Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - September 2024

The south-east of England received 249% of the long-term average (LTA) rainfall for September, making it one of the wettest months on record for many areas. The highest daily rainfall was 93.2mm, recorded at Stokenchurch (Thames, THM) on 22 September. Soil moisture deficits (SMDs) decreased sharply due to rainfall between 21 and 25 September, resulting in some areas ending the month at or near zero. River flows responded strongly, with several sites recording their highest September flows in decades. A total of 96 fluvial flood alerts and 27 flood warnings were issued throughout the month. Groundwater levels increased due to the heavy rainfall. Reservoir stocks remained above average at most reservoirs across the south-east.

1.1 Rainfall

The south-east of England received 249% of the long-term average (LTA) rainfall for September. Slow moving Atlantic fronts resulted in some record rainfall totals across 22 and 23 September. The heaviest rainfall was towards the north of THM and the north-east of Hertfordshire and North London (HNL), and accounted for an average of 24% of the monthly total across the south-east. THM received 35% of the monthly total recorded in the two days. Prestwood Reservoir raingauge (HNL) recorded 75% of its monthly total across these two days. The maximum rainfall recorded over the two days was 126.7mm at Chipping Norton (THM).

There were some exceptionally high rainfall totals. These included:

- Stokenchurch (THM) registered the highest daily rainfall total of 93.2mm on 22 September, with the highest hourly intensity of 24.6mm occurring in the hour ending 3:00am Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) on 23 September
- Wheatley (THM) followed closely with a daily rainfall total of 92.8mm
- Whitwell (HNL) recorded 86mm, with nearly half of that total (30.66mm) falling within a 90 minute window ending at 17:15 (GMT) on 22 September

September marked the end of the hydrological summer when the south-east received around a third more than the LTA total rainfall. The water year October 2023-September 2024 has been one of the wettest on record for THM and 18 areal rainfall units across the south-east and the second wettest after 2000-2001 for 19 other areal rainfall units. Overall, this month marked the wettest on record for many areal units, particularly in THM and HNL areas. Despite the large monthly rainfall totals, there were, on average, 11 dry days (days with less than 0.2mm of rainfall) during September across the south-east.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

In September, SMDs across the south-east peaked around 20 September, before rapidly decreasing in response to rainfall between 21 and 25 September. By the end of the month, most areas in THM had SMDs at or near zero. Similarly, SMDs in Chilterns East and Lee Chalk (HNL) fell to near zero.

In the Solent and South Downs (SSD), 11 out of 14 areas recorded SMDs at or close to zero by the end of the month. Meanwhile, the drier Kent and South London (KSL) had only three areas with SMDs near zero by the end of September.

Unusually there has been significant recharge during the month, particularly after the heavy rainfall on 22 and 23 September. This was due to the SMDs returning to zero before the end of the hydrological summer (April-September). There was almost double the expected recharge by the end of the summer.

1.3 River flows

In September, key indicator flow sites displayed a range of responses. Rivers affected by the exceptional rainfall on 22 and 23 September responded very quickly, including normally slower responding groundwater fed rivers. Examples included:

- Coln at Bibury and Thames at Farmoor, both largely groundwater fed in THM
- Ver at Colney Street and Mimram at Panshanger, both groundwater fed in HNL
- Arun at Alfoldean and Ouse at Goldbridge, both draining impermeable catchments in SSD
- Medway at Teston and East Farleigh and Rother at Udiam, both draining impermeable catchments in KSL

Of the 21 indicator flow sites across the south-east of England, the monthly mean flows for 15 were in the exceptionally high category and 6 were notably high during September. Rivers which were exceptionally high were widespread across the south-east and included:

- The Thames at Farmoor (THM)
- The Mimram at Panshanger (HNL)
- The Test at Broadlands (SSD)
- The Teise at Stonebridge (KSL)

The following sites recorded their highest September flows since 1968:

- The Thames at Kingston and the Loddon at Sheepbridge (THM)
- The Lee at Feildes Weir (HNL)
- The Itchen at Allbrook and Highbridge (SSD)
- The Medway at Teston and East Farleigh (KSL)

Both the Ver at Colney Street and the Mimram at Panshanger, groundwater fed rivers in HNL recorded their highest ever September flows.

Overall, the September flows across the south-east reflected a response to the significant rainfall during the month, with several rivers recording their highest flows in decades. A total of 96 fluvial flood alerts and 27 fluvial flood warning were issued during September.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial Alerts	16	51	11	18	96
Warnings	3	16	1	7	27
Total	19	67	12	25	123

1.4 Groundwater levels

In September, groundwater levels increased across several sites, driven by the substantial rainfall during the month. Of the 16 indicator sites, 11 had notably high or higher levels during the month. The exceptionally high levels were distributed largely in the Chilterns and the Cotswolds.

- Ampney Crucis (THM) and Lilley Bottom (HNL) both recorded their highest groundwater levels for September since records began
- Ashley Green (HNL) and Wolverton (KSL) ranked second, with the highest levels since 2008 and 2007, respectively
- Jackaments (THM), and Clanville Lodge Gate (SSD) recorded their highest levels since 2008
- Stonor Estate (THM) had the highest levels since in 2001

1.5 Reservoir stocks

The reservoirs remained above average for September at all of the reservoirs across the south-east with just three exceptions. Farmoor (THM), Ardingly (SSD) and Arlington (SSD) storage ended the month just below the monthly LTA.

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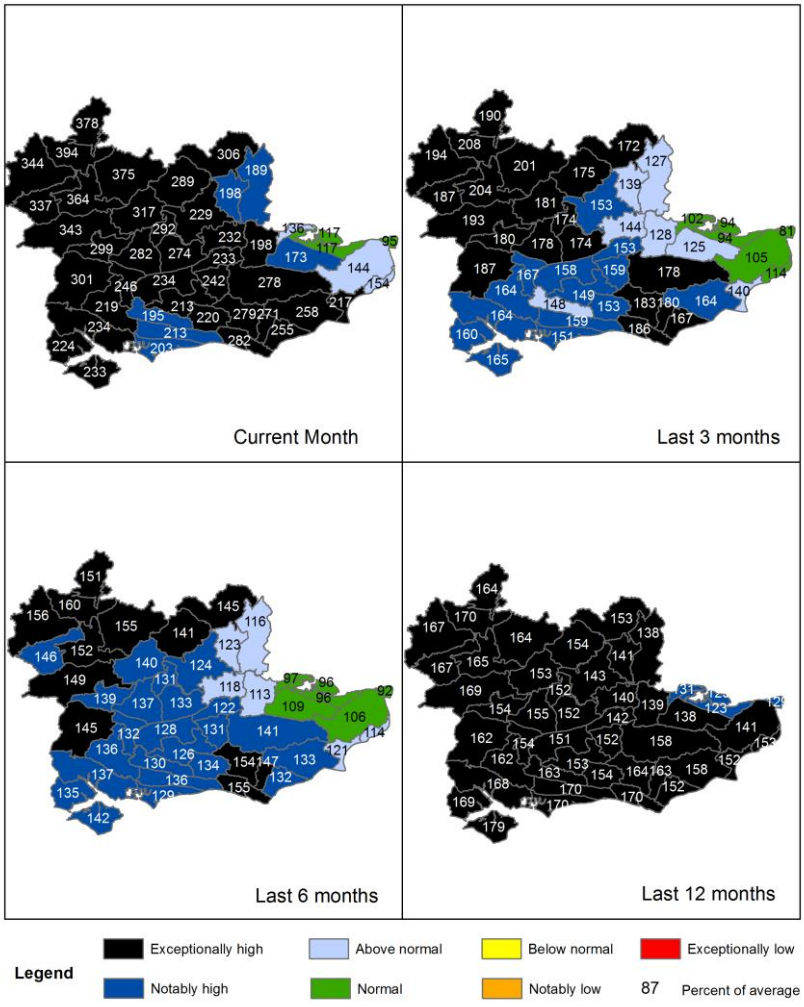
2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

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

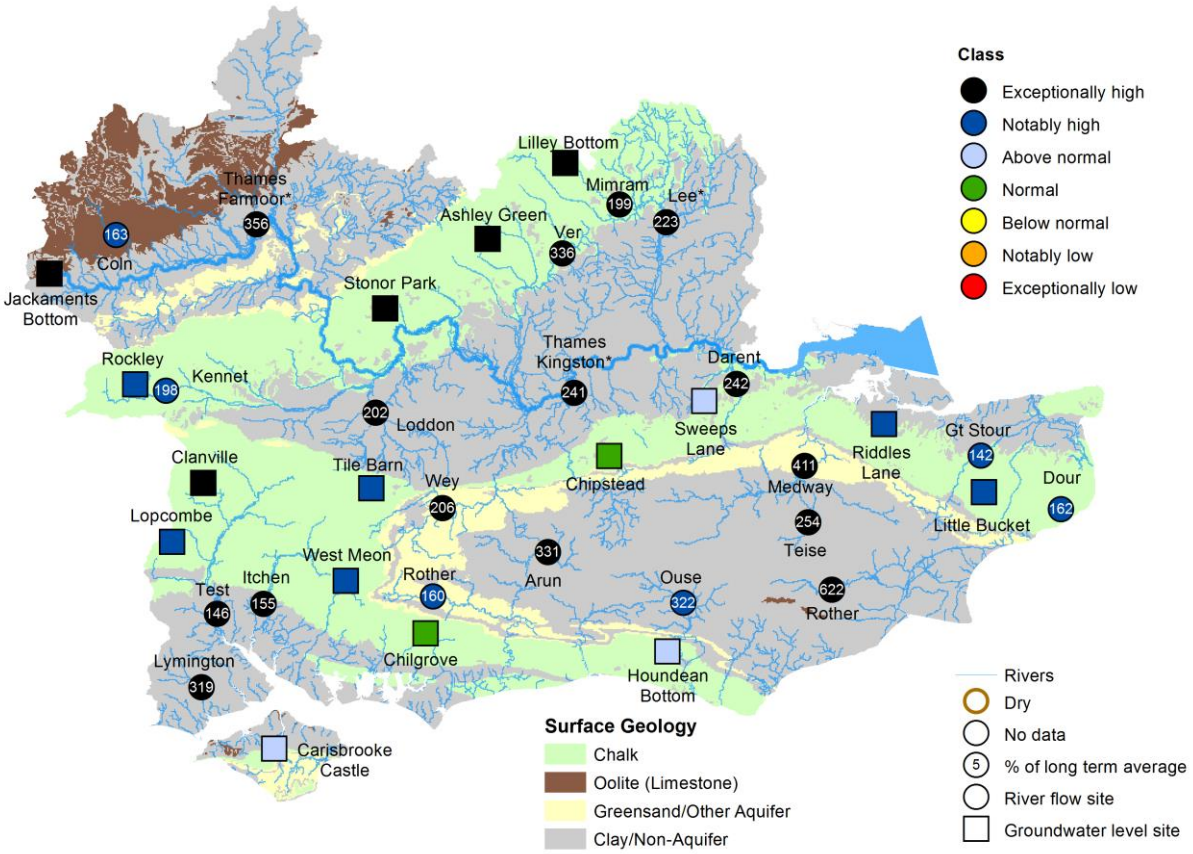


Rainfall data for 2024, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2024, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived 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 September 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic September monthly means Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of September 2024, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic September 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	September % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) 30 day total	September % LTA	SMD (mm) Day 30	End Dec LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West (A)	232	344%	123	>400%	0	55
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	220	344%	77	>400%	1	90
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	196	318%	48	>400%	0	94
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	179	246%	32	253%	1	89
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	167	233%	20	154%	4	87
Thames Average		193	317%	50	>400%	1	88
Thames Catchment Average		189	305%	46	>400%	1	87
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	173	290%	33	>400%	0	94
6600TH	Lee Chalk	162	305%	20	330%	3	104
6507TH	North London	127	228%	0	0%	27	100
6509TH	Roding	98	189%	0	0%	48	99
Herts and North London		133	243%	11	356%	23	99
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	161	232%	20	146%	7	84

6706So	Darent	124	198%	15	142%	48	96
6707So	North Kent Chalk	114	174%	13	124%	53	94
6708So	Stour	91	143%	9	123%	77	95
6809So	Medway	185	277%	44	>400%	1	78
Kent & South London Average		121	193%	13	208%	48	97
6701So	Test Chalk	205	302%	60	>400%	1	91
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	169	219%	31	209%	1	82
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	168	214%	33	217%	1	78
6804So	Arun	155	214%	8	83%	1	77
6805So	Adur	158	221%	17	207%	1	74
Solent & South Downs Average		171	239%	33	363%	4	82
South East Average		160	249%	30	>400%	18	90

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 30/09/2024

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)	569	156%	190	294%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	519	149%	125	255%
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	477	140%	86	177%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	479	133%	86	146%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	458	128%	82	132%
	Thames Average	476	143%	85	254%
	Thames Catchment Average	472	141%	83	229%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	480	142%	86	176%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	452	145%	63	158%
6507TH	North London	388	124%	13	89%
6509TH	Roding	347	117%	17	147%
	Herts and North London	410	130%	41	158%
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	434	122%	66	107%

6706So	Darent	362	113%	49	104%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	355	109%	44	90%
6708So	Stour	336	106%	47	114%
6809So	Medway	460	140%	80	278%
	Kent & South London Average	364	116%	41	129%
6701So	Test Chalk	505	146%	113	229%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	506	137%	98	158%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	504	136%	107	152%
6804So	Arun	442	127%	57	145%
6805So	Adur	461	134%	74	195%
	Solent & South Downs Average	477	139%	85	200%
	South East Average	437	133%	68	194%

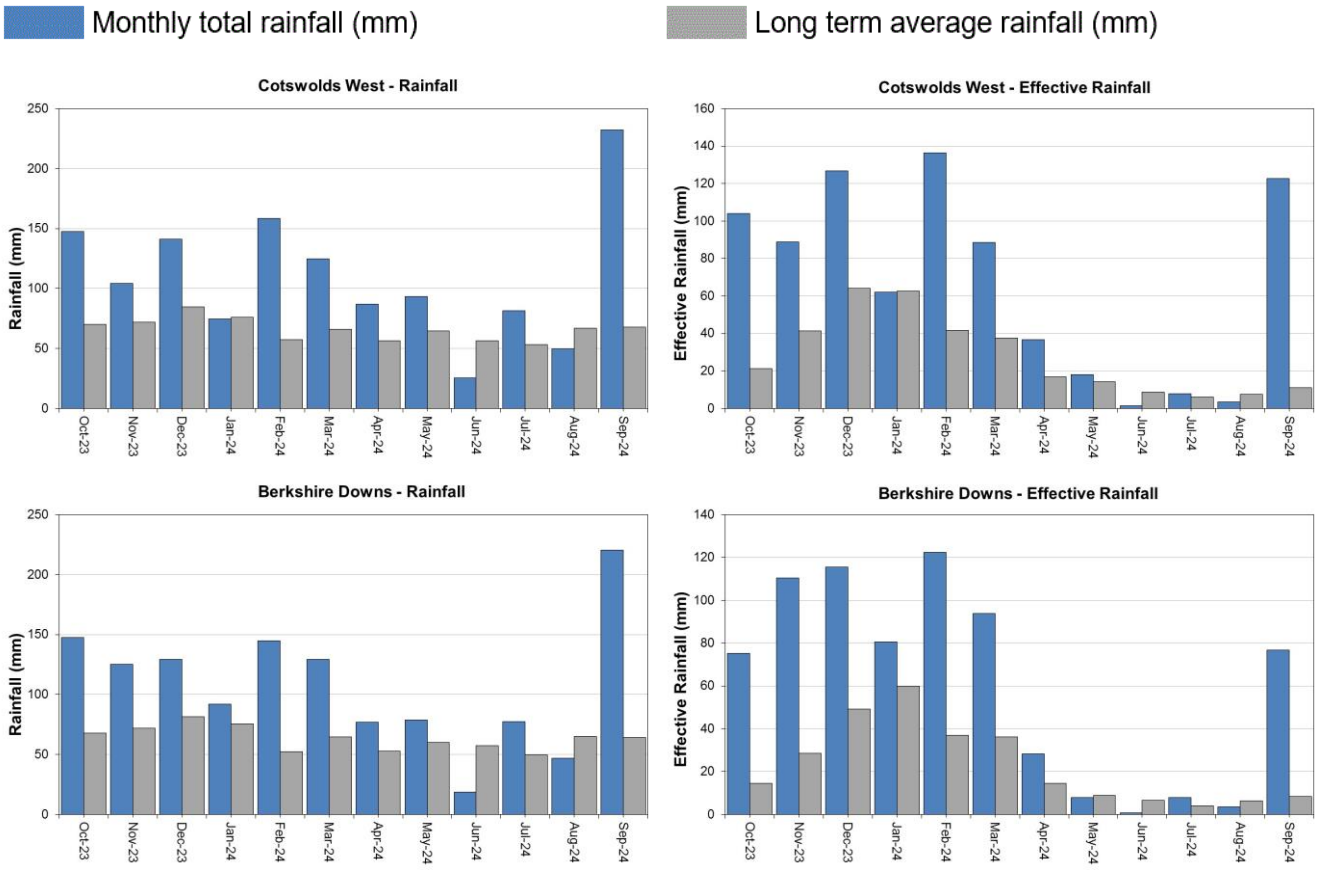
HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

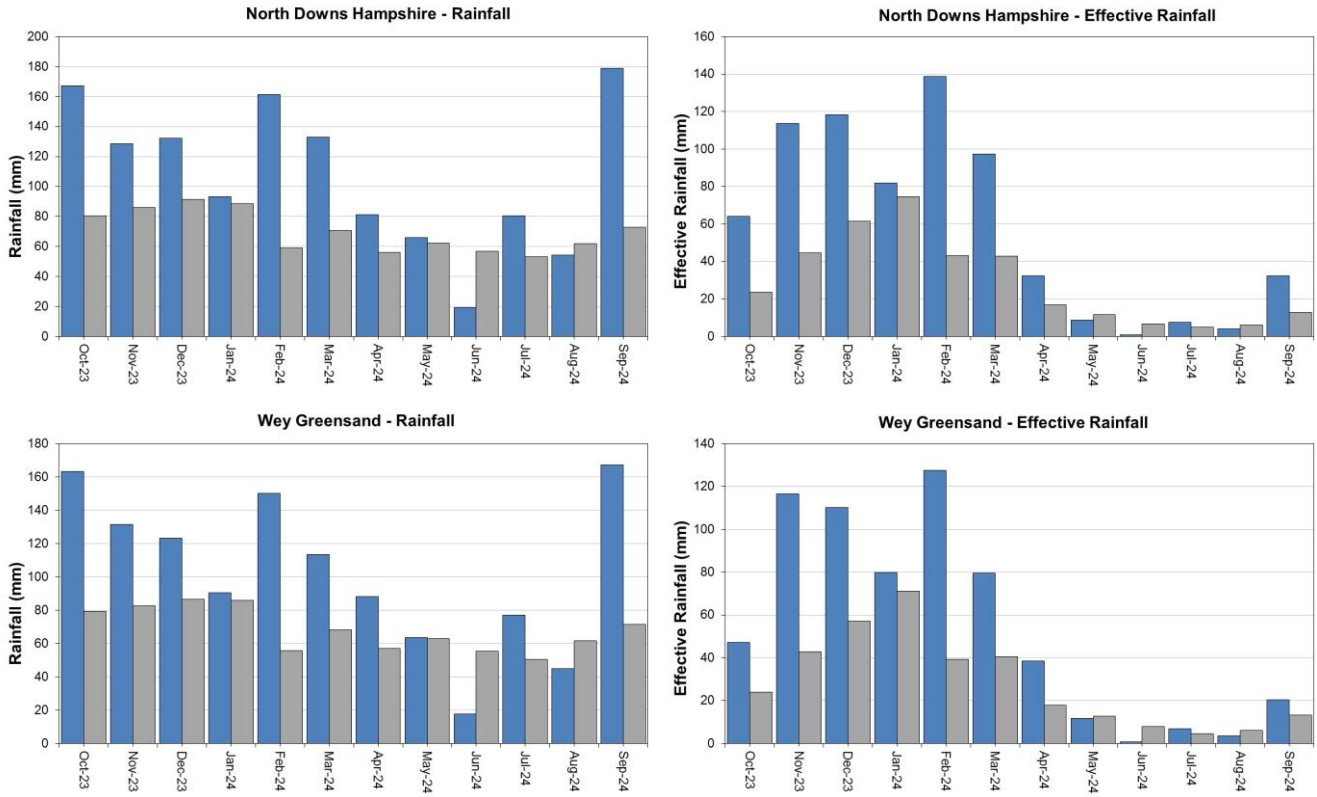
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2024.)

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.



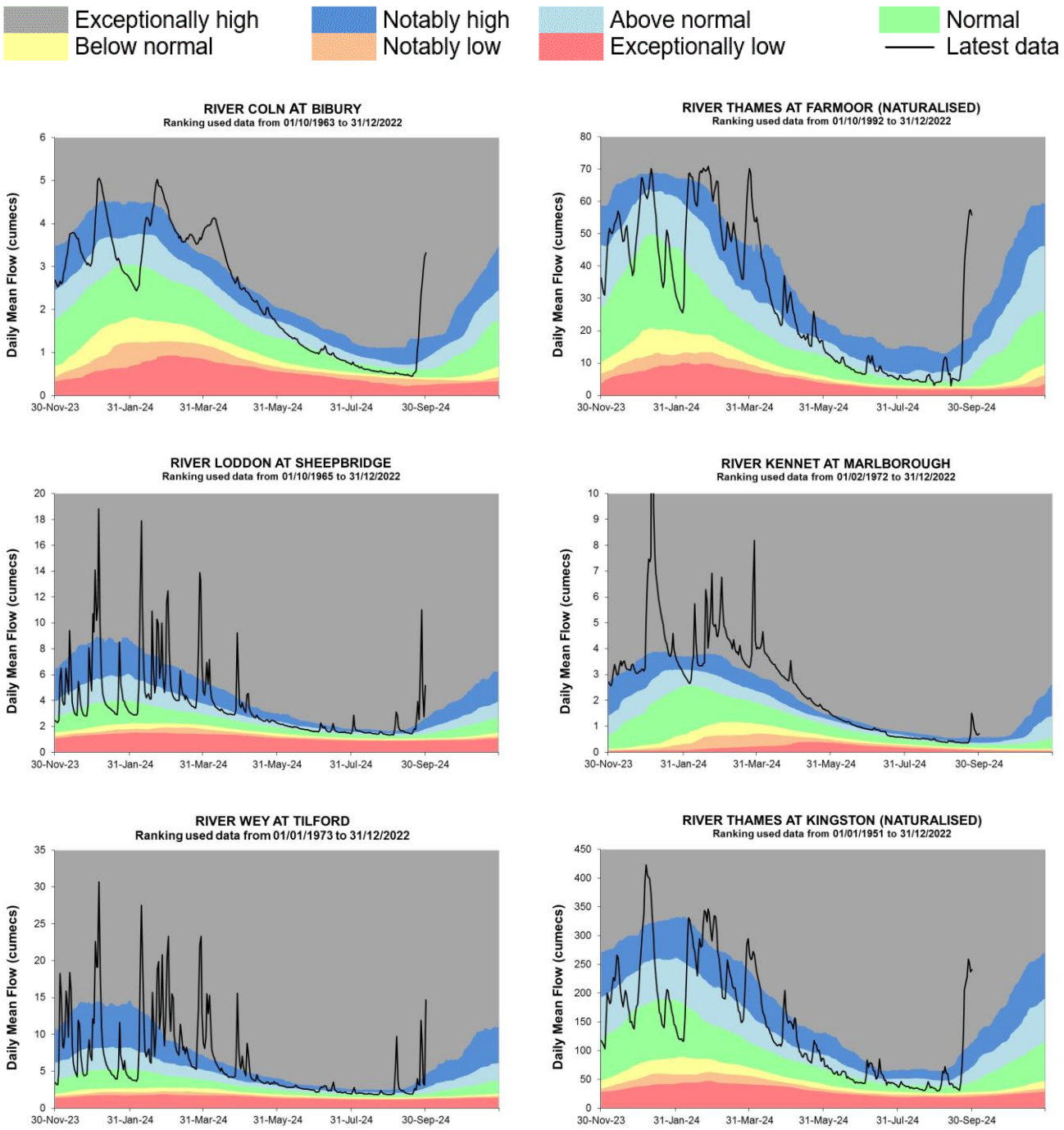


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

4.2 Thames River flow charts

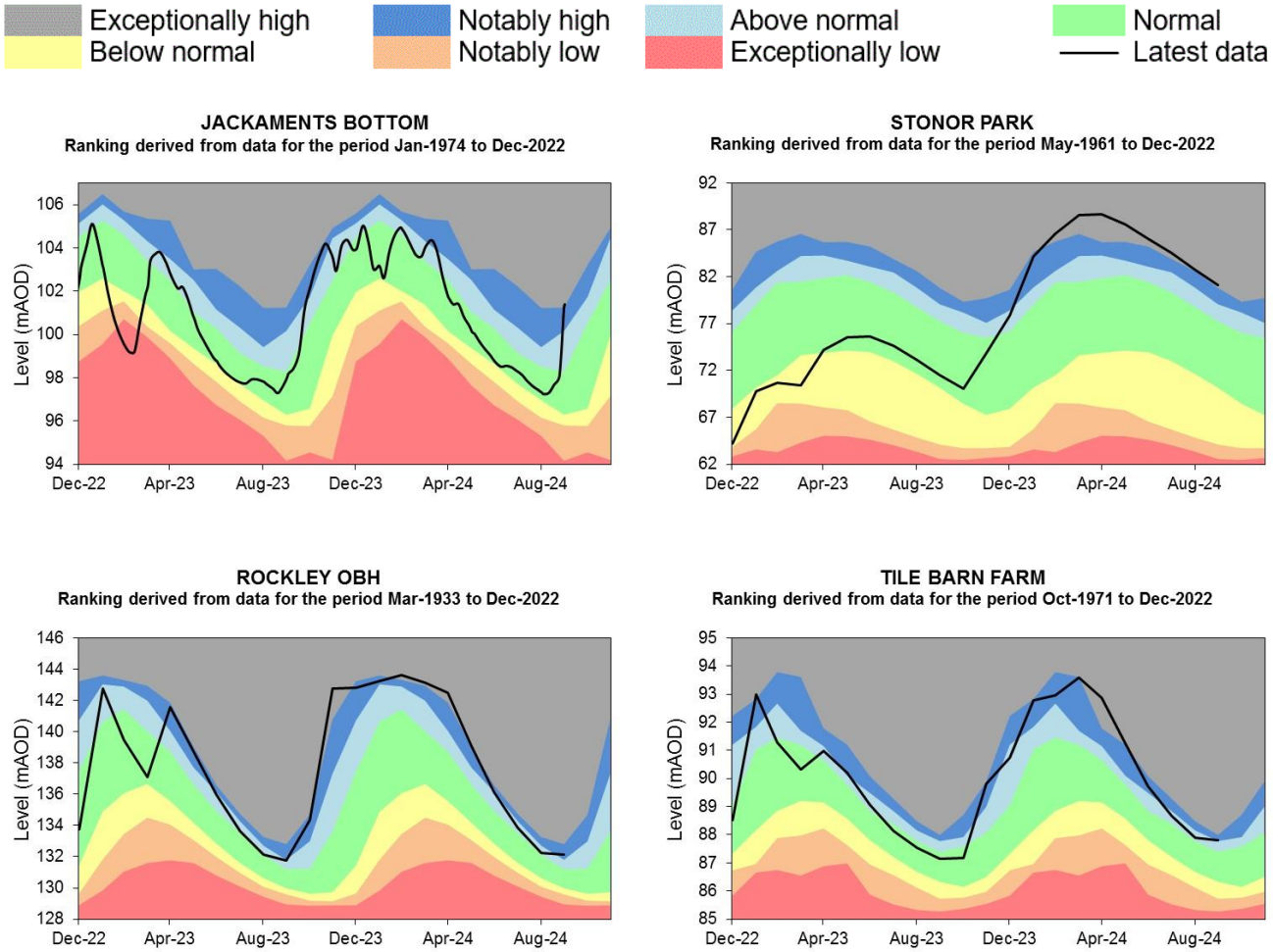
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

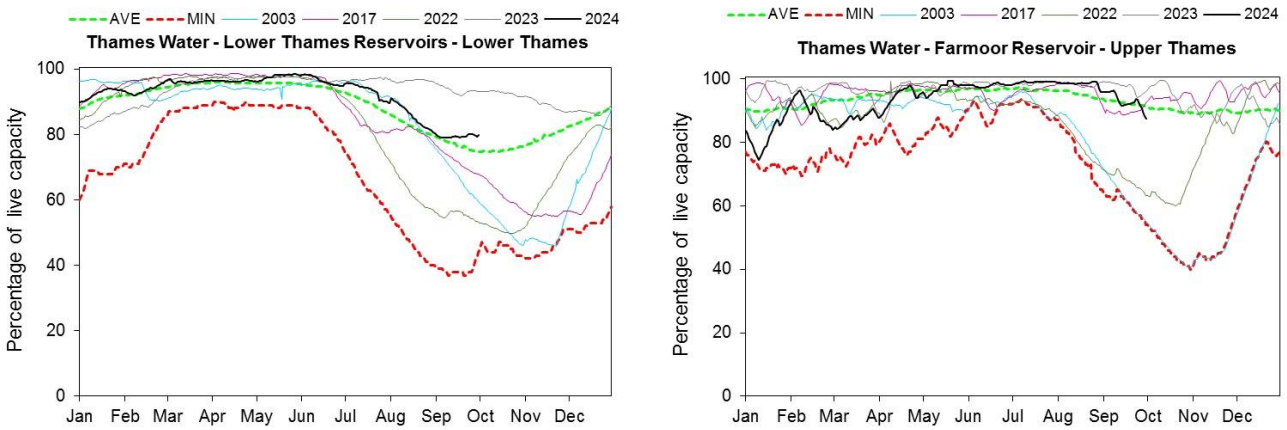
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.



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.

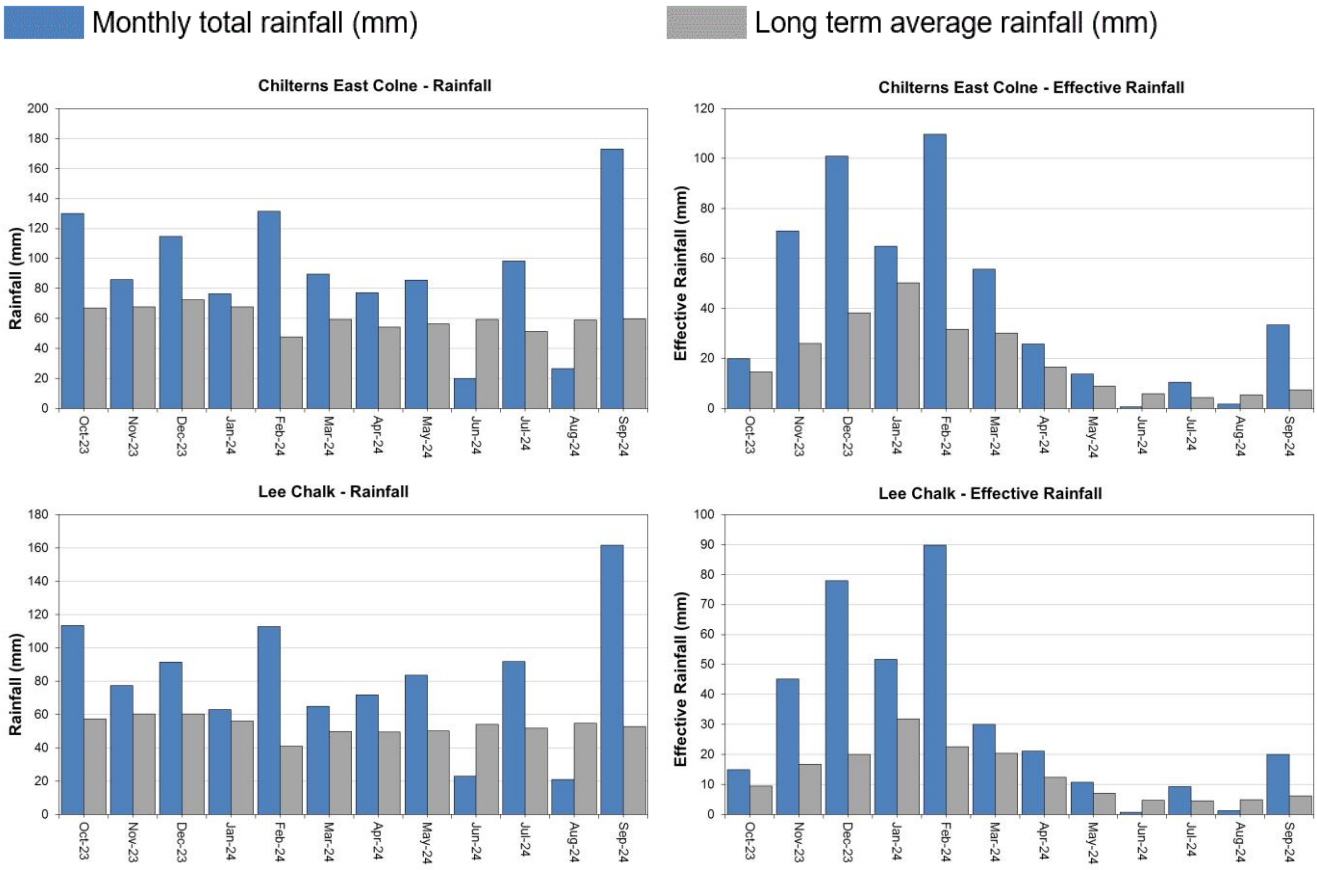


(Source: water companies).

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.

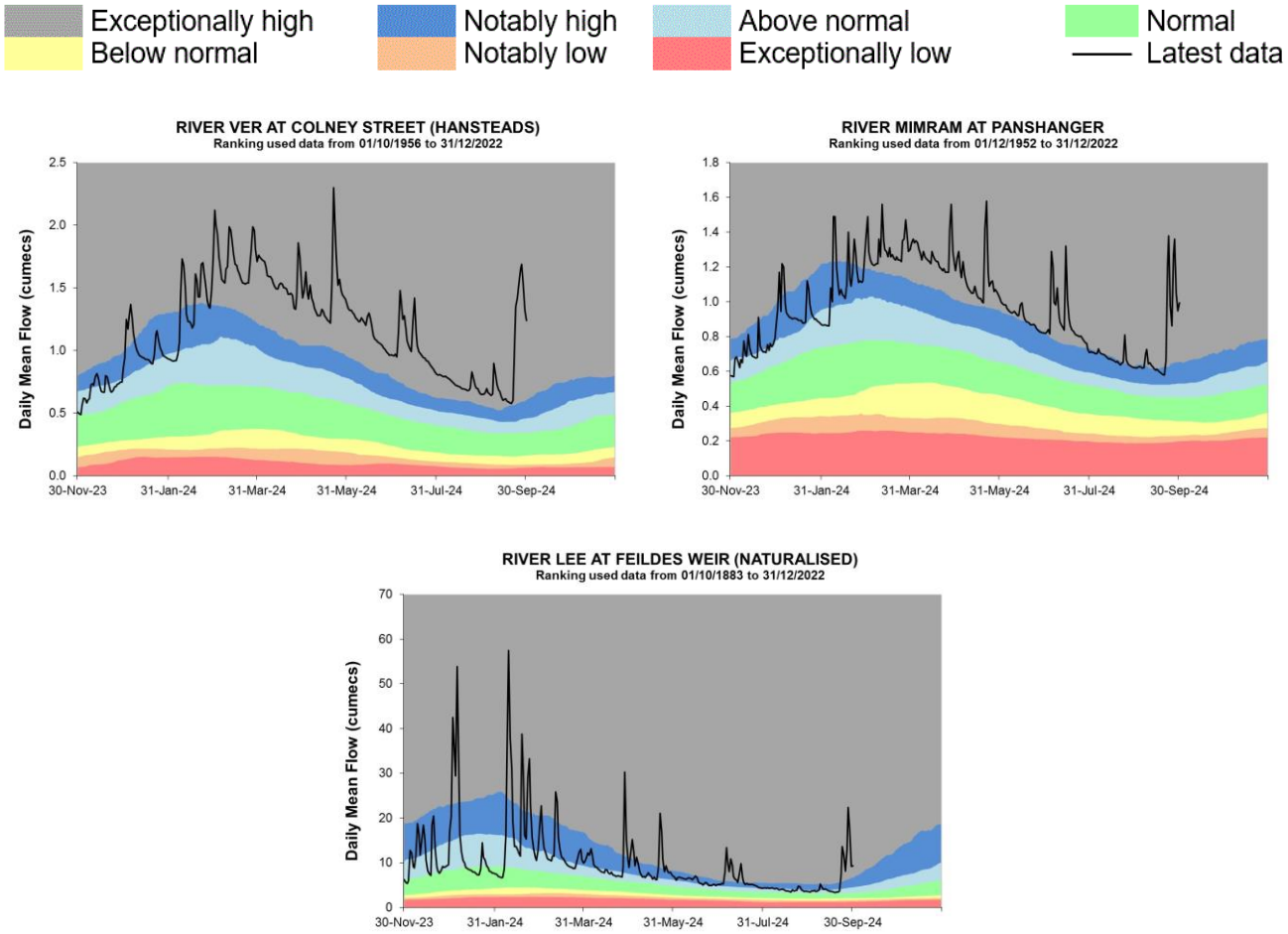


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

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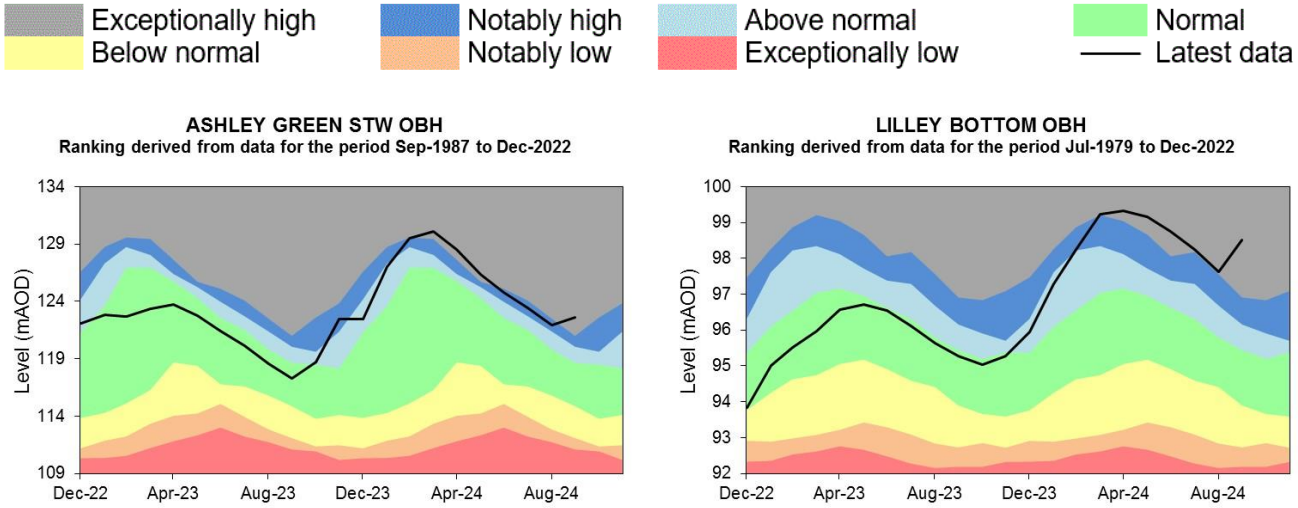
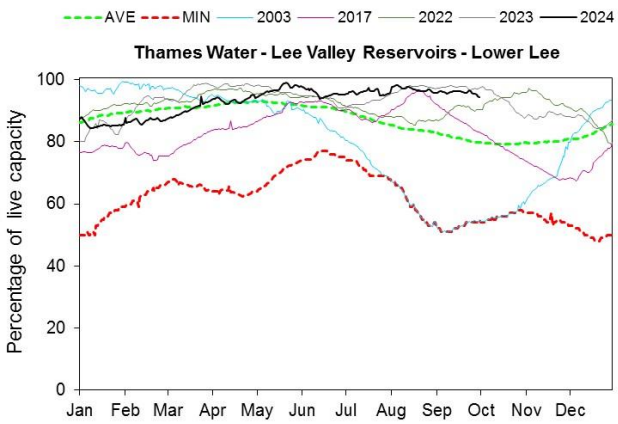


Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

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.

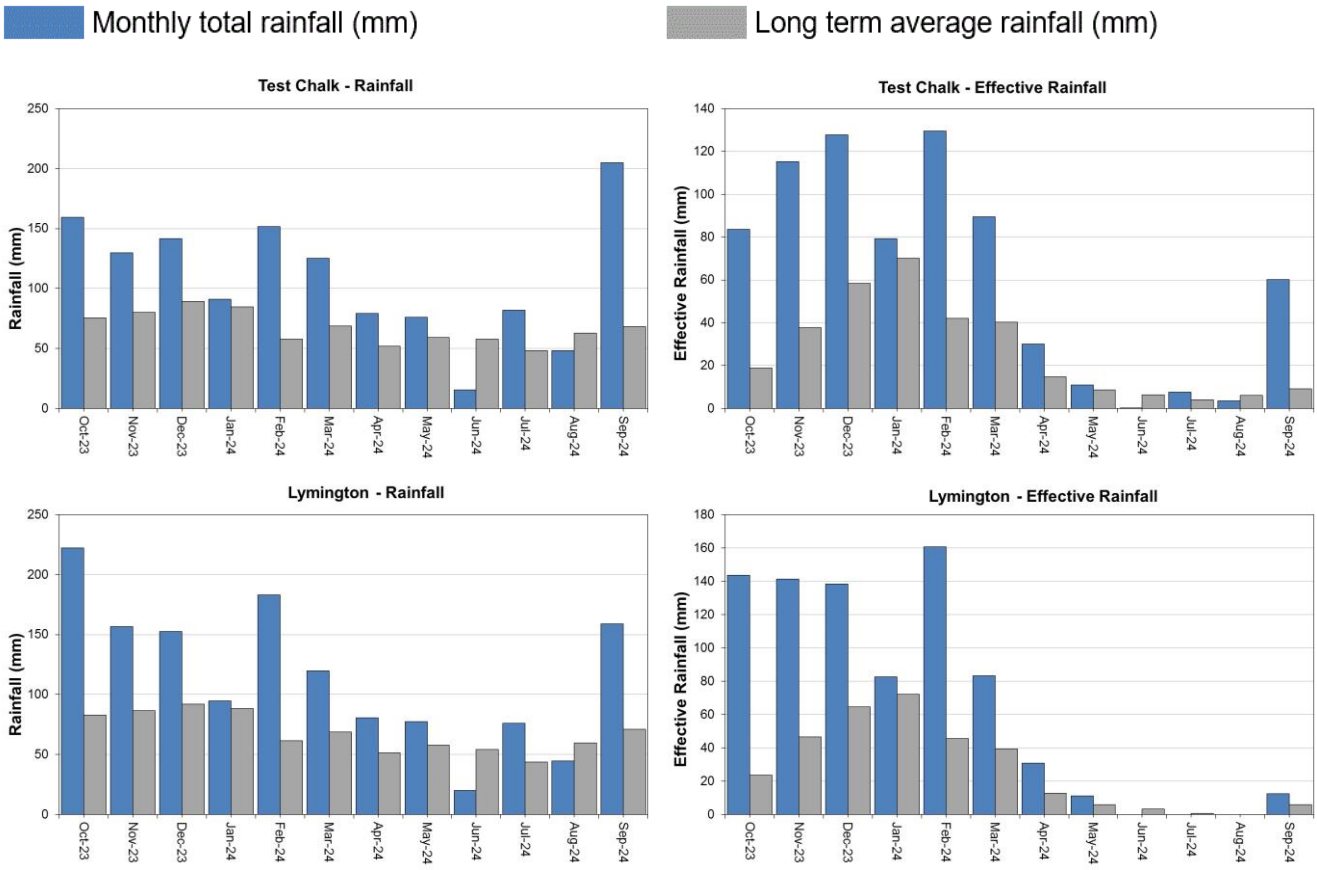


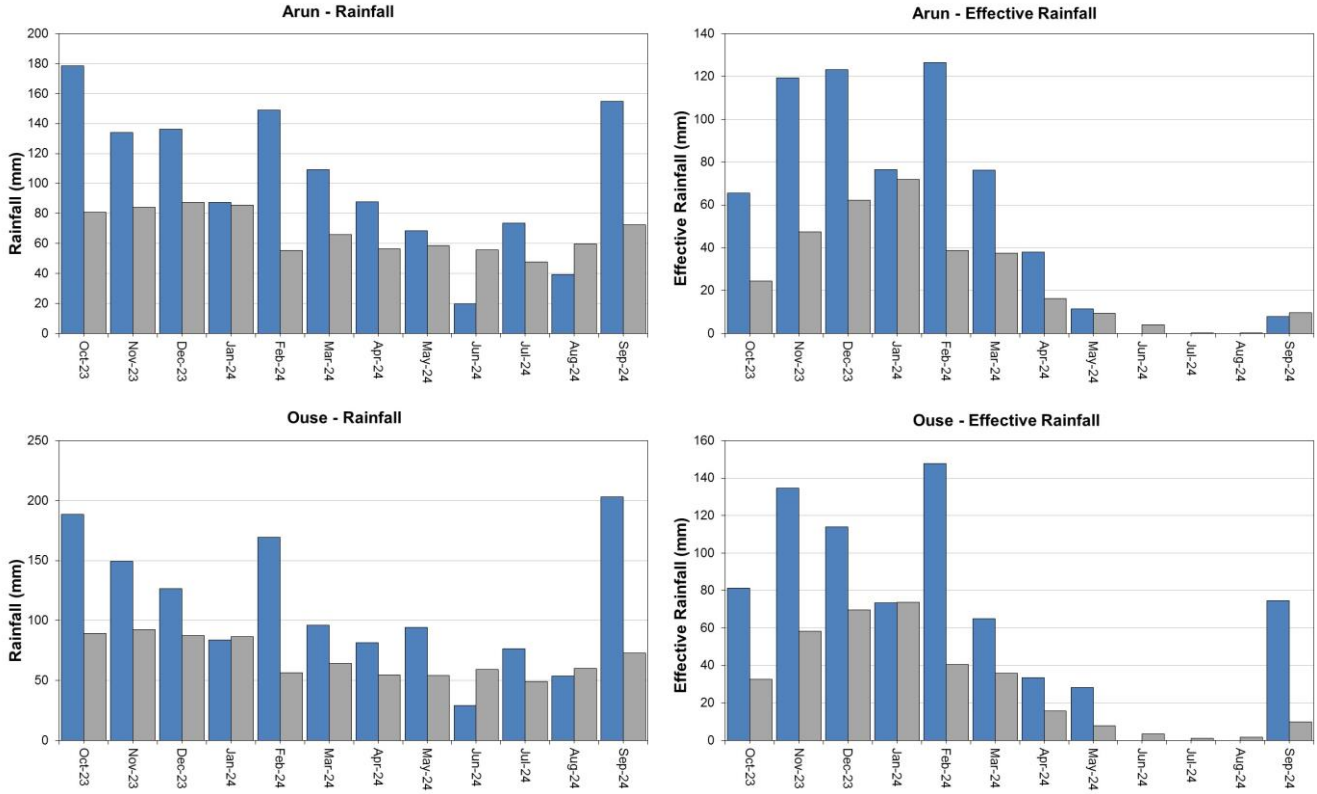
(Source: water companies).

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.



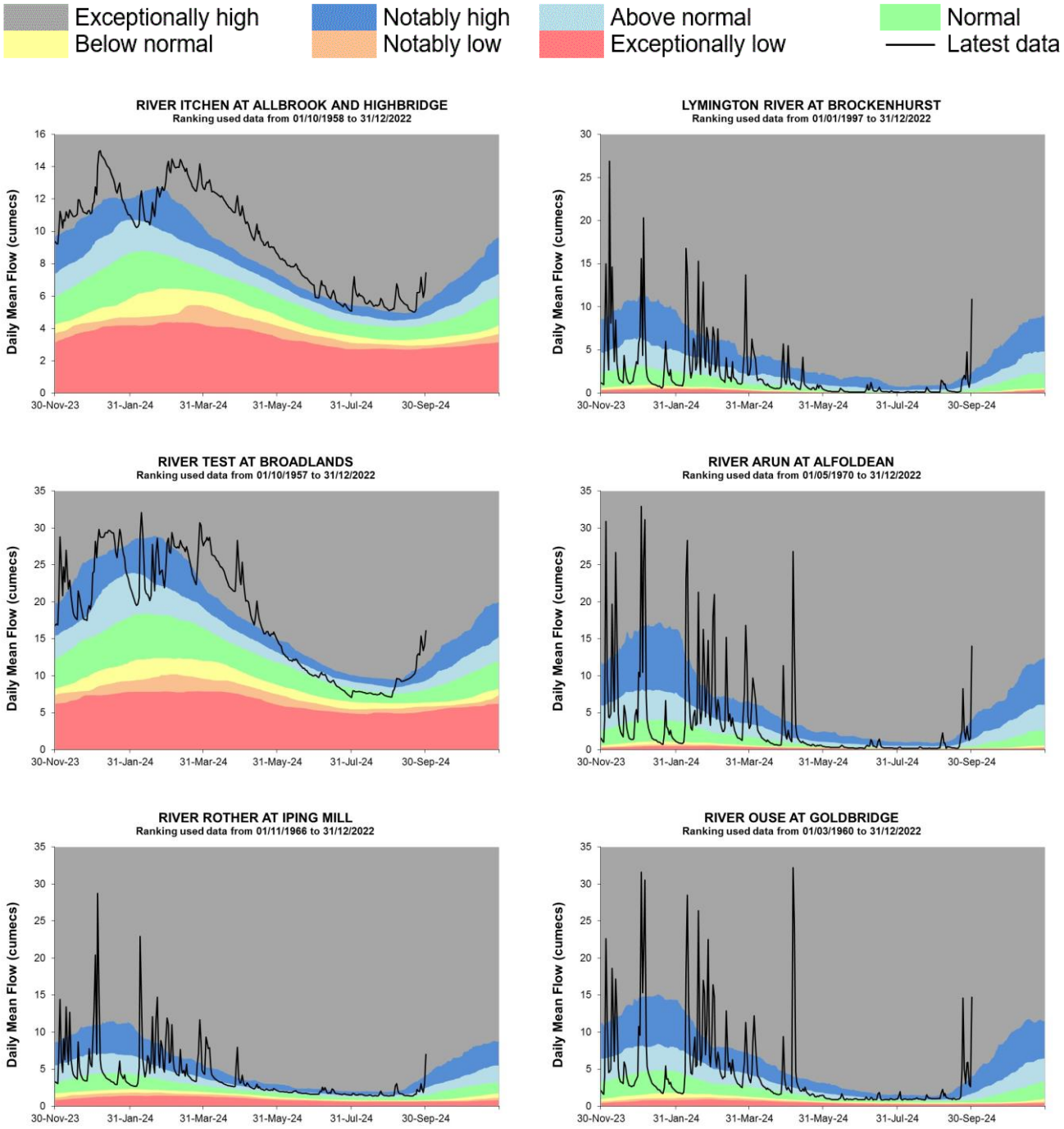


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

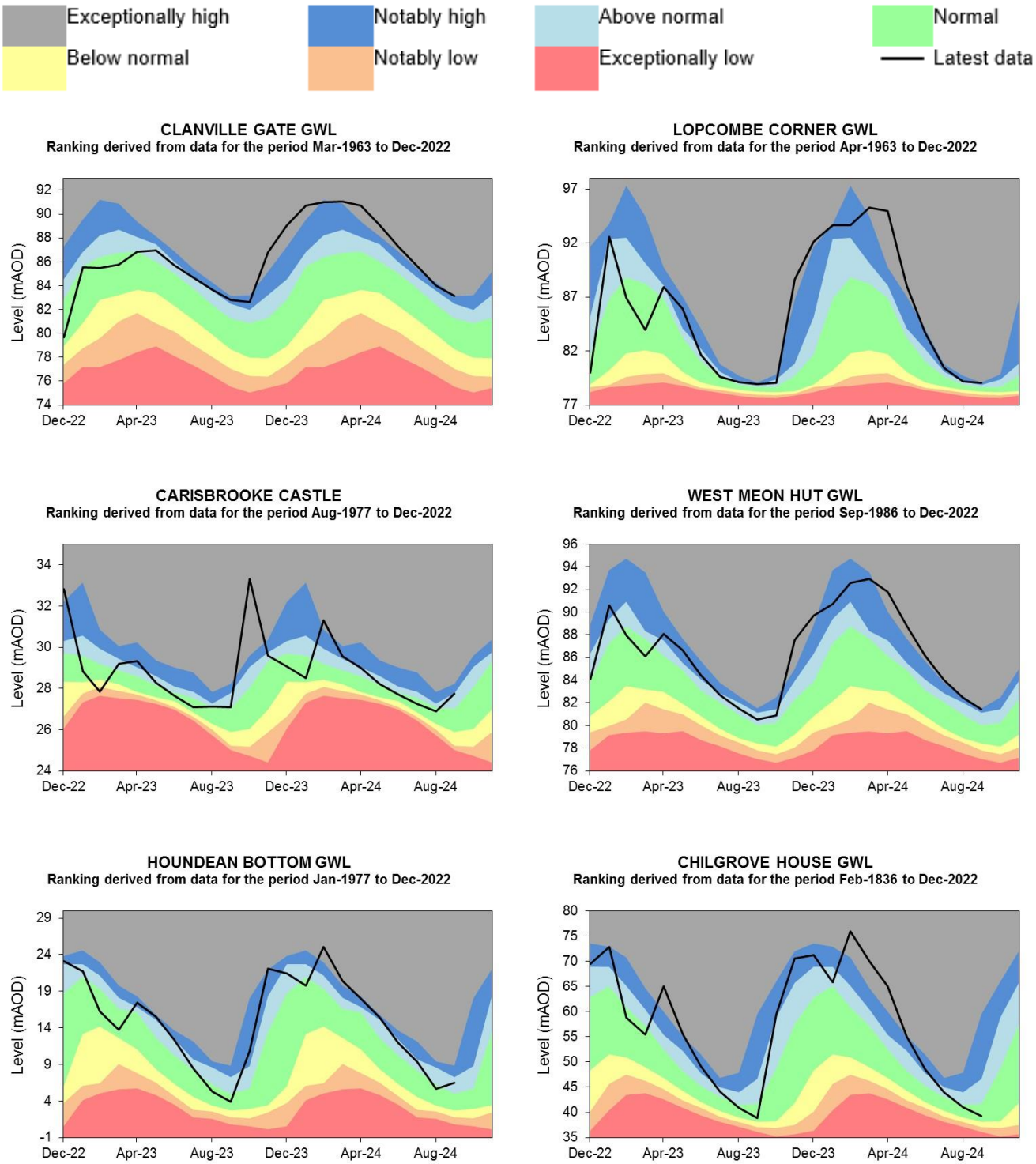
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

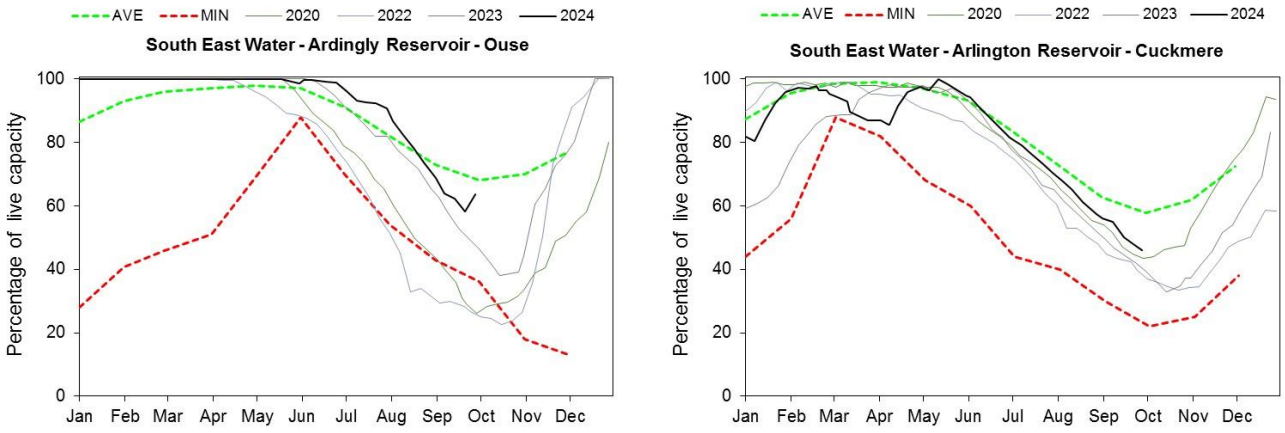
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

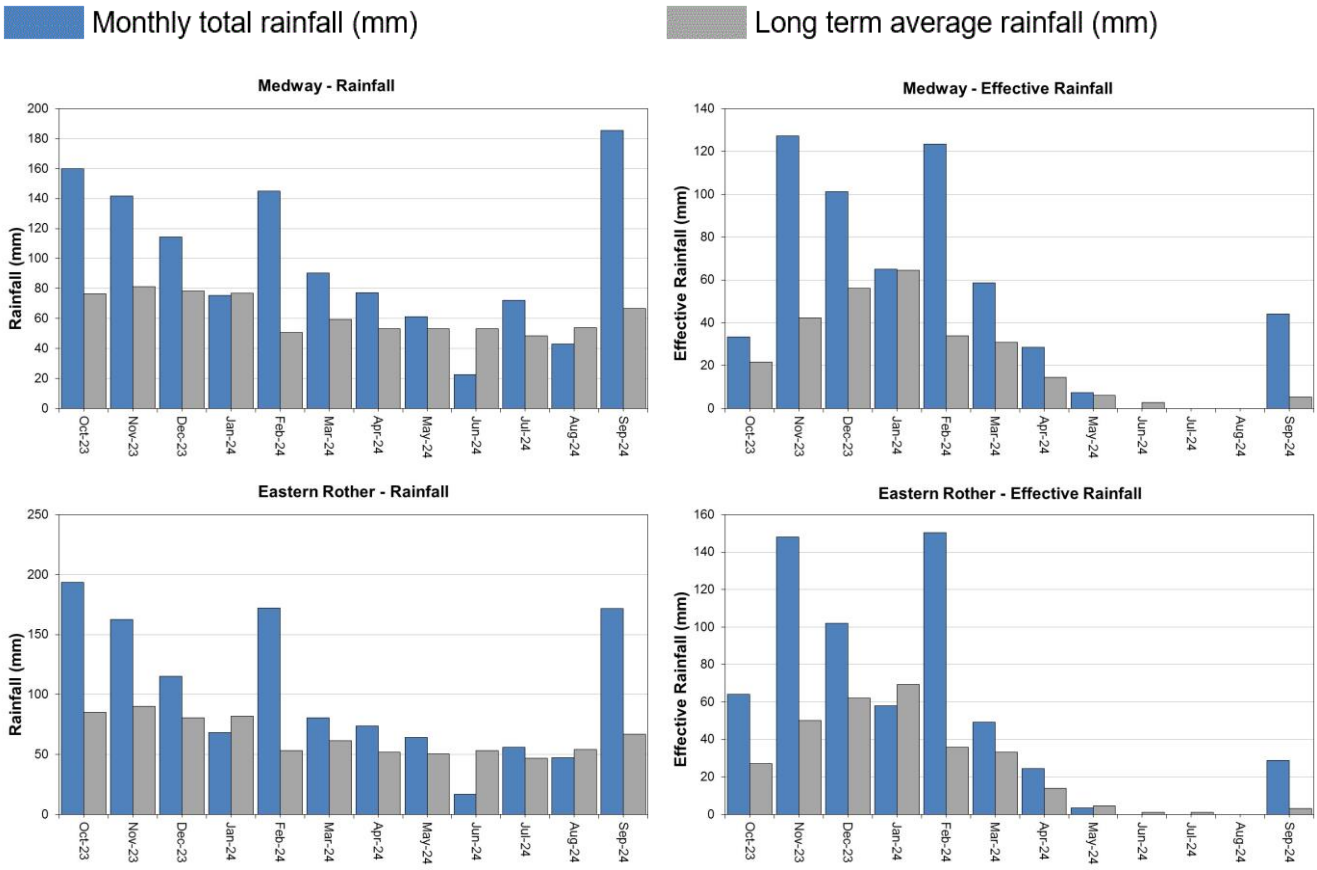


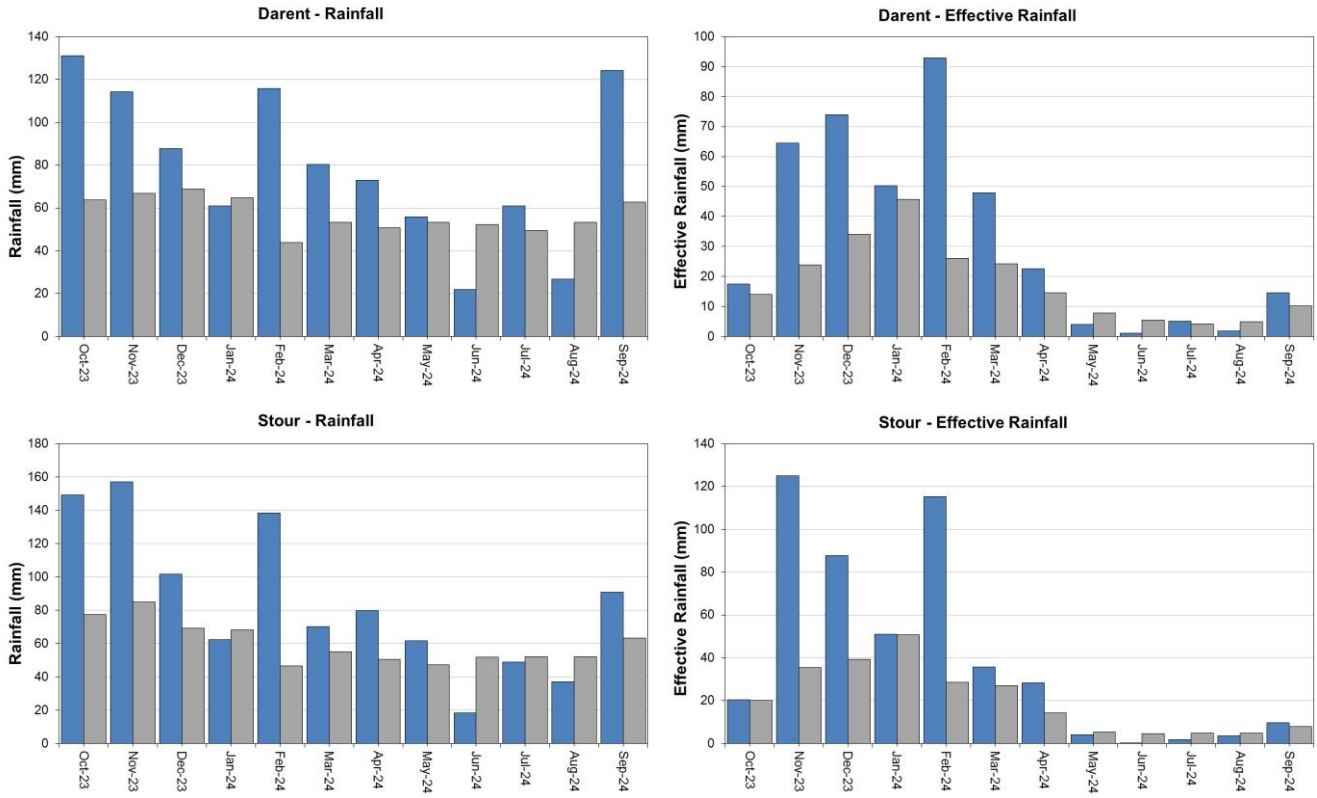
(Source: water companies).

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.



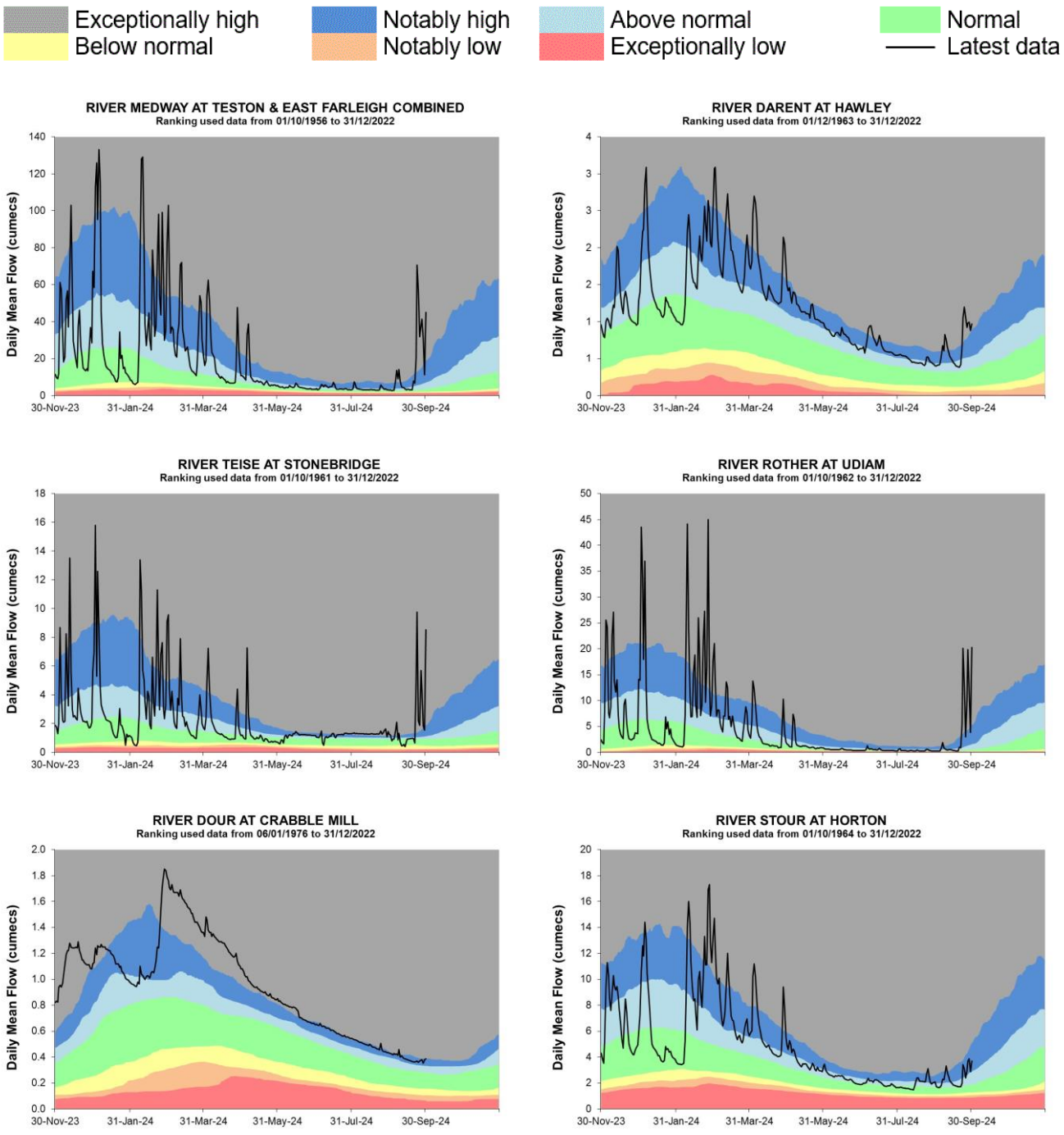


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

7.2 KSL River flow charts

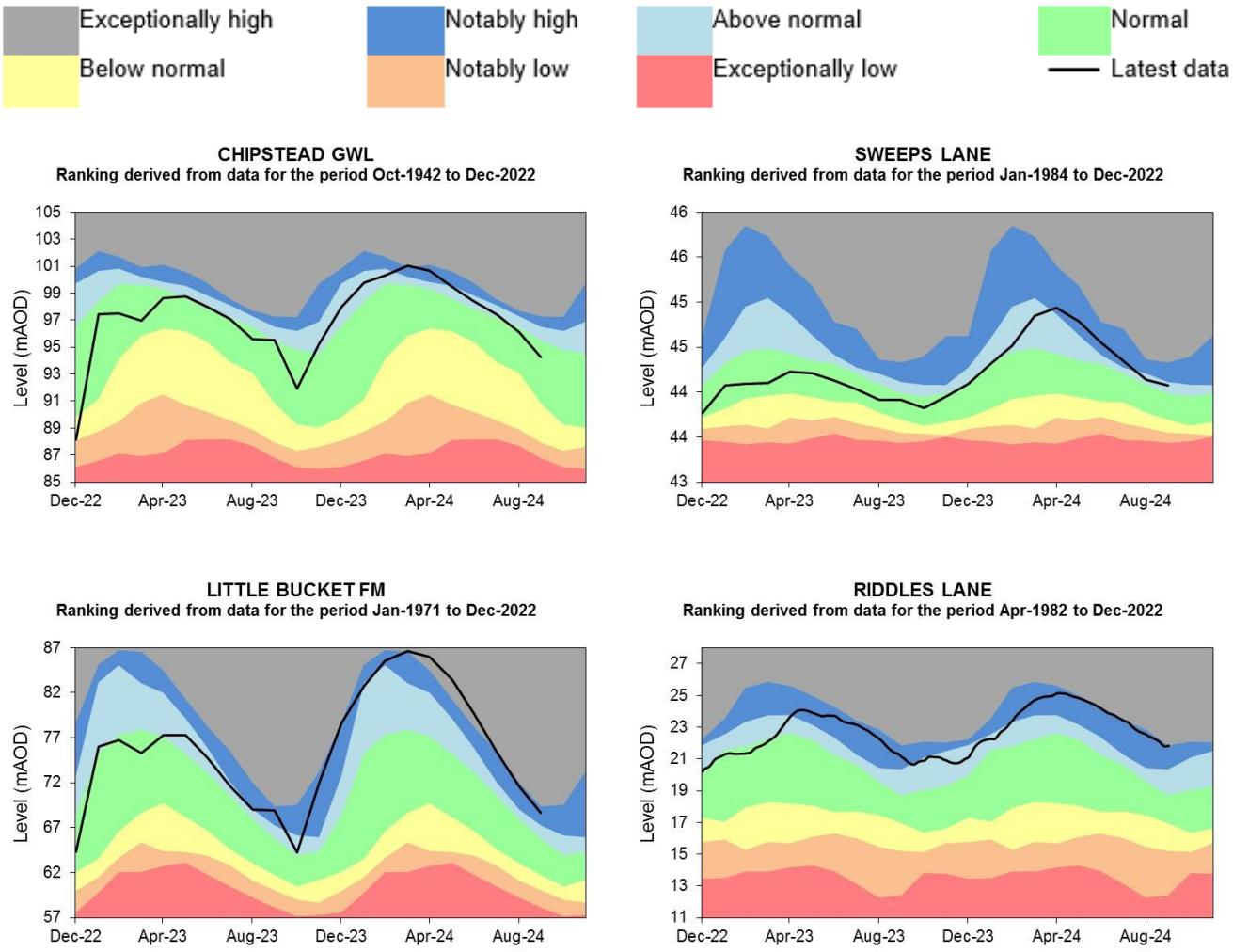
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



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

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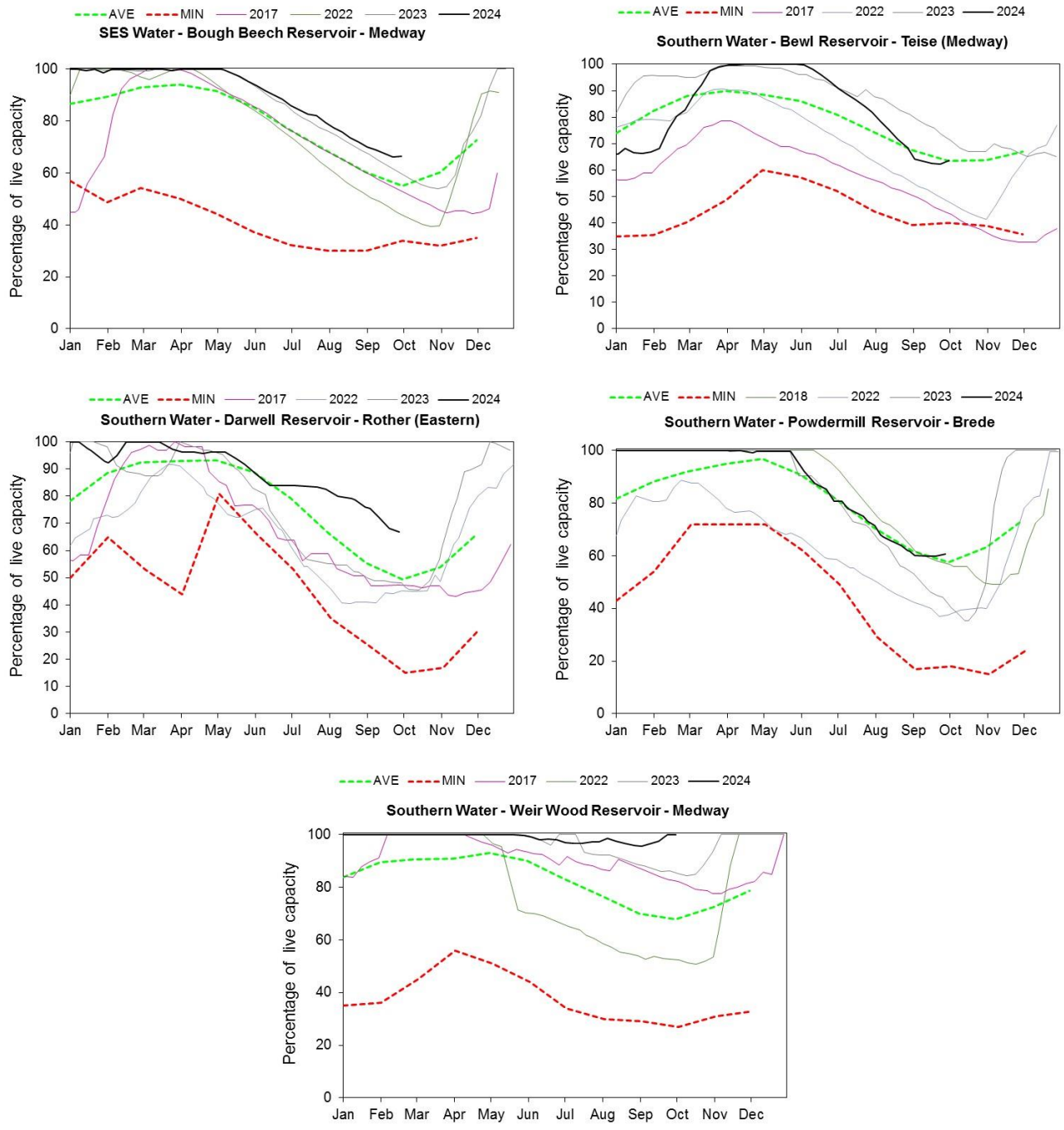

(Source: water companies).

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	Sep 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Sep 2024 band	Jul 2024 to September cumulative band	Apr 2024 to September cumulative band	Oct 2023 to September cumulative band
Cotswold West	344	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Cotswold East	394	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Berkshire Downs	343	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Chilterns West	317	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Chilterns East Colne	289	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North Downs - Hampshire	246	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
North Downs - South London	233	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Upper Thames	337	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Upper Cherwell	378	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Thame	375	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Loddon	282	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Lower Wey	274	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Upper Mole	243	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Lower Lee	198	Notably High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North London	229	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South London	233	Exceptionally High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high

Roding	189	Notably High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Ock	364	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Enborne	299	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Cut	292	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Lee Chalk	306	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
River Test	301	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East Hampshire Chalk	219	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
West Sussex Chalk	213	Notably High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East Sussex Chalk	282	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Sw Isle Of Wight	233	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Darent	198	Exceptionally High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North Kent Chalk	173	Notably High	Above normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Stour	144	Above Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Dover Chalk	155	Above Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Thanet Chalk	95	Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high
Western Rother Greensand	195	Notably High	Above normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Hampshire Tertiaries	234	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Lymington River Avon Water And O	224	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Sussex Coast	203	Notably High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Arun	213	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Adur	220	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Ouse	279	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

Cuckmere River	271	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Pevensey Levels	255	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Medway	278	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Eastern Rother	258	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Romney Marsh	218	Exceptionally High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North West Grain	136	Above Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high
Sheppy	117	Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high

9.2 River flows table

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Sep 2024 band	End of Aug 2024 band
Ashley Green Stw	Mid-chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Lilley Bottom	Upper Lee Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Little Bucket Fm	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Notably high	Notably high
Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Normal	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	Above normal	Normal
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Normal	Normal
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Above normal	Normal
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	Notably high	Notably high
Tile Barn Farm	Basingstoke Chalk	Notably high	Above normal
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Notably high	Above normal
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Exceptionally high	Normal
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.4 South-east England areal units for reference