Monthly water situation report: South-east England

1 Summary - October 2024

The south-east of England received 119% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall for October. The highest daily rainfall was 41.5 mm, recorded at Rapsgate (Thames, THM) on 8 October. Soil moisture deficits (SMDs) decreased significantly due to rainfall in the first half of the month, resulting in most areal units in THM and Solent and South Downs (SSD) ending the month at or near zero. River flows responded accordingly, with several sites recording their highest October flows on record. A total of 65 fluvial flood alerts and 3 flood warnings were issued throughout the month. Groundwater levels increased due to the substantial rainfall in the last twelve months, with several sites recording their highest levels since records began. Reservoir stocks remained above average at most reservoirs across the south-east, with just two exceptions.

1.1 Rainfall

The south-east of England received 119% of the LTA rainfall for October. The month was a tale of two halves. The first half of the month was characterised by unsettled weather, accounting for an average of 75% of the monthly total rainfall across the region. The second half was dominated by high-pressure systems, leading to more settled and drier conditions. On average, there were 11 dry days (days with less than 0.2 mm of rainfall) during October across the south-east.

The highest daily rainfall total was 41.5 mm recorded at Rapsgate (THM) on 8 October. This date also produced some of the top five highest rainfall totals for the month in Kent and South London (KSL) and SSD. In contrast, Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) experienced its highest rainfall totals on 1 October.

While October's rainfall was generally unremarkable, the statistics for the 12 months ending in October are noteworthy. THM experienced its wettest 12 months on record. The south-east region recorded its second wettest 12 months ending in October since 2001. HNL had its wettest year since 2001, ranking as the fourth wettest overall, and KSL had its wettest year since 2014, ranking fifth overall.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

In October, SMDs across the south-east decreased rapidly in response to rainfall during the first half of the month. By the end of the month, most areal units THM had SMDs at or near zero. Similarly, SMDs in Chilterns East and Lee Chalk (HNL) fell to near zero.

In SSD, all areal units recorded SMDs at or close to zero by the end of the month. Meanwhile, KSL, being drier than the other south-eastern Areas had only two out of five areal units with SMDs near zero by the end of October.

There has been significant recharge during the month, particularly after the rainfall in early October. This was due to the SMDs returning to zero earlier than is usually expected in the hydrological winter (October–March). There was over two and a half times the average recharge across the south-east by the end of the month. Effective rainfall totals were significantly above the long-term average (LTA), with THM recording 452% of the LTA and SSD recording 254% of the LTA. In contrast, towards the east, HNL recorded 162% of the LTA and KSL experienced the least recharge, with effective rainfall at 154% of the LTA.

1.3 River flows

In October, key indicator flow sites displayed a range of responses. Rivers affected by the rainfall on 8 October responded very quickly, including normally slower responding groundwater-fed rivers that were already high by the end of September.

Of the 21 indicator flow sites across the south-east of England, the monthly mean flows for eight sites were in the exceptionally high category during October. Rivers which were exceptionally high were mainly in THM and HNL and included:

- The Thames at Farmoor (THM)
- The Mimram at Panshanger (HNL)
- The Kennet at Marlborough (THM)

The following sites recorded their highest October flows on record:

- The Coln at Bibury (THM), with the previous second-highest flow in 2012
- The Thames at Farmoor (THM), surpassing the second-highest flow recorded in 2019
- The Kennet at Marlborough (THM), exceeding the second-highest flow from 2012
- The Ver at Colney Street (HNL), with the previous second-highest flow in 2001
- The Mimram at Panshanger (HNL), with the second-highest flow in 1993

Additionally, the Loddon at Sheepbridge (THM) recorded its second-highest October flow since 1987. The Thames at Kingston (THM) recorded its fourth-highest October flow with the third highest flow in 1960, the second-highest flow in 1891 and the highest ever in 1903.

Overall, the October flows across the south-east reflected response to the rainfall during the month, with several rivers recording their highest flows in decades. A total of 65 fluvial flood alerts and 3 fluvial flood warnings were issued during October.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial Alerts	6	26	12	21	65
Warnings	0	0	3	0	3
Total	6	26	15	21	68

1.4 Groundwater levels

In October, groundwater levels increased across most sites, driven by the substantial rainfall during the last 12 months. Sites across KSL were the exception to this where all the indicator sites continued to fall throughout October. Of the 16 indicator sites, almost half the sites ended the month at exceptionally high levels during the month. They were all in THM, HNL and SSD.

- Rockley, Stonor Estate, Tile Barn Farm (all THM), Lilley Bottom (HNL), and Clanville Gate (SSD) all recorded their highest groundwater levels for October since records began
- Ampney Crucis and Gibbet Cottages (both THM) ranked second, with the highest levels since 2019 and 2007, respectively
- Ashley Green (HNL) and West Meon (SSD) ranked third, with the highest levels since 2001 and 2021, respectively
- Lopcombe Corner (SSD) recorded its second-highest groundwater level for October since 1966

1.5 Reservoir stocks

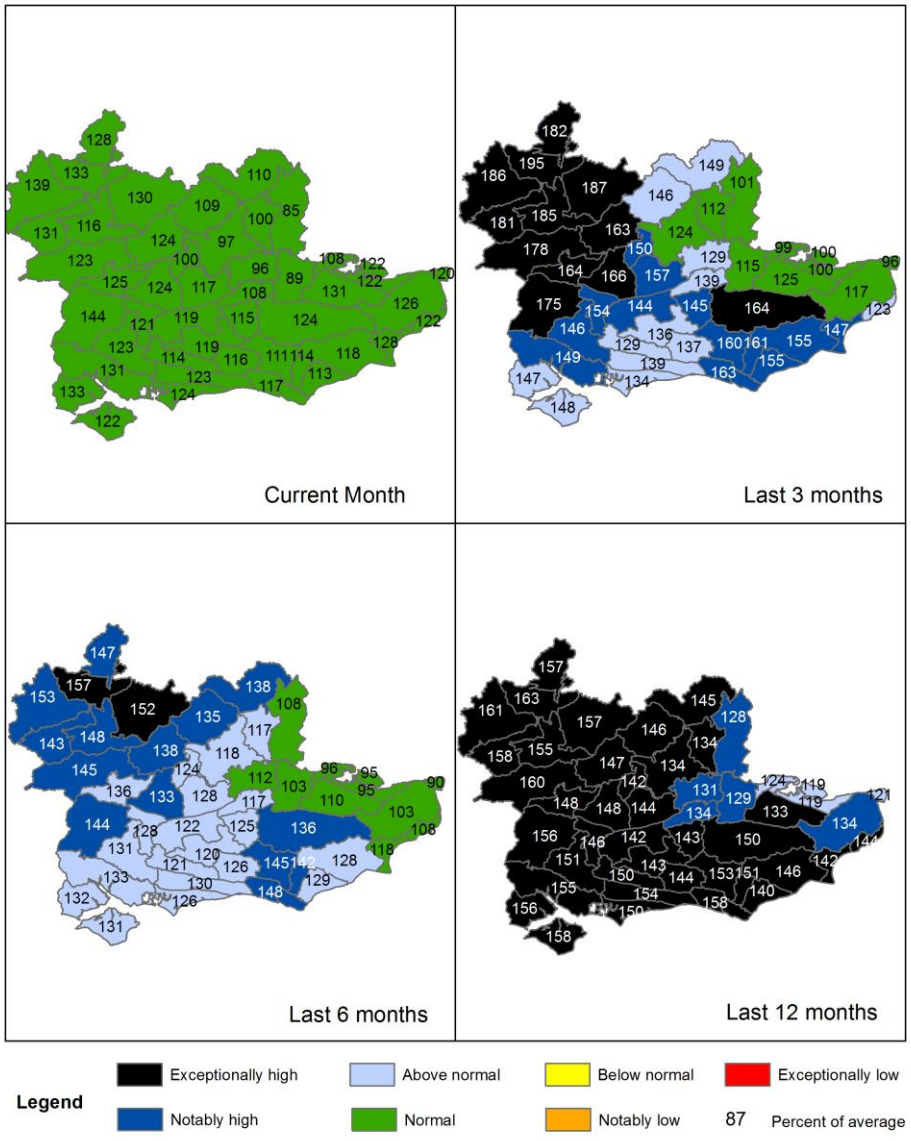
The reservoirs remained above average for October at all of the reservoirs across the south-east with just two exceptions. Storage at Arlington (SSD) and Bewl (KSL) ended the month just below the monthly LTA.

Author: groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 31 October 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.

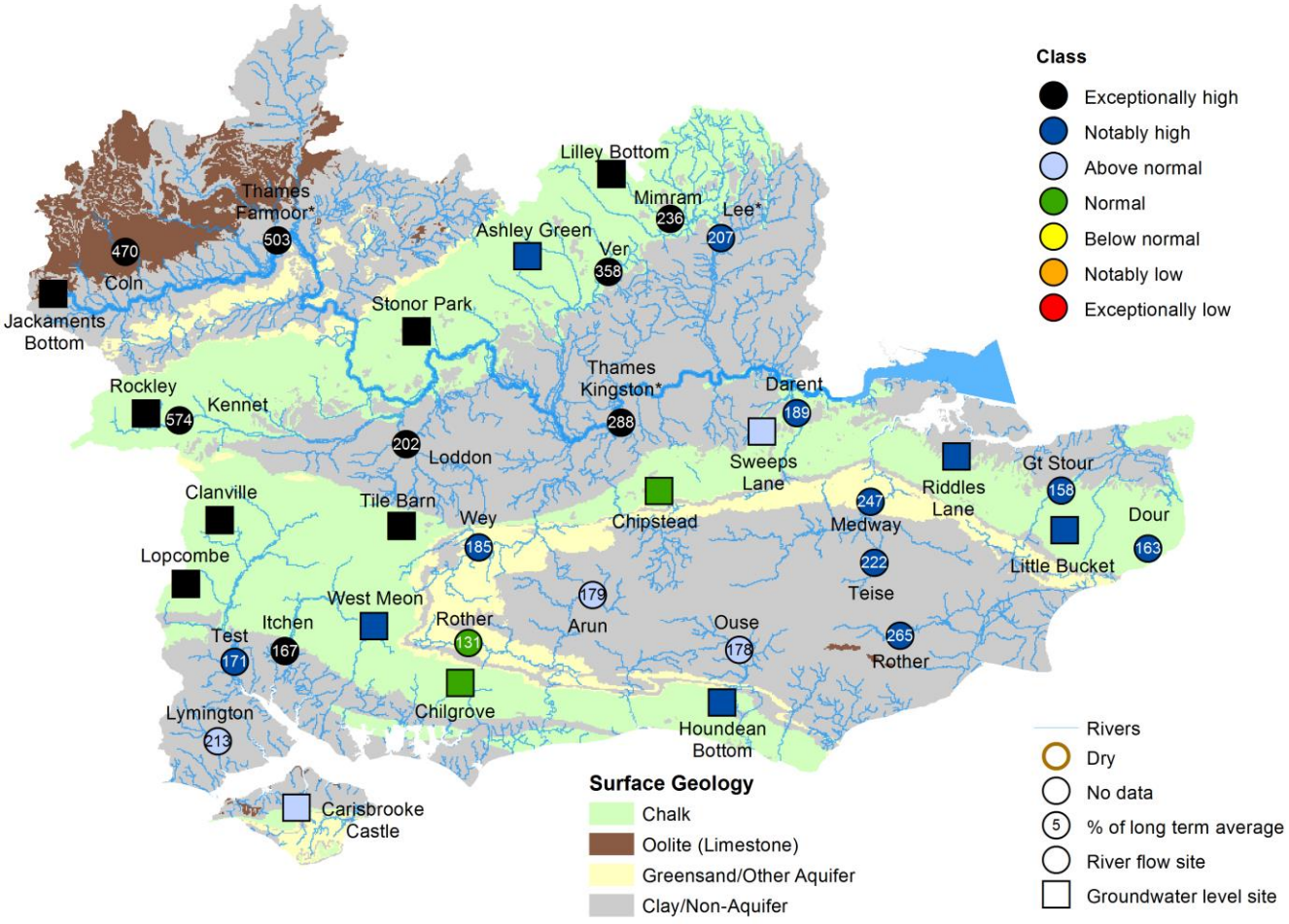


Rainfall data for 2024, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2024, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

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



3 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit tables

3.1 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit table

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

Number	Hydrological Area	Rainfall (mm) 31 day Total	October % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) 31 day total	October % LTA	SMD (mm) Day 31	End Oct LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West (A)	97	138%	73	345%	6	35
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	84	123%	59	405%	5	67
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	81	124%	57	414%	6	70
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	97	121%	67	284%	3	59
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	95	119%	50	210%	2	58
Thames Average		80	123%	53	452%	5	64
Thames Catchment Average		80	121%	52	398%	5	63
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	73	109%	47	324%	6	71
6600TH	Lee Chalk	63	110%	21	224%	6	88
6507TH	North London	58	96%	0	0%	7	76
6509TH	Roding	47	85%	0	0%	44	79
Herts and North London		60	100%	14	162%	16	77
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	79	107%	34	154%	5	60

6706So	Darent	56	89%	6	43%	44	75
6707So	North Kent Chalk	91	131%	11	63%	19	70
6708So	Stour	97	126%	12	58%	36	70
6809So	Medway	95	125%	69	317%	2	51
Kent & South London Average		83	117%	24	154%	30	73
6701So	Test Chalk	108	144%	82	434%	3	63
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	106	123%	74	256%	2	51
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	113	123%	78	225%	2	48
6804So	Arun	96	119%	60	245%	2	47
6805So	Adur	99	116%	73	250%	2	44
Solent & South Downs Average		104	121%	68	254%	2	52
South East Average		86	119%	45	264%	13	64

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

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

3.2 Seasonal summary table of rainfall and effective rainfall

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

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

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)	97	138%	73	345%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	84	123%	59	404%
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	81	124%	57	416%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	97	121%	67	284%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	95	119%	50	210%
Thames Average		80	123%	53	452%
Thames Catchment Average		80	121%	52	398%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	73	109%	47	323%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	63	110%	21	224%
6507TH	North London	58	96%	0	0%
6509TH	Roding	47	85%	0	0%
Herts and North London		60	100%	14	161%

6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	79	107%	34	154%
6706So	Darent	56	89%	6	44%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	91	131%	11	63%
6708So	Stour	97	126%	12	58%
6809So	Medway	95	125%	69	317%
Kent & South London Average		83	117%	24	154%
6701So	Test Chalk	108	144%	82	434%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	106	123%	74	256%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	113	123%	78	225%
6804So	Arun	96	119%	60	245%
6805So	Adur	99	116%	73	251%
Solent & South Downs Average		104	121%	68	254%
South East Average		86	119%	45	264%

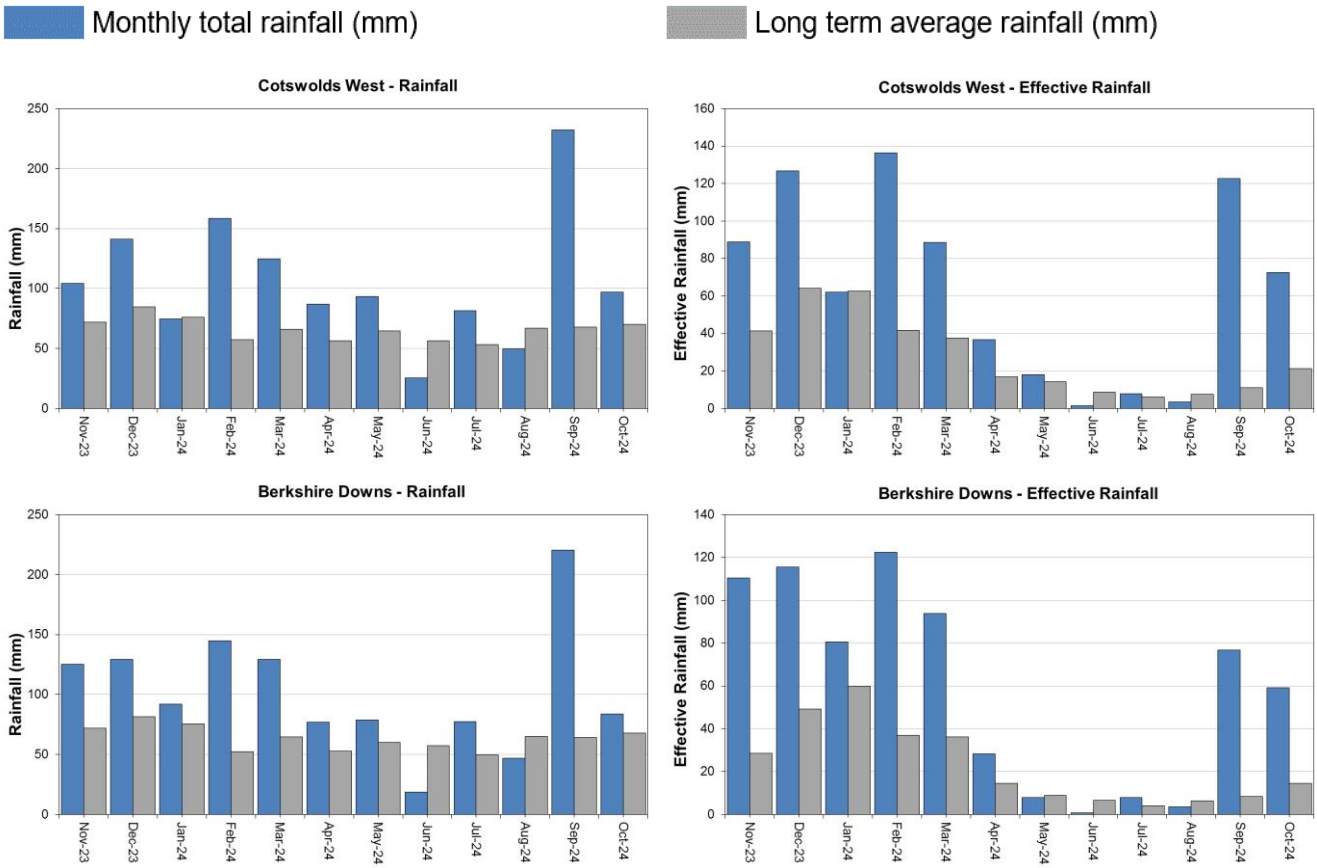
HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

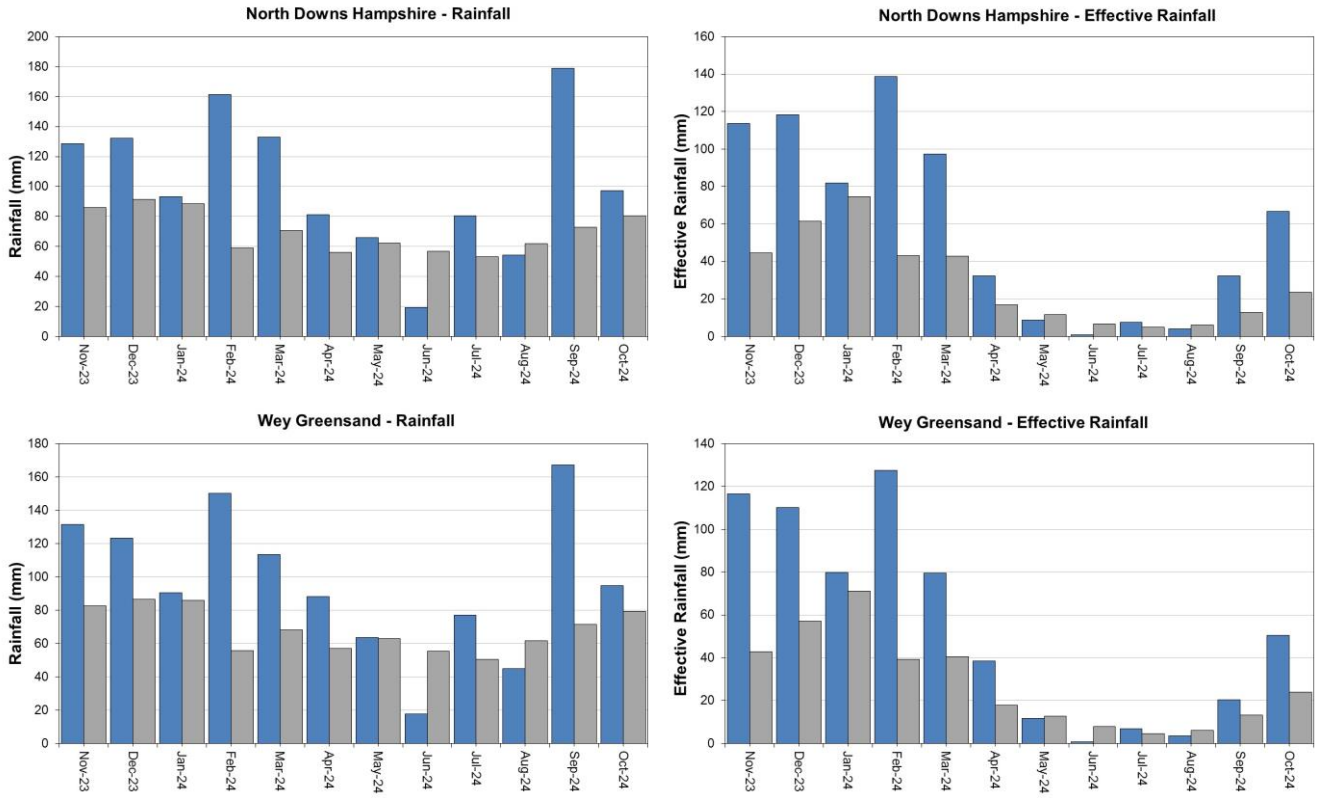
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2024.)

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.



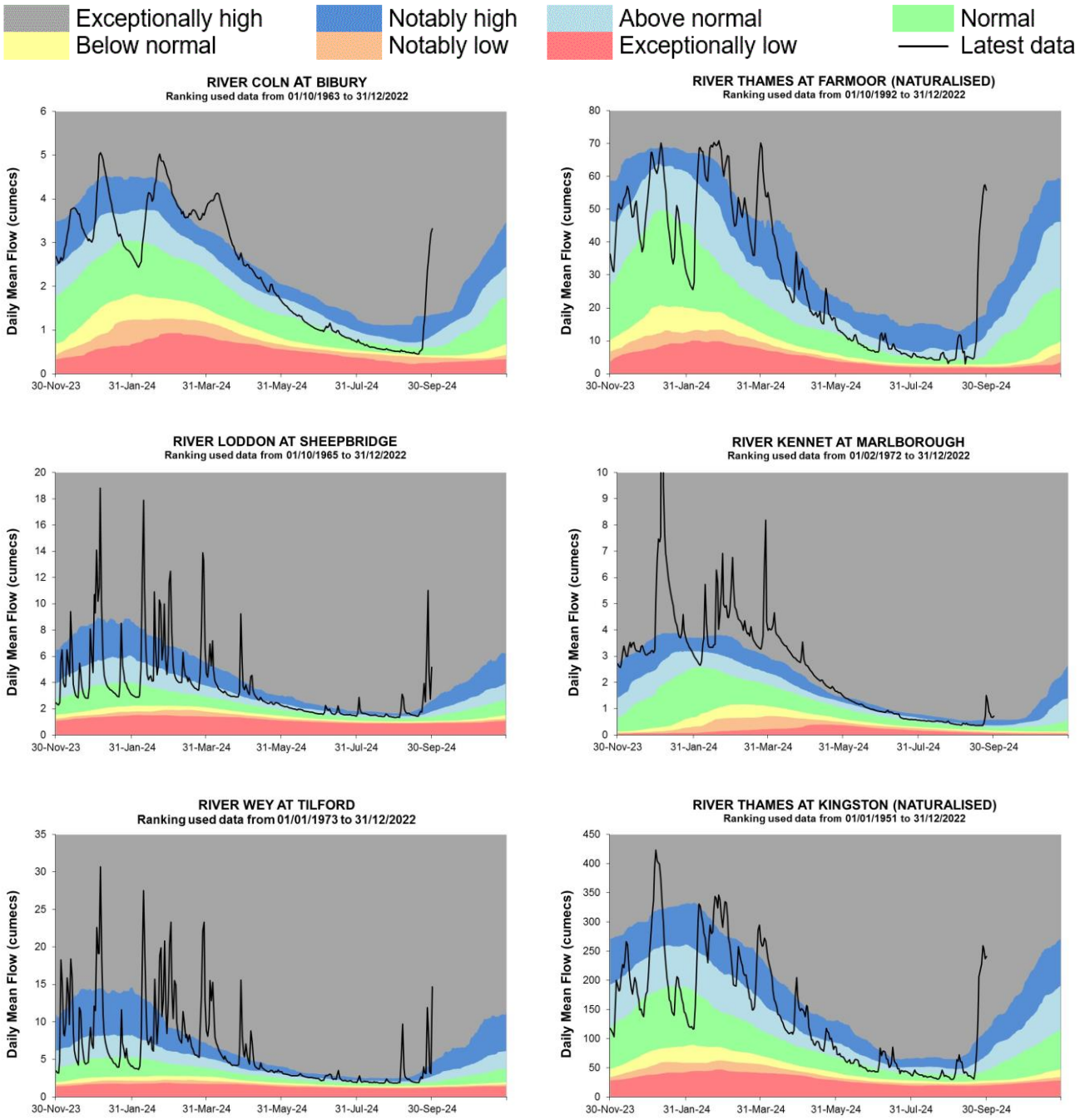


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

4.2 Thames River flow charts

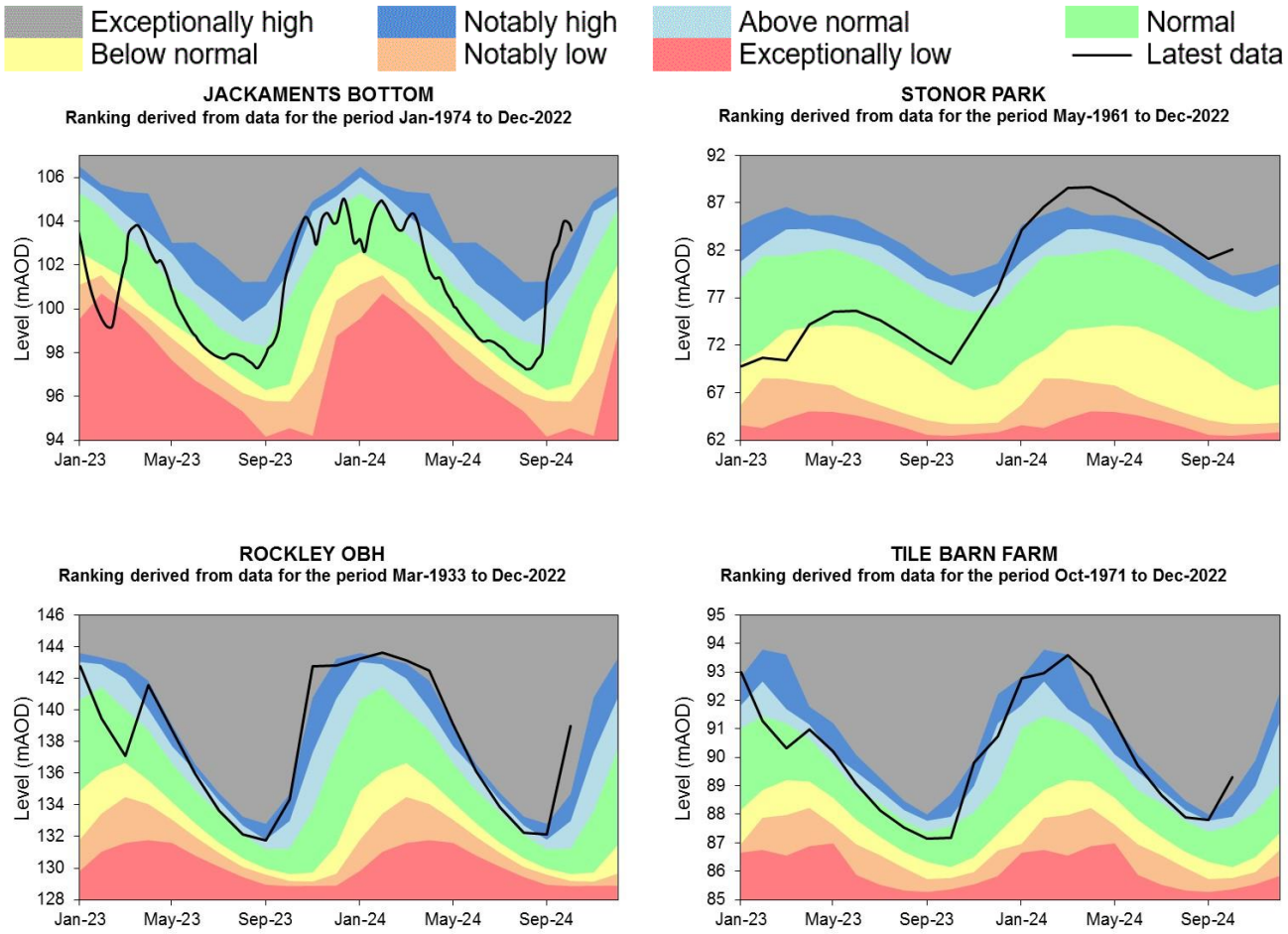
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

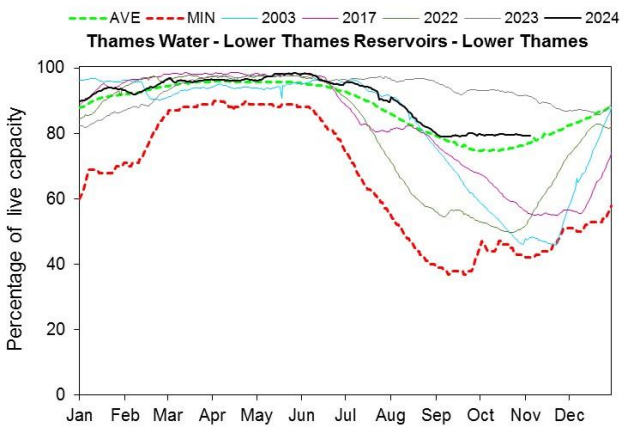
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.

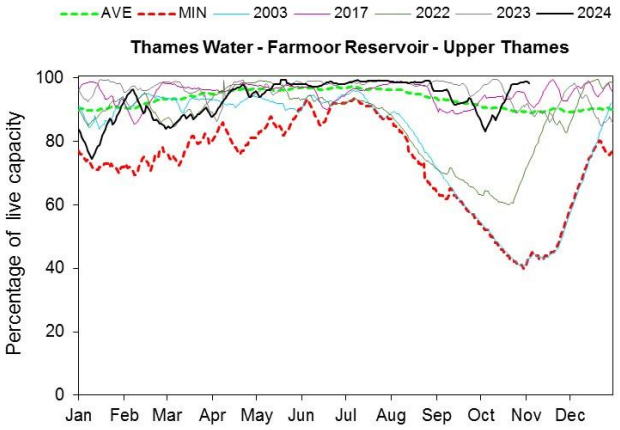


Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

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.



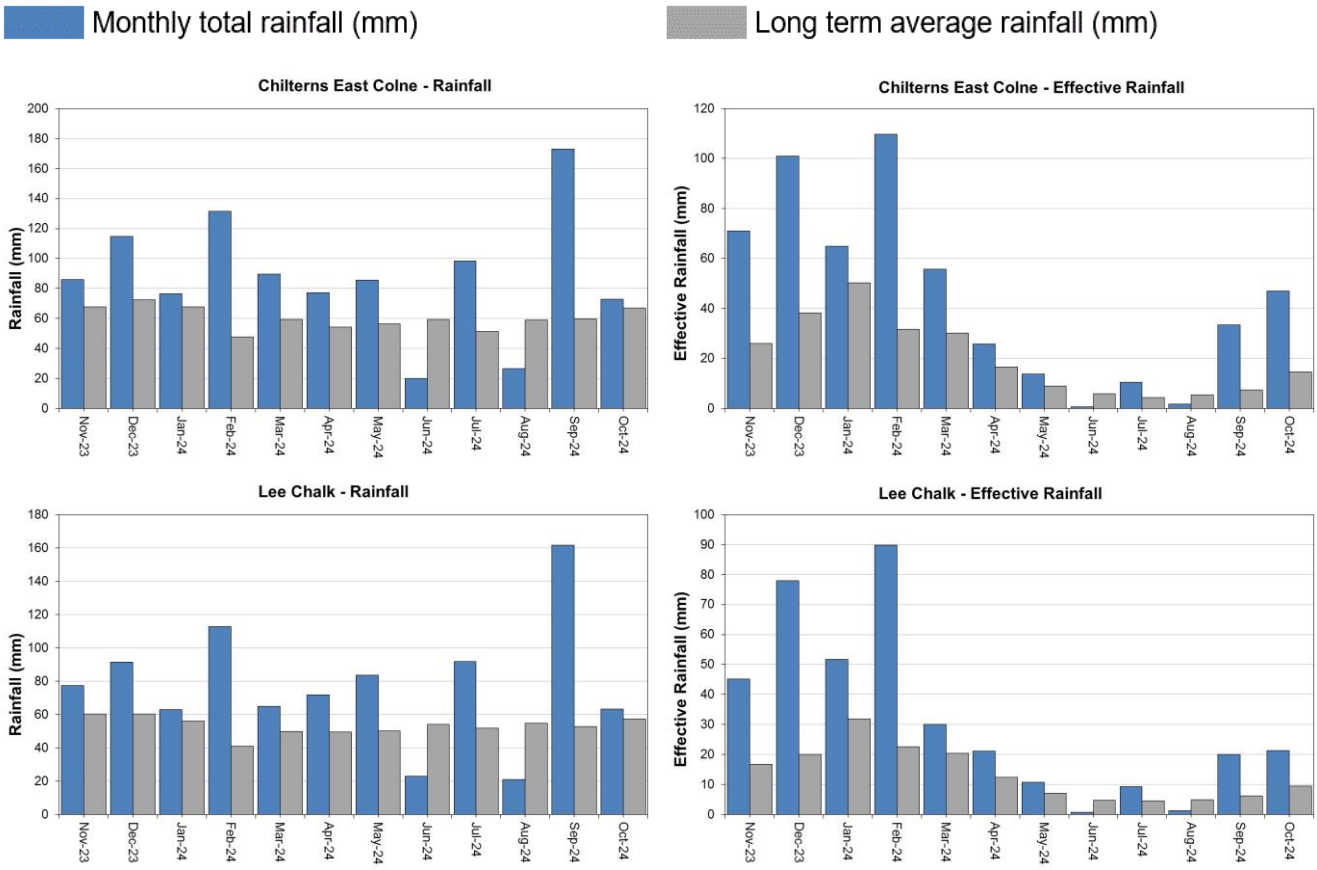


(Source: water companies).

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.

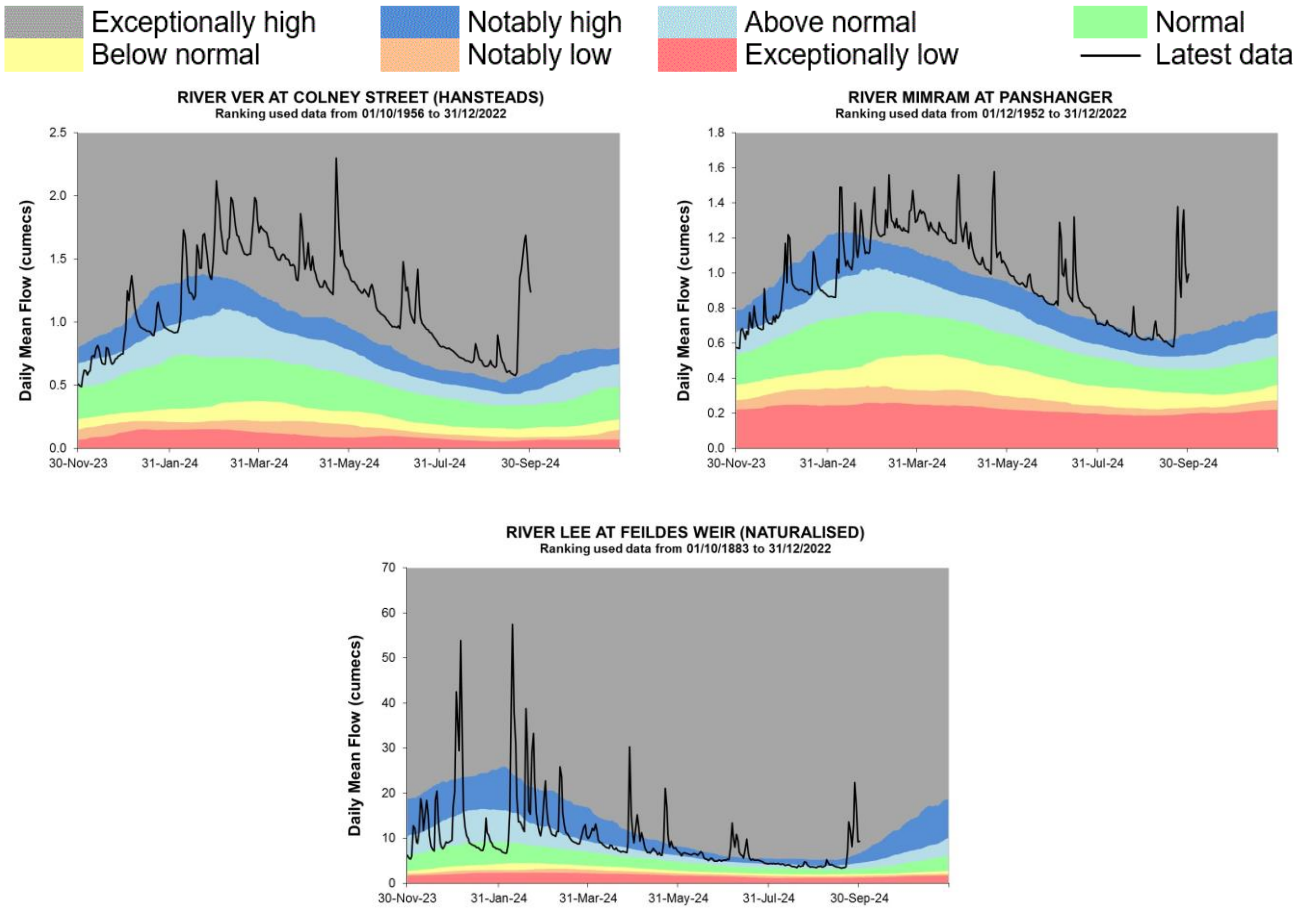


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

5.2 HNL River flow charts

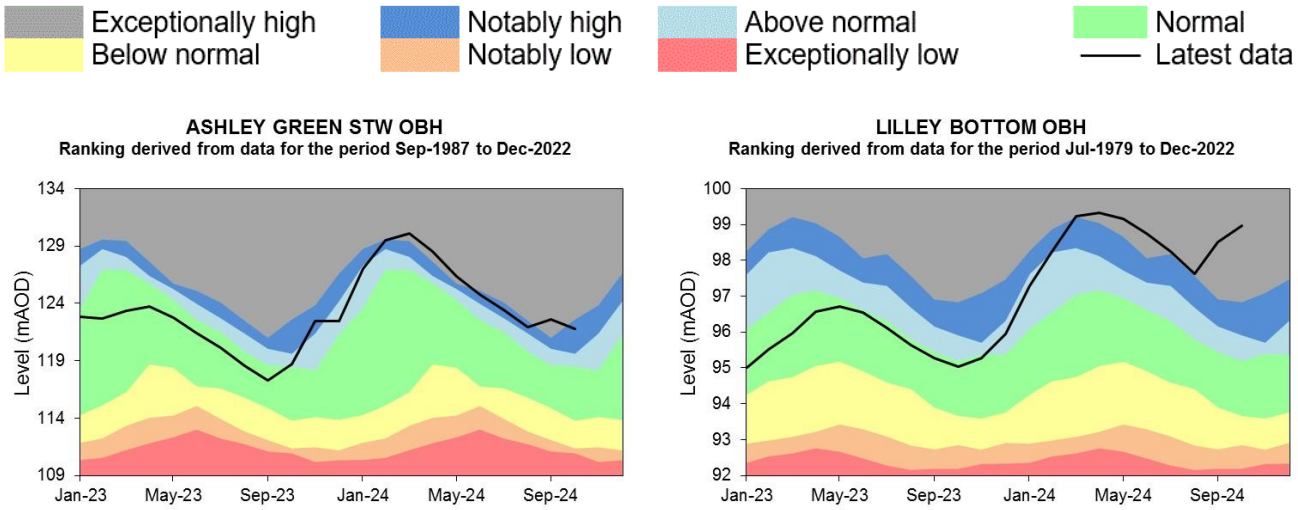
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

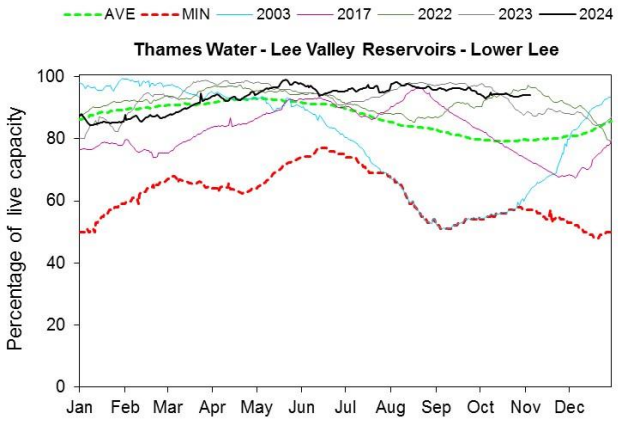
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

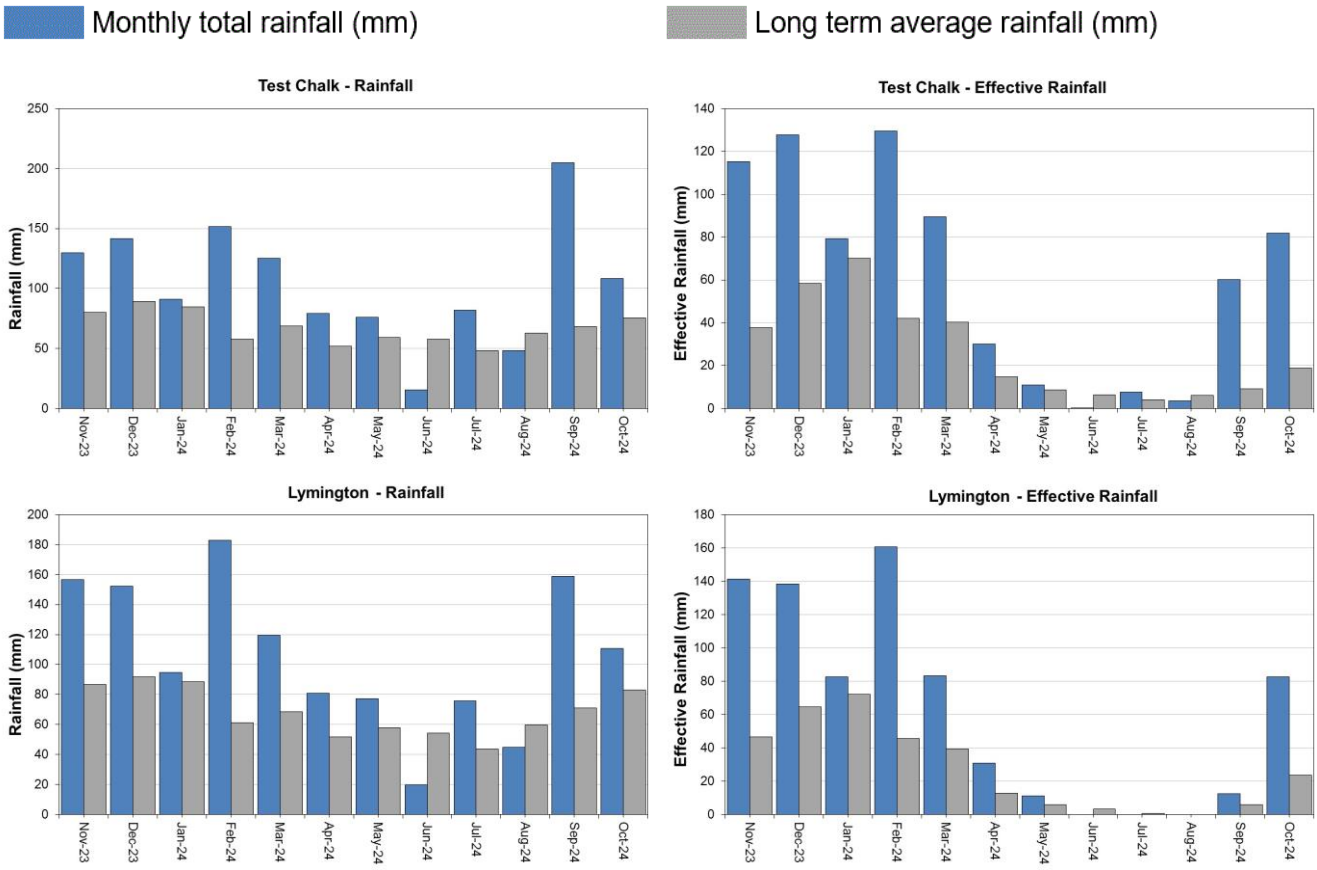


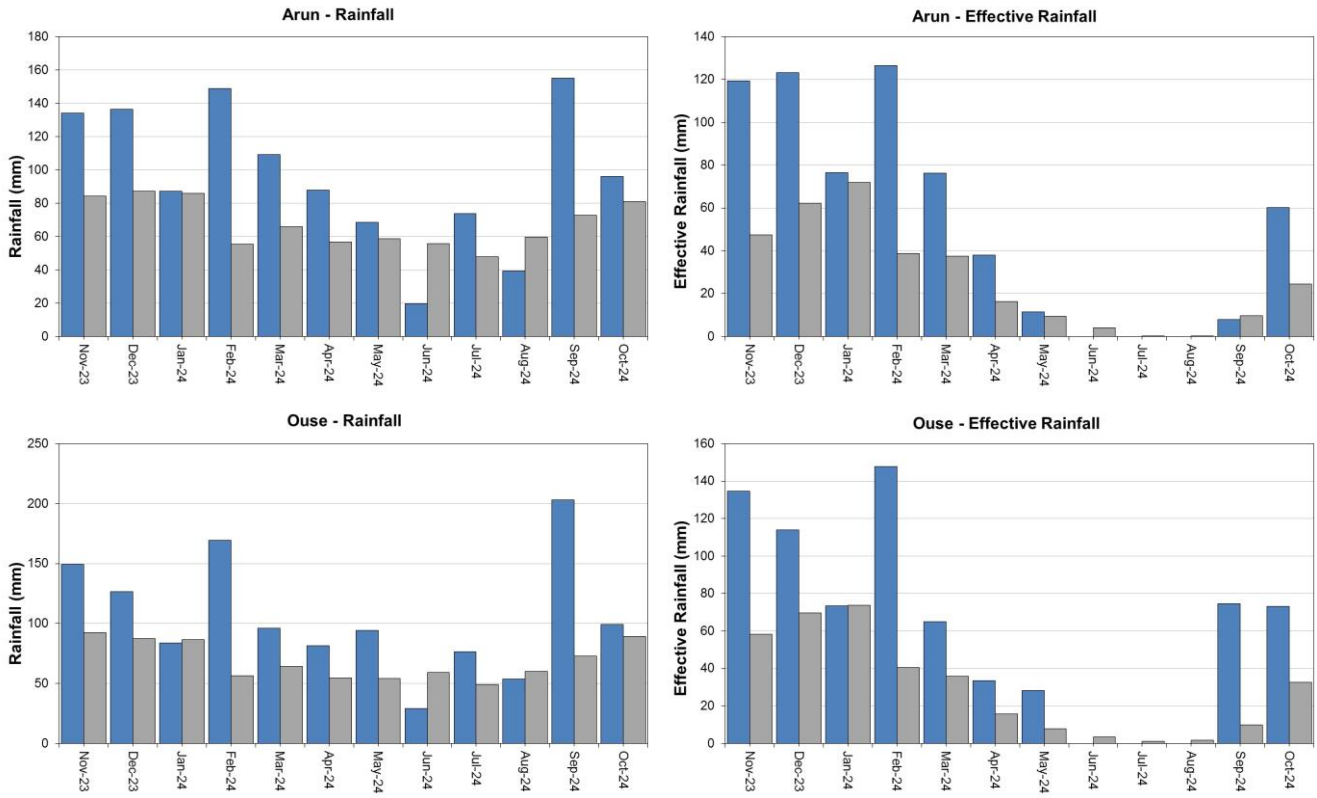
(Source: water companies).

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.



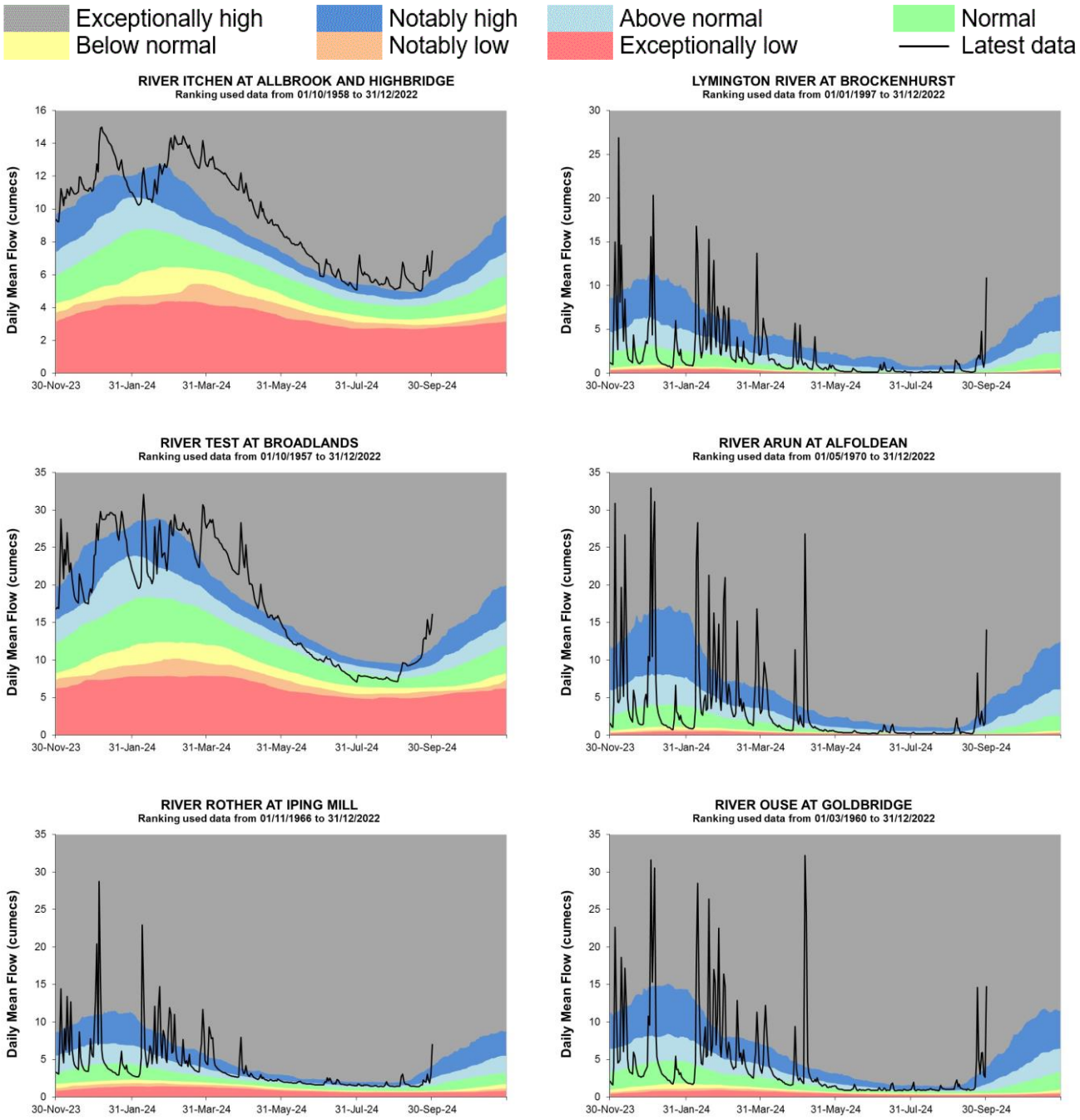


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

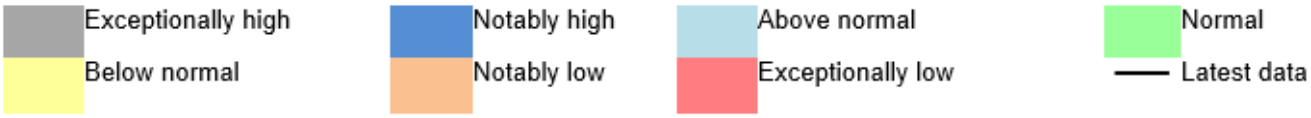
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



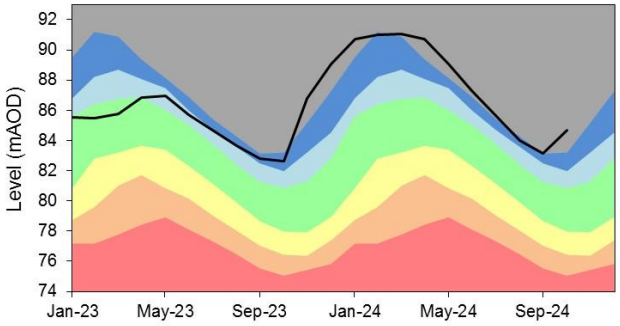
Source: Environment Agency. 2024

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

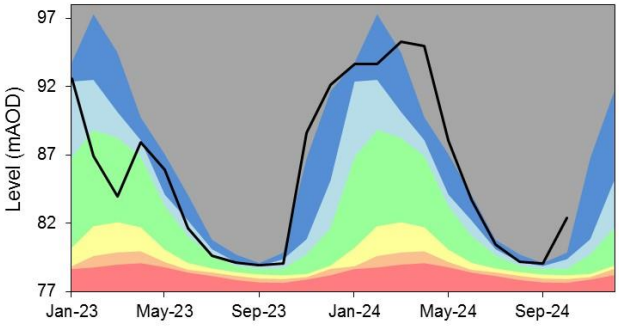
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



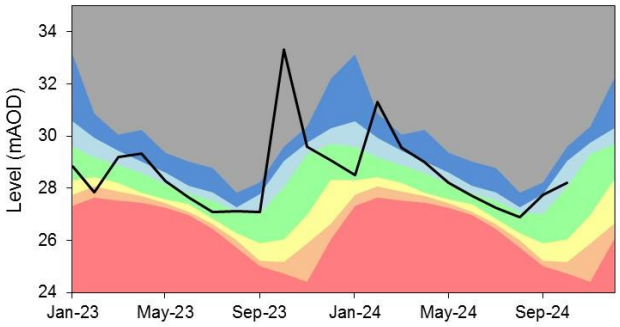
CLANVILLE GATE GWL
Ranking derived from data for the period Mar-1963 to Dec-2022



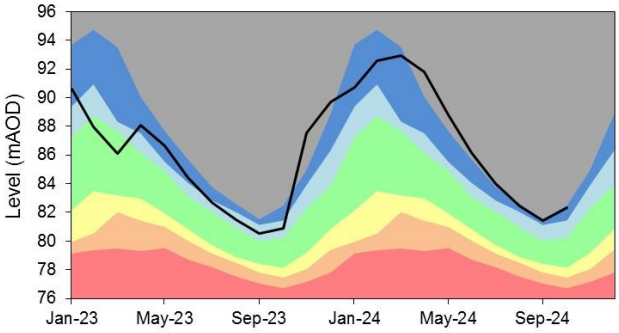
LOPCOMBE CORNER GWL
Ranking derived from data for the period Apr-1963 to Dec-2022



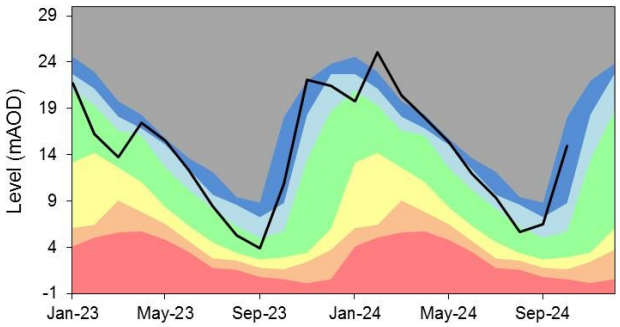
CARISBROOKE CASTLE
Ranking derived from data for the period Aug-1977 to Dec-2022



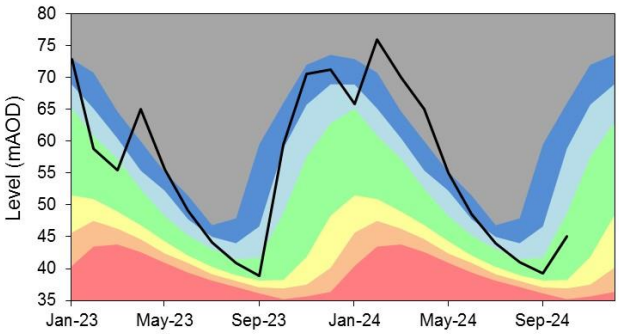
WEST MEON HUT GWL
Ranking derived from data for the period Sep-1986 to Dec-2022



HOUNDEAN BOTTOM GWL
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1977 to Dec-2022



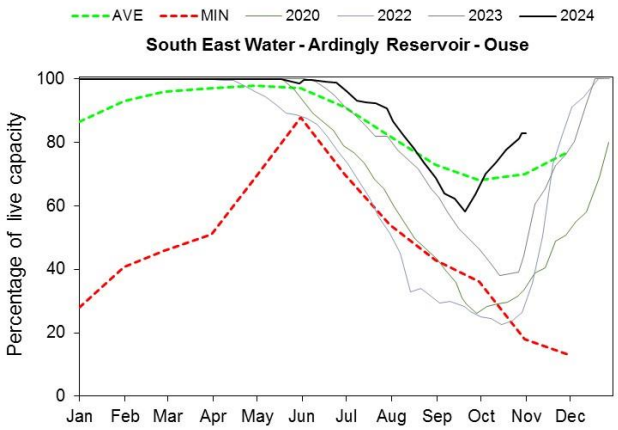
CHILGROVE HOUSE GWL
Ranking derived from data for the period Feb-1836 to Dec-2022

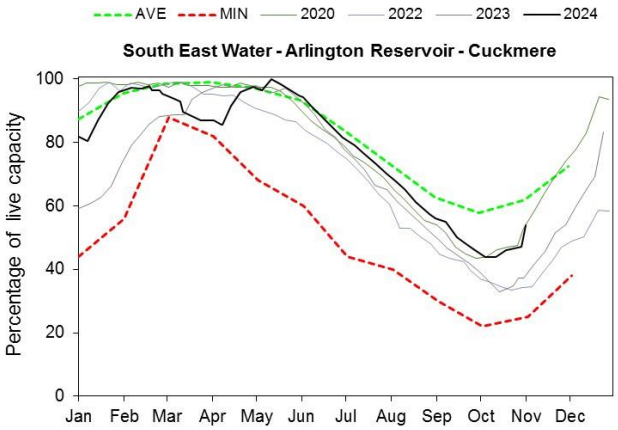


Source: Environment Agency, 2024.

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.



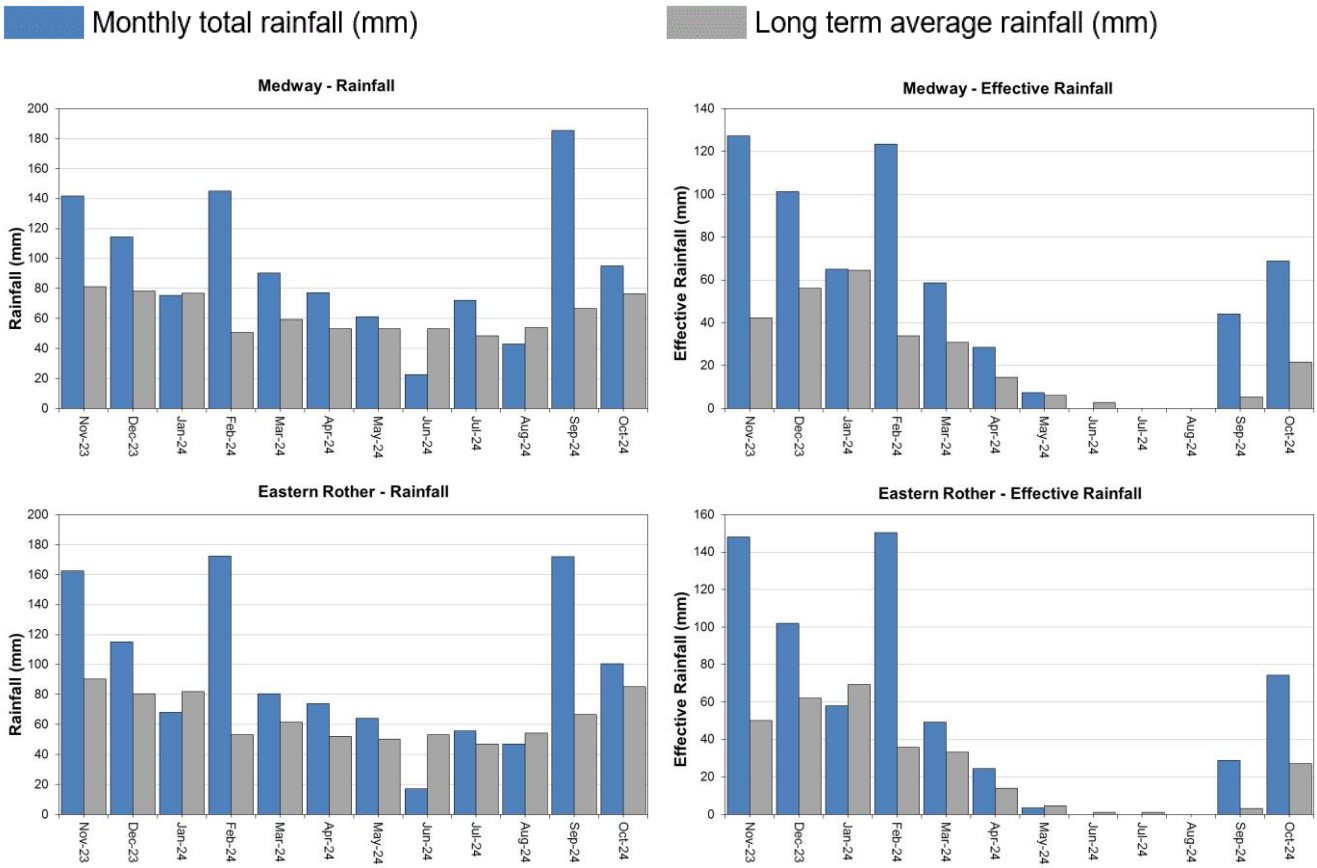


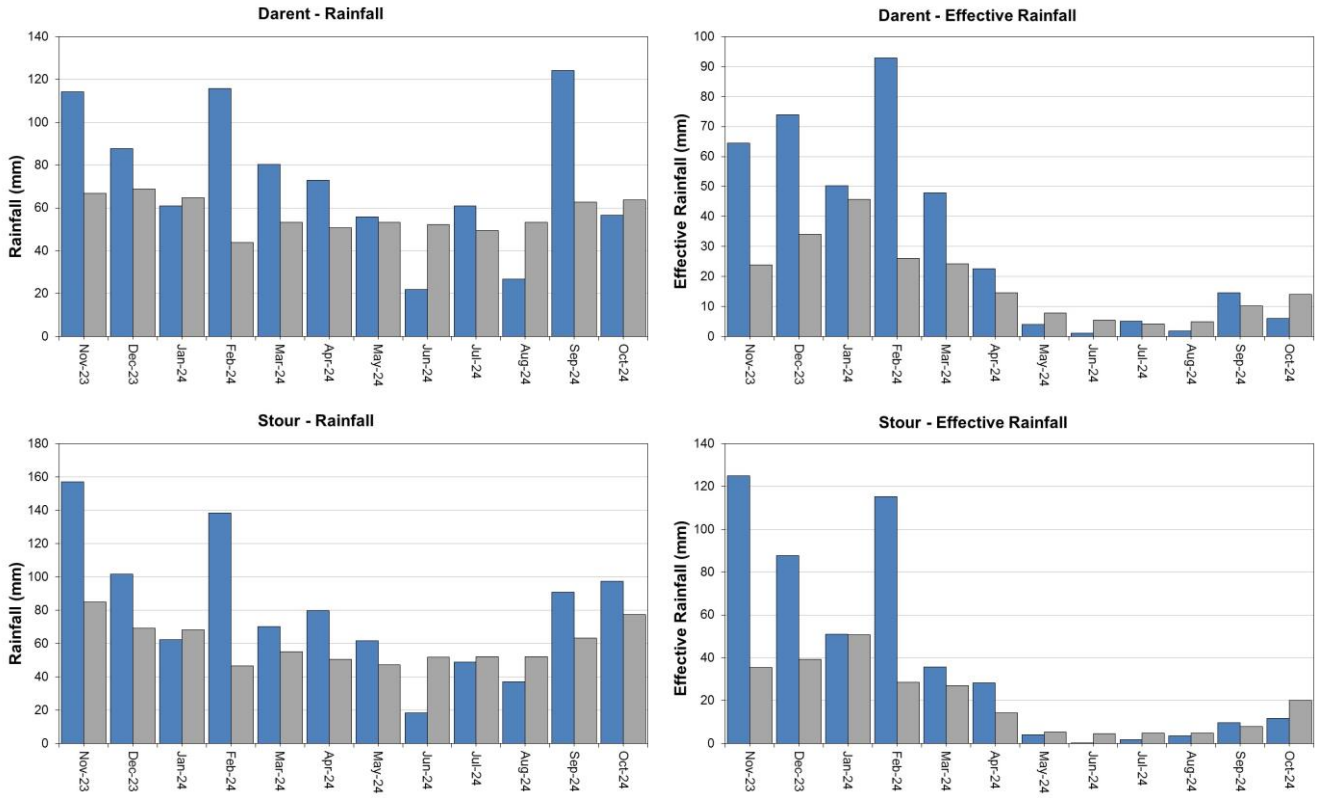
(Source: water companies).

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.



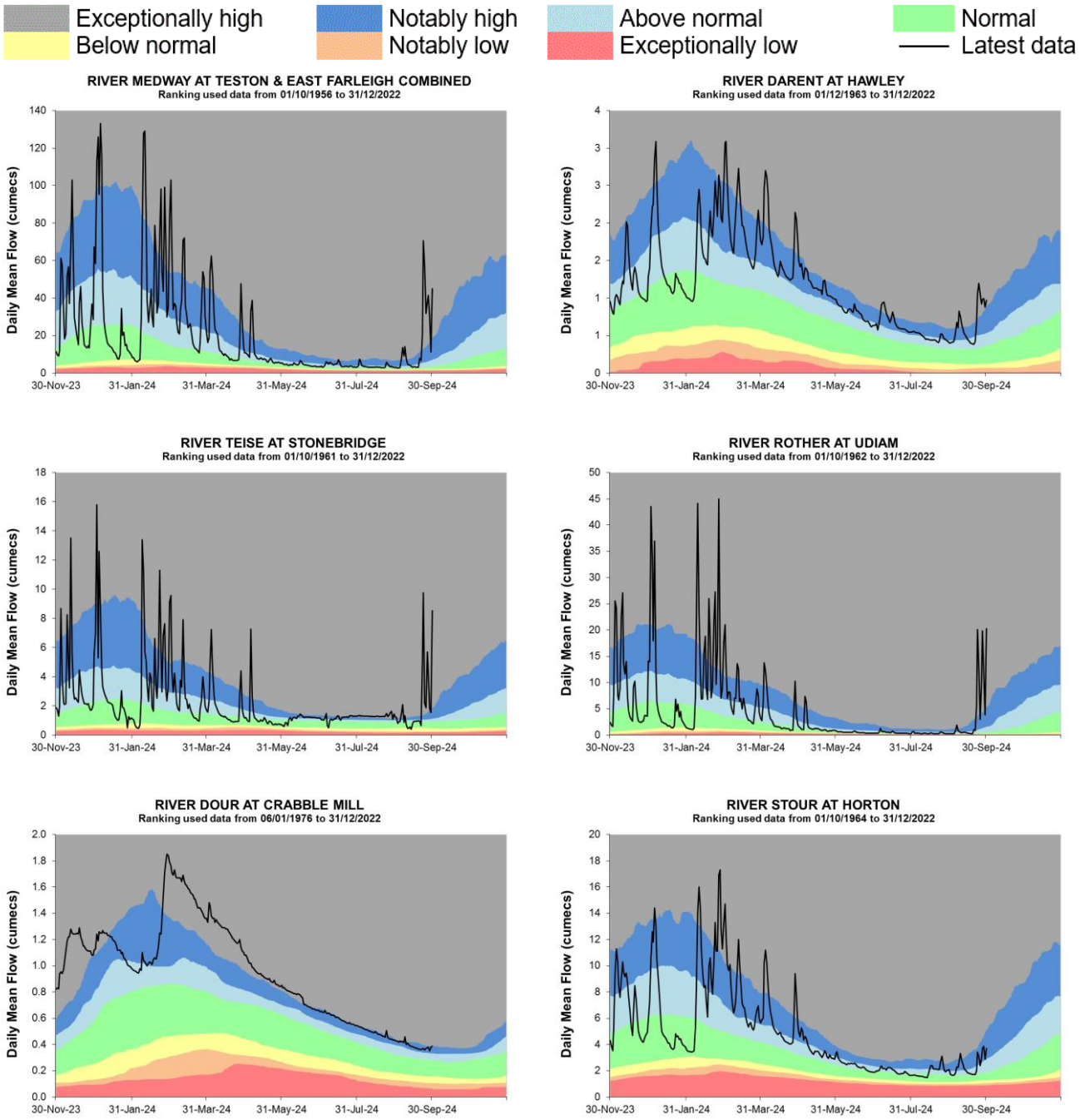


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

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

7.2 KSL River flow charts

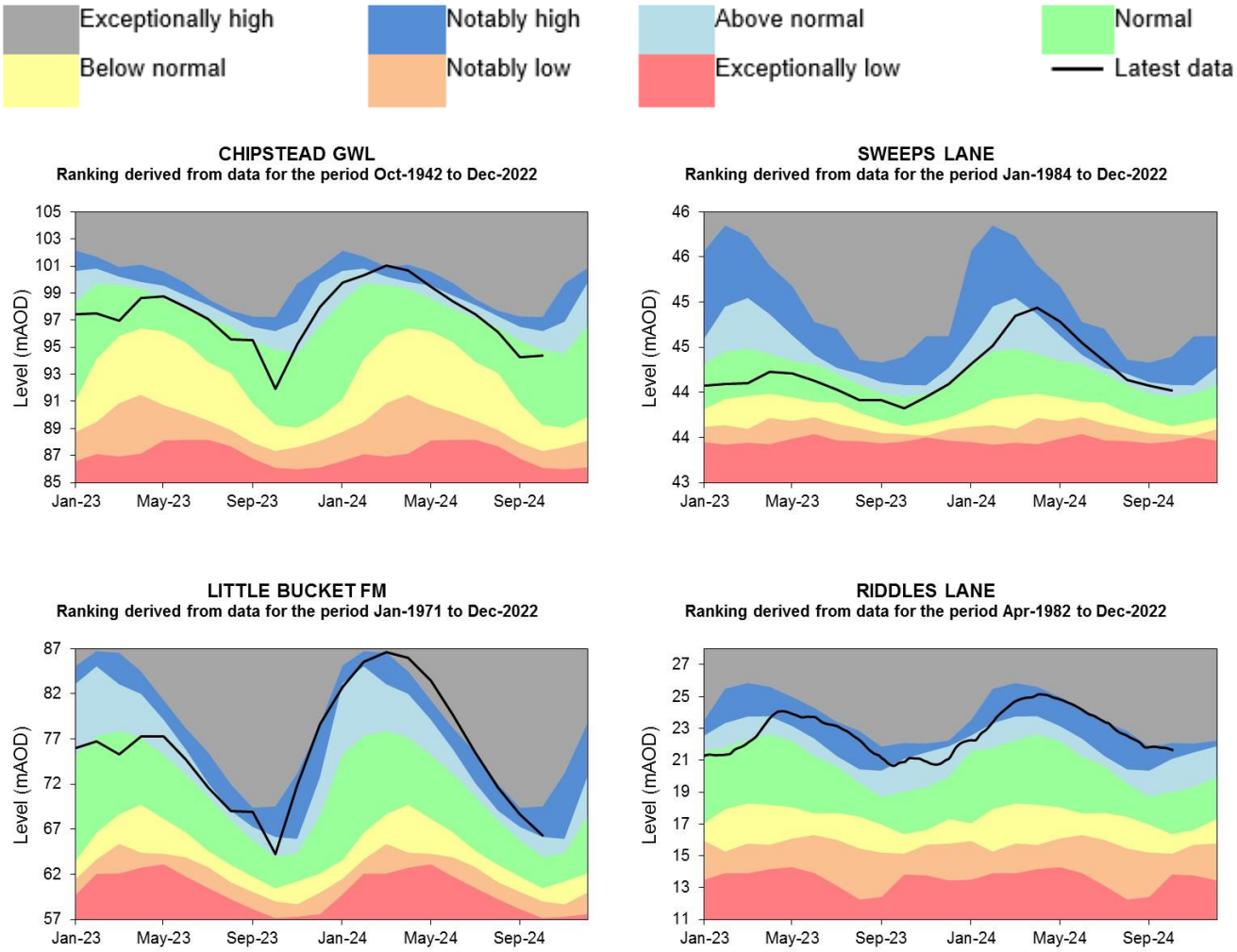
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.
Bands above ten cumecs for Udiam are under review following ultrasonic modifications.



Source: Environment Agency. 2024 .

7.3 KSL Groundwater levels

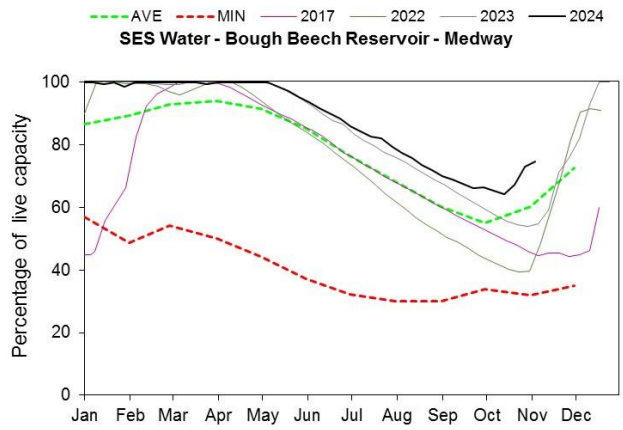
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.

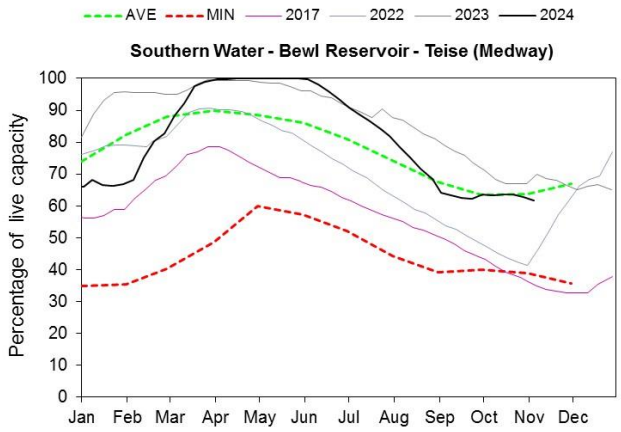


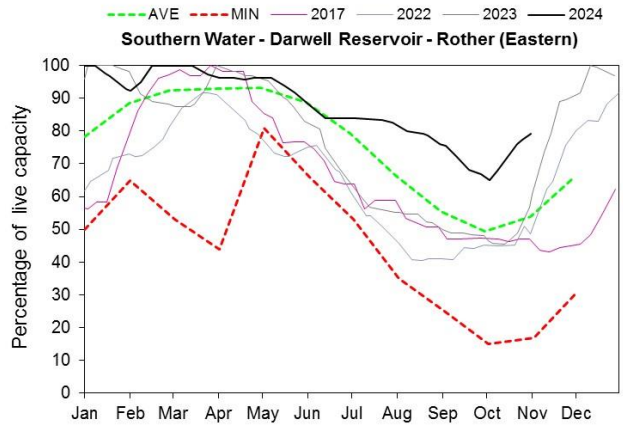
Source: Environment Agency. 2024

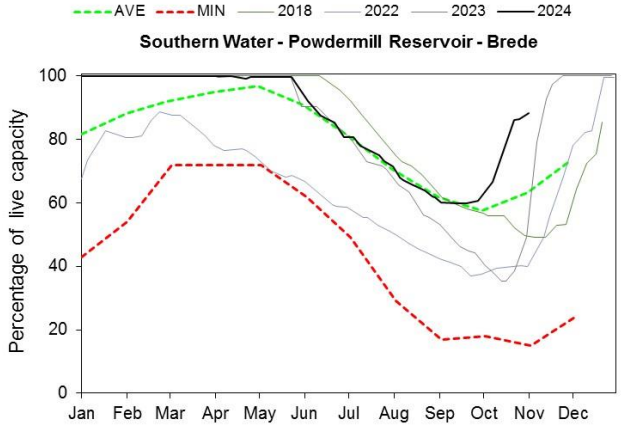
7.4 KSL Reservoir stocks

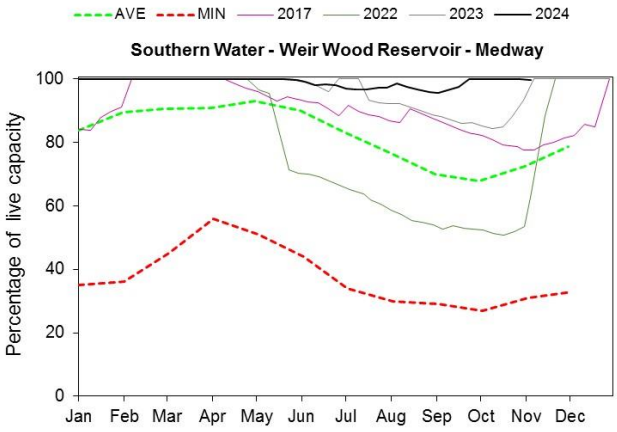
Figure 7.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs and reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.











(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).

8.3 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	Oct 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Oct 2024 band	August 2024 to October cumulative band	May 2024 to October cumulative band	September 2024 to October cumulative band
Cotswold West	139	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Cotswold East	133	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Berkshire Downs	123	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Chilterns West	124	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Chilterns East Colne	109	Normal	Above normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high
North Downs – Hampshire	121	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North Downs - South London	108	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Notably high
Upper Thames	131	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Upper Cherwell	128	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Thame	130	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Loddon	124	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Lower Wey	118	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Upper Mole	115	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Lower Lee	100	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high

North London	97	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South London	96	Normal	Above normal	Normal	Notably high
Roding	85	Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high
Ock	116	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Enborne	125	Normal	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Cut	100	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Lee Chalk	110	Normal	Above normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high
River Test	144	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East Hampshire Chalk	123	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
West Sussex Chalk	123	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
East Sussex Chalk	117	Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Sw Isle Of Wight	122	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
River Darent	89	Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high
North Kent Chalk	131	Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Stour	126	Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high
Dover Chalk	122	Normal	Above normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Thanet Chalk	120	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
Western Rother Greensand	114	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Hampshire Tertiaries	132	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Lymington River Avon Water And O	133	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Sussex Coast	124	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high

River Arun	119	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
River Adur	117	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
River Ouse	111	Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Cuckmere River	114	Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Pevensey Levels	113	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
River Medway	124	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Eastern Rother	118	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
Romney Marsh	128	Normal	Notably high	Normal	Exceptionally high
North West Grain	108	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
Sheppy	122	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Oct 2024 band	End of Sep 2024 band
Ashley Green Stw	Mid-chilterns Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally 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	Notably high	Above normal
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Normal	Normal
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
West Meon Hut Gwl	River Itchen Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Lopcombe Corner Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Tile Barn Farm	Basingstoke Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.4 South-east England areal units for reference