# Monthly water situation report:

# South-east England

## 1 Summary - April 2024

April was the seventh consecutive month of above average rainfall with 146% of the long term average (LTA) for April. Most of the south east of England received above normal rainfall. The highest daily total was 43.8mm recorded at Duncton raingauge (SSD) during 18 hours of nonstop rain on 27 April. This was also the wettest day of the month. The soil moisture deficits began to rise in the second week of April and continued to rise until the rainfall at the end of the month. They then declined rapidly to single figures and were well below the LTA for the end of April across the south east of England. The heavy rainfall at the end of the month allowed recharge to reach almost twice the LTA for April for the south east of England. Overall, river flows fell during April, but responded to the rainfall at the beginning and end of the month. Half of the key indicator sites remained at exceptionally high flows for April, a quarter of the sites were at notably high levels and the remaining sites were at above normal flows. There were 37 fluvial flood alerts and 2 fluvial flood warnings issued during the month. Groundwater levels remained high reflecting the high rainfall and recharge over the month and preceding months. Most of the key indicator sites ended April at exceptionally high levels with a few exceptions that ranged from notably high to normal. There were a total of 21 groundwater flood alerts in force during April.

### 1.1 Rainfall

April was the seventh consecutive month of above average rainfall with 146% of the LTA for April. Most of the south east of England received above normal rainfall. There were a few exceptions in the Cotswold west areal unit (Thames, THM), West Sussex Chalk, Western Rother Greensand, the Arun and Adur areal units all in Solent and South Downs (SSD) and the Stour, Dover Chalk and Romney Marsh areal units in Kent and South London (KSL) which all received notably high rainfall.

The highest daily total was 43.8mm recorded at Duncton raingauge (SSD) during 18 hours of nonstop rain on 27 April. This was also the wettest day of the month when, on average, 32% of the monthly total rainfall was recorded. April began quite wet and for the first four days, on average, 34% of the monthly total was recorded. During the middle of the month there were on average 13 ‘dry’ days when less than 0.2mm of rainfall was recorded.

For the 7 months ending in April most of the areal units were the third wettest or higher, on record. The wettest units included Cotswolds West, Berkshire Downs (all THM) and the Isle of Wight and Lymington (SSD).

## 1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The soil moisture deficits began to rise in the second week of April and continued to rise until the rainfall at the end of the month. They then declined rapidly to single figures and well below the LTA for the end of April across the south east of England. Similarly, recharge was above the monthly average within the first week due to the heavy rainfall. It remained reasonably static through the middle of the month until the heavy rainfall at the end of the month. This allowed recharge to reach almost twice the LTA for April for the south east of England.

## 1.3 River flows

Overall, river flows fell during the month, but responded to the rainfall at the beginning and end of the month. Half of the key indicator sites remained at exceptionally high flows for April, a quarter of the sites were at notably high levels and the remaining sites were at above normal flows. These latter sites were generally in and around the Wealden clay area of KSL. The sites with the higher flows were generally those fed by groundwater reflecting the continuing high groundwater levels. Flows in the Kennet at Marlborough and the Wey at Tilford (both THM) were the highest on record for April. Flows in the Itchen at Allbrook and Highbridge (SSD) were the joint highest on record with 2001. Many other sites were the highest since 2001 including the Ver at Colney Street, Mimram at Panshanger (both HNL), the Test at Broadlands (SSD), the Great Stour at Horton and Dour at Crabble Mill (both KSL). There were 37 fluvial flood alerts and 2 fluvial flood warnings issued during the month.

| | HNL | THM | SSD | KSL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flood alerts | 7 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 37 |
| Flood warnings | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Severe flood warnings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundwater flood alerts | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| Total | 7 | 15 | 33 | 5 | 60 |

## 1.4 Groundwater levels

Groundwater levels remained high reflecting the rainfall and recharge over the month and preceding months. Most of the key indicator sites ended April at exceptionally high levels with a few exceptions, mainly in KSL where groundwater levels in and around the Weald ended the month at notably high levels. In THM, Jackaments was normal for the time of year. It is a responsive site and clearly reacted to the dry weather in the middle of April. Despite the high levels, the groundwater at most of the key indicator sites fell during the month as is expected at this time of year. There were 3 exceptions where levels continued to rise, albeit more slowly than over the past months. They were Lilley Bottom (HNL), Sweeps Lane and Riddles Lane (KSL). In addition, groundwater at Stonor (THM) levelled off but remained exceptionally high for April. Twelve of the key indicator sites were all the third highest or higher on record,

often since 2001. These included Ashley Green (HNL), Rockley (THM), Little Bucket (KSL) and West Meon (SSD). There were a total of 21 groundwater flood alerts in force during April.

## 1.5 Reservoir stocks

The continuing high rainfall has ensured that reservoir stocks remain above the LTA for April at all of the reservoirs across the south east of England with only Farmoor (THM) and Arlington (SSD) at their LTA.

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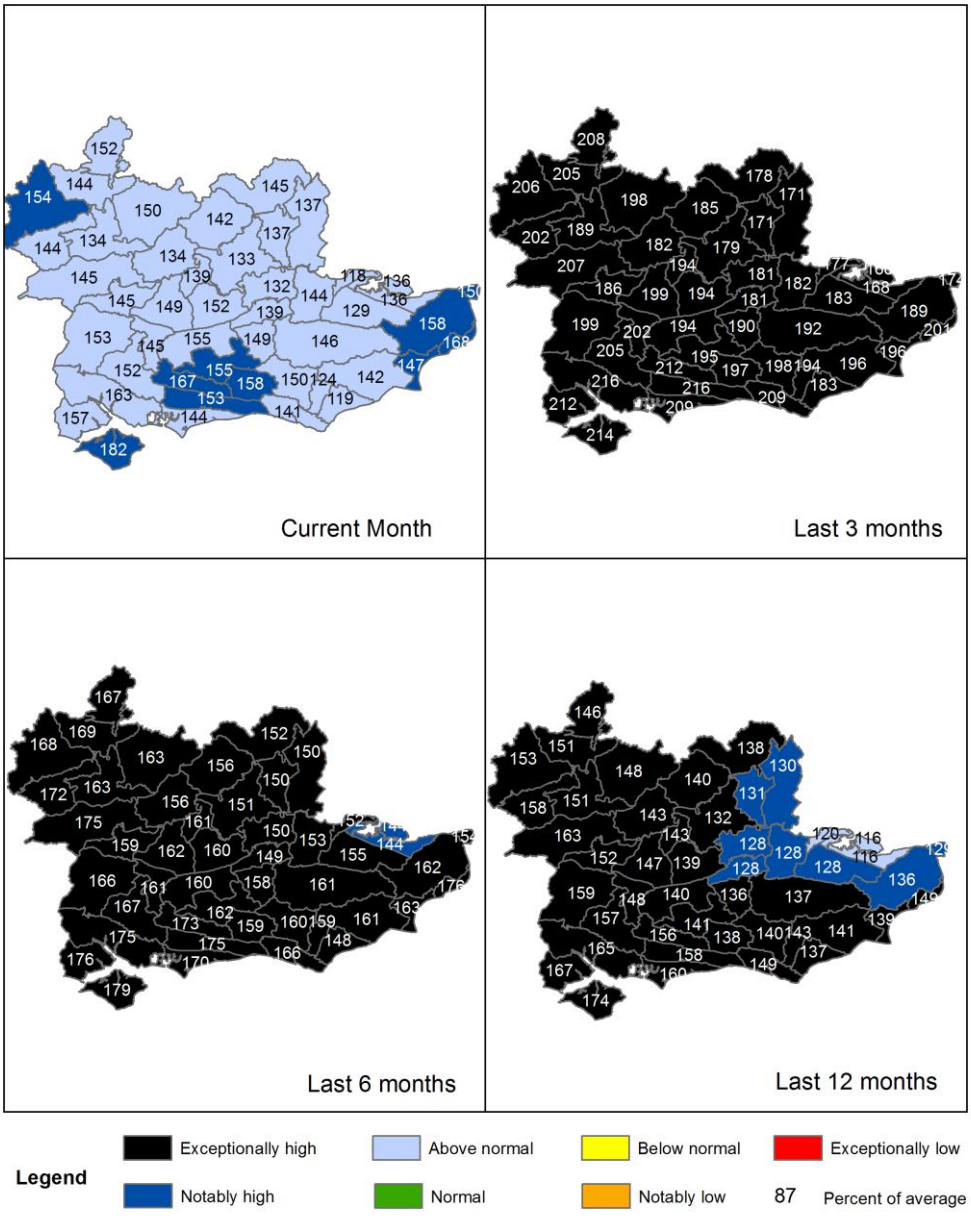
# 2 Maps

## 2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 30 April 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.

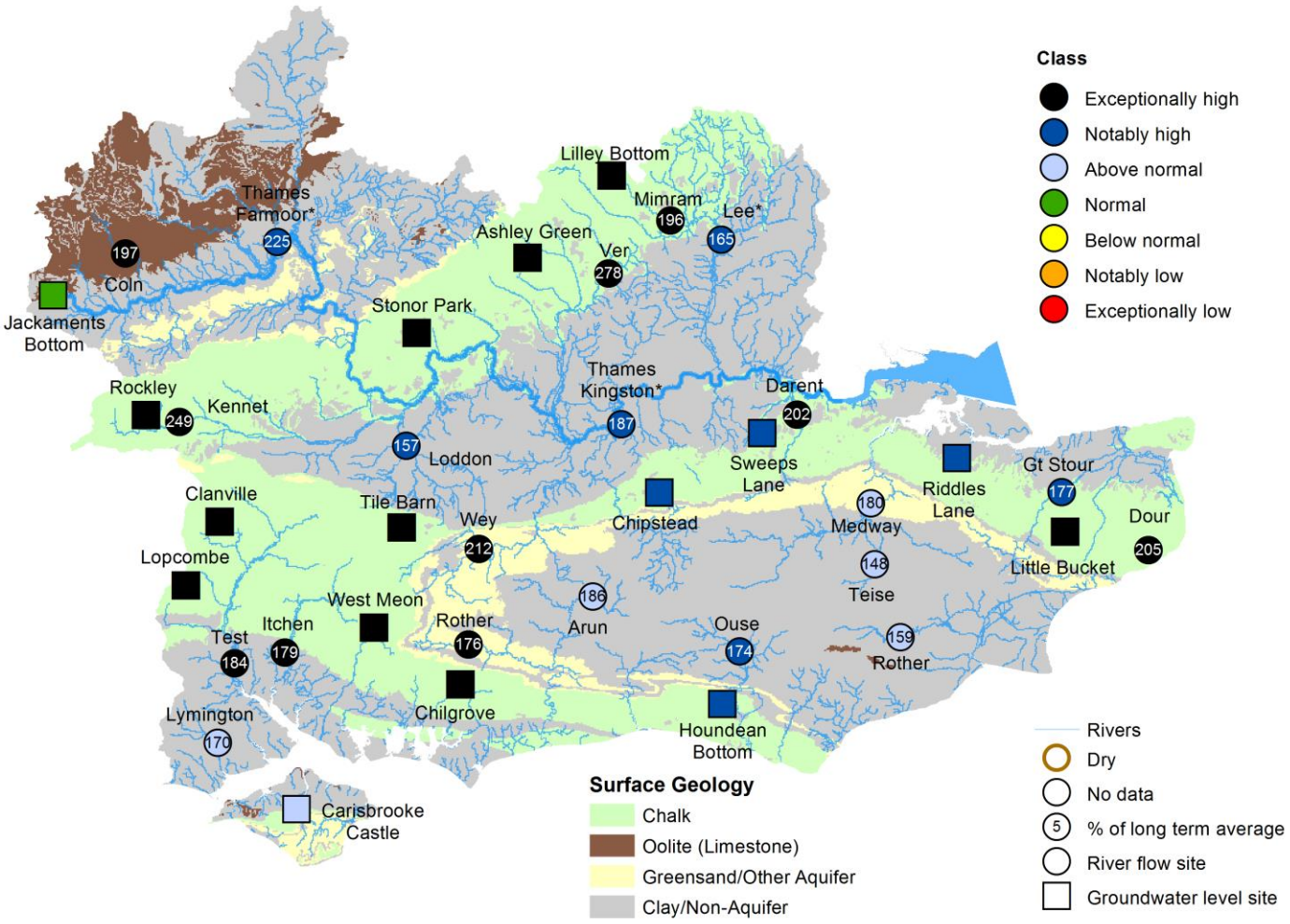



Rainfall data for 2024, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2024, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived 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 April 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic April monthly means Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of April 2024, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic April 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) 30 day Total | April % LTA | Effective Rainfall (mm) 30 day total | April LTA % | SMD (mm) Day 30 | End Apr LTA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6010TH | Cotswolds - West (A) | 87 | 154% | 37 | 219% | 5 | 15 |
| 6070TH | Berkshire Downs (G) | 77 | 146% | 28 | 194% | 6 | 19 |
| 6130TH | Chilterns - West (M) | 70 | 133% | 19 | 128% | 5 | 19 |
| 6162TH | North Downs - Hampshire (P) | 81 | 145% | 32 | 191% | 6 | 17 |
| 6190TH | Wey - Greensand (S) | 88 | 154% | 39 | 216% | 5 | 17 |
| | Thames Average | 74 | 146% | 23 | 196% | 6 | 20 |
| | Thames Catchment Average | 75 | 145% | 24 | 190% | 5 | 19 |
| 6140TH | Chilterns - East - Colne (N) | 77 | 142% | 26 | 155% | 4 | 19 |
| 6600TH | Lee Chalk | 72 | 145% | 21 | 170% | 5 | 24 |
| 6507TH | North London | 64 | 133% | 9 | 99% | 6 | 23 |
| 6509TH | Roding | 63 | 137% | 10 | 121% | 5 | 22 |
| | Herts and North London | 69 | 139% | 16 | 141% | 5 | 22 |
| 6230TH | North Downs - South London (W) | 78 | 139% | 29 | 152% | 5 | 17 |
| 6706So | Darent | 73 | 144% | 23 | 156% | 5 | 19 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6707So | North Kent Chalk | 68 | 129% | 19 | 118% | 6 | 18 |
| 6708So | Stour | 79 | 157% | 28 | 200% | 4 | 18 |
| 6809So | Medway | 77 | 146% | 29 | 198% | 5 | 16 |
| | Kent & South London Average | 71 | 143% | 21 | 167% | 7 | 22 |
| 6701So | Test Chalk | 79 | 153% | 30 | 203% | 6 | 19 |
| 6702So | East Hampshire Chalk | 85 | 152% | 37 | 211% | 5 | 18 |
| 6703So | West Sussex Chalk | 92 | 153% | 46 | 206% | 6 | 16 |
| 6804So | Arun | 88 | 155% | 38 | 234% | 6 | 16 |
| 6805So | Adur | 87 | 158% | 39 | 241% | 6 | 16 |
| | Solent & South Downs Average | 82 | 151% | 33 | 216% | 6 | 18 |
| | South East Average | 75 | 146% | 25 | 190% | 6 | 20 |

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.

Summer period 01/04/2024 to 30/04/2024

| 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) | 87 | 154% | 37 | 219% |
| 6070TH | Berkshire Downs (G) | 77 | 146% | 28 | 194% |
| 6130TH | Chilterns - West (M) | 70 | 133% | 19 | 128% |
| 6162TH | North Downs - Hampshire (P) | 81 | 145% | 32 | 191% |
| 6190TH | Wey - Greensand (S) | 88 | 154% | 39 | 216% |
| | Thames Average | 74 | 146% | 23 | 196% |
| | Thames Catchment Average | 75 | 145% | 24 | 190% |
| 6140TH | Chilterns - East - Colne (N) | 77 | 142% | 26 | 155% |
| 6600TH | Lee Chalk | 72 | 145% | 21 | 170% |
| 6507TH | North London | 64 | 133% | 9 | 99% |
| 6509TH | Roding | 63 | 137% | 10 | 121% |
| | Herts and North London | 69 | 139% | 16 | 141% |
| 6230TH | North Downs - South London (W) | 78 | 139% | 29 | 151% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6706So | Darent | 73 | 144% | 23 | 156% |
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| | Kent & South London Average | 71 | 143% | 21 | 167% |
| 6701So | Test Chalk | 79 | 153% | 30 | 203% |
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| | Solent & South Downs Average | 82 | 151% | 33 | 216% |
| | South East Average | 75 | 146% | 25 | 190% |

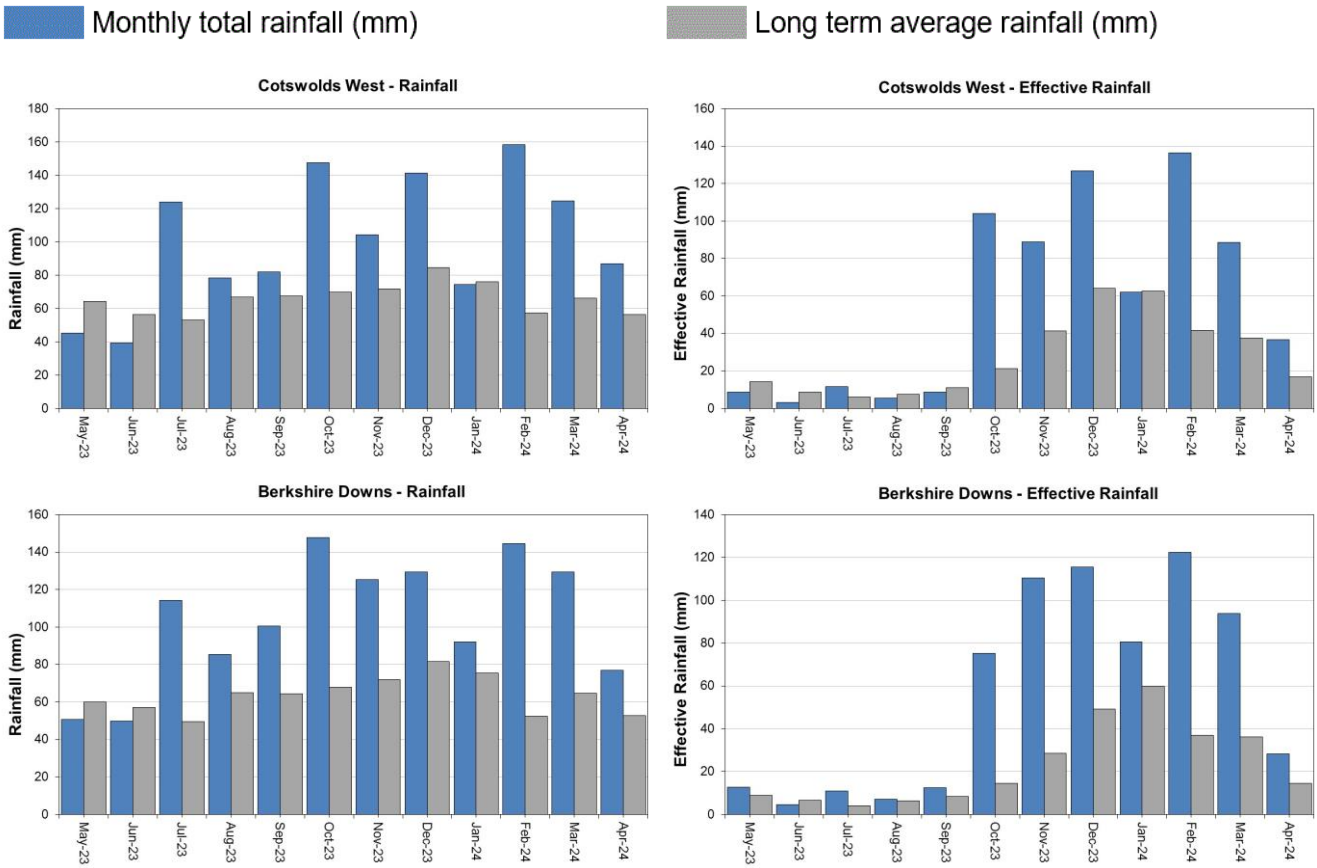
HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

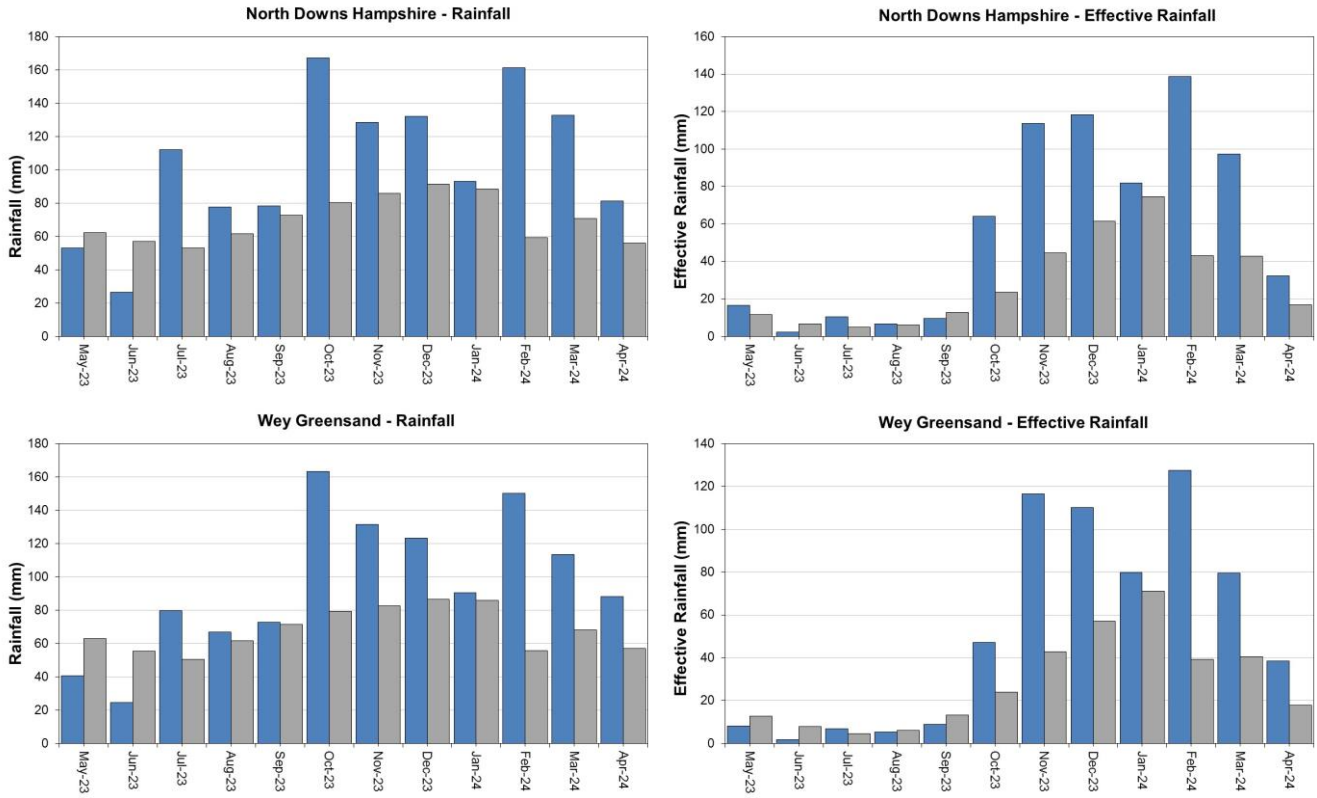
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2024.)

# 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.



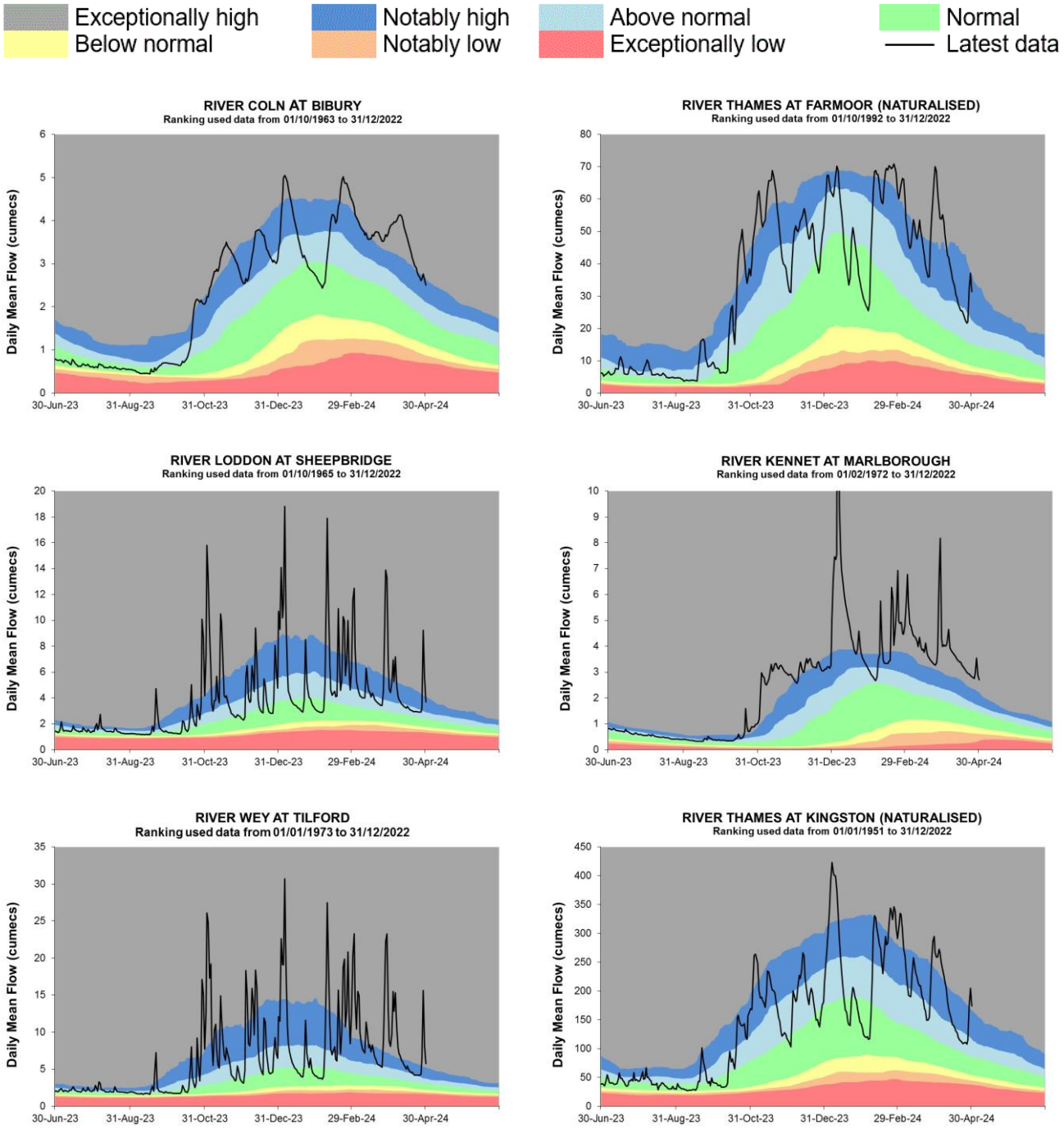



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

## 4.2 Thames River flow charts

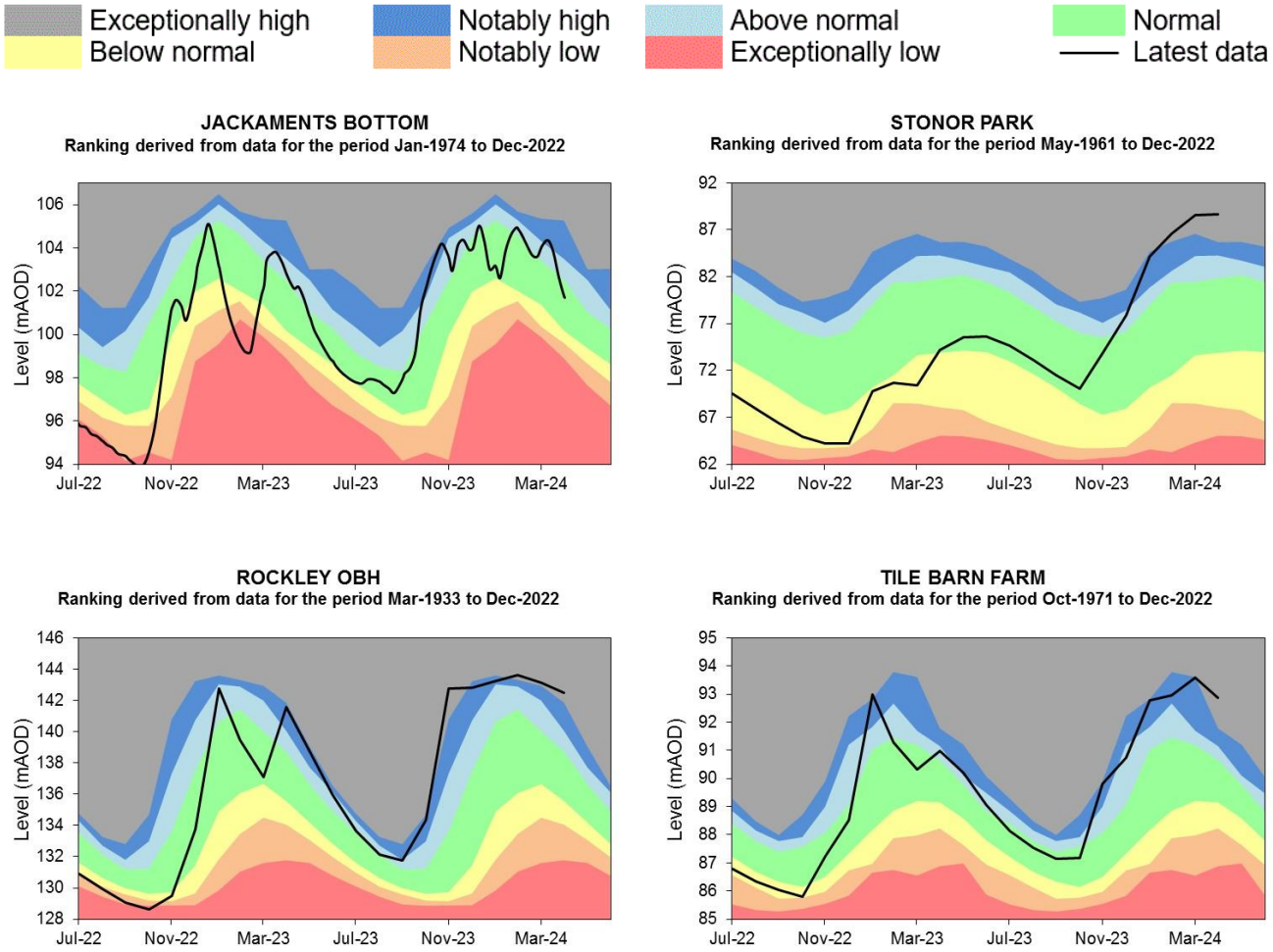
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2024

## 4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

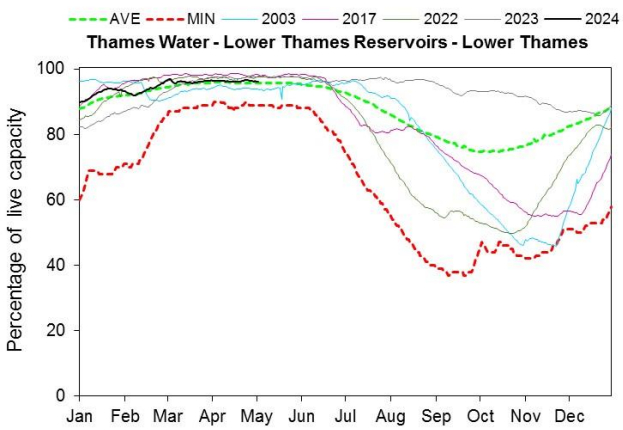
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.

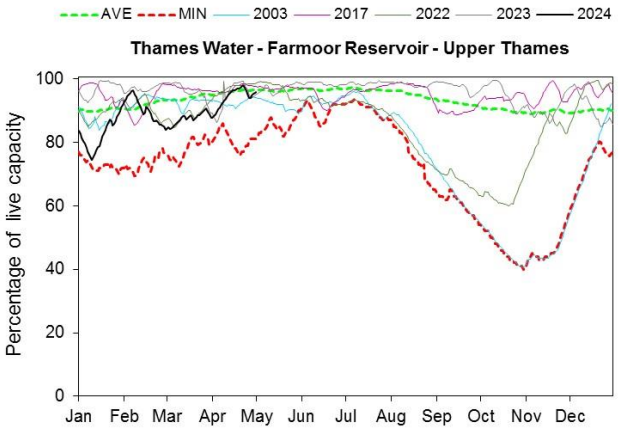



Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

## 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.



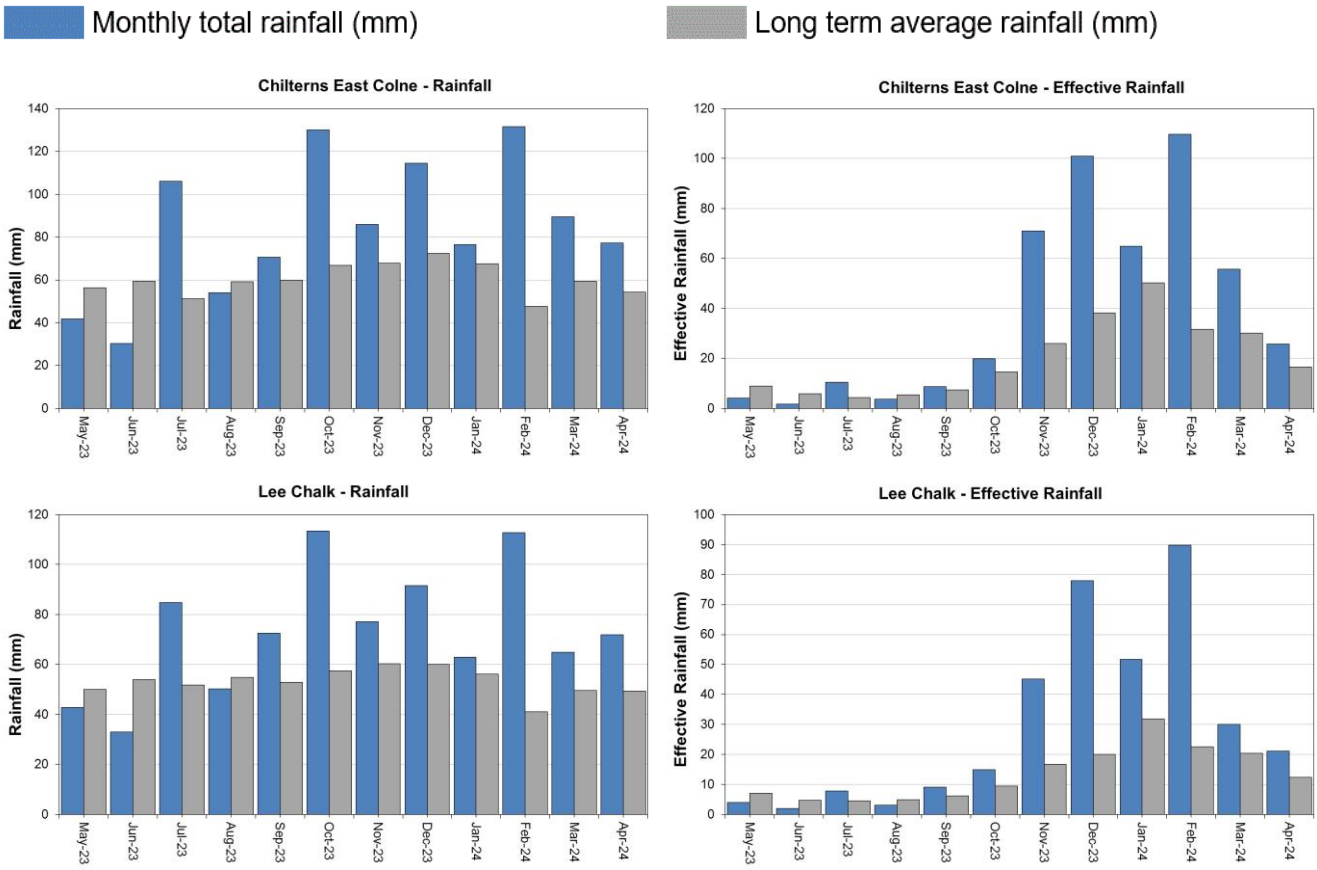




(Source: water companies).

# 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.

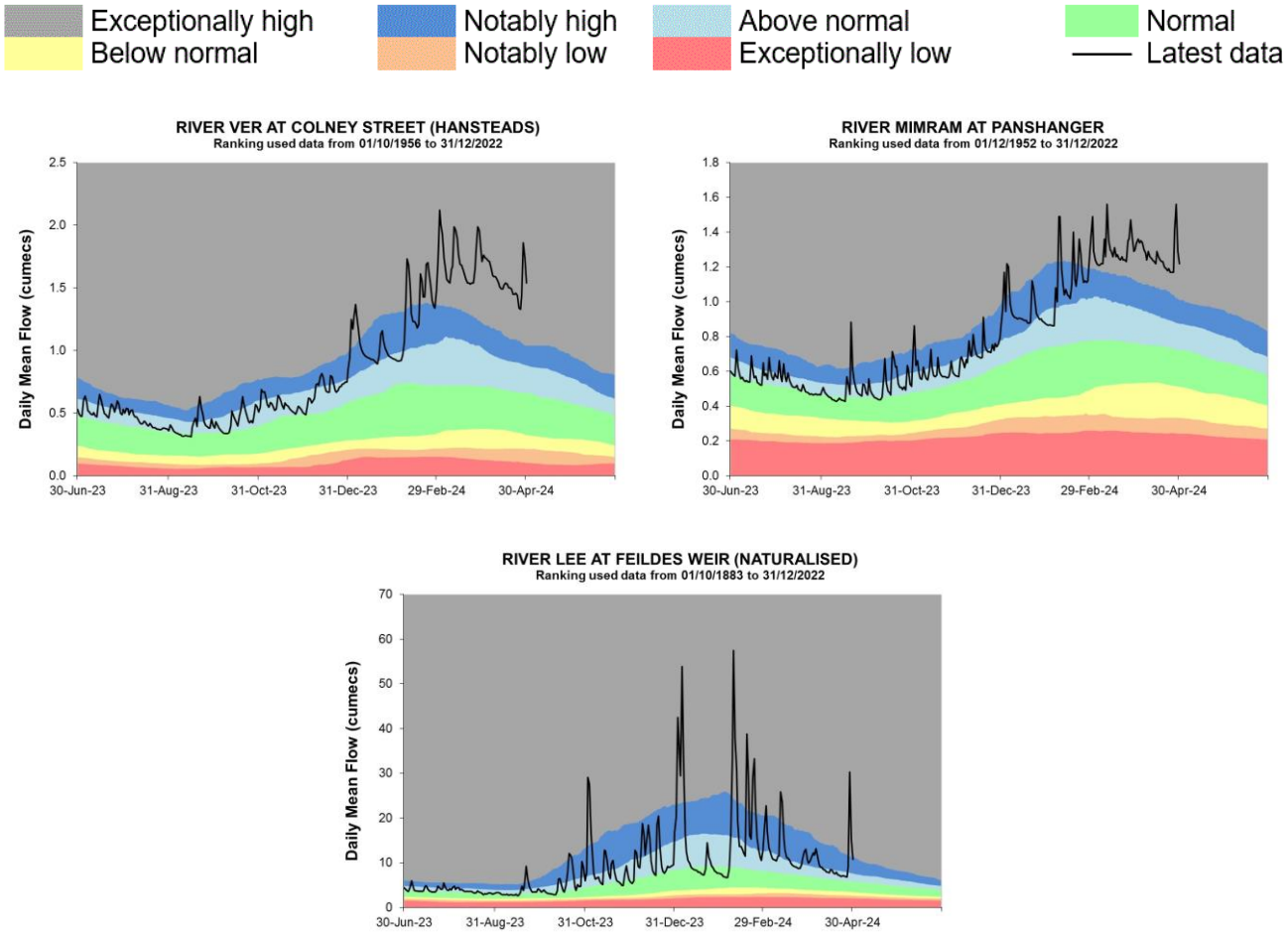



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

## 5.2 HNL River flow charts

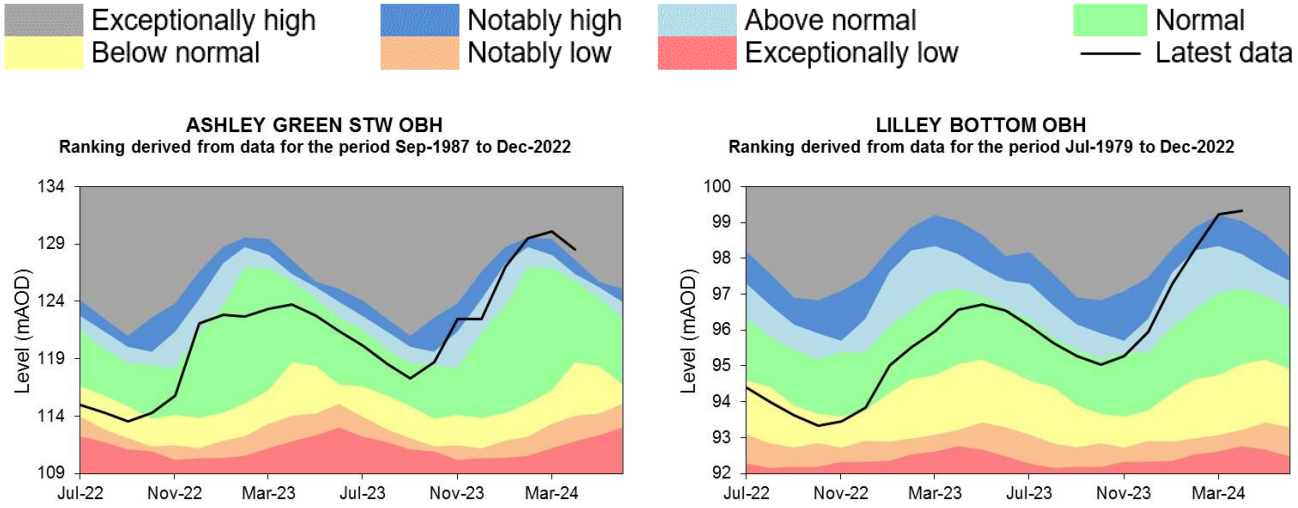
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2024

## 5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

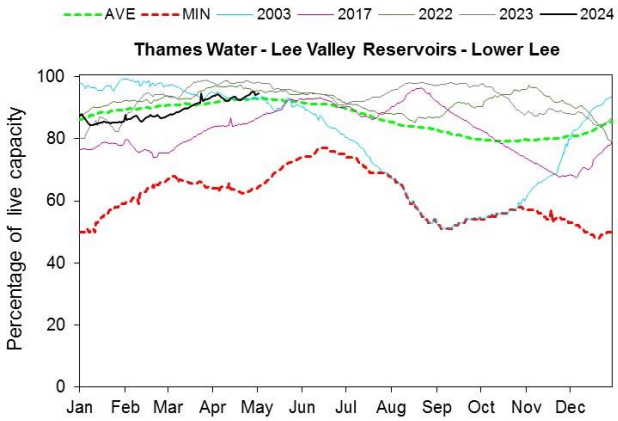
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.




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.

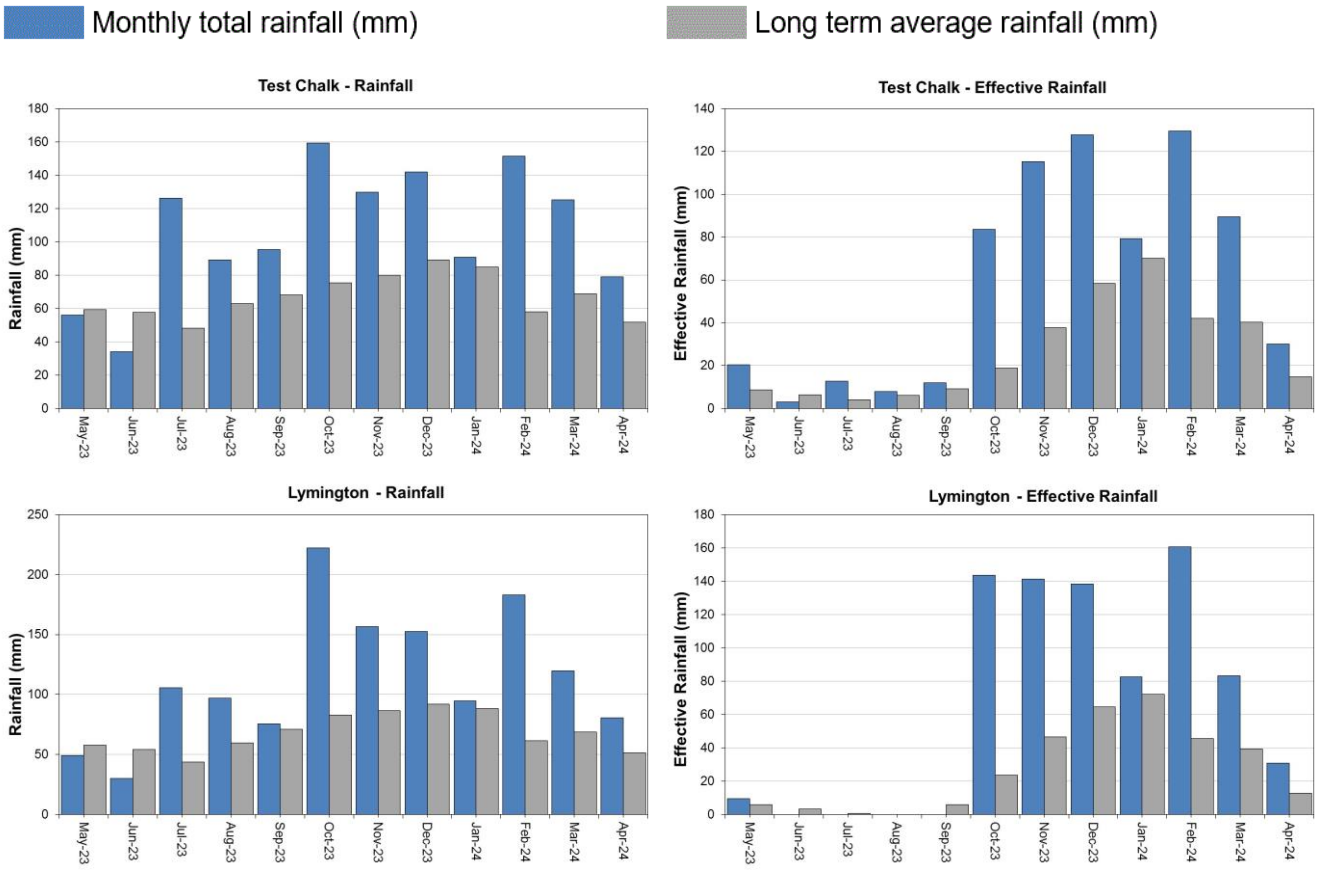


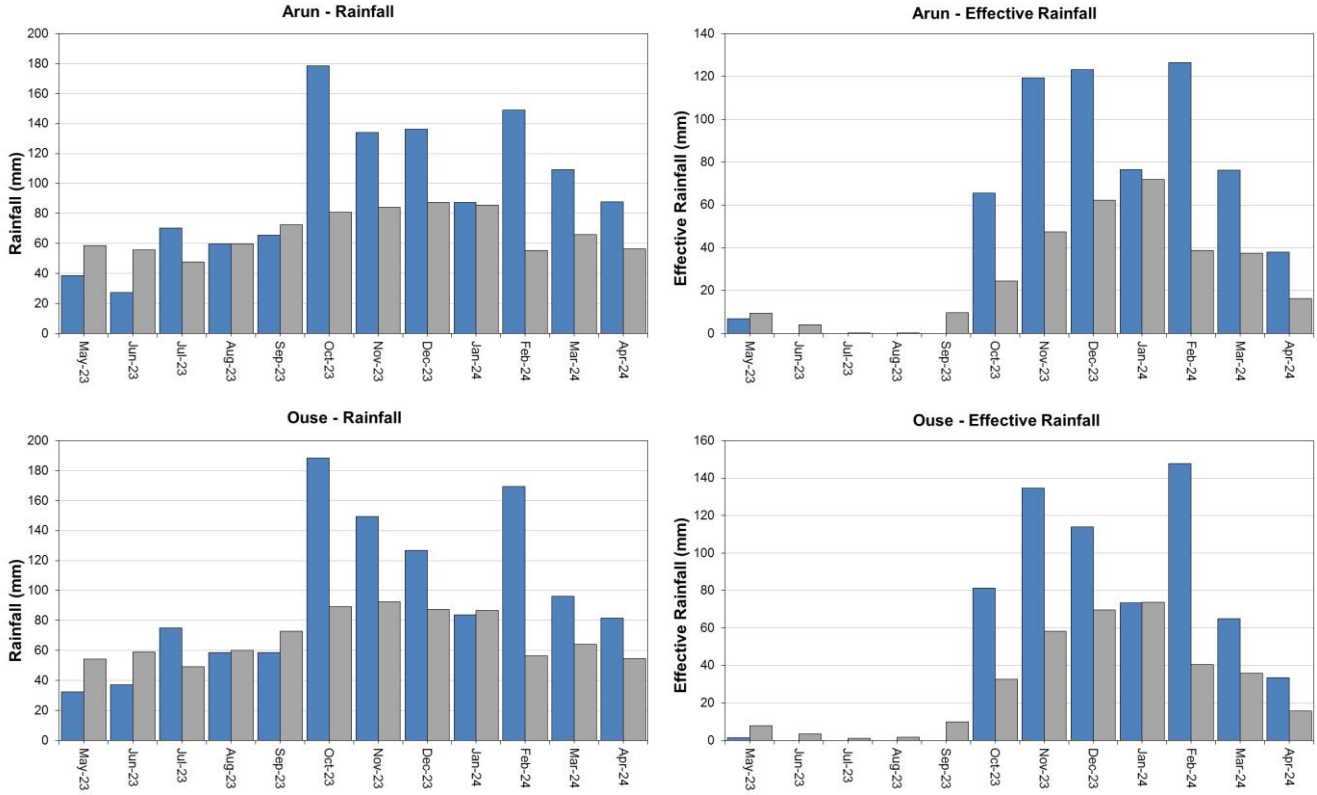

(Source: water companies).

# 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.



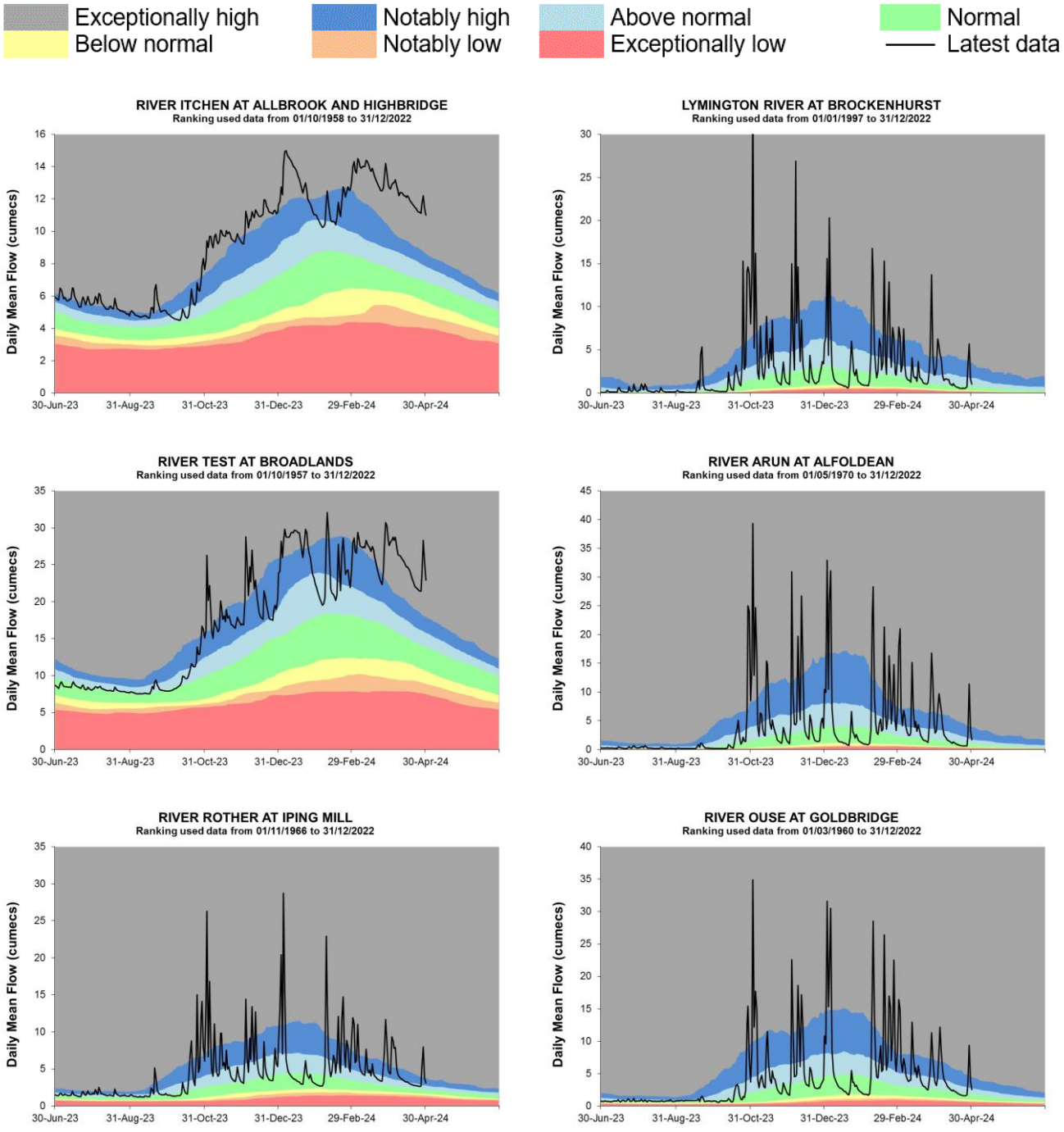



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

## 6.2 SSD River flow charts

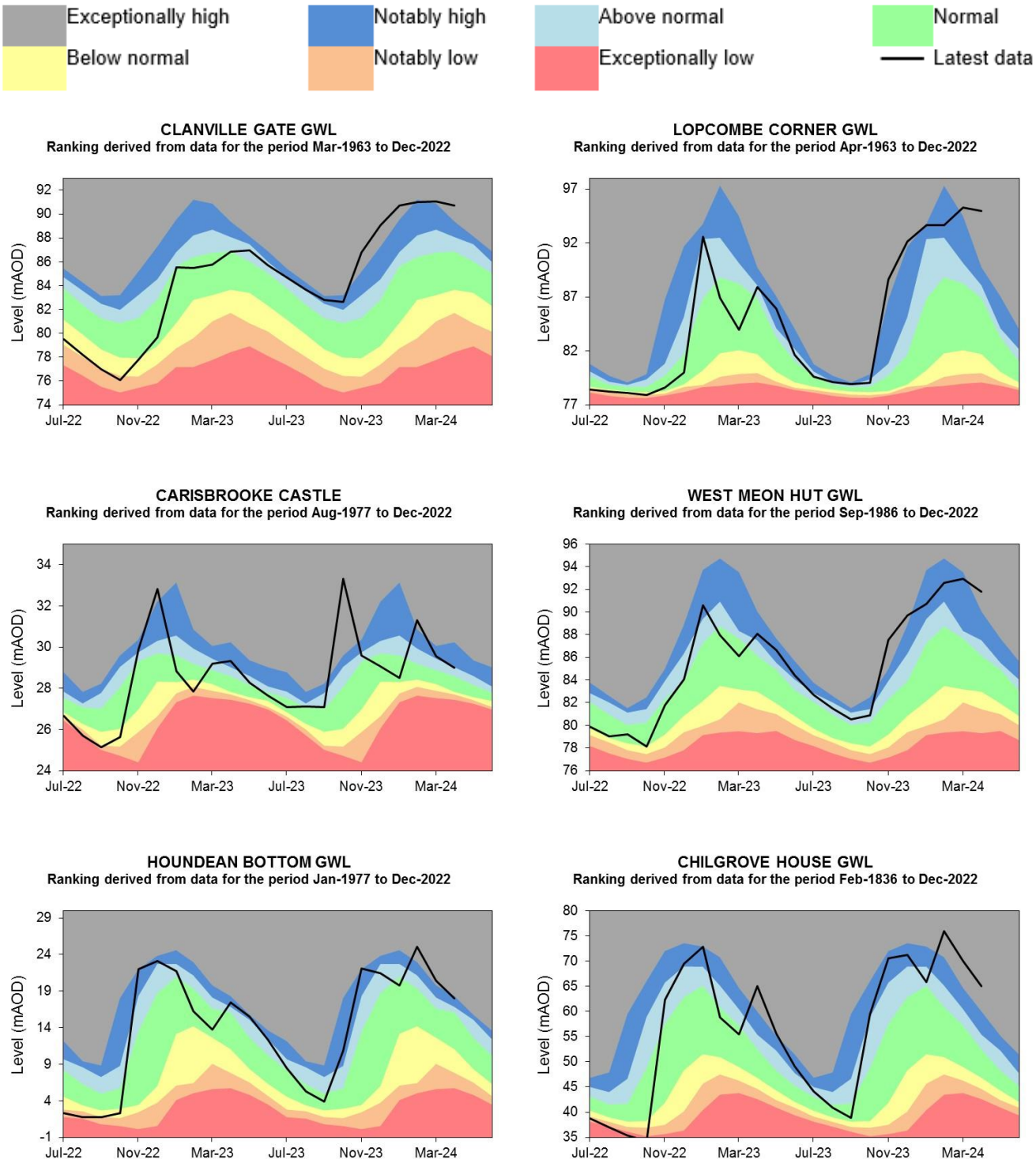
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2024

## 6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

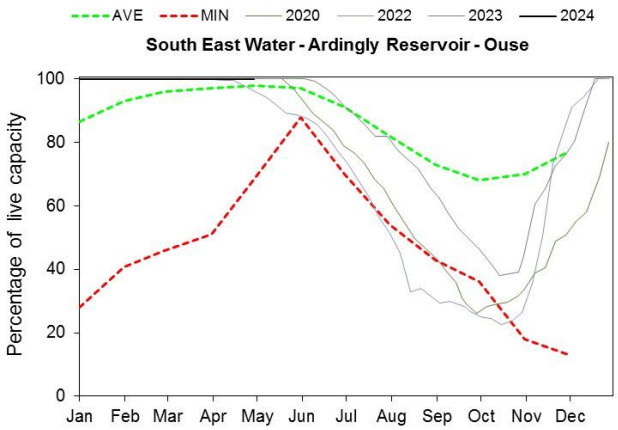
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.

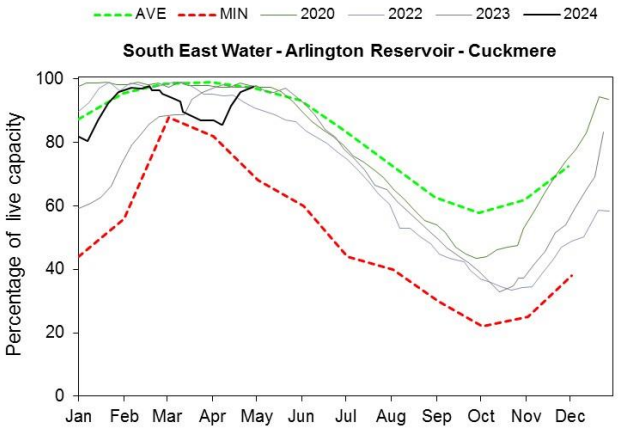



Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

## 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.



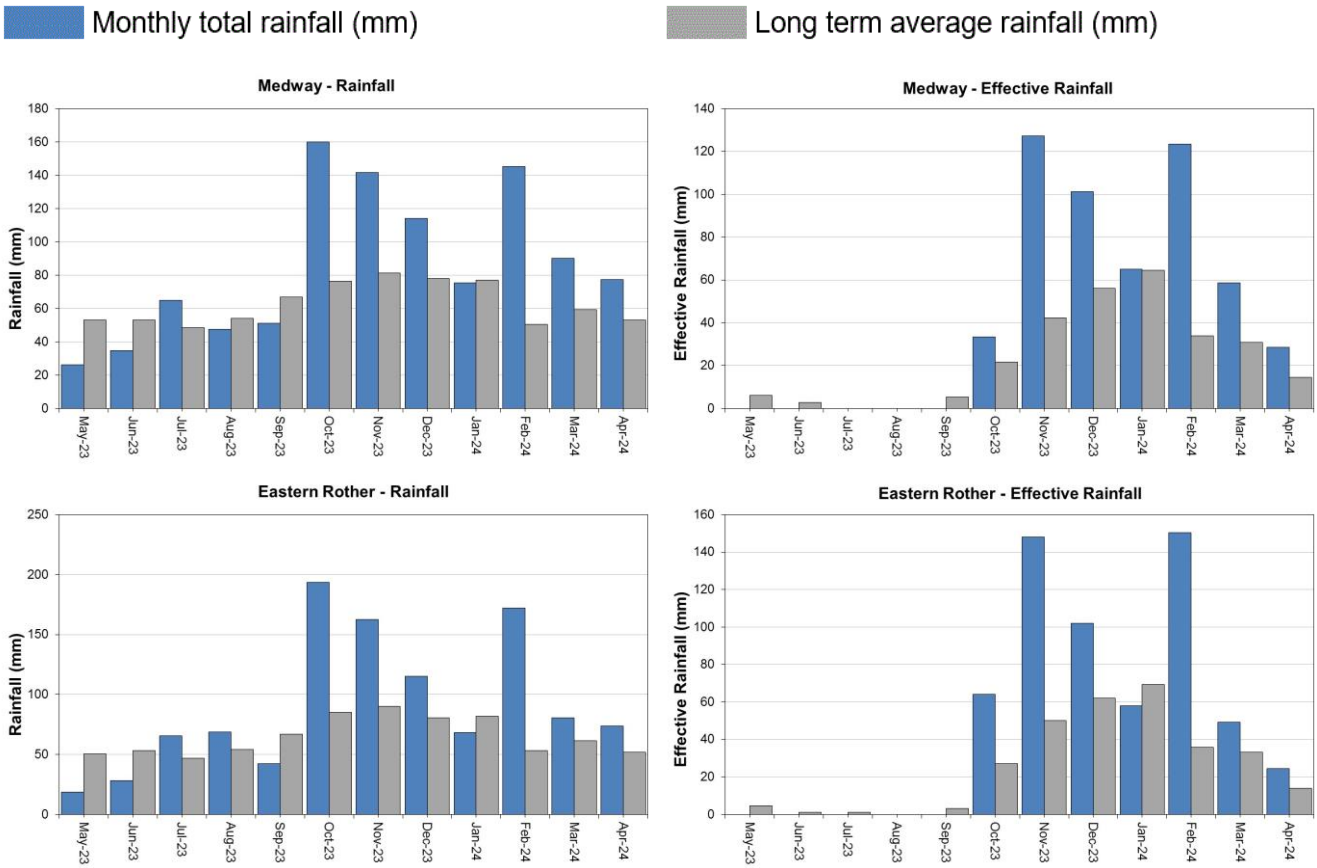



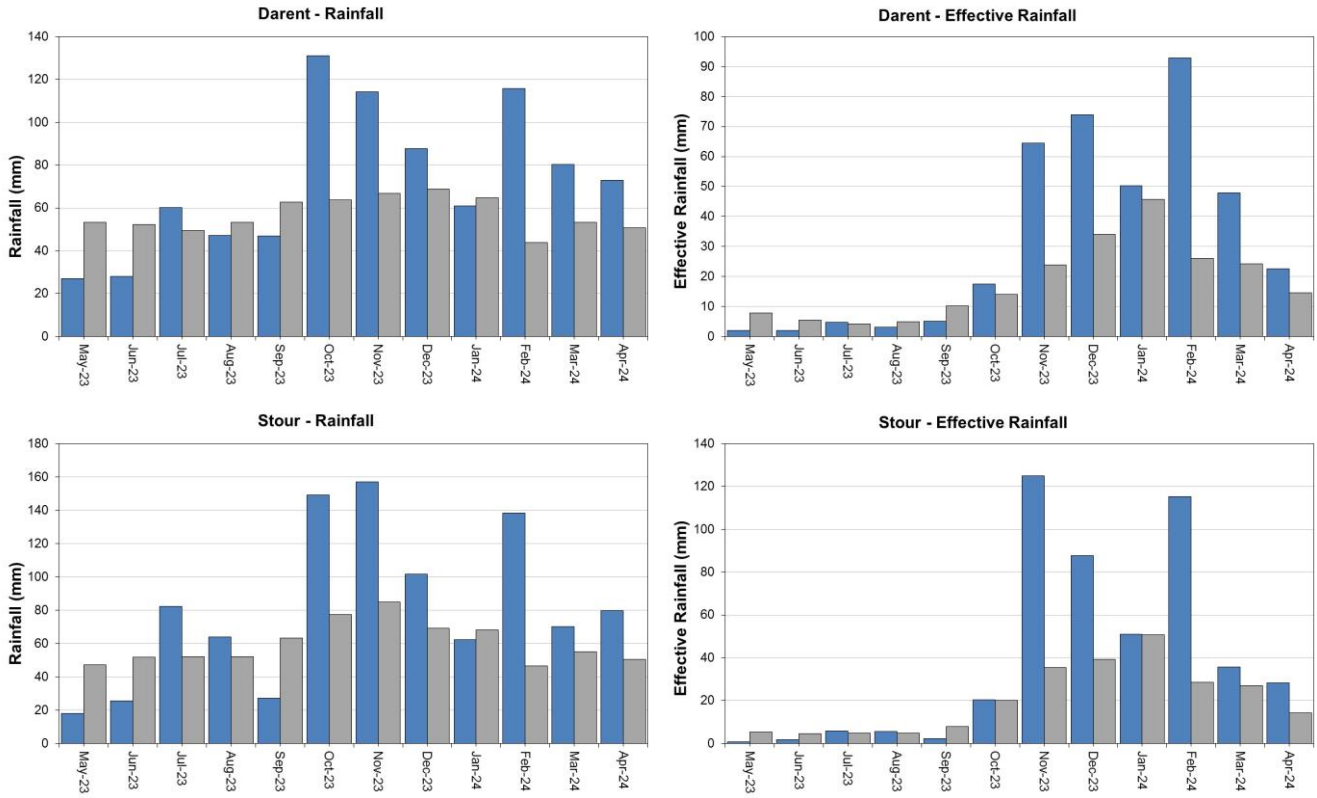

(Source: water companies).

# 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.



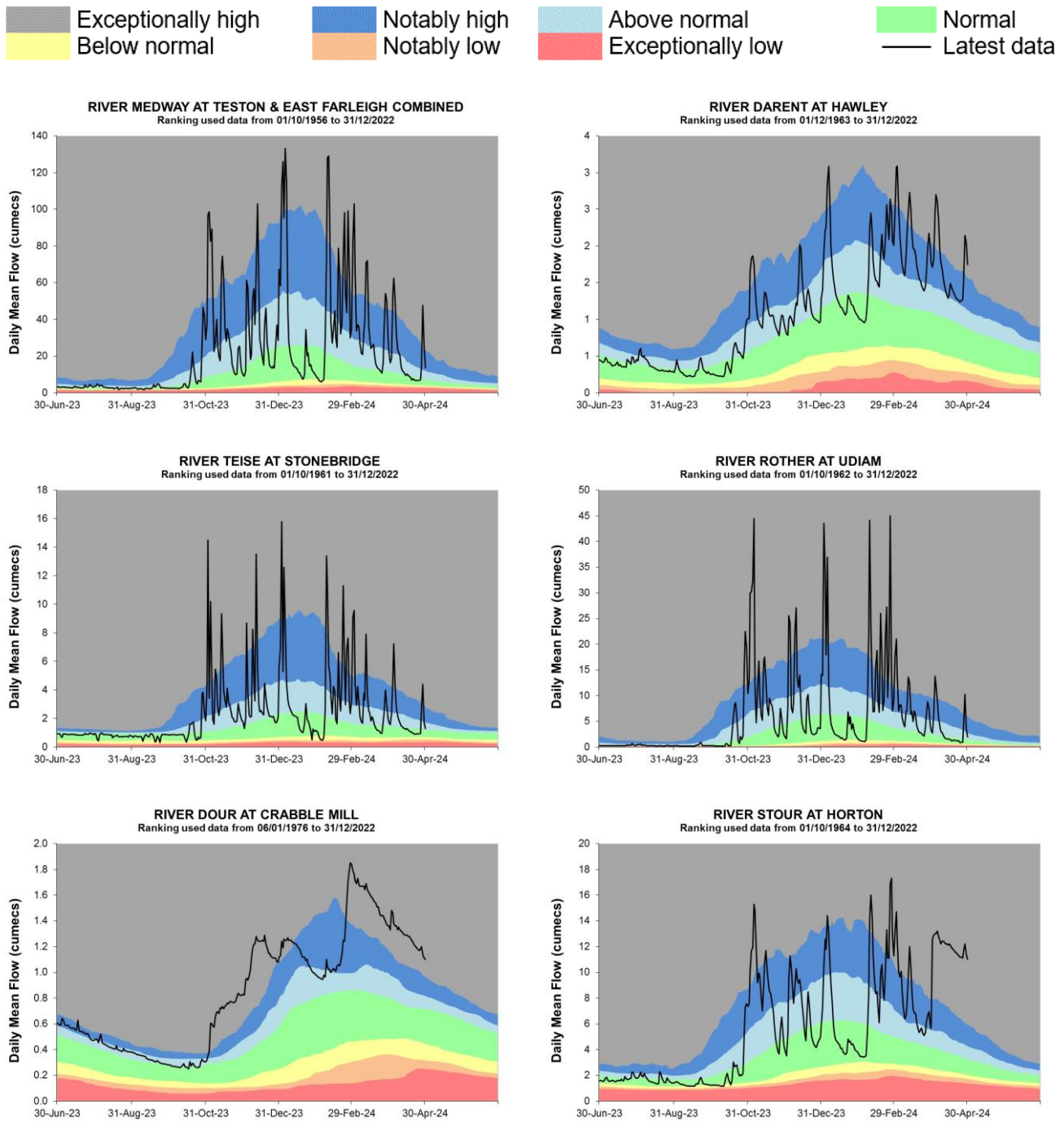



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

## 7.2 KSL River flow charts

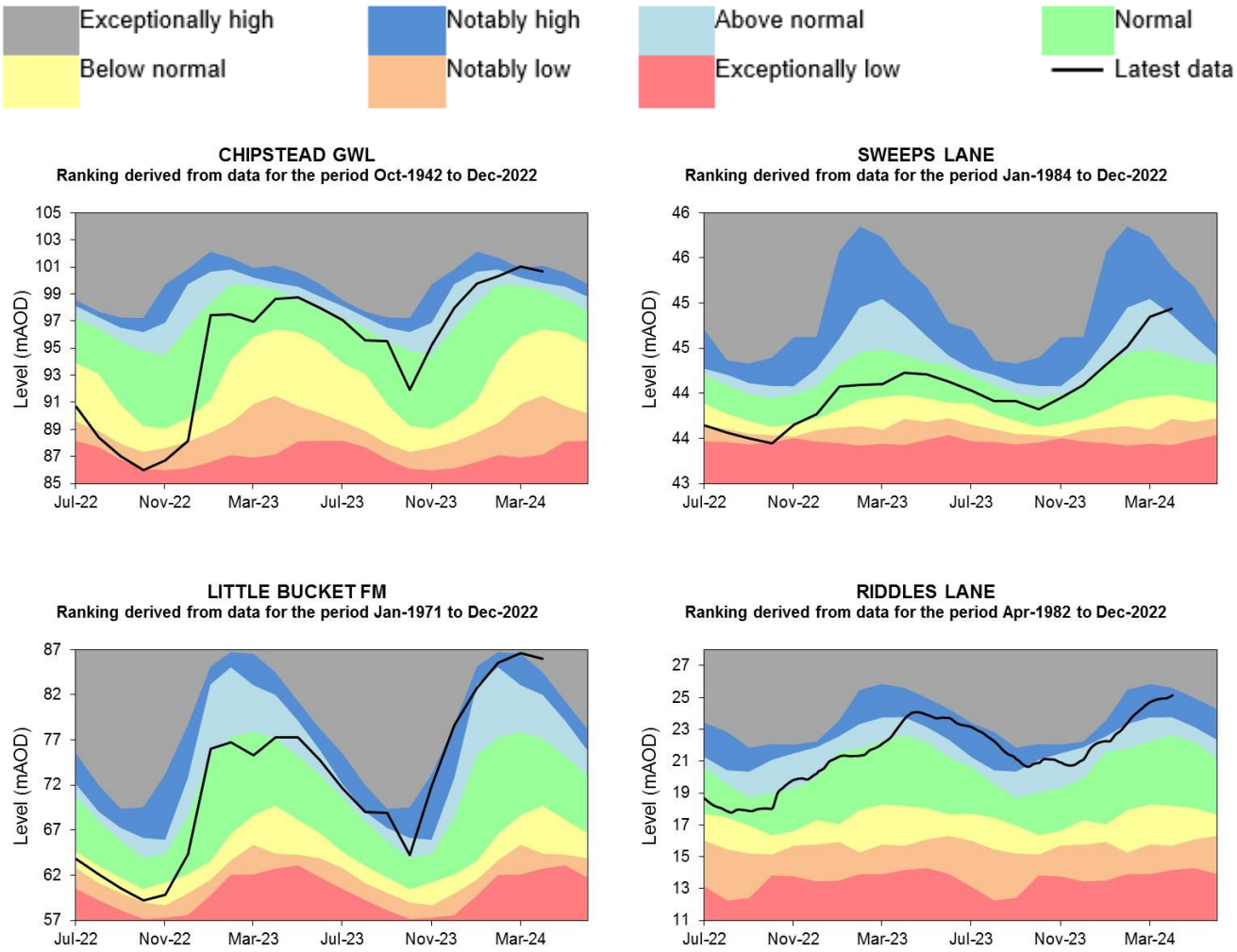
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2024 .

## 7.3 KSL Groundwater levels

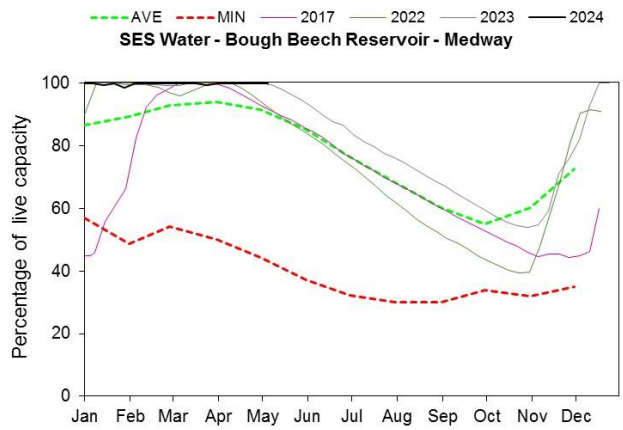
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.

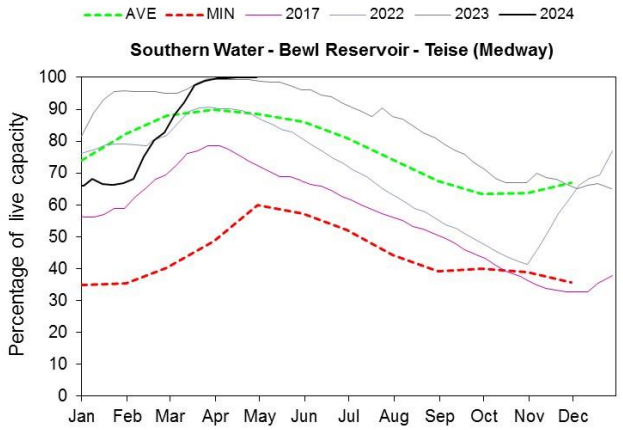


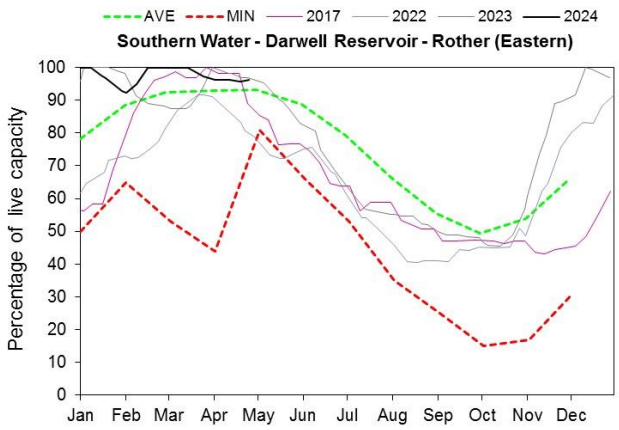

Source: Environment Agency. 2024

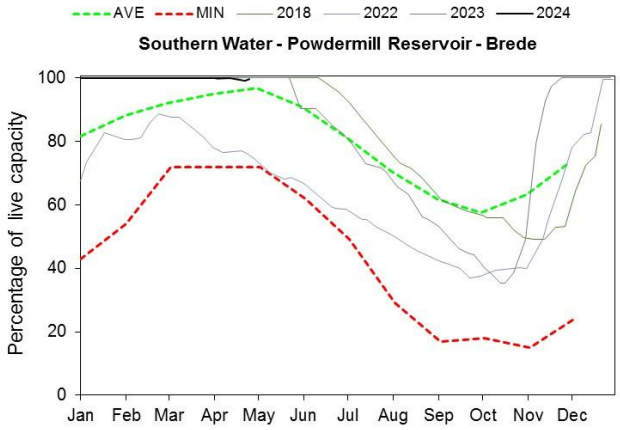
## 7.4 KSL Reservoir stocks

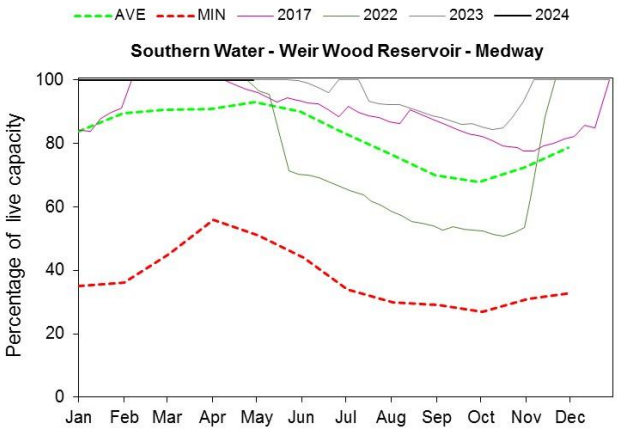
Figure 7.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs and reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.




(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 | Apr 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990 | Apr 2024 band | Feb 2024 to April cumulative band | Nov 2023 to April cumulative band | May 2023 to April cumulative band |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotswold West | 154 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Cotswold East | 144 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Berkshire Downs | 146 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Chilterns West | 134 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Chilterns East Colne | 142 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| North Downs - Hampshire | 145 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| North Downs - South London | 139 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Upper Thames | 145 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Upper Cherwell | 152 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Thame | 150 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Loddon | 149 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Lower Wey | 152 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Upper Mole | 149 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Lower Lee | 137 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| North London | 133 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| South London | 132 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roding | 137 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Ock | 134 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Enborne | 146 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Cut | 139 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Lee Chalk | 145 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| River Test | 153 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| East Hampshire Chalk | 152 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| West Sussex Chalk | 153 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| East Sussex Chalk | 141 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Sw Isle Of Wight | 182 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| River Darent | 144 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| North Kent Chalk | 129 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Stour | 158 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Dover Chalk | 168 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Thanet Chalk | 150 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Western Rother Greensand | 168 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Hampshire Tertiaries | 163 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Lymington River Avon Water And O | 157 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Sussex Coast | 144 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| River Arun | 155 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| River Adur | 159 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| River Ouse | 150 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuckmere River | 124 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Pevensey Levels | 119 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| River Medway | 146 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Eastern Rother | 142 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Romney Marsh | 147 | Notably High | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| North West Grain | 119 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high | Above normal |
| Sheppy | 136 | Above Normal | Exceptionally high | Notably high | Above normal |

## 9.2 River flows table

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

## 9.3 Groundwater table

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

## 9.4 South-east England areal units for reference