

# Monthly water situation report:

## South-east England

### 1 Summary - May 2024

May was the eighth consecutive month with greater than average rainfall, with 131% of the long term average (LTA) for the month. The early summer period of April and May together has been the wettest since 2012 for the south-east of England, Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) and a number of areal rainfall units. The soil moisture deficits (SMDs) rose steadily across the south-east until 20 May, then dropped sharply in response to the heavy rainfall and ended May below the end of month LTA. There was above average recharge for May. The river flows continued to reflect the high rainfall totals across the south-east of England during May and the preceding months, ranging from normal to exceptionally high flows. Most of the groundwater indicator sites ranged from above normal to exceptionally high and showed a seasonal decline having peaked in the last two months.

#### 1.1 Rainfall

May was the eighth consecutive month with greater than average rainfall, with 131% of the LTA for the month. June 2023 was the last month when there was significantly below average rainfall recorded. This illustrates just how wet the last 12 months have been.

North Atlantic depressions crossed the south-east of England during the month, resulting in high daily rainfall, particularly on 21 May. The highest total of 53mm was recorded at St Albans (HNL) on that day. This rain fell steadily over 18 hours with half of the daily total recorded in just 4.5 hours. Both Thames (THM) and Kent and South London (KSL) areas also recorded their highest daily totals, greater than 30mm, on 21 May. The highest total for Solent and South Downs area (SSD), 36.6mm, was recorded on 5 May at Ringmer in the Ouse catchment.

On average there were 15 'dry' days (less than 0.2mm) during the May. However, there were 9 days when daily totals higher than 20mm were recorded somewhere across the south-east of England. The 3 wettest days were 6, 13 and 21 May and in total they accounted for 38% of the monthly rainfall total.

The early summer period of April and May together has been the wettest since 2012 for the south-east of England, HNL and a number of areal units, including Cotswolds West (THM), Cuckmere (SSD) and Upper Mole (KSL).

#### 1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The SMDs rose steadily across the south-east until 20 May, then dropped sharply in response to the heavy rainfall on the twenty first and ended May below the end of month LTA. There was above average recharge for May across the south-east in response to the rainfall.

### 1.3 River flows

The river flows continued to reflect the high rainfall totals across the south-east of England during May and the preceding months. The flows at the key indicator sites ranged from normal to exceptionally high. Rivers draining impermeable catchments responded quickly to the rainfall on 21 May and groundwater-fed rivers maintained high flows throughout the month. The sites which had flows in the normal category were in the Weald in Kent and South London, including the Teise at Stonebridge (KSL). Eight of the 21 key indicator sites were in the exceptionally high range, including the Test at Broadlands (SSD), the Dour at Crabble Mill (KSL) and the Mimram at Panshanger (HNL). The Ouse at Goldbridge and the Itchen at Allbrook and Highbridge (both SSD) recorded the highest May flows on record. Both the Ver at Colney Street and the Lee at Feildes Weir (both HNL) recorded the highest May flows since 2001, and the Thames at Farmoor and the Thames at Kingston (both THM) were the highest since 2012. There was a total of 26 fluvial flood alerts and 5 fluvial flood warnings issued during the month.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial Alerts	8	6	7	5	26
Warnings	0	0	5	0	5
GW alerts	2	4	3	1	10
total	10	10	15	6	41

### 1.4 Groundwater levels

Most of the groundwater indicator sites had levels which ranged from above normal to exceptionally high. The exception, Jackaments (THM), ended the month at normal levels for May. Most sites showed a seasonal decline, having peaked in the last two months. Groundwater at Lilley Bottom (HNL) levelled off during the month. Nine of the 16 key indicator sites ended the month in the exceptionally high band, despite levels falling. Wolverton (SSD) recorded the highest May level on record. However, most of the remaining sites were either the second or third highest on record after 2001. Ten groundwater alerts remained in place during May.

### 1.5 Reservoir stocks

The continuing high rainfall has ensured that reservoir stocks remained at or above the LTA for May at all of the reservoirs across the south east of England.

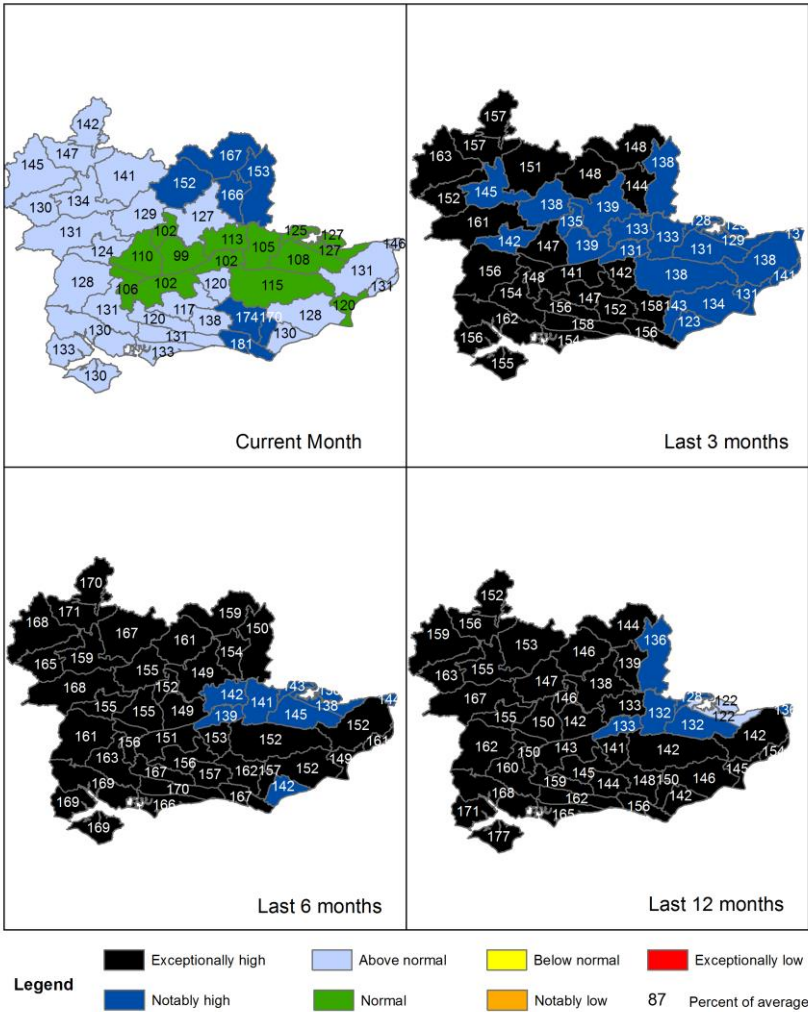
Author: [groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk)

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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 May 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information.

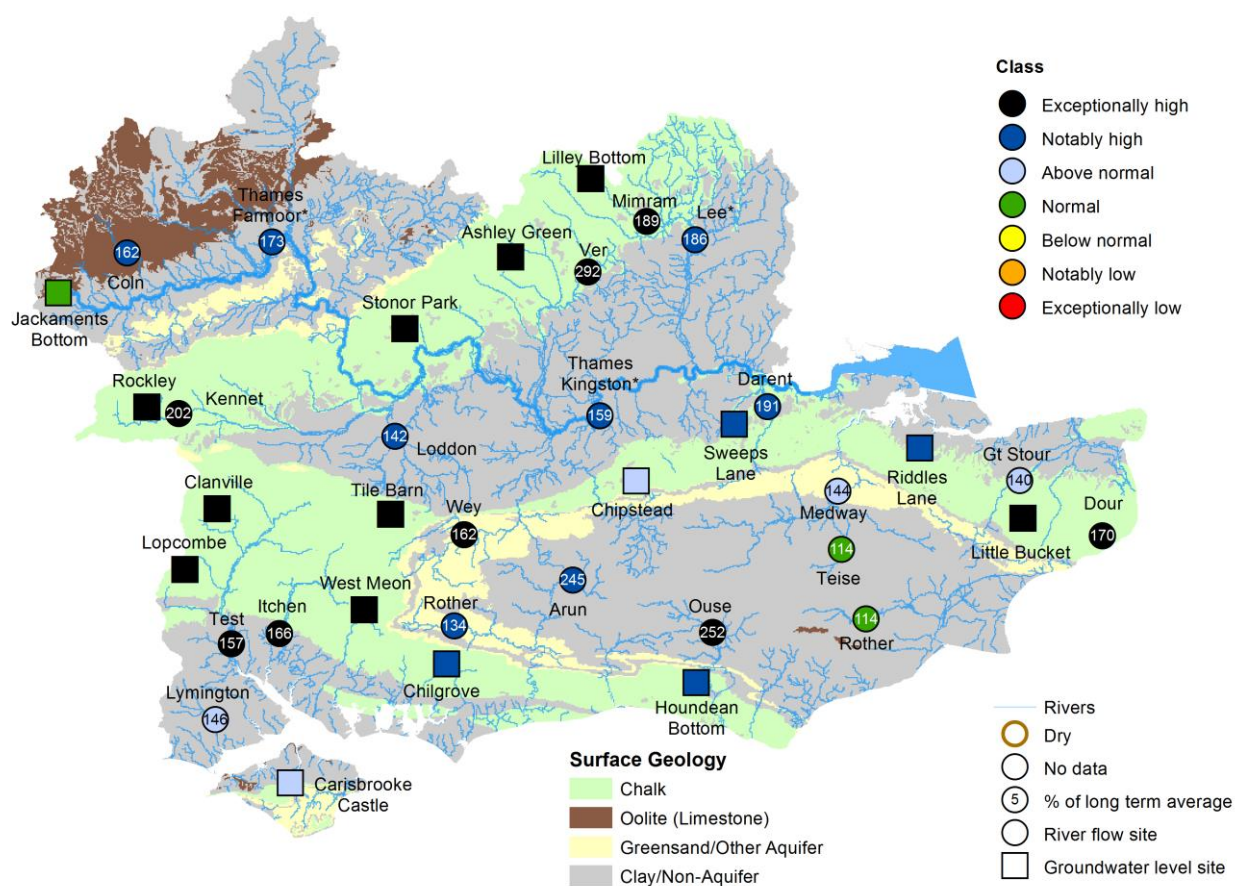


Rainfall data for 2024, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2024 was extracted from the Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset 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 May 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic May monthly means. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of May 2024 are classed relative to an analysis of respective historic May levels. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information.

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



(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024. Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

### 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	May % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) 31 day total	May LTA	%	SMD (mm) Day 31	End May LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West (A)	93	145%	18	126%		9	25
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	79	132%	8	87%		13	39
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	74	129%	8	87%		17	39
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	66	106%	9	74%		27	37
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	64	101%	12	93%		31	36
	Thames Average	72	125%	7	91%		20	38
	Thames Catchment Average	72	124%	8	100%		20	38
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	86	152%	14	153%		10	38
6600TH	Lee Chalk	84	167%	11	152%		11	47
6507TH	North London	68	127%	4	123%		25	44
6509TH	Roding	74	153%	8	257%		19	44
	Herts and North London	79	153%	9	182%		16	43
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	62	102%	7	64%		27	36
6706So	Darent	56	105%	4	51%		31	41

6707So	North Kent Chalk	55	109%	4	50%	31	40
6708So	Stour	62	130%	4	76%	25	41
6809So	Medway	61	115%	7	119%	26	34
	Kent & South London Average	60	120%	4	76%	31	44
6701So	Test Chalk	76	129%	11	125%	19	39
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	81	131%	15	137%	17	37
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	78	131%	13	112%	17	34
6804So	Arun	68	117%	11	121%	26	34
6805So	Adur	78	138%	18	203%	21	34
	Solent & South Downs Average	77	138%	13	173%	21	37
	South East Average	71	131%	8	125%	23	40

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 31/05/2024

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)	180	149%	55	176%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	156	138%	36	153%
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	144	131%	26	113%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	147	124%	41	144%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	152	127%	50	166%
	Thames Average	145	134%	30	156%
	Thames Catchment Average	146	134%	32	156%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	163	147%	40	155%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	155	156%	32	163%
6507TH	North London	133	130%	13	105%
6509TH	Roding	136	145%	17	157%
	Herts and North London	147	146%	25	154%
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	140	119%	36	119%

6706So	Darent	129	124%	27	119%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	123	119%	22	96%
6708So	Stour	141	144%	32	166%
6809So	Medway	138	130%	36	174%
	Kent & South London Average	131	132%	25	139%
6701So	Test Chalk	155	140%	41	174%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	167	141%	52	182%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	170	142%	59	173%
6804So	Arun	156	136%	50	193%
6805So	Adur	165	148%	57	228%
	Solent & South Downs Average	159	145%	47	202%
	South East Average	146	138%	33	168%

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

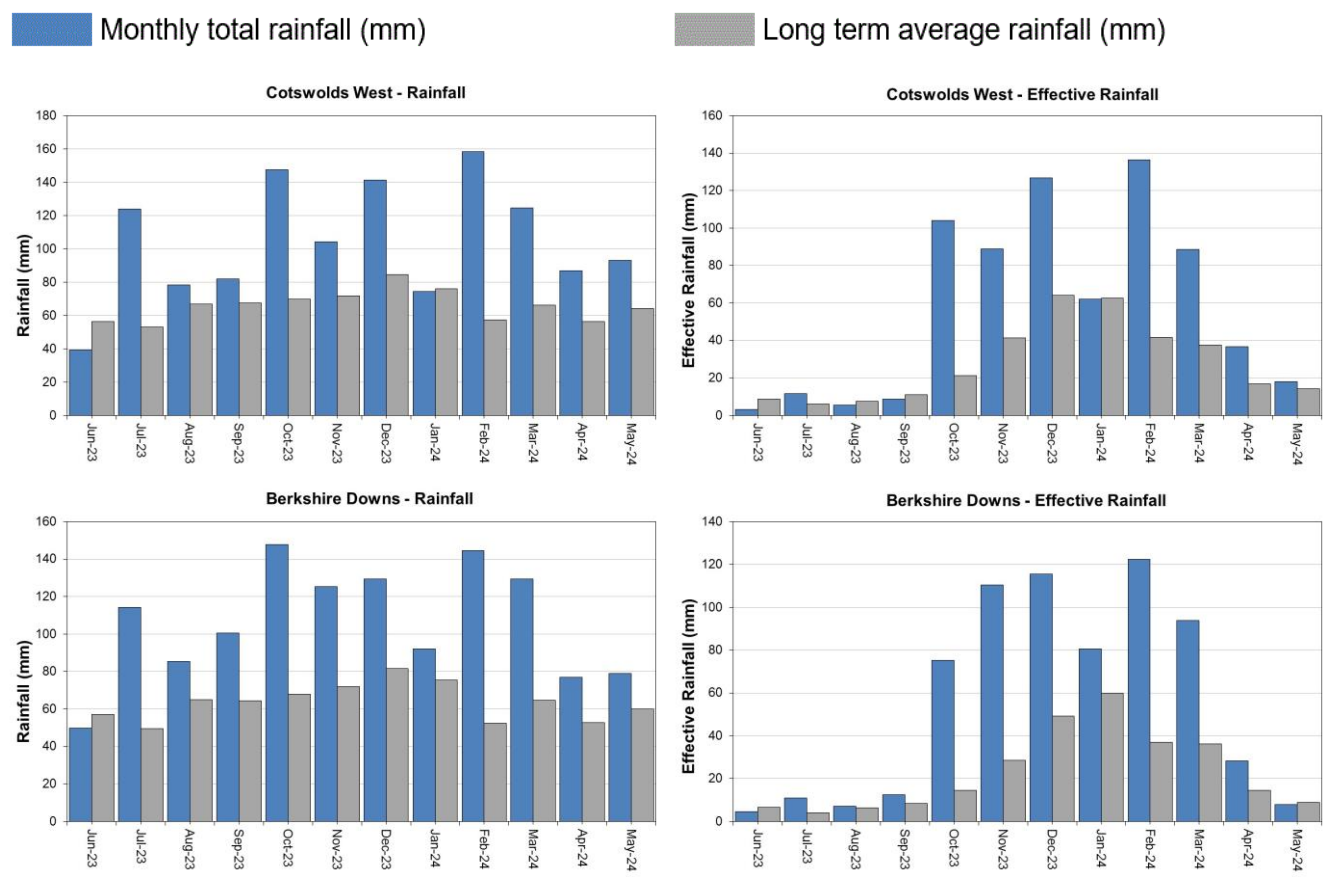
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2024.)

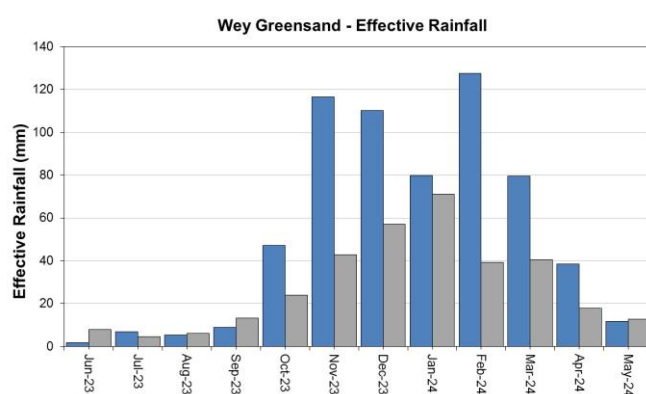
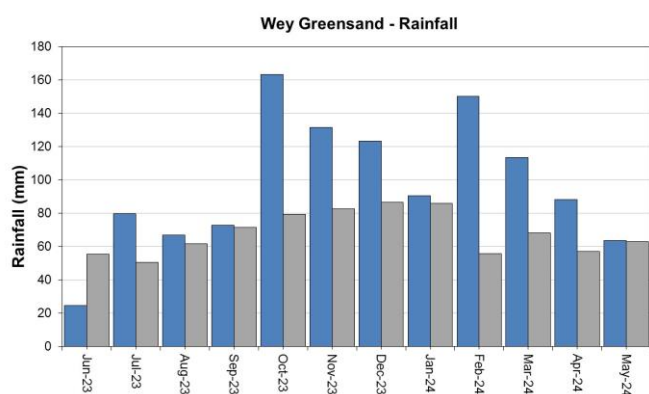
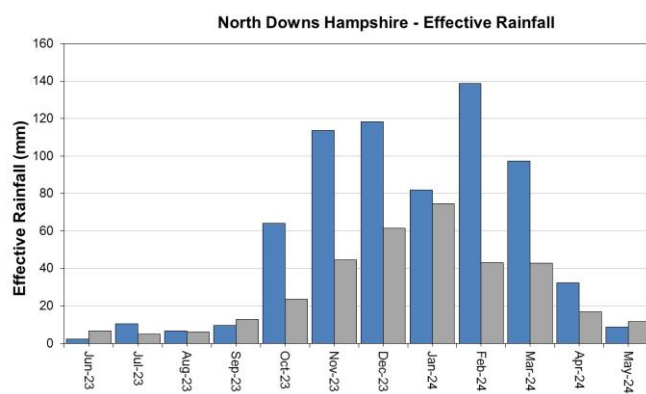
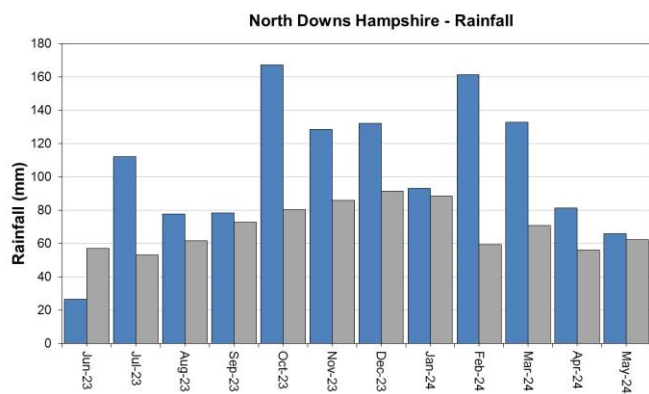


# 4 Thames

## 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.



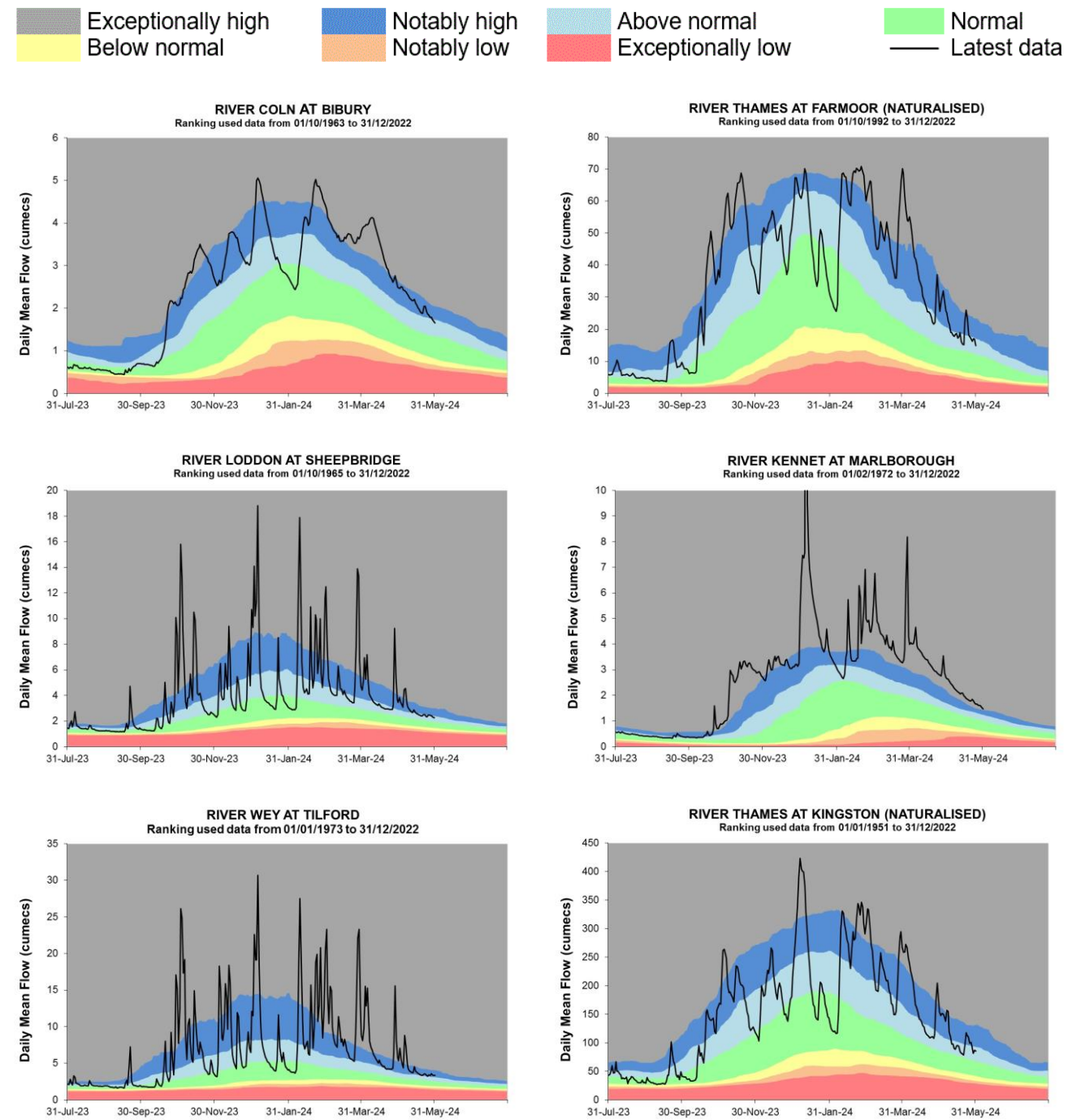


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

## 4.2 Thames River flow charts

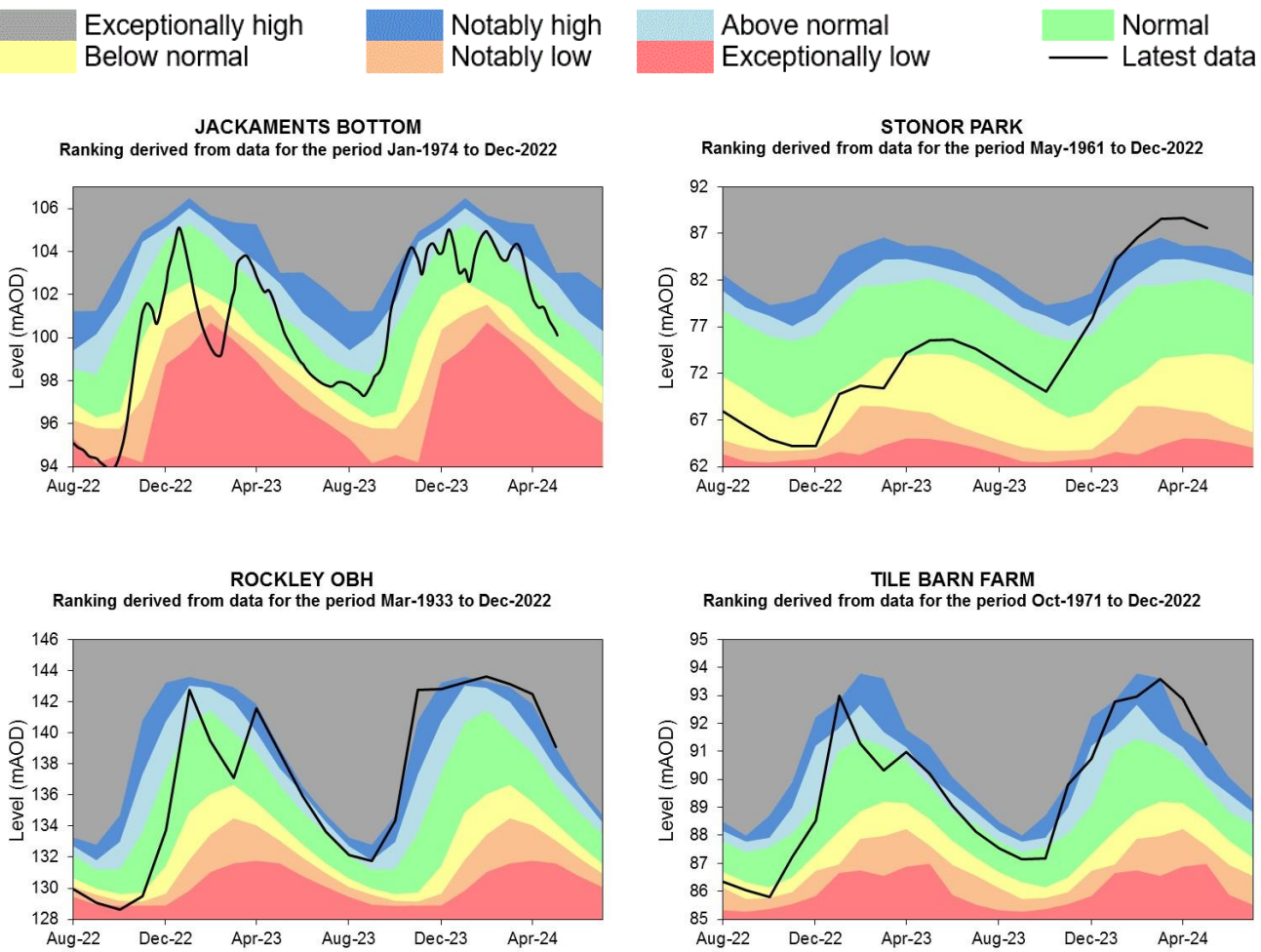
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

### 4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

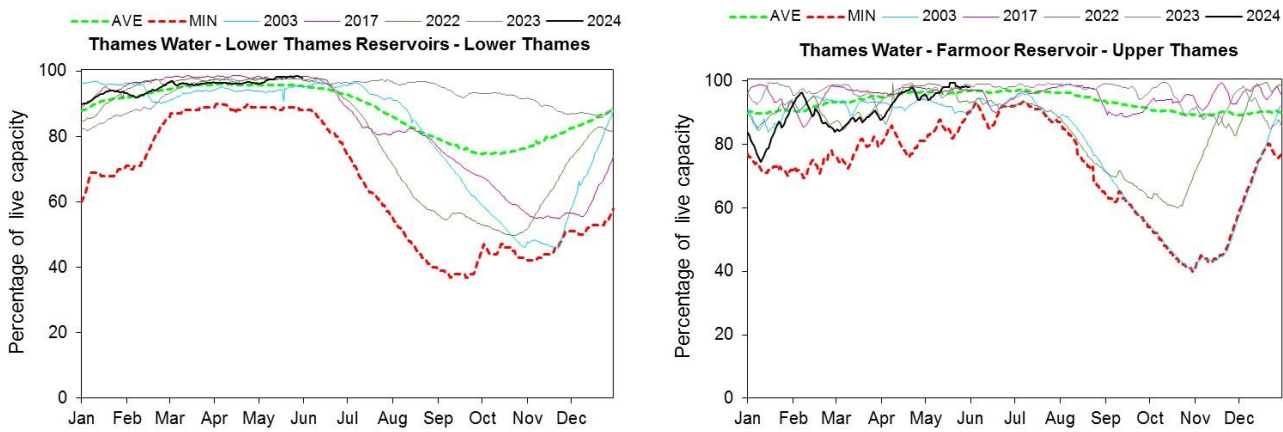
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.



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.

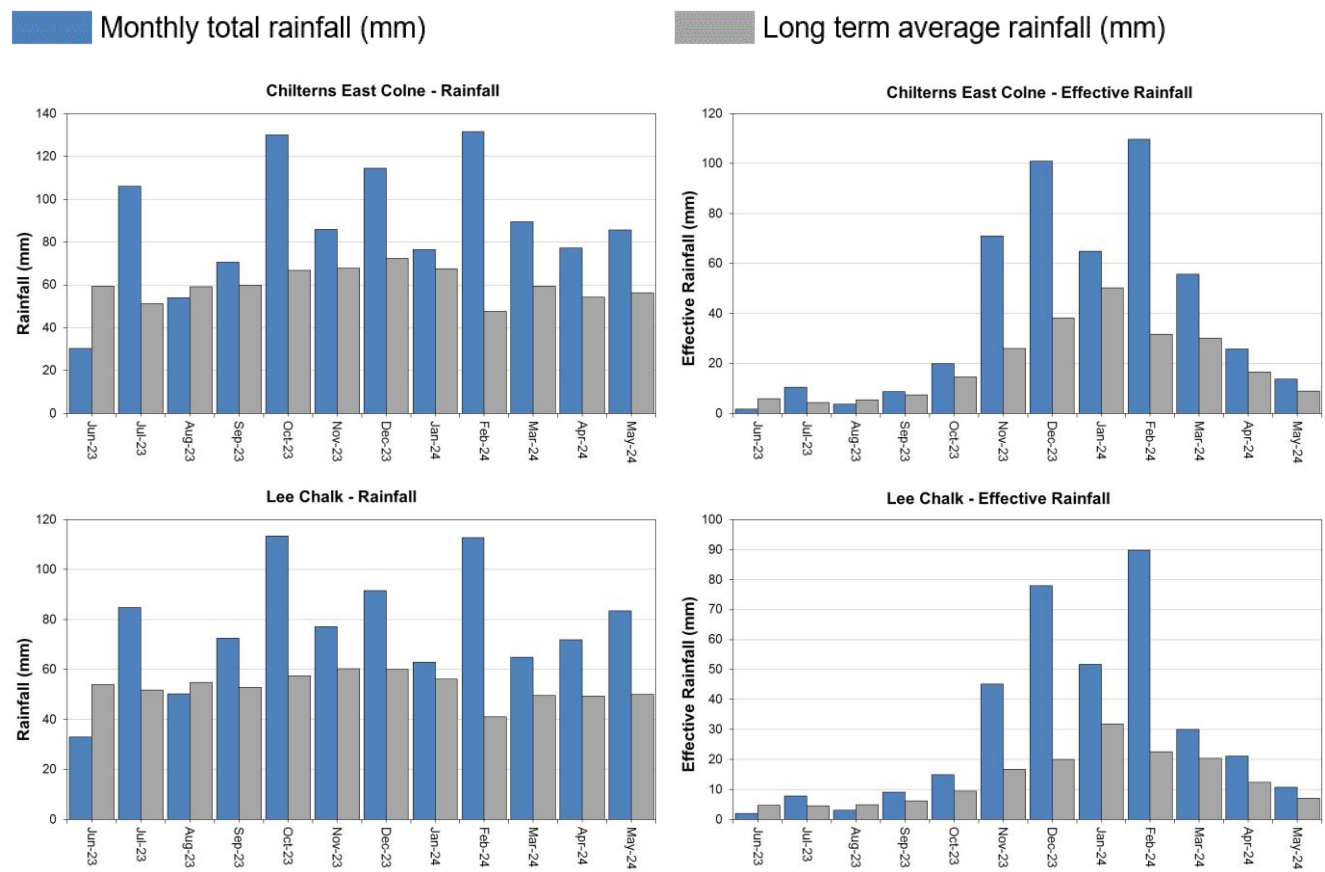


(Source: water companies).

# 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.

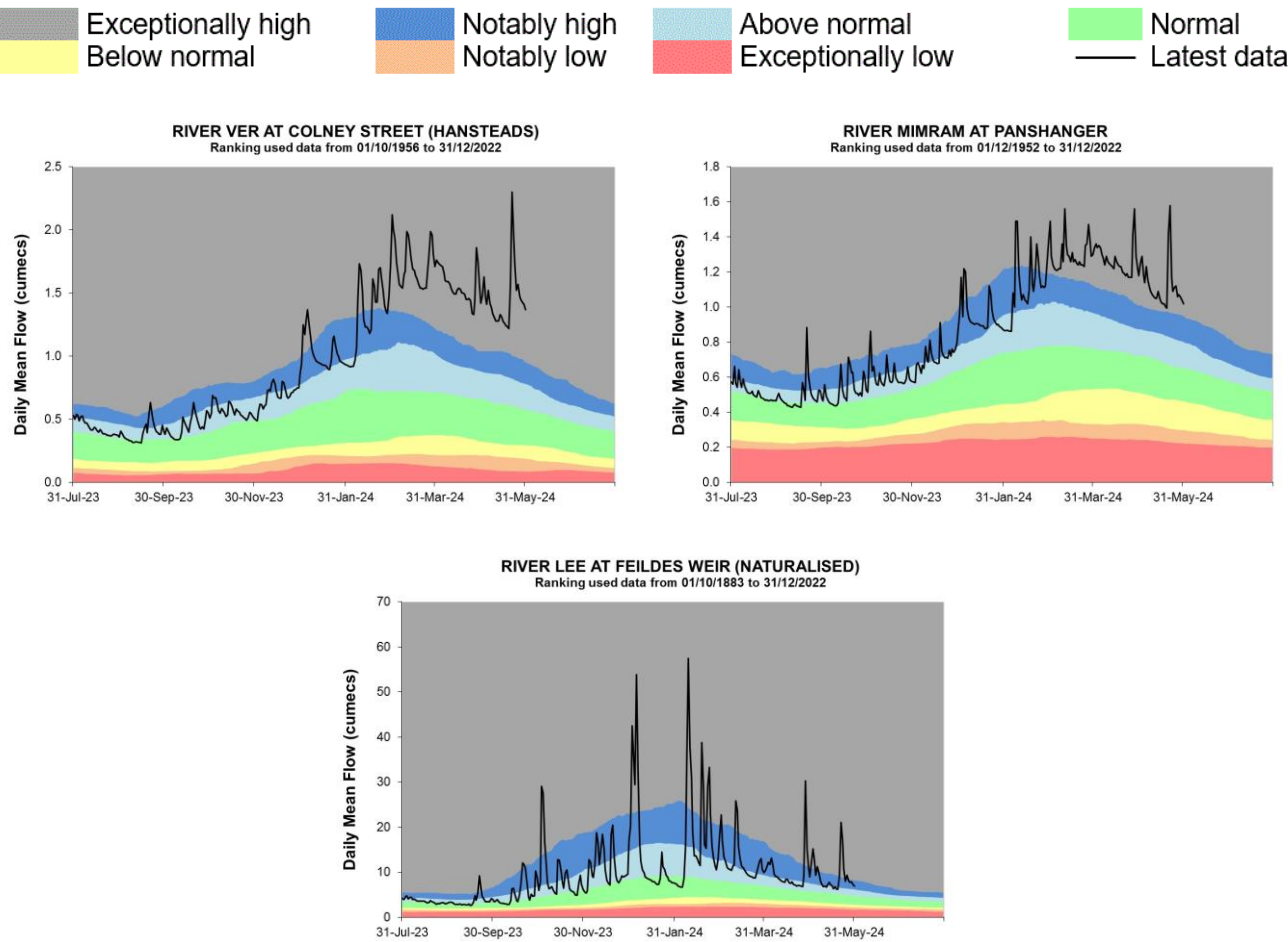


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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.

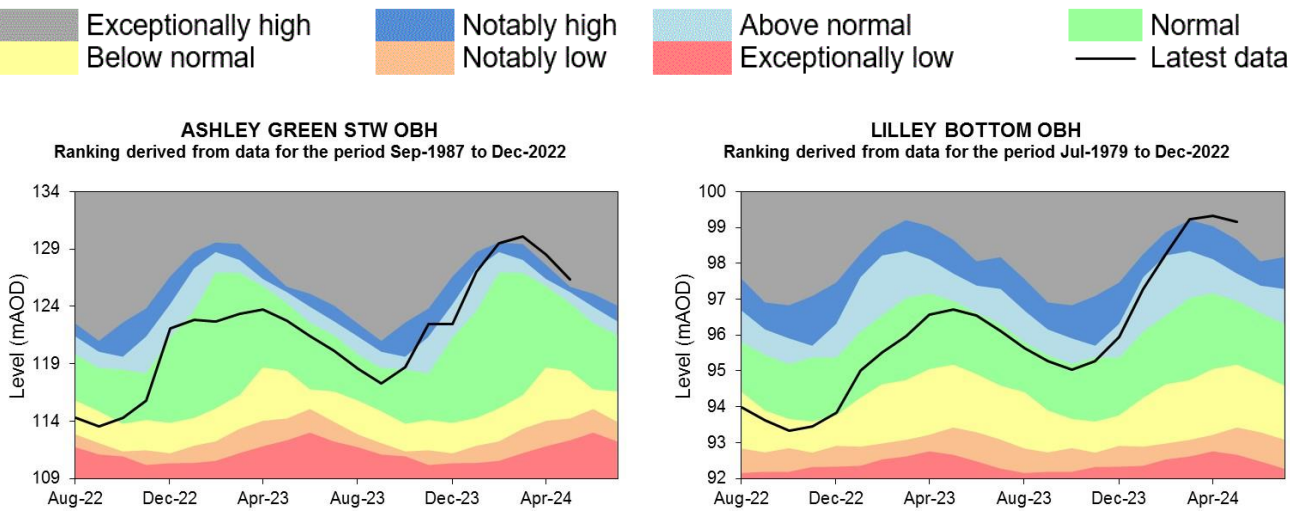


Source: Environment Agency. 2024



5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

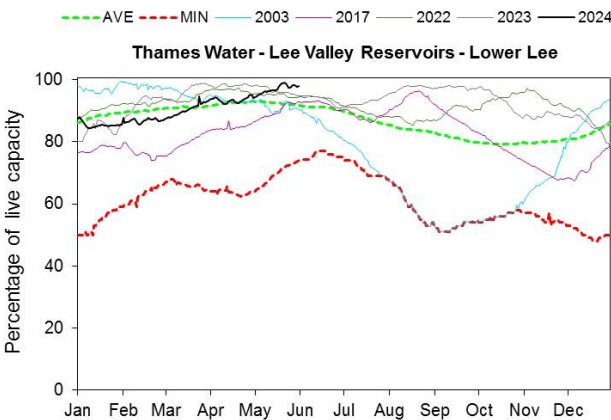
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

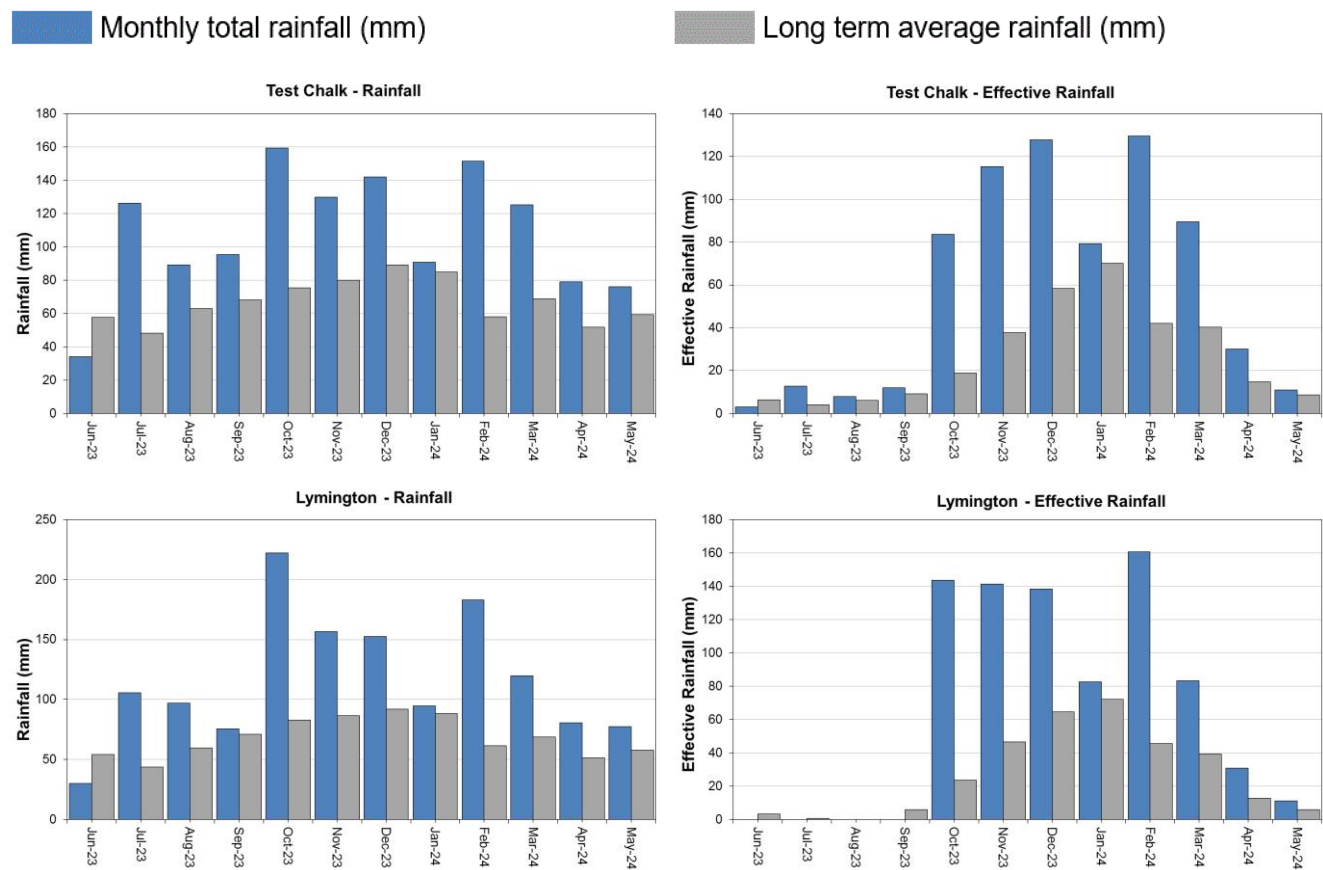


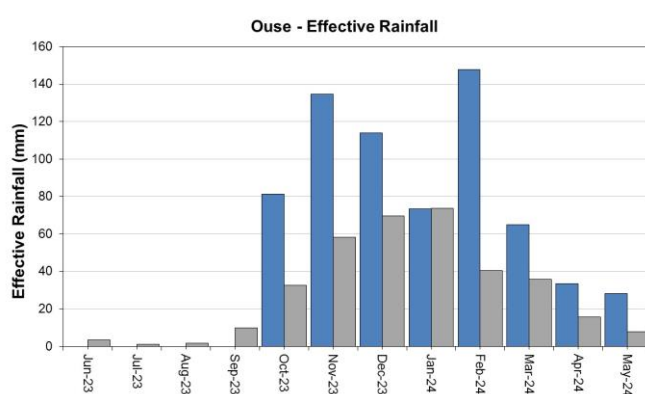
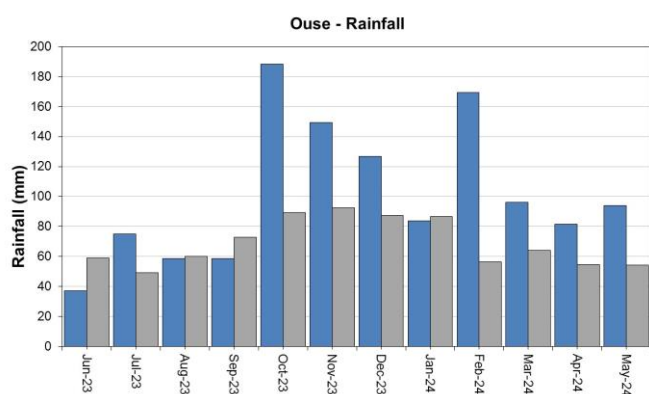
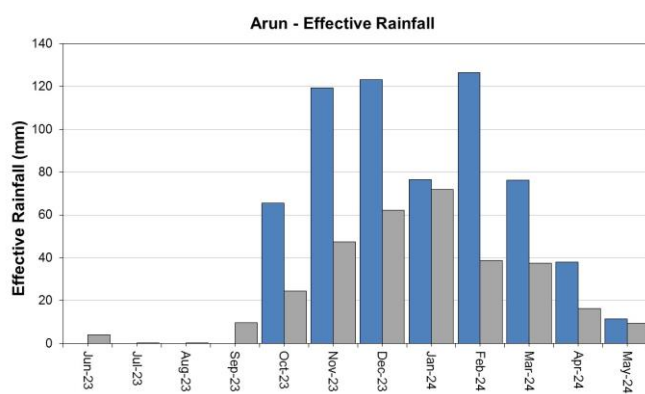
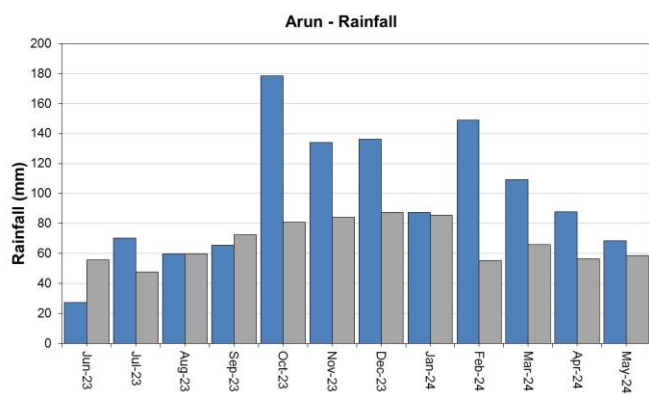
(Source: water companies).

# 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.



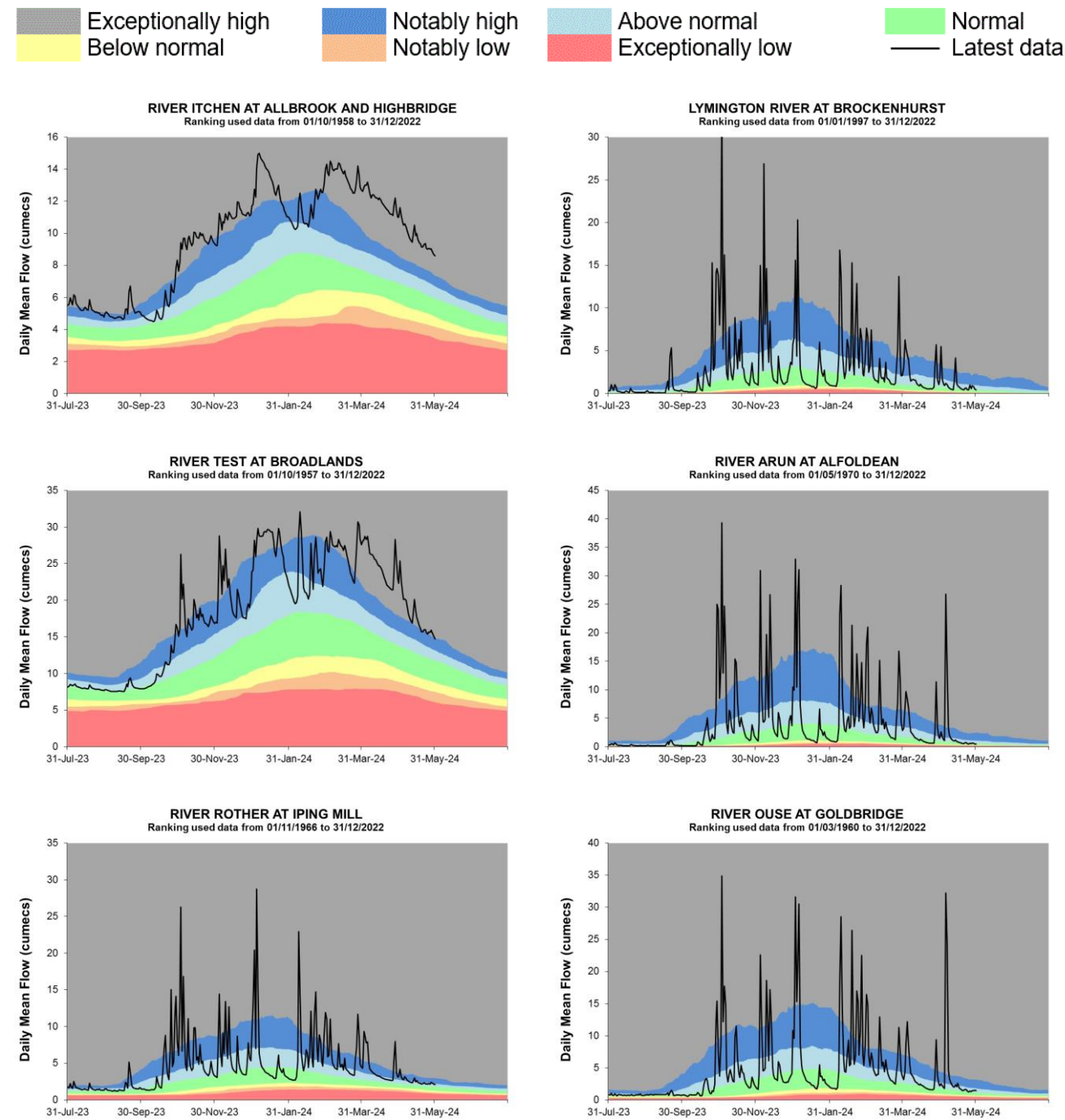


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

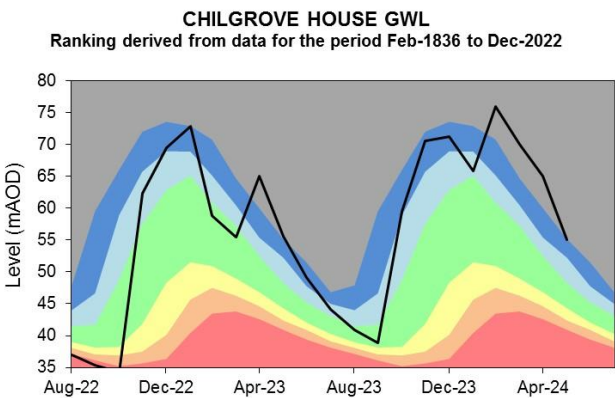
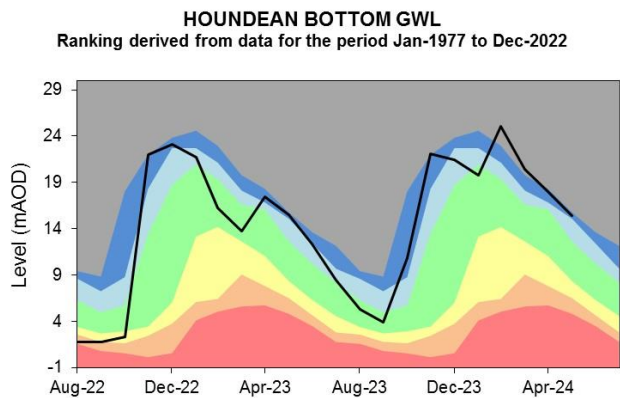
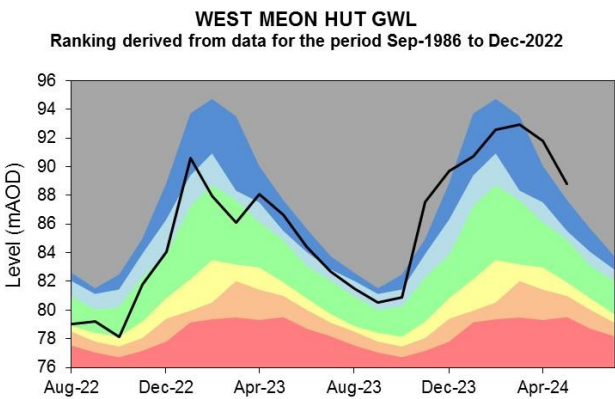
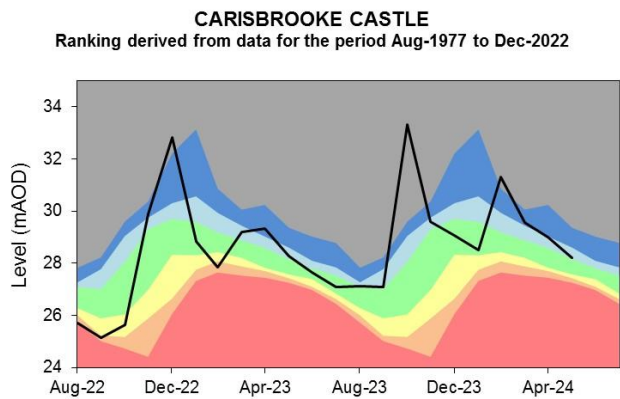
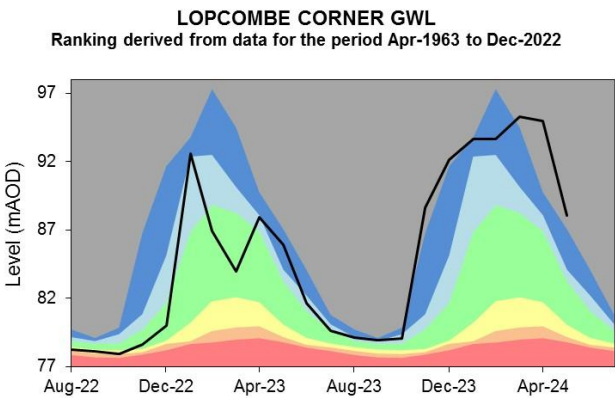
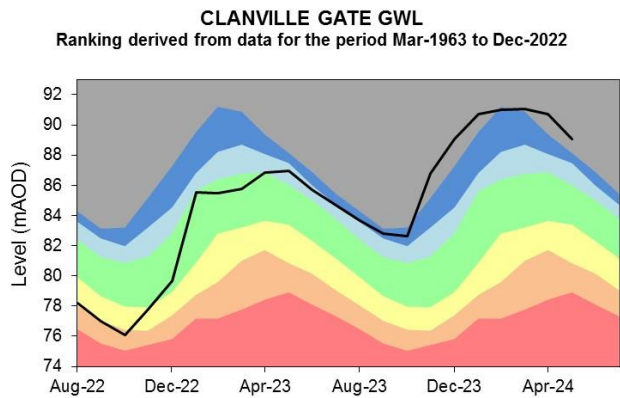
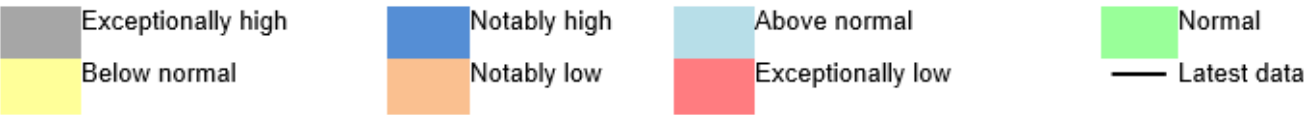
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

### 6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

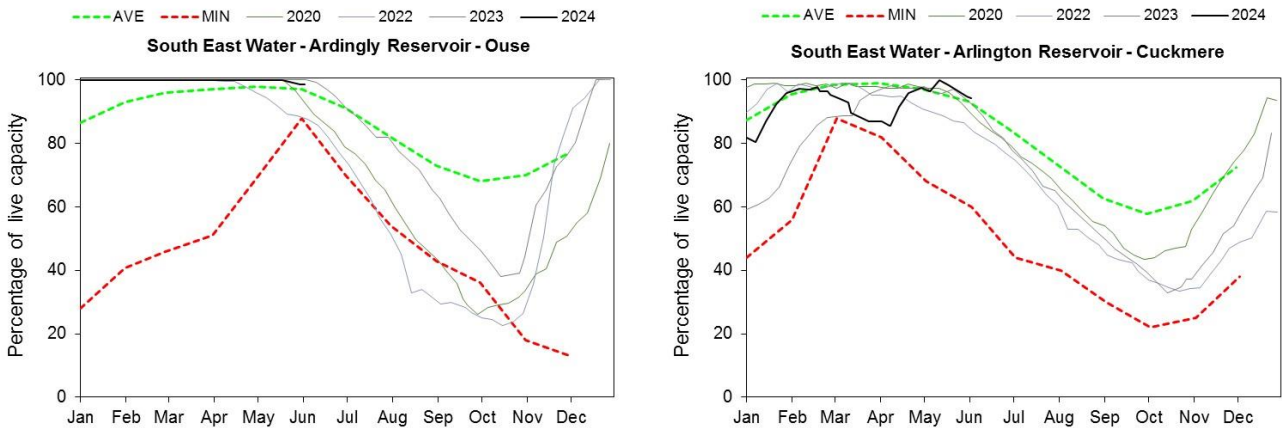
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

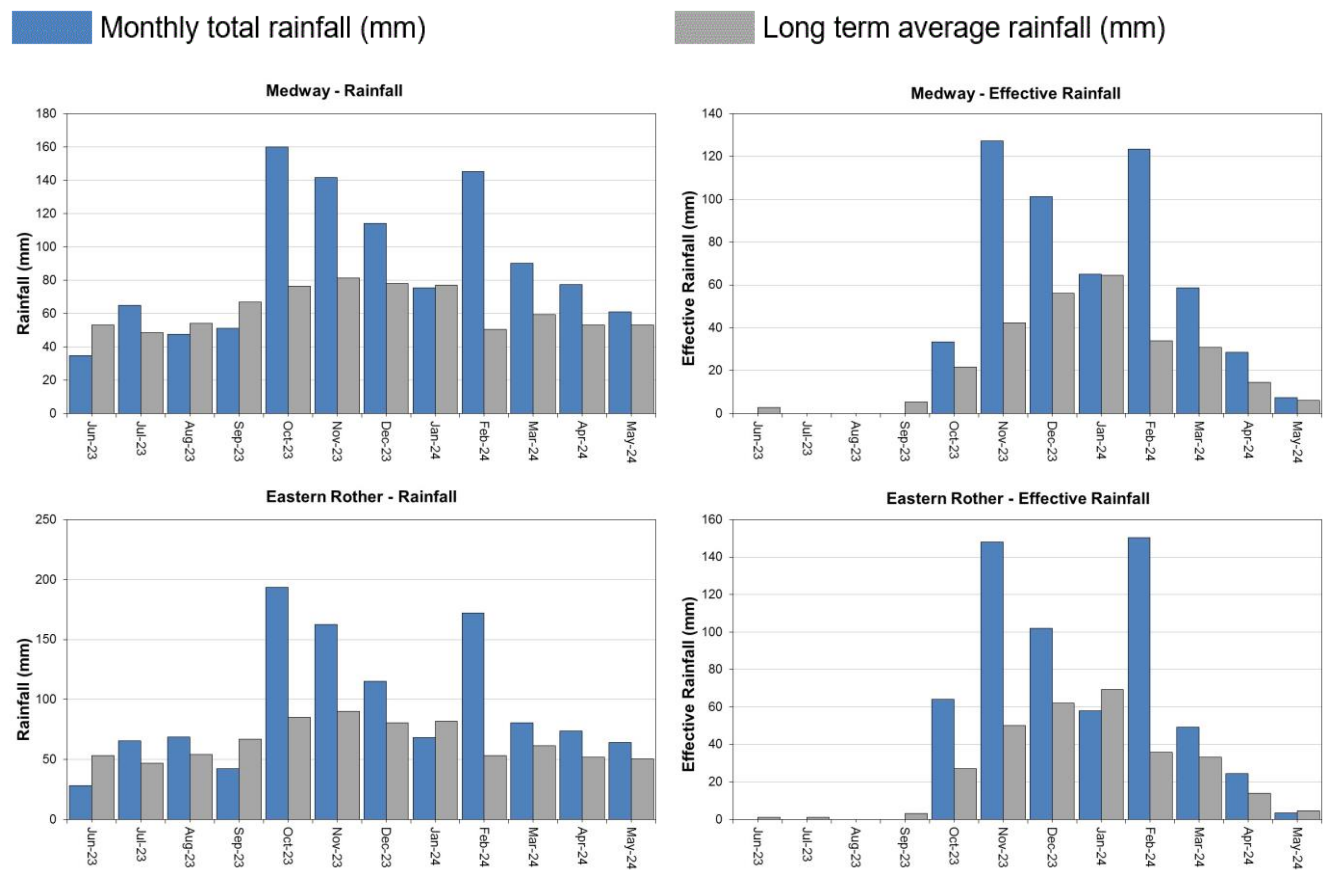


(Source: water companies).

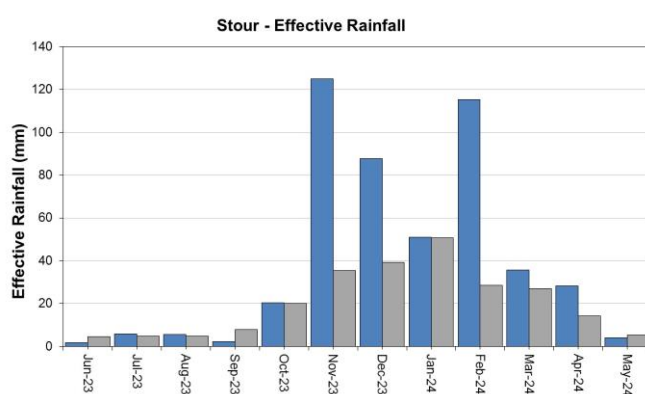
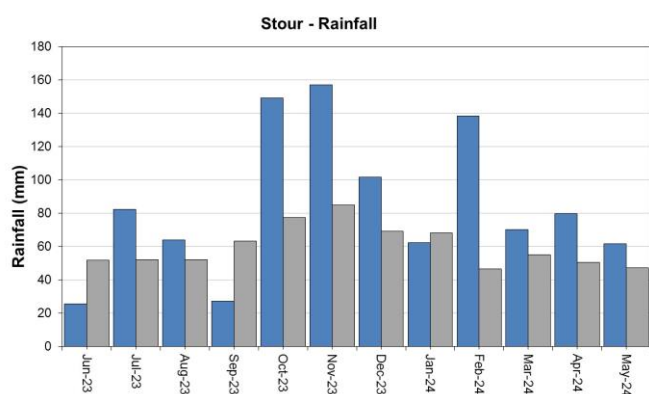
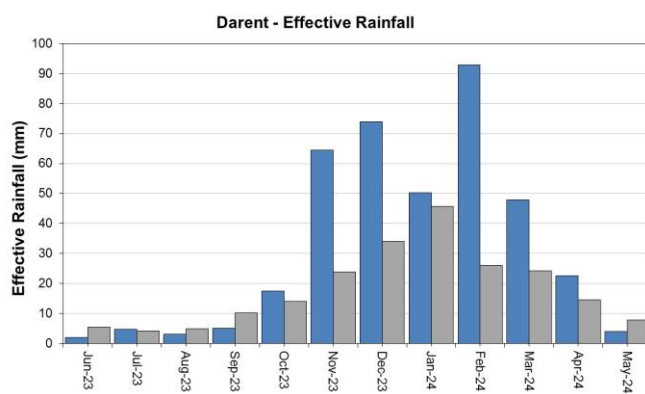
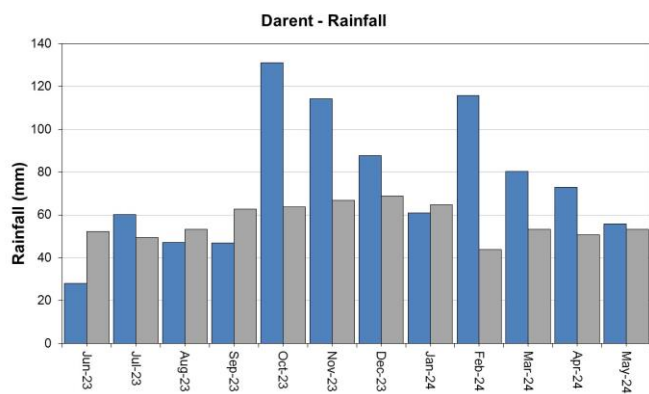
# 7 Kent and South London (KSL)

## 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.





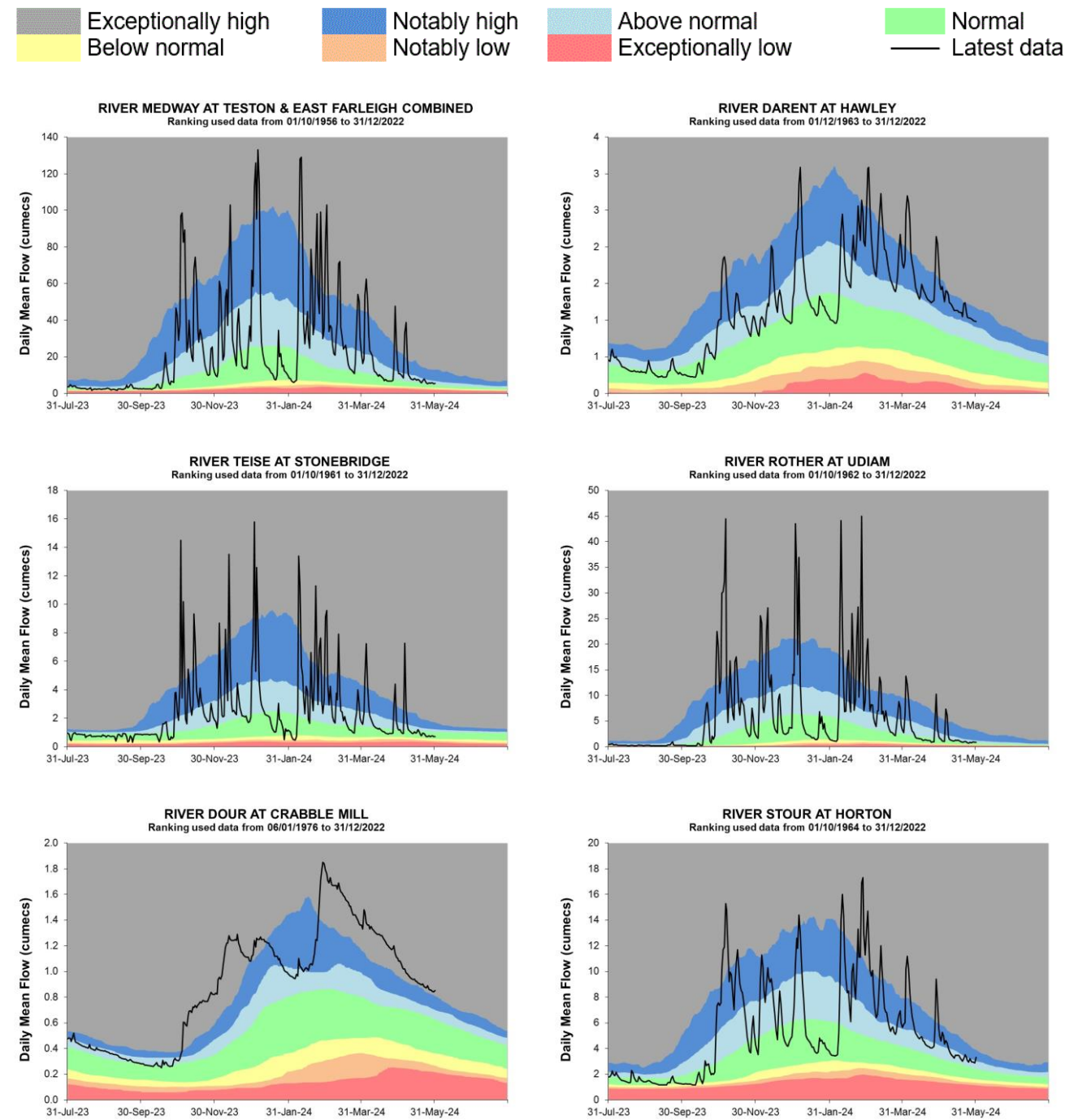


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

7.2 KSL River flow charts

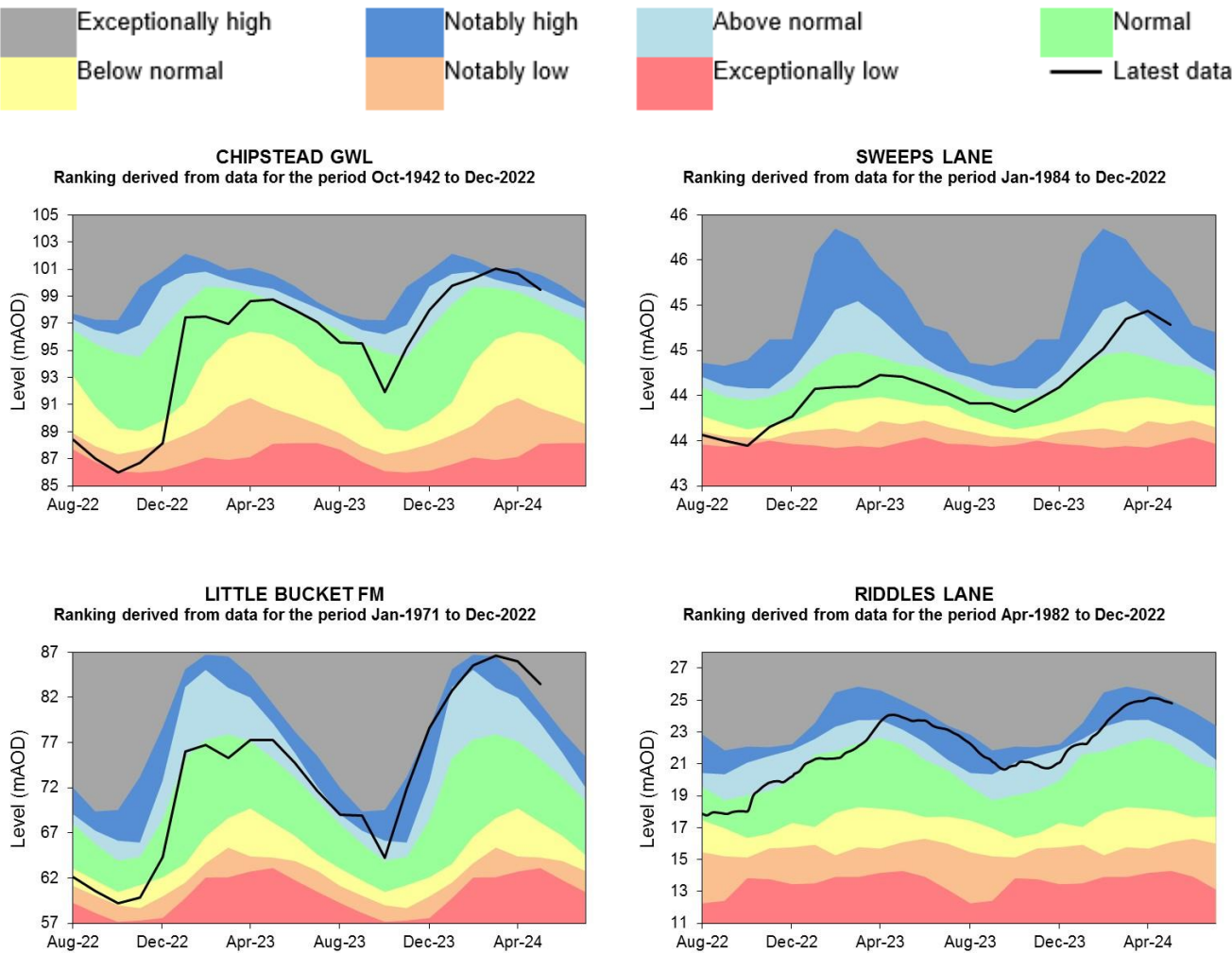
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

7.3 KSL Groundwater levels

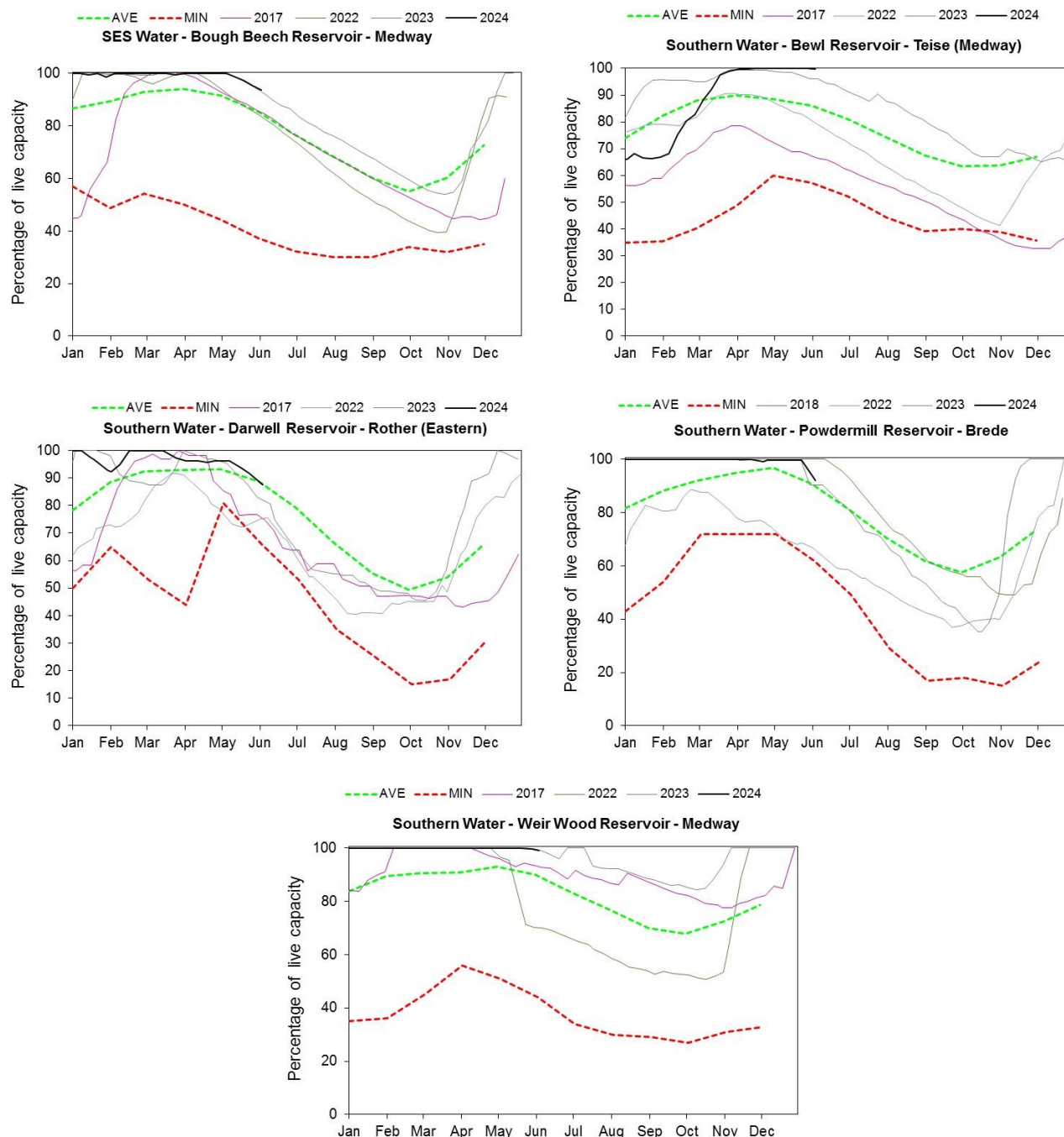
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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 ( $\text{m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$ ).

#### **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	May 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	May 2024 band	Mar 2024 to May cumulative band	Dec 2023 to May cumulative band	Jun 2023 to May 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	Notably 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	Notably high	Notably 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	Notably 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	Exceptionally high
North London	133	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South London	132	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high

Roding	137	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Ock	134	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Enborne	146	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Cut	139	Above Normal	Notably 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	Notably high	Notably high	Notably high
North Kent Chalk	129	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Notably high
Stour	158	Notably High	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Dover Chalk	168	Notably High	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Thanet Chalk	150	Notably High	Notably high	Notably 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	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Pevensey Levels	119	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Medway	146	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Eastern Rother	142	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Romney Marsh	147	Notably High	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West Grain	119	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Notably high
Sheppy	136	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Above normal

## 9.2 River flows table

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

### 9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2024 band	End of Apr 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	Above normal	Notably high
Riddles Lane	North Kent Swale Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Sweeps Lane Gwl	West Kent Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Notably high	Notably high
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
West Meon Hut Gwl	River Itchen Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally 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	Exceptionally high
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Normal	Normal
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

## 9.4 South-east England areal units for reference



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