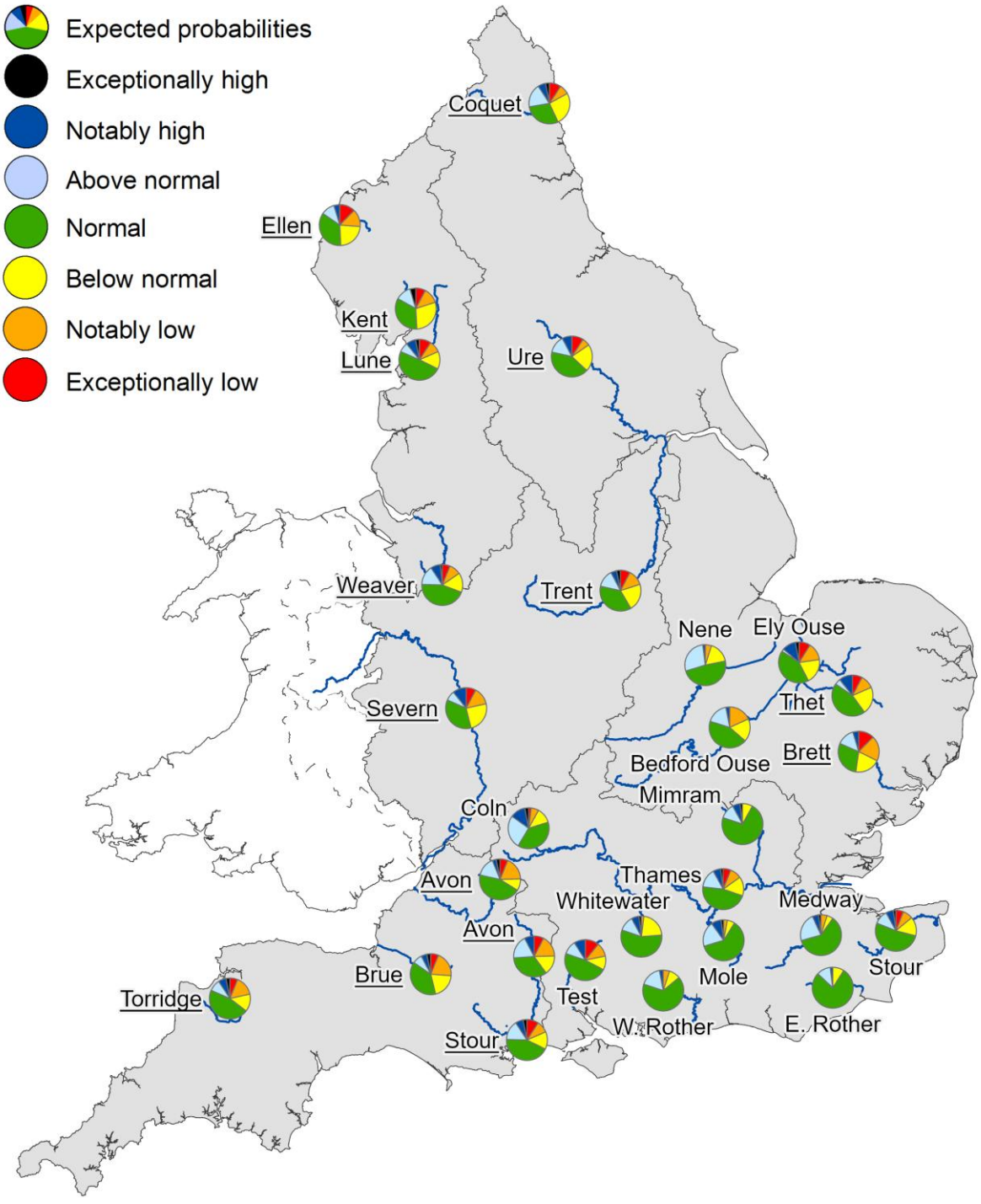
Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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



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

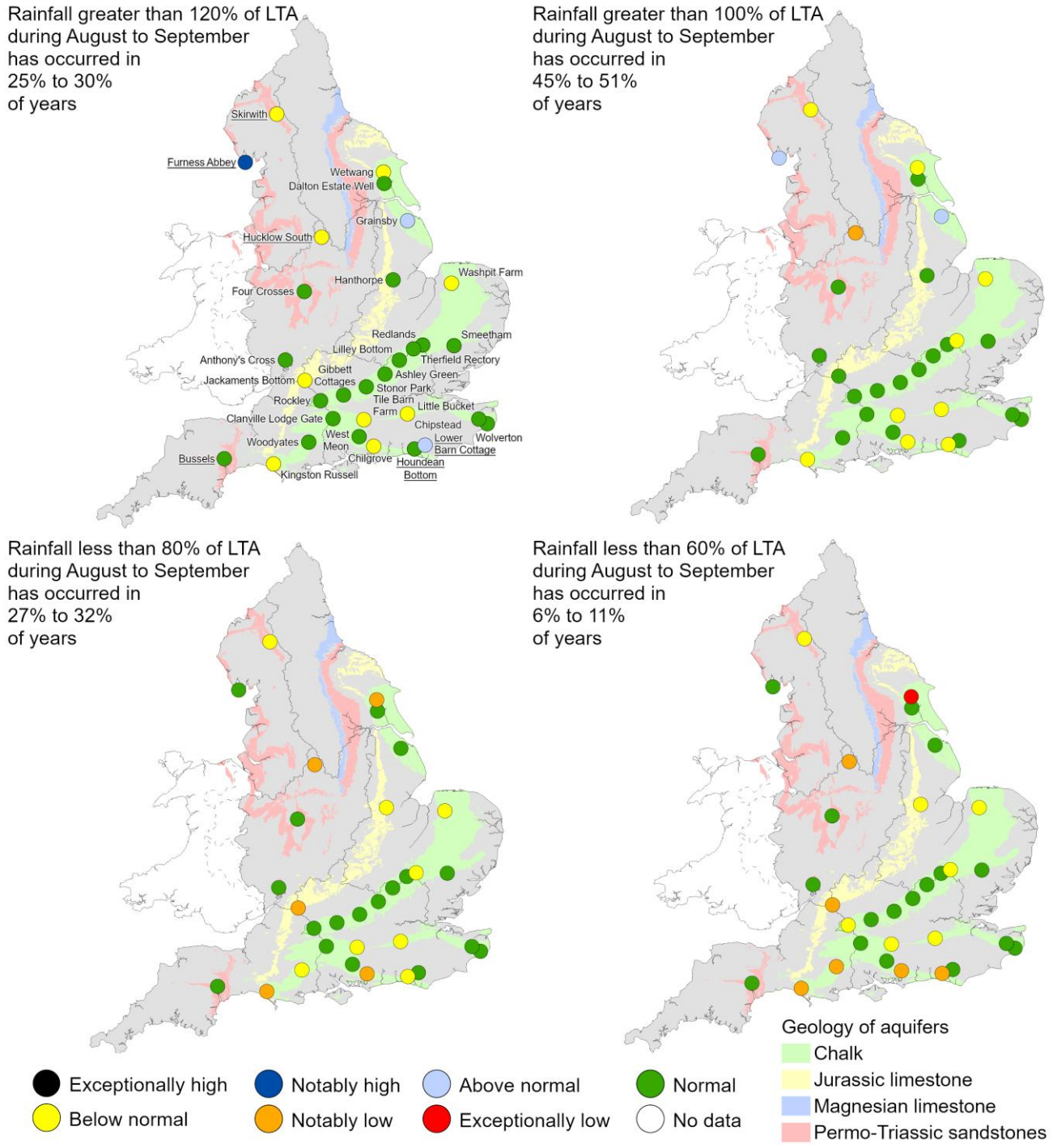


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between August 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

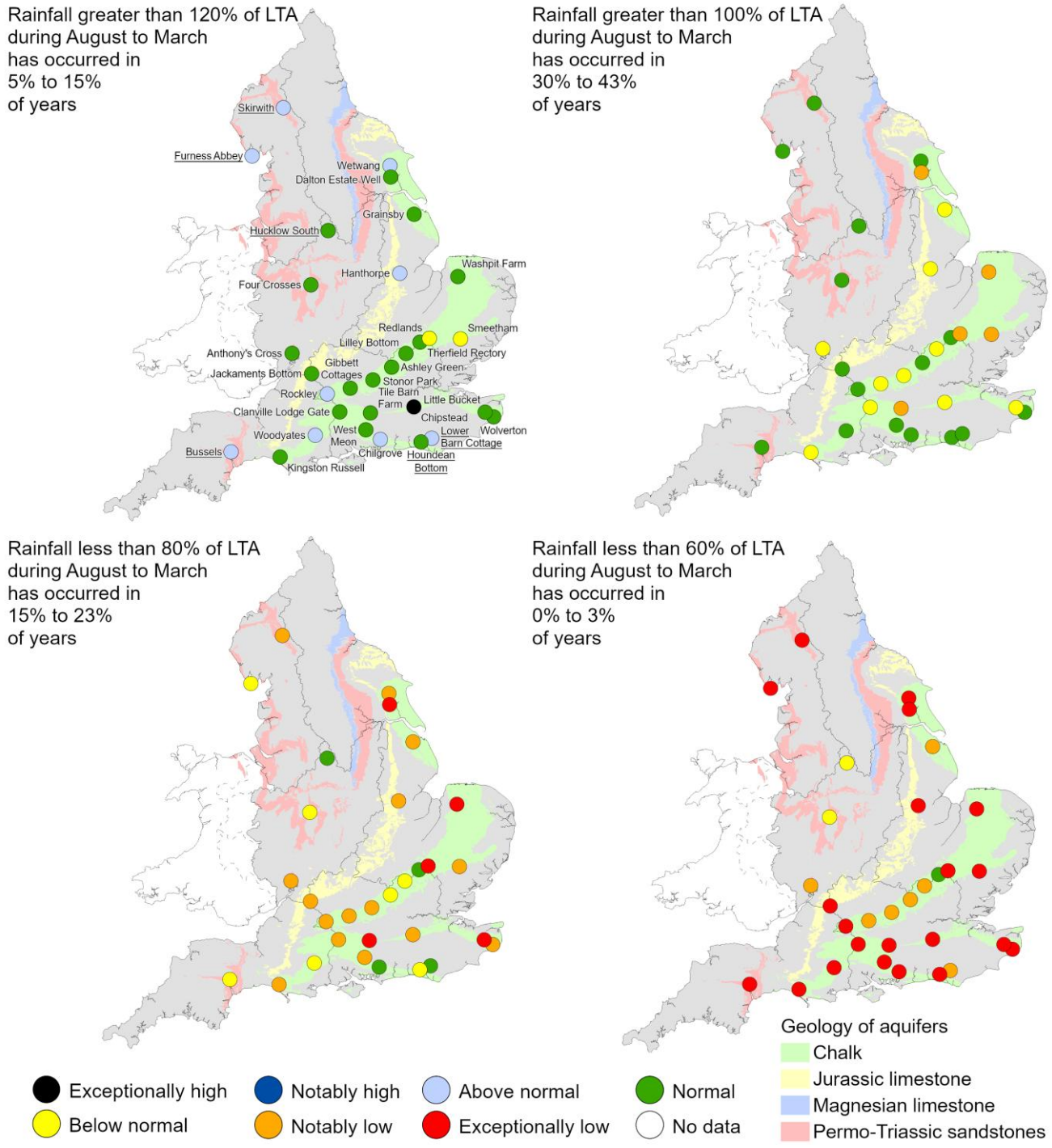

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

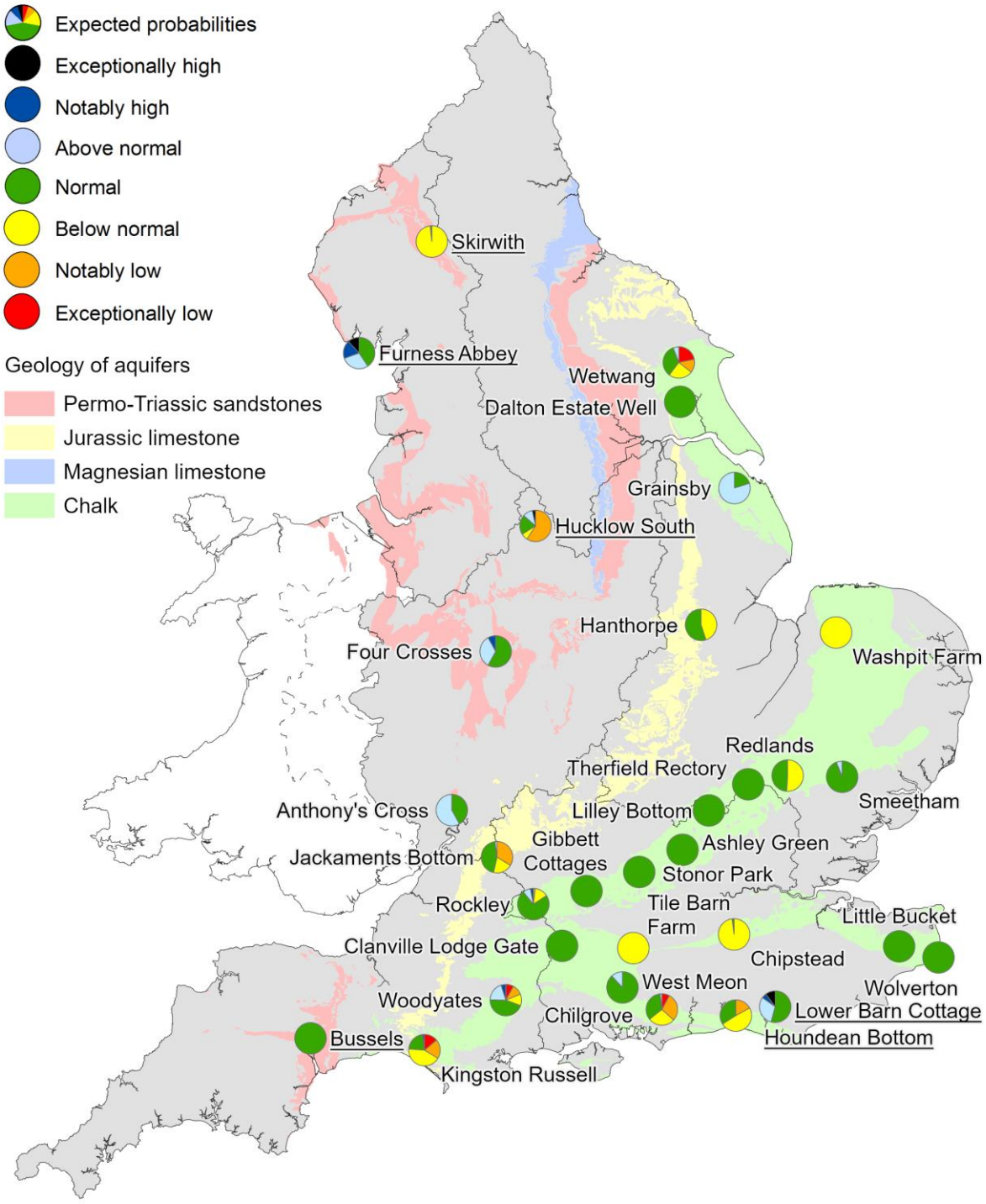

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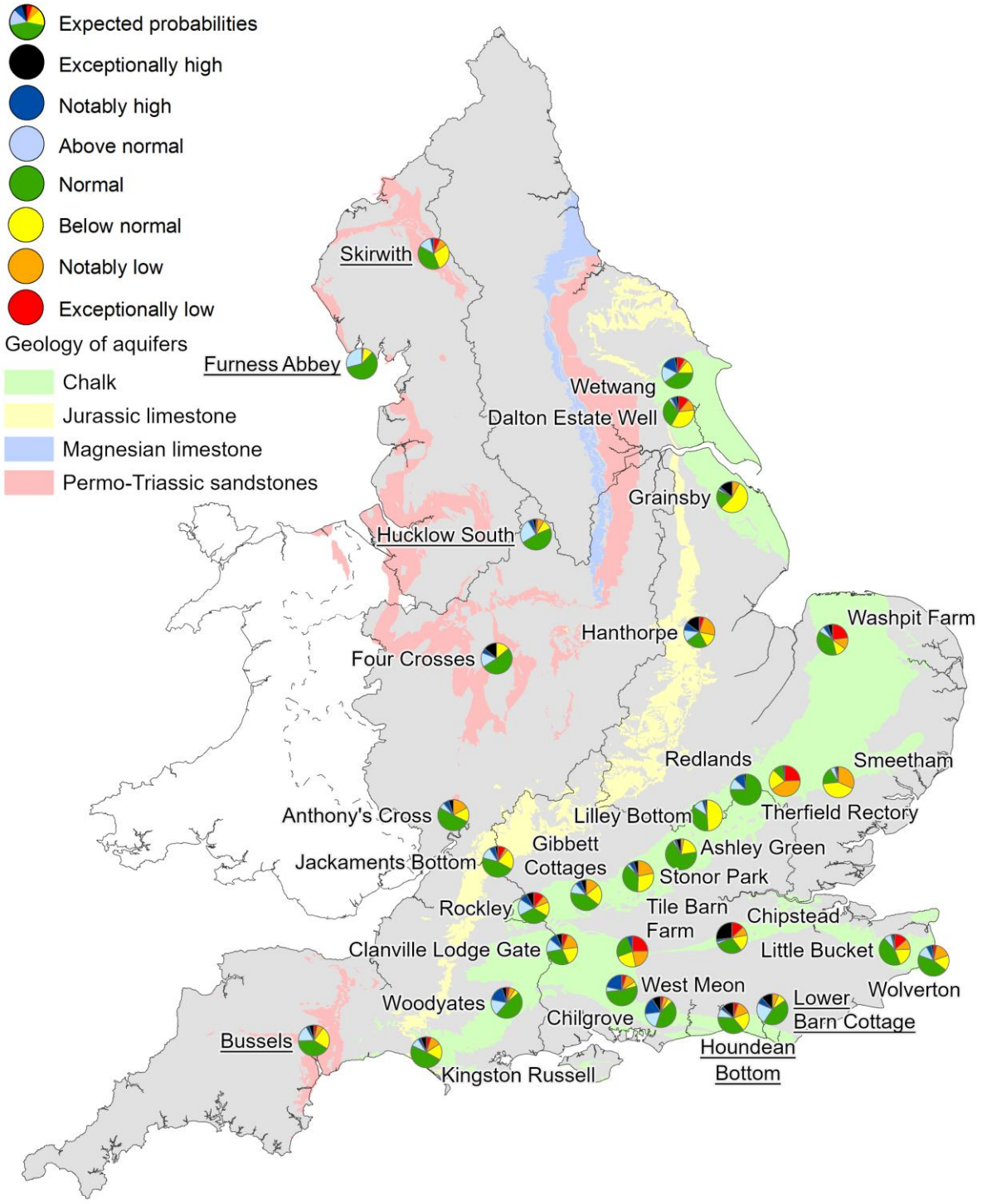
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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).

Standardised precipitation index (SPI)

A drought index internationally recognised by the World Meteorological Organisation that allows for comparisons between different rainfall regimes. It is a dimensionless index that calculates how much a cumulative rainfall total for a particular location and period differs from the norm. Negative values indicate rainfall is lower than normal, while positive values are higher than normal. Extreme conditions are indicated by values greater than plus or minus 2.

Standardised precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI)

SPEI uses a similar methodology to the SPI, but it integrates potential evapotranspiration into the index. This allows SPEI to account for the impact of increased temperatures on water availability in the environment alongside rainfall deficits.

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, South London and east Sussex 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	Jul 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jul 2026 band	May 2026 to July 2026 cumulative band	Feb 2026 to July 2026 cumulative band	Aug 2025 to July 2026 cumulative band
East England	3	Exceptionally Low	Exceptionally low	Notably low	Below normal
Central England	3	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
North East England	19	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
North West England	26	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Notably high
South East England	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
South West England	5	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Normal	Above normal
England	10	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jul 2026 band	Jun 2026 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Below normal	Below normal
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Notably low	Below normal
East	Colney	Yare	Exceptionally low	Below normal
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Notably low	Exceptionally low
East	Dernford	Cam	Exceptionally low	Below normal
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Normal	Normal
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Below normal	Normal
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Notably low	Normal
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Notably low	Normal
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Notably low	Below normal
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Below normal	Normal
Central	Evesham	Avon	Normal	Normal
Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Notably low	Normal
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Notably low	Normal
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Exceptionally low	Normal
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	No data	No data

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jul 2026 band	Jun 2026 band
North East	Doncaster	Don	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Below normal	Normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Below normal	Above normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Below normal	Below normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Below normal	Normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Notably low	Notably high
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Below normal	Notably high
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Below normal	Notably high
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Notably low	Above normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Exceptionally low	Normal
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Normal	Normal
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Notably low	Normal
South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Below normal	Normal
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Normal	Above normal
South East	Hawley	Darent	Below normal	Normal
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Below normal	Normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Exceptionally low	Normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Below normal	Normal
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Below normal	Below normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jul 2026 band	Jun 2026 band
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Exceptionally low	Normal
South East	Teston and Farleigh	Medway	Below normal	Normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Exceptionally low	Below normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Notably low	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Exceptionally low	Below normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Notably low	Normal
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Below normal	Normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Exceptionally low	Normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Below normal	Normal
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Notably low	Normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Notably low	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Notably low	Normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Notably low	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Exceptionally low	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jul 2026 band	End of Jun 2026 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall	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	Below normal
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Above normal	Above normal
Central	Weir Farm	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Notably high	Notably high
North East	Dalton Estate Well	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Normal	Normal
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Normal	Above normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Notably low	Below normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Notably high	Exceptionally high

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jul 2026 band	End of Jun 2026 band
North West	Skirwith	Eden Valley and Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Below normal	Normal
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Chilgrove	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Below normal	Normal
South East	Clanville Gate	River Test Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Houndean Bottom	Brighton Chalk Block	Below normal	Below normal
South East	Little Bucket	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Notably low	Notably low
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Stonor Park	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Normal	Normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Below normal	Notably low

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	76	Below average
Central	69	Below average
North-east	71	Below average
North-west	66	Below average
South-east	74	Below average
South-west	61	Below average
England	70	Below average