Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - March 2024

March was another wet month with 159% of the monthly long term average (LTA) rainfall recorded across the south east of England. March marks the end of the hydrological winter from October 2023 where 5 of the 6 months received significantly higher than average rainfall. It was the wettest winter on record (from 1871) for the south east as a whole. After the particularly wet last few days of March, the soil moisture deficit (SMD) dropped to end below the LTA for the end of March, close to zero. The recharge was on average twice what would be expected for March and 231% of the LTA for the 6 month period ending March. As would be expected after a wet month, and in particular a wet winter, the monthly mean flows for the indicator sites were in the notably high or exceptionally high category for March. There were 129 fluvial flood alerts and 8 fluvial flood warnings issued during the month. The groundwater levels remained high during the month in response to the winter recharge. Levels at Chilgrove, Solent and South Downs (SSD) were the highest since March 1951. There were 8 groundwater flood alerts issued during the month.

1.1 Rainfall

March was another wet month with 159% of the monthly LTA rainfall recorded across the south east of England. Overall the weather was unsettled, with a succession of frontal systems bringing rain and wind. The highest daily rainfall totals were recorded at the beginning and end of the month, with the highest, 26.8mm, recorded at Chiddingfold, (SSD) on March 1. The highest daily total recorded for Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) for March was also on the first, but for Kent and South London (KSL) it was March 10 and for Thames (THM) it was March 28. For the south east as a whole, the days with the highest totals were March 1, 4, 27, 28 and 31. These five days accounted for an average of 37% of the monthly total rainfall. Generally, the west was wetter than the east, where the maximum number of days with greater than 10mm was 9 for SSD and 7 for THM. HNL and KSL recorded only a maximum of 5 days with greater than 10mm.

March marks the end of the hydrological winter from October 2023 where 5 of the 6 months received significantly higher than average rainfall. It was the wettest winter on record (from 1871) for the south east as a whole, and a number of areal rainfall units including Cotswolds West and Berkshire Downs (both THM) and the Isle of Wight (SSD). For the remaining areal units, it was either the second wettest winter after 2001, including Chilterns East (HNL), Dover Chalk (KSL) and Thame (THM) or the third wettest winter after 2014, including Chilterns West (THM), Upper Mole (KSL), and Test (SSD). There were also some significant statistics for the 12 month period ending in March, with both Berkshire Downs (THM) and Lymington (SSD)

recording the wettest year ending in March on record (from 1871). The remainder of the areal units were split between being the second wettest year since 2001 and the third since 2013.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

After the particularly wet last few days of March, the SMDs dropped to end below the LTA for the end of March, close to zero. For the winter as a whole, the SMDs reached zero in October, generally a month earlier than the LTA, allowing a longer period for recharge to the groundwater. The SMDs remained close to zero for most of the winter. The recharge was on average twice what would be expected for March and 231% of the LTA for the 6 month period ending March.

1.3 River flows

As would be expected after a wet month, and in particular a wet winter, the monthly mean flows for the indicator sites were in the notably high or exceptionally high category for March. The three sites which had notably high flows were the Lee at Feildes Weir (HNL), the Lymington River at Lymington (SSD) and the Teise at Stonebridge (KSL). The remaining eighteen indicator sites were all in the exceptionally high range for March. The groundwater-fed rivers have maintained high flows in response to the winter recharge and the rivers draining impermeable catchments responded quickly to the frontal systems which crossed the south east during the month. The Thames at Farmoor, Kennet at Marlborough and Wey at Tilford (all THM); the Arun at Alfoldean (SSD) and the Dour at Crabble Mill (KSL) all recorded the highest monthly flow for March on record. The majority of the remaining sites had the highest March flows since 2001, including the Ver at Colney Street and the Lee at Feildes Weir (both HNL), the Thames at Kingston (THM) and the Medway at Teston and East Farleigh (KSL). The Mimram at Panshanger (HNL) and the Test at Broadlands recorded the highest March flows since 2014. There were 129 fluvial flood alerts and 8 fluvial flood warnings issued during the month.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial alerts	16	64	29	20	129
Fluvial warnings	2	3	3	0	8
GW flood alerts	1	4	2	1	8
Total	19	71	34	21	145

1.4 Groundwater levels

The groundwater levels remained high during the month in response to the high rainfall and the winter recharge. Levels at Clanville Lodge (SSD) and Rockley (THM) flattened off during the month. Carisbrooke, Houndean Bottom and Chilgrove levels all fell slightly and the levels at the remaining 11 indicator sites continued to rise during March. 10 sites recorded

exceptionally high levels, including Stonor (THM), Ashley Green (HNL) and Chilgrove (SSD); 4 sites were in the notably high band, including West Meon Hut (SSD) and Riddles Lane (KSL) and 2 were above normal, including Jackaments (THM). Levels at Chilgrove (SSD) were the highest since March 1951; Ashley Green levels (HNL) were the highest since 2001 and most of the remaining sites recorded the highest levels since 2014. There were 8 groundwater flood alerts issued during the month.

1.5 Reservoir stocks

Reservoir stocks ended March below the LTA at Farmoor (THM), and Arlington (SSD) reservoirs and at or above the LTA at Lower Thames (THM), Lee Valley (HNL), Ardingly (SSD), Bough Beech, Darwell, Bewl, Powdermill & Weir Wood (all KSL) reservoirs.

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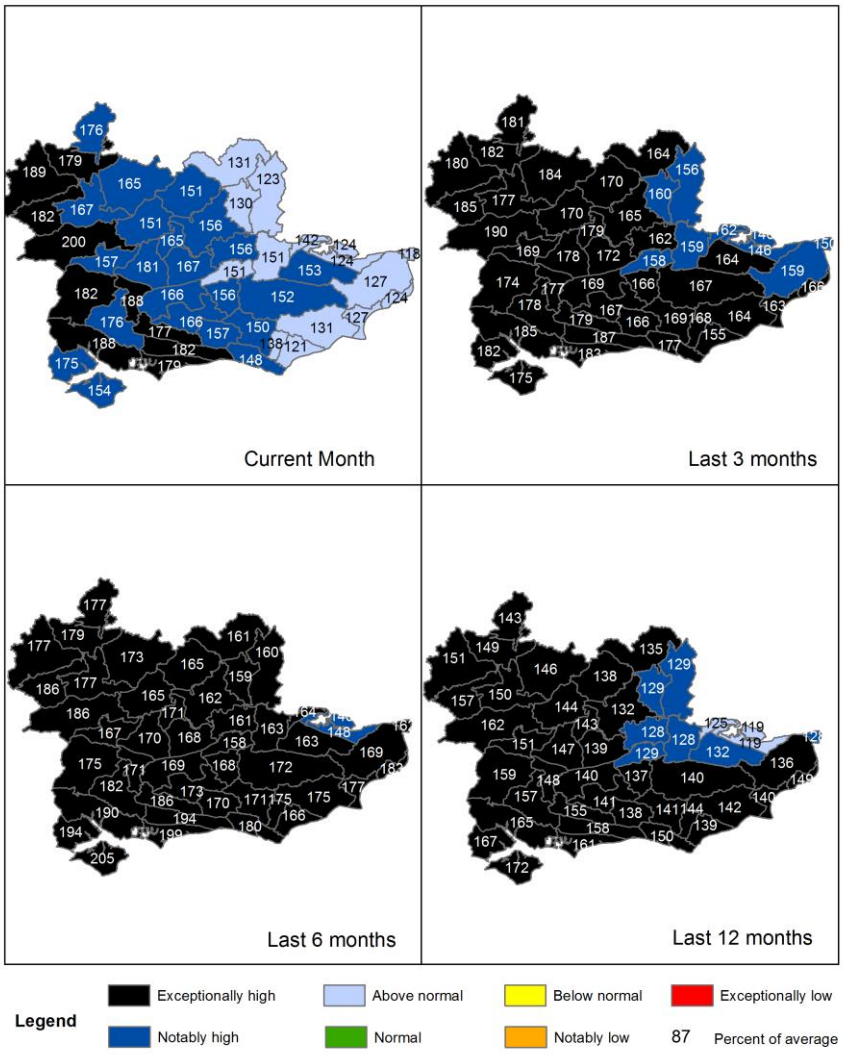
2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 31 March 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.

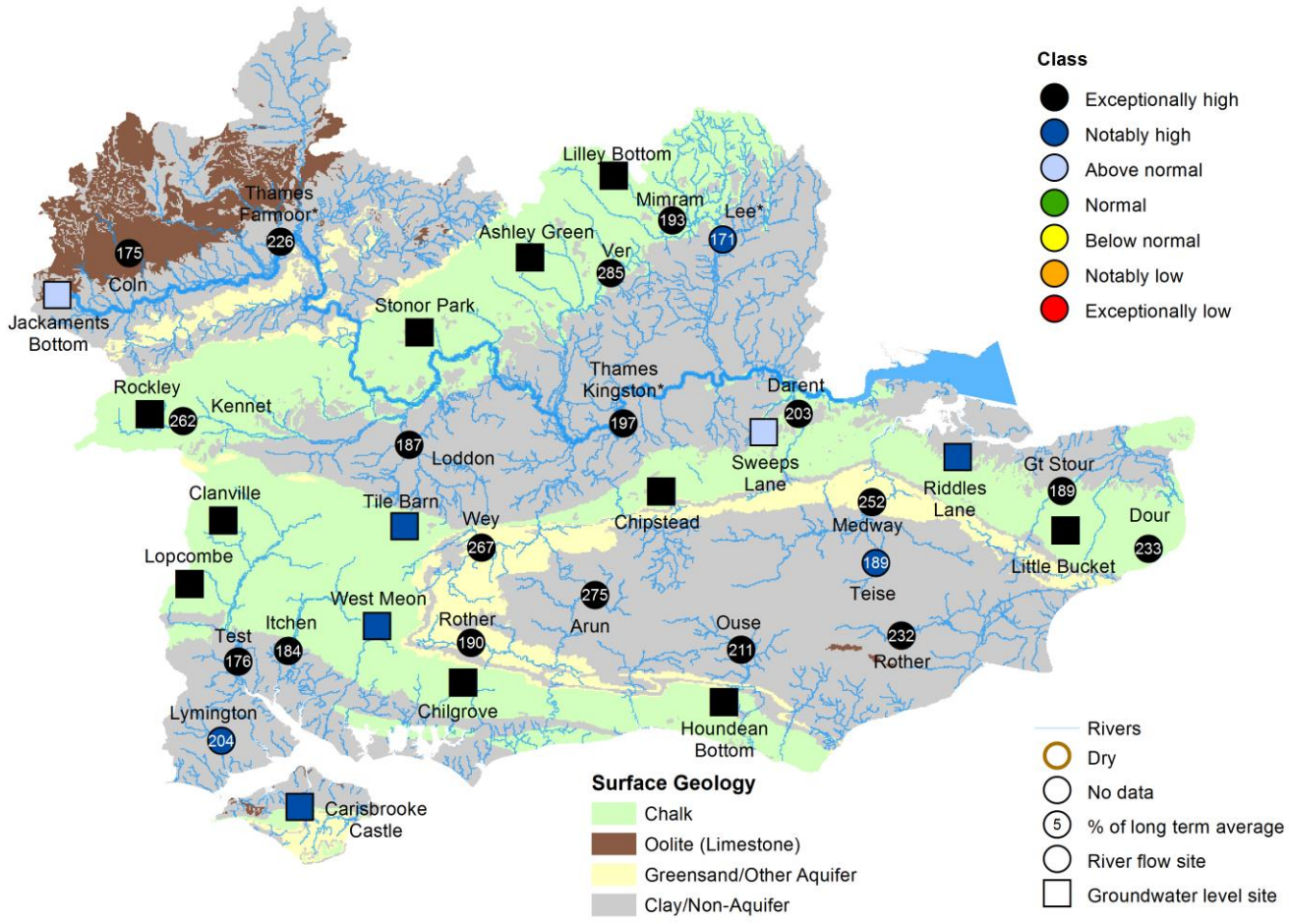


Rainfall data for 2024, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2024, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

Figure 2.2: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for March 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic March monthly means Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of March 2024, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic March levels. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.

Flows at gauging stations in the Medway catchment (KSL) might be affected by upstream reservoir releases.



3 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit tables

3.1 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit table

Figure 3.1: This is a second estimate of areal rainfall, effective rainfall (percolation or runoff) and SMDs for a selection of the hydrological areas across the South-east of England. There may be significant variation within each area which must be considered when interpreting these data. When additional meteorological data is available estimates are revised which will affect the period totals in Figure 3.2.

Number	Hydrological Area	Rainfall (mm) 31 day Total	March % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) 31 day total	March % LTA	SMD (mm) Day 31	End Mar LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West (A)	125	189%	89	235%	0	7
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	129	201%	94	260%	0	8
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	89	151%	56	185%	2	8
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	133	188%	97	227%	0	7
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	113	166%	80	196%	1	7
	Thames Average	102	174%	67	222%	1	8
	Thames Catchment Average	101	170%	66	215%	1	8
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	90	151%	56	184%	2	8
6600TH	Lee Chalk	65	130%	30	148%	1	12
6507TH	North London	80	155%	45	234%	3	11
6509TH	Roding	58	123%	25	144%	3	11
	Herts and North London	72	138%	37	175%	2	10
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	93	151%	61	181%	2	7
6706So	Darent	80	151%	48	198%	3	8

6707So	North Kent Chalk	85	153%	51	193%	1	7
6708So	Stour	70	127%	36	132%	1	7
6809So	Medway	90	153%	59	190%	2	6
	Kent & South London Average	75	140%	42	176%	3	11
6701So	Test Chalk	125	182%	90	222%	0	7
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	130	176%	95	209%	0	6
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	135	182%	101	216%	0	6
6804So	Arun	109	166%	76	204%	2	6
6805So	Adur	100	157%	68	190%	2	6
	Solent & South Downs Average	110	165%	76	198%	1	7
	South East Average	94	159%	59	198%	2	9

HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

EA effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2024.)

3.2 Seasonal summary table of rainfall and effective rainfall

Figure 3.2 This is a seasonal estimate of areal rainfall and effective rainfall (percolation or runoff) for a selection of the hydrological areas across the South-east of England, expressed as totals and as a percentage of the LTA. There may be significant variation within each area which must be considered when interpreting these data. When additional meteorological data is available estimates are revised which will affect the period totals.

Winter period 01/10/2023 to 31/03/2024

Number	Hydrological Area	Seasonal Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Rainfall as % LTA	Seasonal Effective Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Effective Rainfall as % LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West (A)	750	176%	607	226%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	768	186%	598	266%
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	626	165%	429	225%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	815	171%	614	212%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	772	168%	561	204%
	Thames Average	659	174%	468	243%
	Thames Catchment Average	661	172%	467	235%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	628	164%	422	221%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	523	161%	310	256%
6507TH	North London	535	161%	306	250%
6509TH	Roding	489	160%	266	250%
	Herts and North London	538	161%	321	241%
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	655	157%	439	187%

6706So	Darent	589	163%	347	207%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	625	164%	384	201%
6708So	Stour	678	169%	435	216%
6809So	Medway	726	172%	509	204%
	Kent & South London Average	635	167%	394	218%
6701So	Test Chalk	799	175%	625	234%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	910	181%	719	222%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	997	194%	796	232%
6804So	Arun	794	174%	587	208%
6805So	Adur	785	169%	577	196%
	Solent & South Downs Average	870	183%	669	228%
	South East Average	704	174%	492	231%

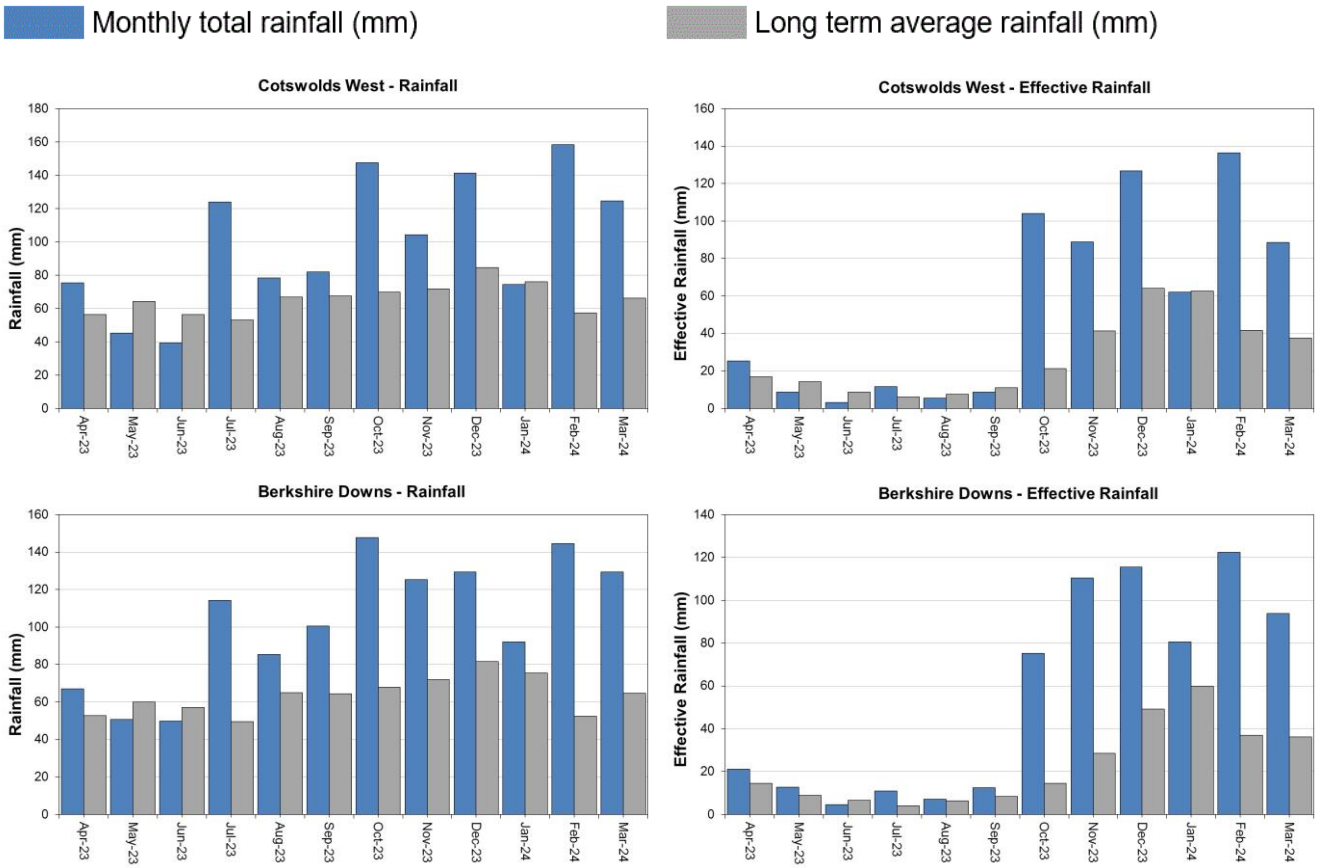
HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

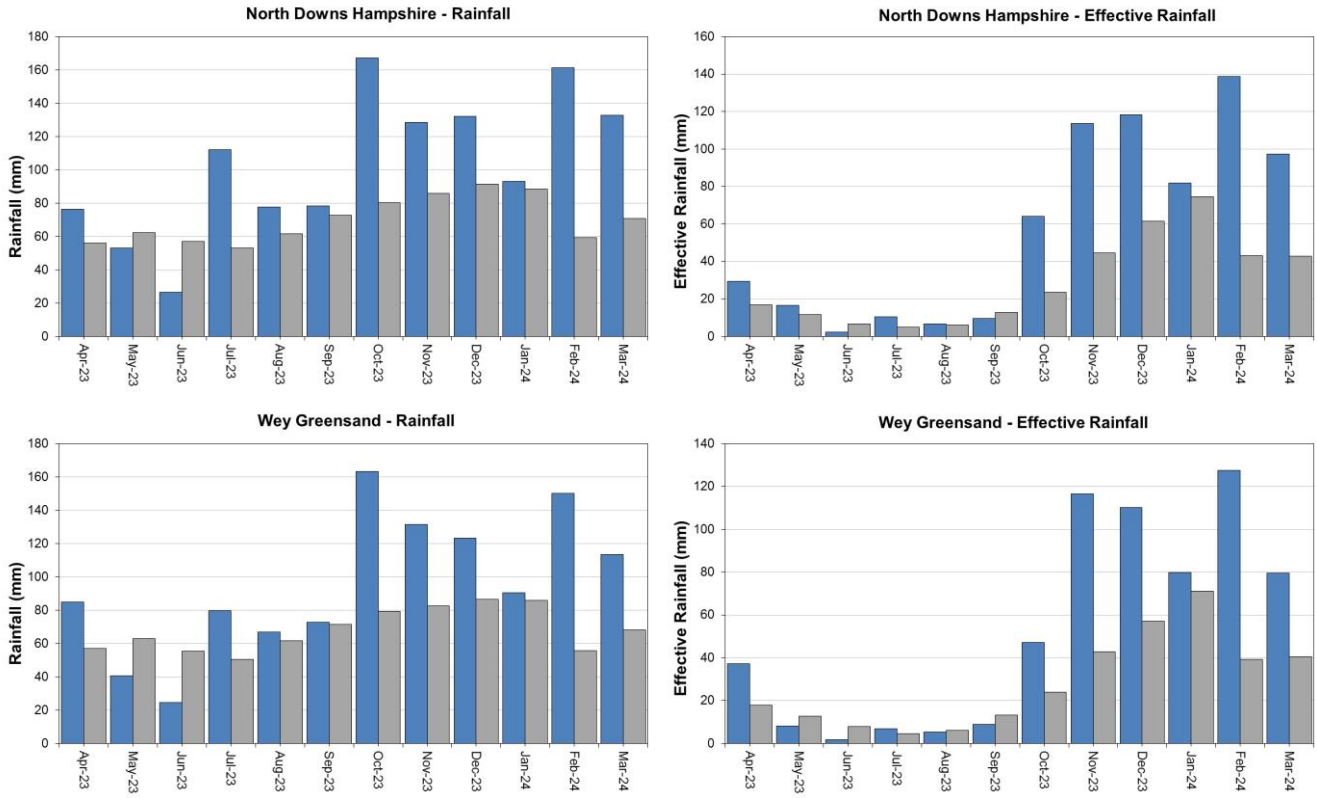
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2024.)

4 Thames

4.1 Thames Rainfall and effective rainfall charts

Figure 4.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 24 months compared to the 1961 to 1990 long term average for a selection of areal units.



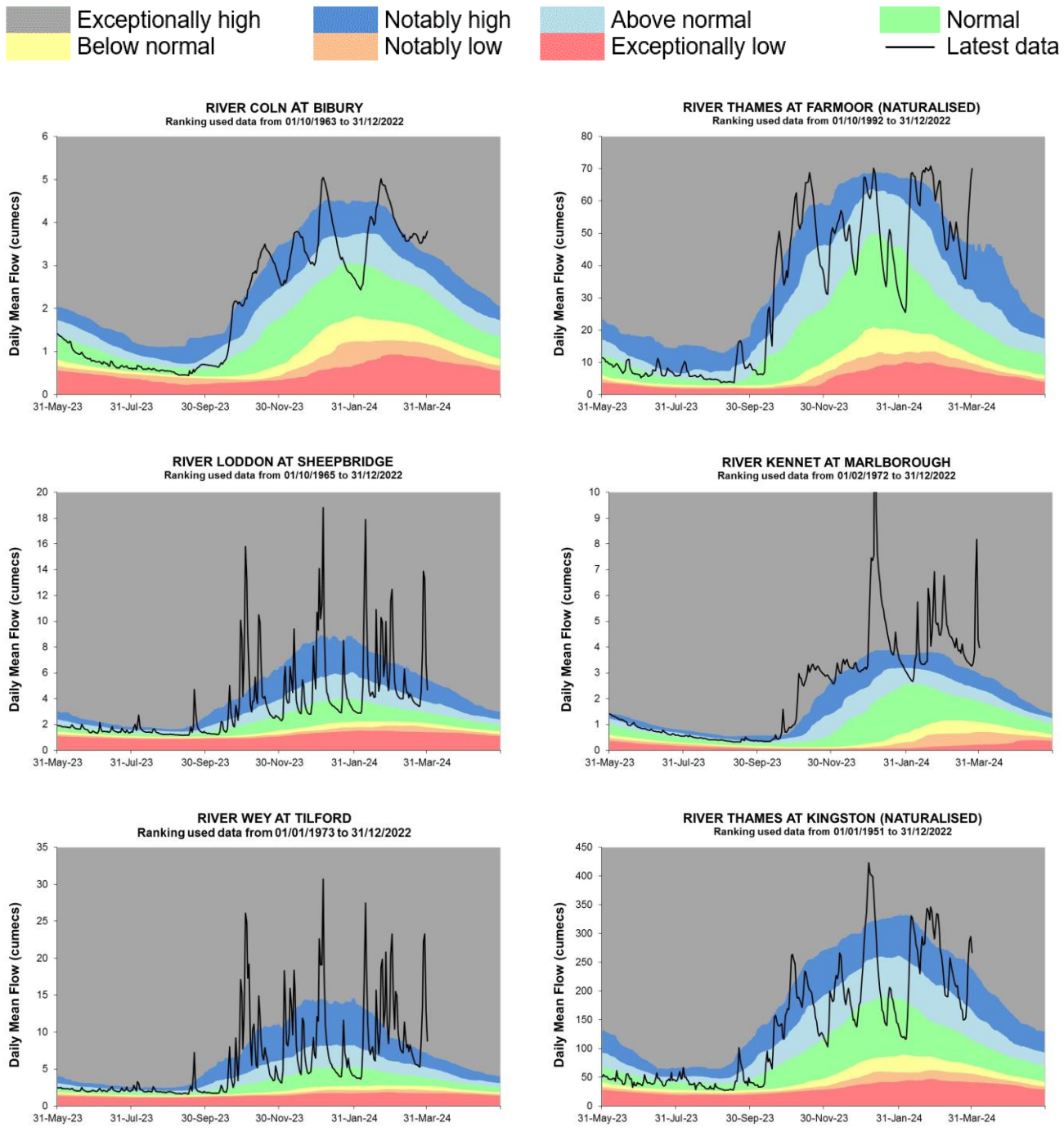


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2024).

4.2 Thames River flow charts

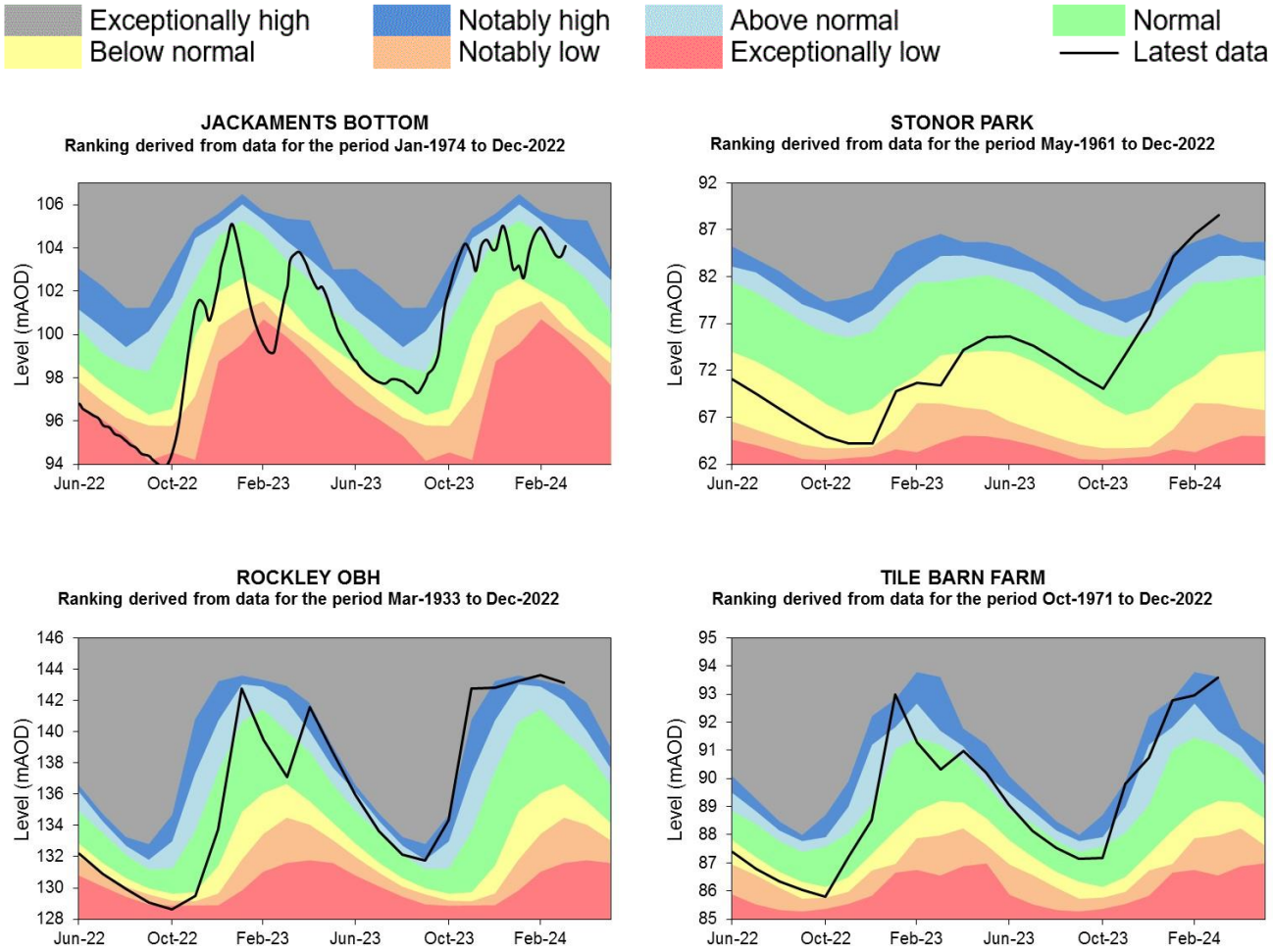
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

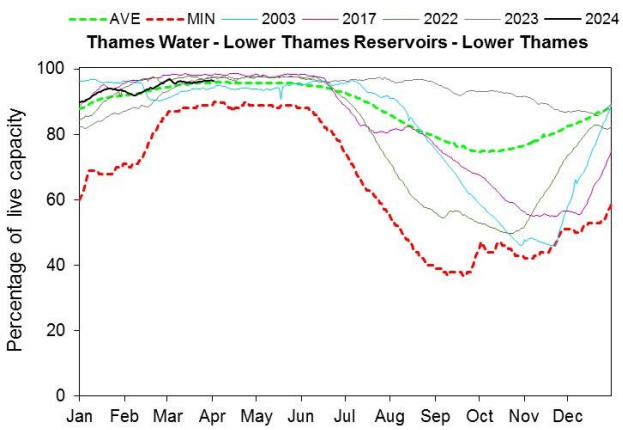
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.

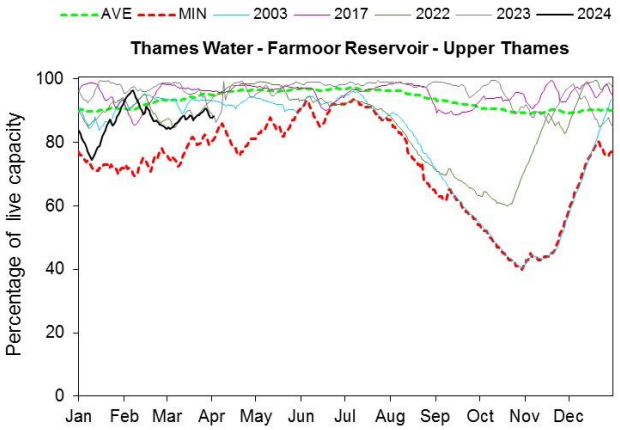


Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

4.4 Thames Reservoir stocks

Figure 4.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs and reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.



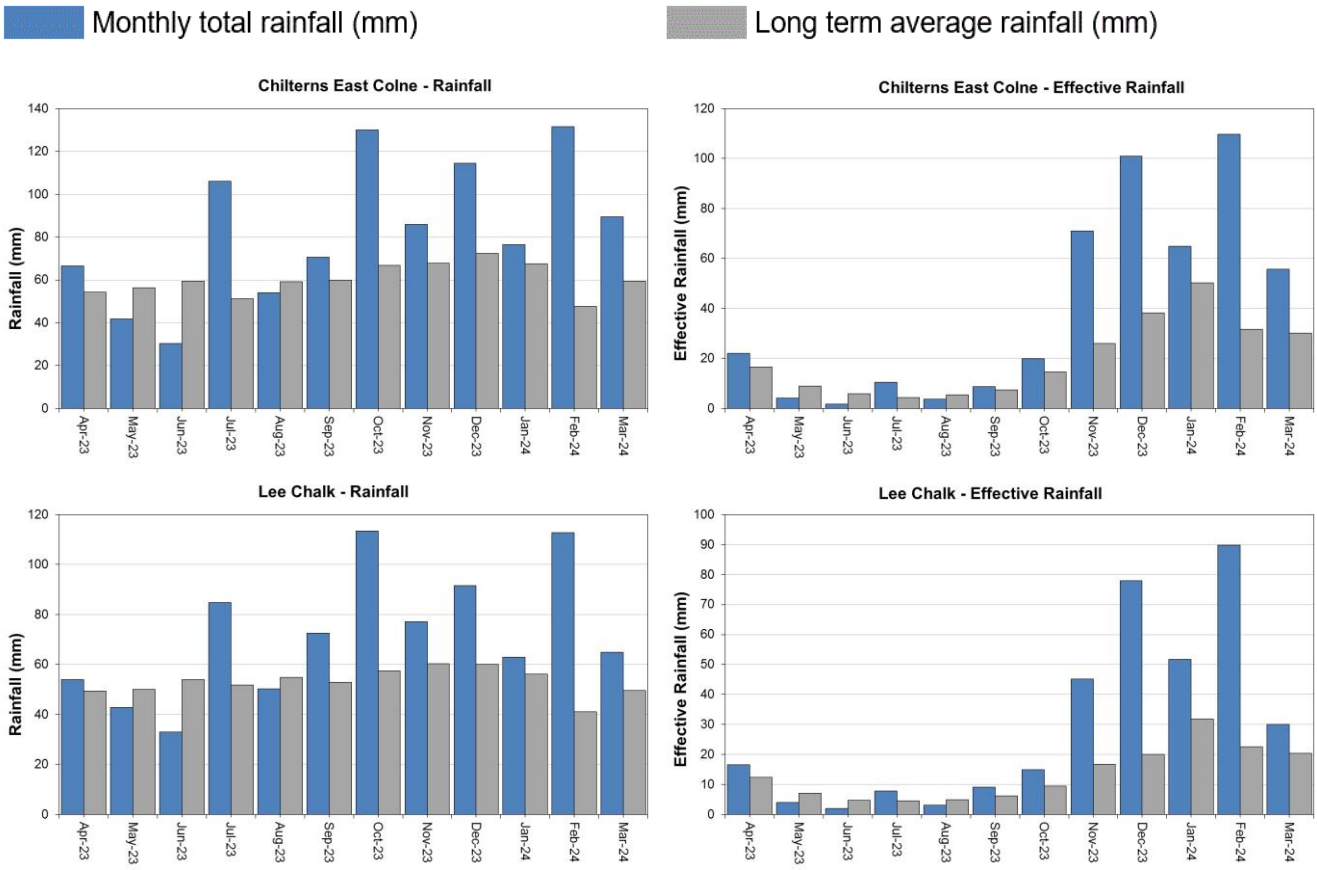


(Source: water companies).

5 Hertfordshire and North London (HNL)

5.1 HNL Rainfall and Effective rainfall charts

Figure 5.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 24 months compared to the 1961 to 1990 long term average for a selection of areal units.

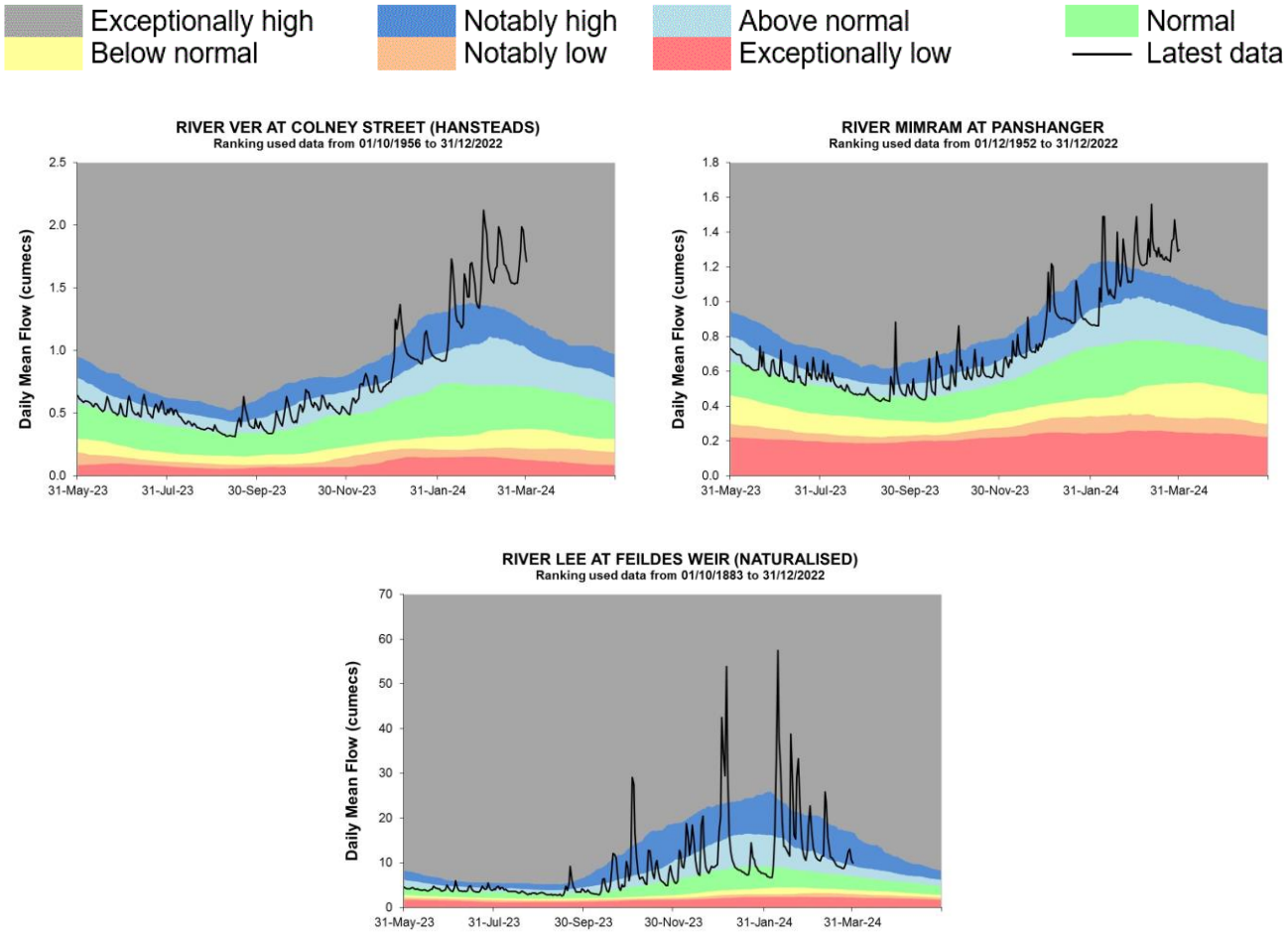


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2024).

5.2 HNL River flow charts

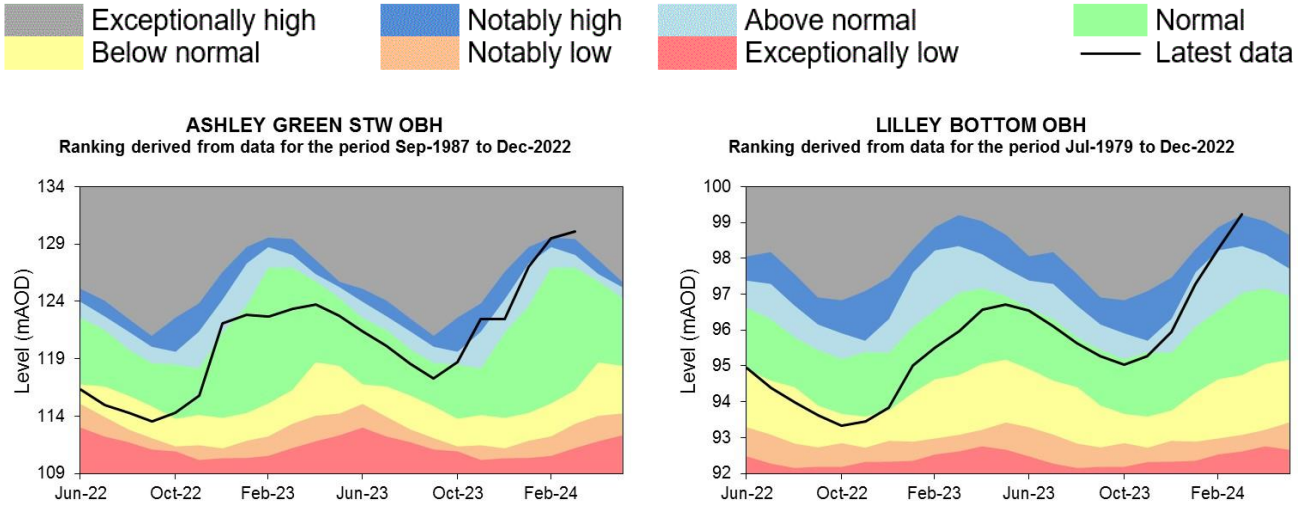
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

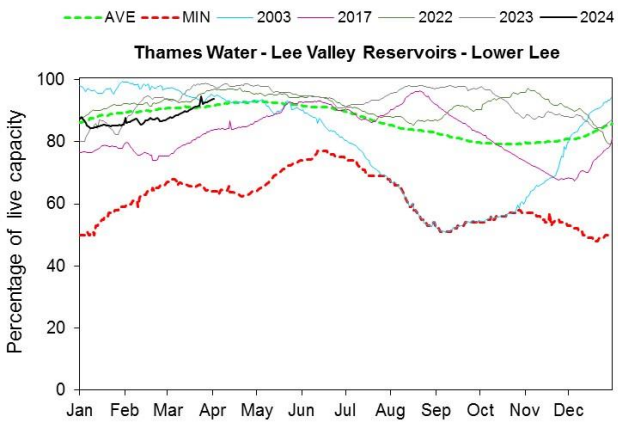
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

5.4 HNL Reservoir stocks

Figure 5.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs and reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

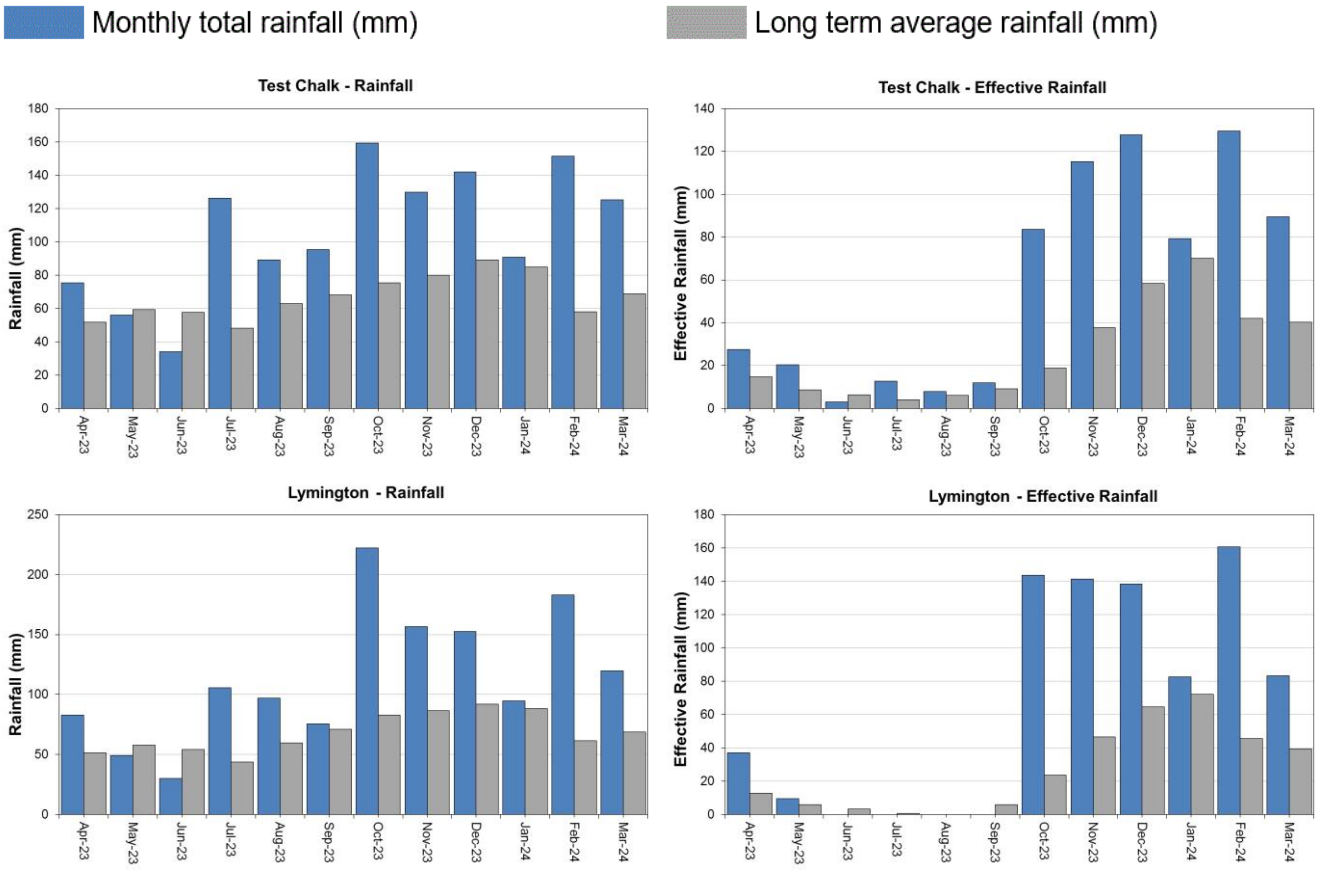


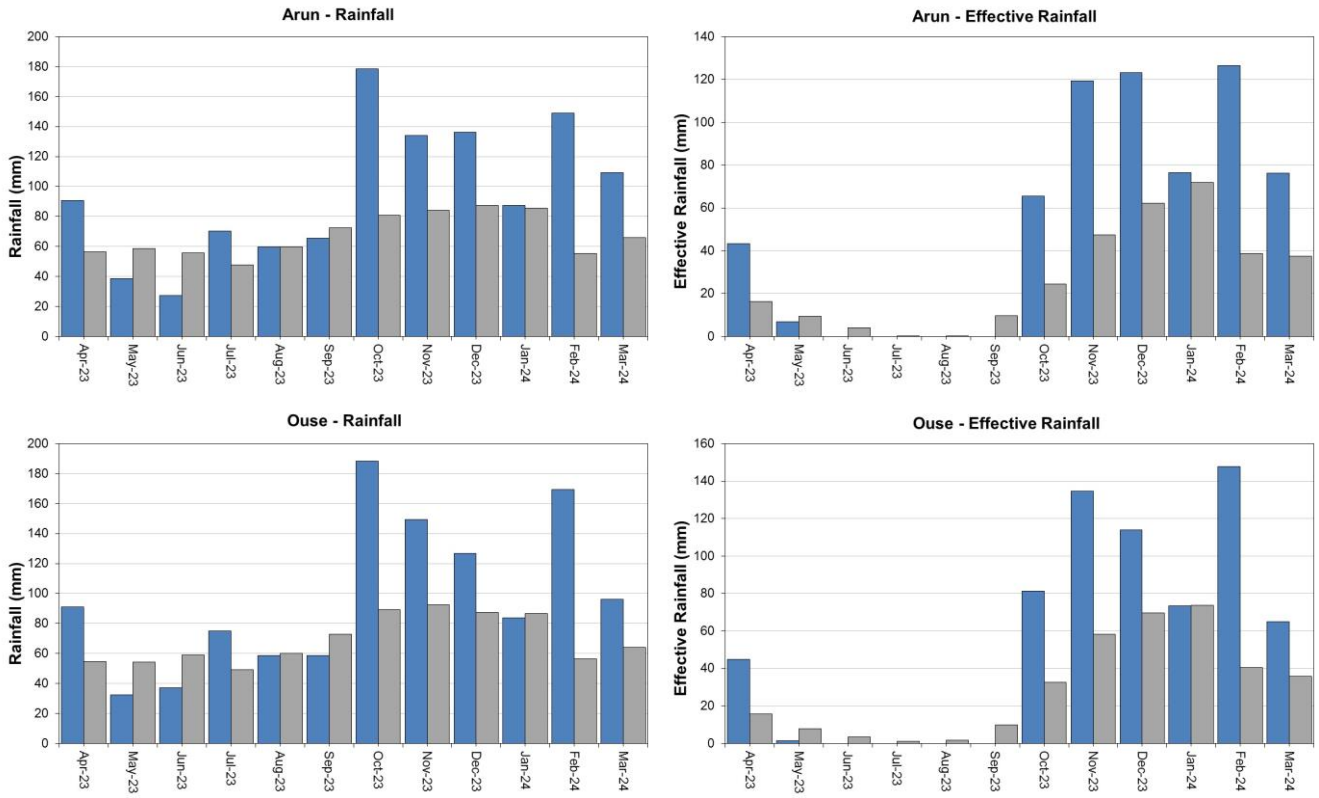
(Source: water companies).

6 Solent and South Downs (SSD)

6.1 SSD Rainfall and Effective Rainfall charts

Figure 6.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 24 months as a percentage of the 1961 to 1990 long term average for a selection of areal units.



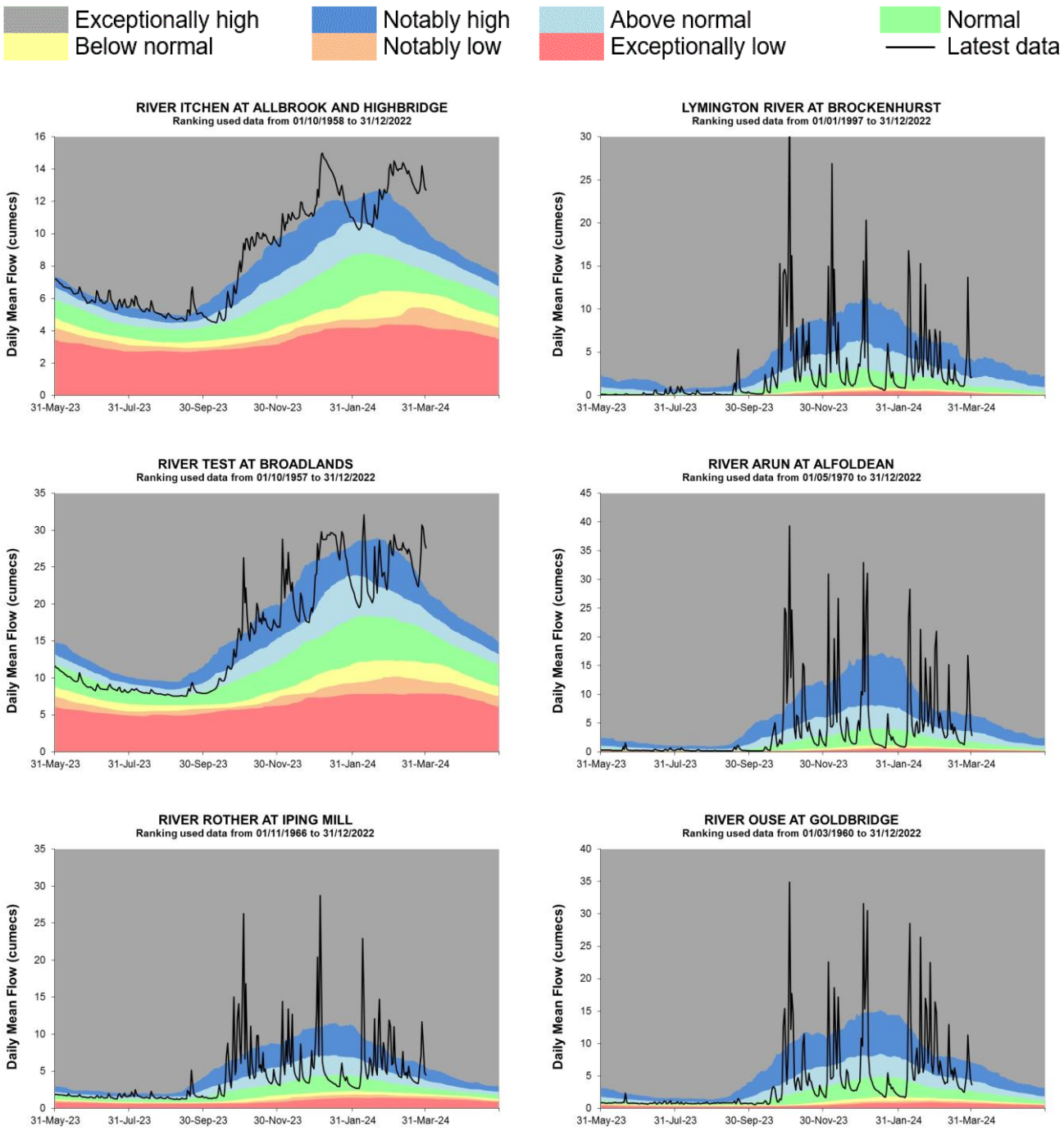


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2024).

6.2 SSD River flow charts

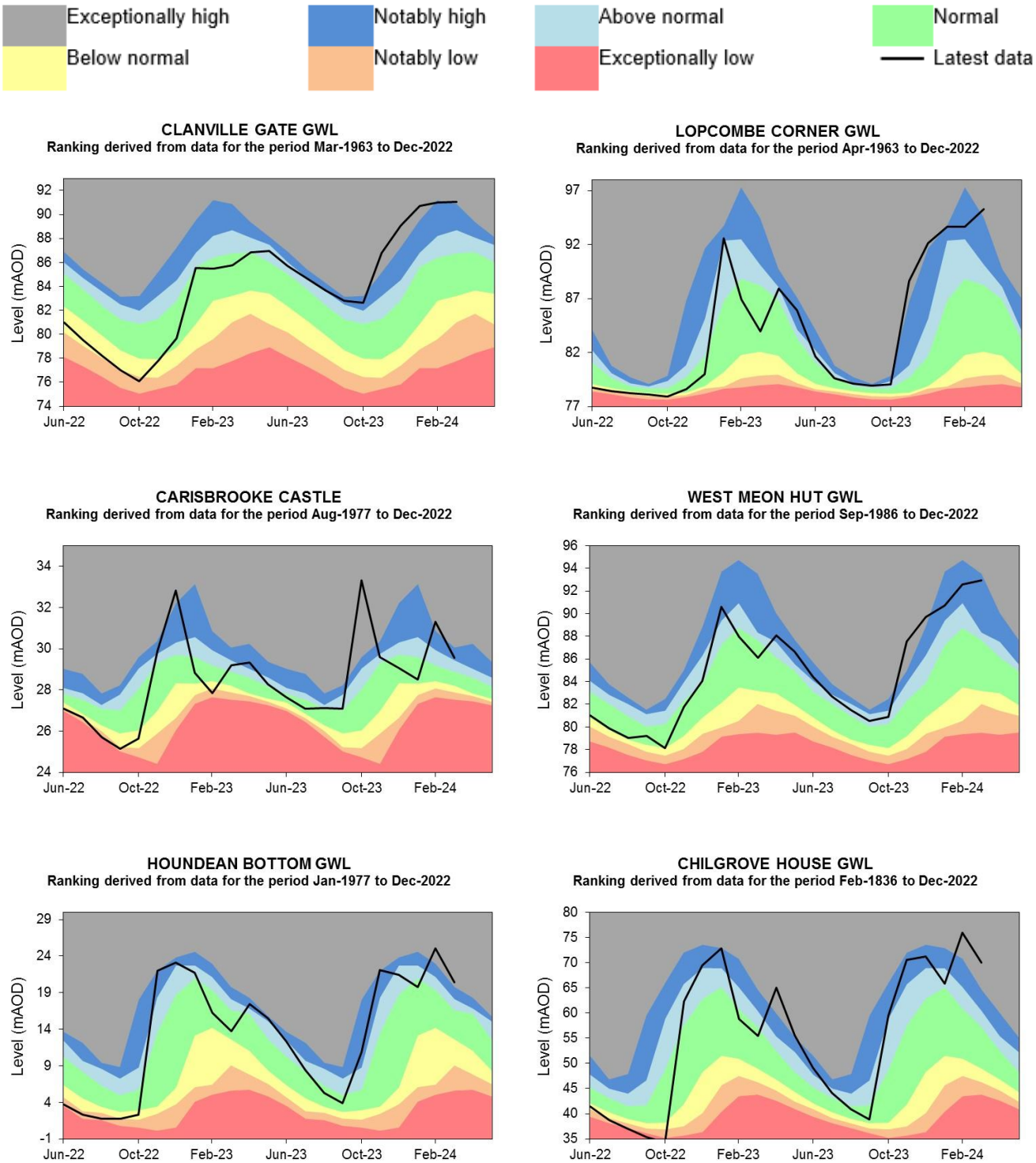
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

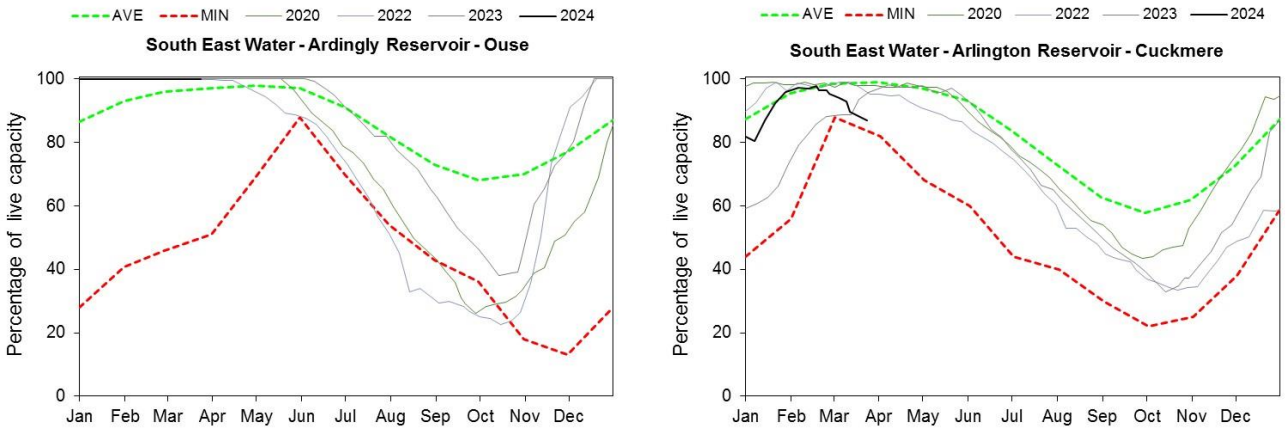
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

6.4 SSD Reservoir stocks

Figure 6.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs and reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

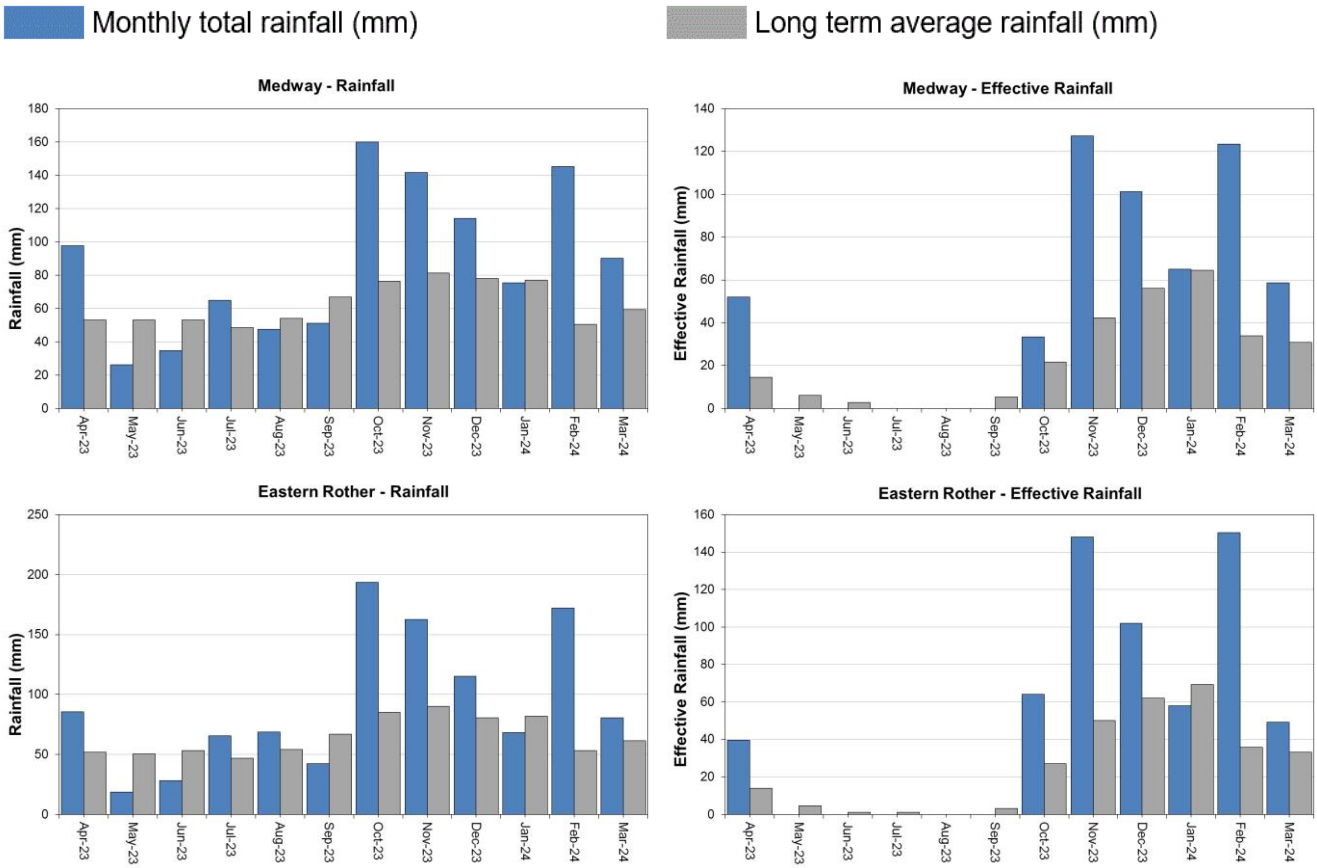


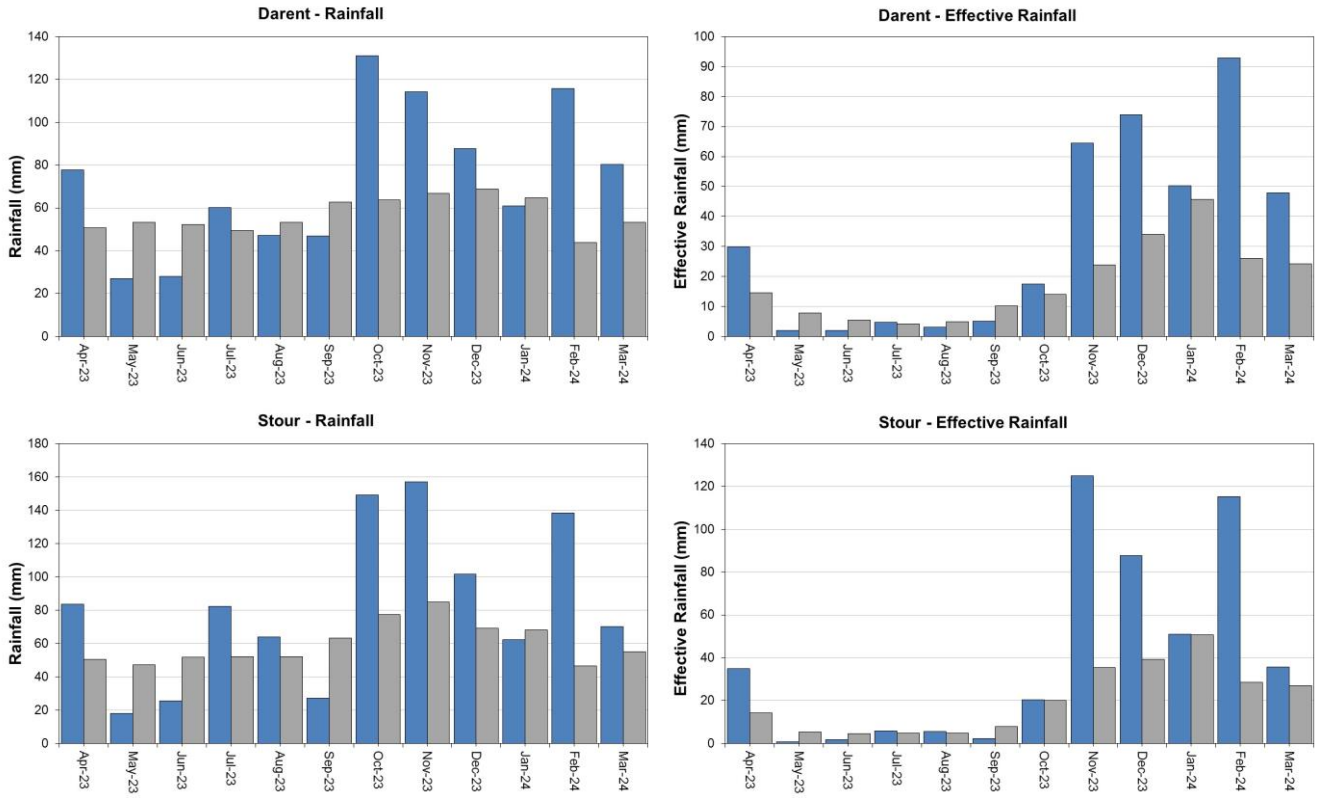
(Source: water companies).

7 Kent and South London (KSL)

7.1 KSL Rainfall and Effective Rainfall charts

Figure 7.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 24 months compared to the 1961 to 1990 long term average for a selection of areal units.



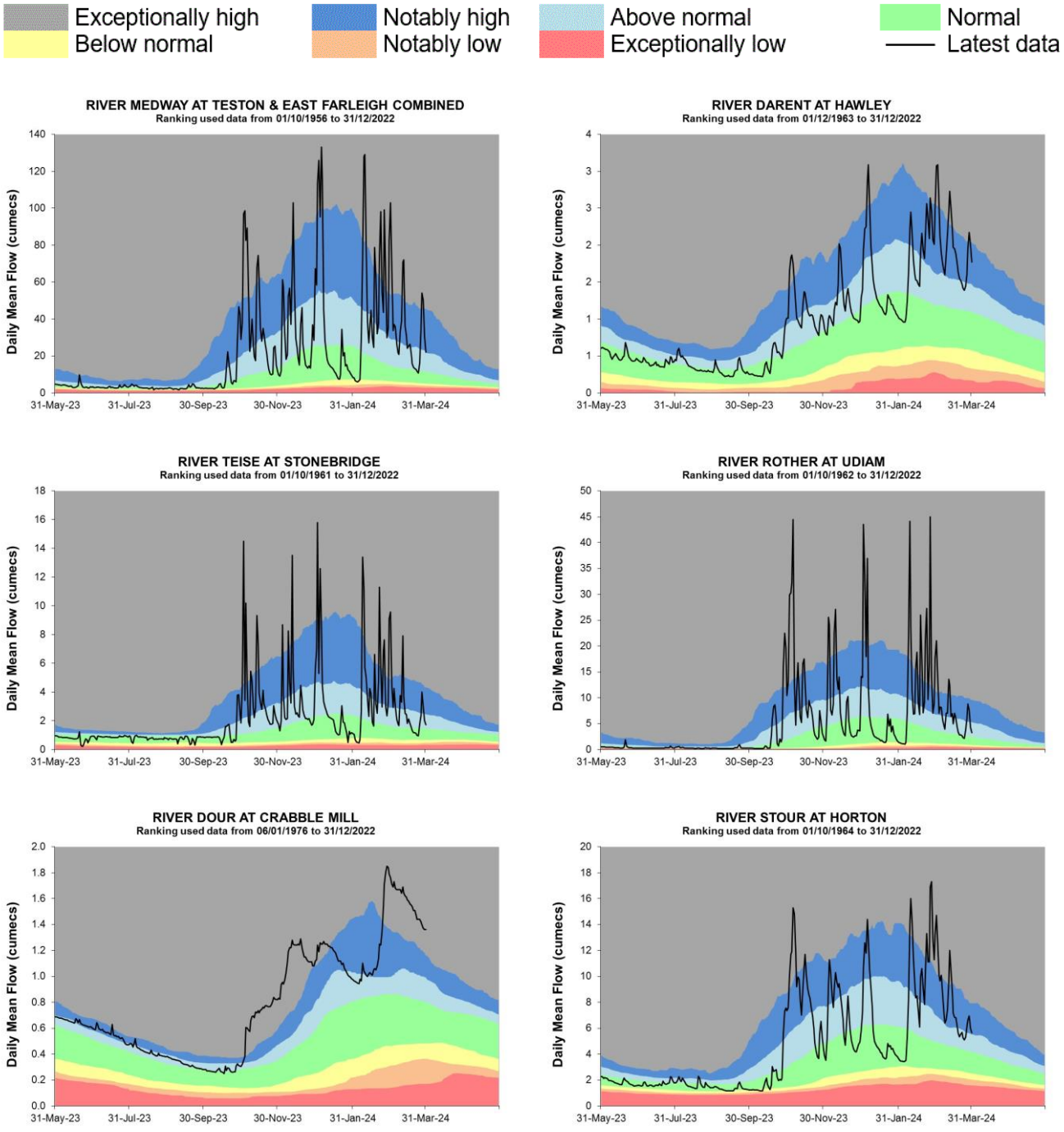


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2024).

7.2 KSL River flow charts

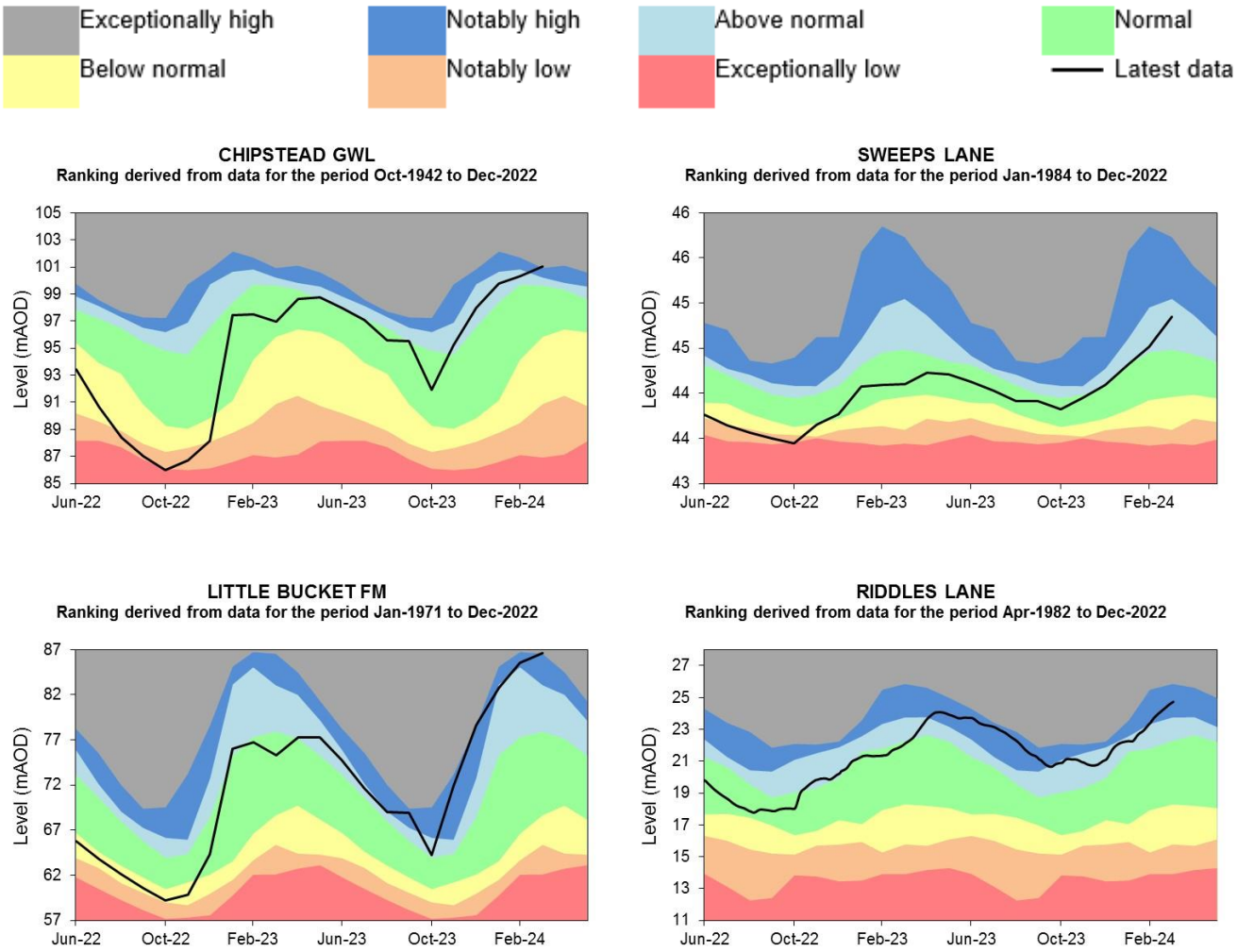
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024 .

7.3 KSL Groundwater levels

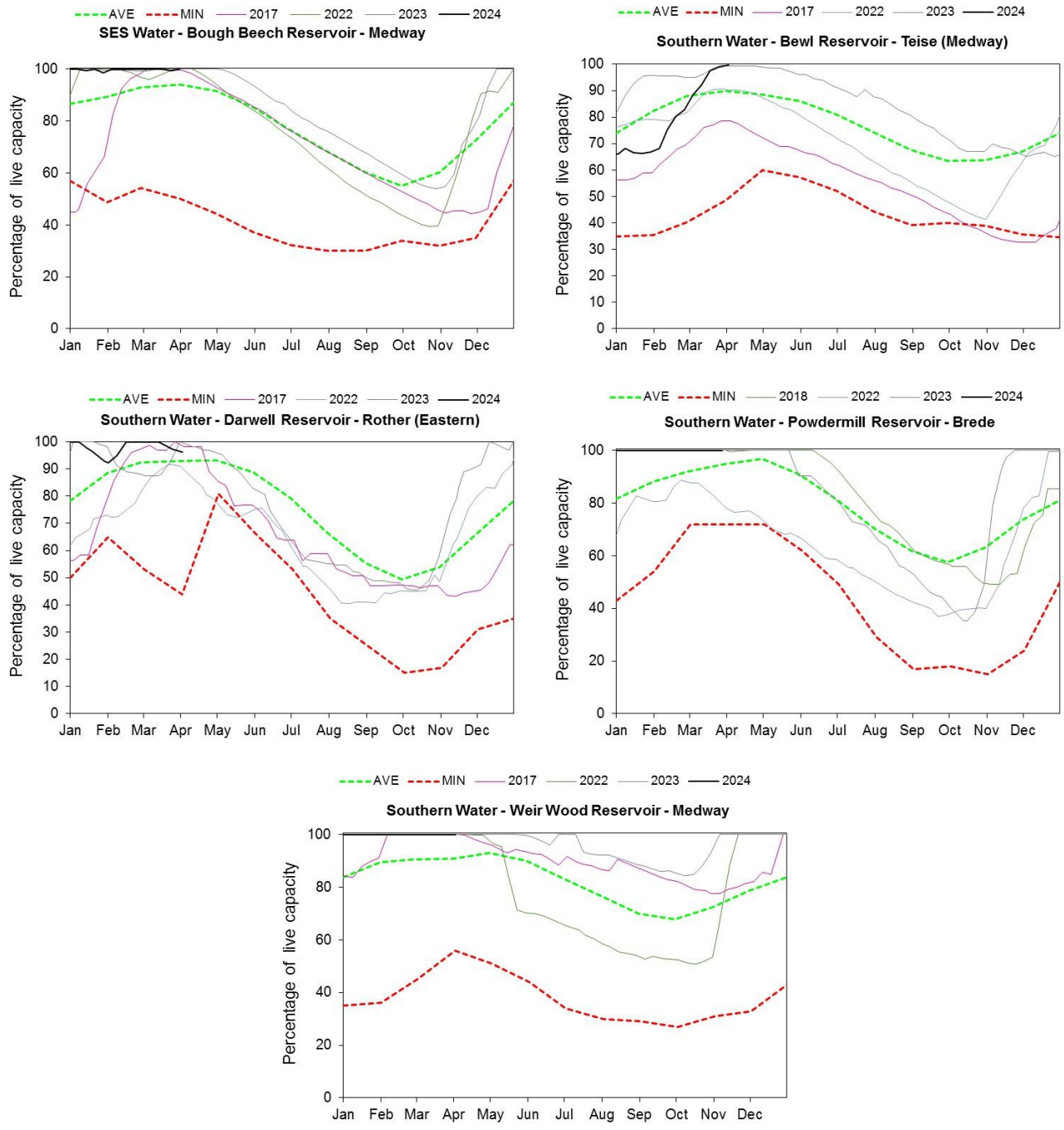
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

7.4 KSL Reservoir stocks

Figure 7.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs and reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.



(Source: water companies).

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}).

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 1961 to 1990. 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 by 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 (for example, 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.

9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Hydrological area	Mar 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Mar 2024 band	Jan 2024 to March cumulative band	Oct 2023 to March cumulative band	Apr 2023 to March cumulative band
Cotswold West	189	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Cotswold East	179	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Berkshire Downs	201	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Chilterns West	151	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Chilterns East Colne	151	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North Downs - Hampshire	188	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North Downs - South London	151	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Upper Thames	182	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Upper Cherwell	176	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Thame	165	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Loddon	181	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Lower Wey	167	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Upper Mole	156	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Lower Lee	130	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
North London	156	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South London	156	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Notably high

Roding	123	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Ock	167	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Enborne	157	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Cut	165	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Lee Chalk	131	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Test	182	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East Hampshire Chalk	176	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
West Sussex Chalk	182	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East Sussex Chalk	148	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Sw Isle Of Wight	154	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Darent	151	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
North Kent Chalk	153	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Stour	127	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Dover Chalk	124	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Thanet Chalk	118	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Western Rother Greensand	177	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Hampshire Tertiaries	188	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Lymington River Avon Water And O	175	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Sussex Coast	179	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Arun	166	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Adur	157	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Ouse	150	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

Cuckmere River	138	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Pevensey Levels	121	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Medway	152	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Eastern Rother	131	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Romney Marsh	127	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West Grain	142	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Sheppy	124	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	Mar 2024 band	Feb 2024 band
Colney Street_hansteads		Colne	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Feildes Weir (nat)	Lee (middle)	Lee	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Panshanger	Mimram	Lee	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Crabble Mill Gs	Dour	Little Stour	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Hawley Gs	Darent	Darent and Cray	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Horton Gs	Great Stour	Stour Kent	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Stonebridge Gs	Teise	Teise	Notably high	Notably high
Teston Farleigh Combined	Medway100	Medway Estuary	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Udiam Gs	Rother	Rother Kent Lower	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Alfoldean Gs	Arun	Arun	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Allbrook Gs And Highbridge	Itchen (so)	Itchen	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Broadlands	Test	Test Lower	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Brockenhurst Gs	Lymington	New Forest	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Goldbridge Gs	Ouse (so)	Ouse Sussex	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Iping Mill Gs	Rother	West Rother	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Farmoor (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Kingston (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames North Bank	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Marlborough	River Kennet	Kennet	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Sheepbridge	River Loddon	Loddon	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Tilford	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Mar 2024 band	End of Feb 2024 band
Ashley Green Stw	Mid-chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Lilley Bottom	Upper Lee Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Little Bucket Fm	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Riddles Lane	North Kent Swale Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Sweeps Lane Gwl	West Kent Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
West Meon Hut Gwl	River Itchen Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Lopcombe Corner Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Tile Barn Farm	Basingstoke Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Above normal	Above normal
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.4 South-east England areal units for reference