# Monthly water situation report:

# South-east England

## 1 Summary - March 2025

March was a dry month with only 12% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. There were 23 ‘dry’ (less than 0.2mm rainfall) days during the month and meant that it was the driest March since 1961 for the south-east of England and all four Areas. Soil moisture deficits (SMDs) increased throughout the month and ended March at three times the LTA. The combination of such low rainfall and high SMDs meant that there was zero recharge during March. For the winter as a whole (October to March), there was 127% of the LTA recharge, which was the third consecutive winter when above average recharge was recorded. River flows fell at all of the key indicator sites across the south-east of England and ranged from exceptionally high down to notably low during March. Groundwater levels at most of the key indicator sites fell during the month. By the end of March, groundwater levels ranged from exceptionally high in the Lee Chalk (Hertfordshire and North London, HNL) and Chilterns (Thames, THM) to notably low in the faster responding Oolites in THM.

### 1.1 Rainfall

March was a dry month with only 12% of the LTA rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. The rainfall was consistent across all Areas that recorded 12% LTA except THM that recorded 11%. The highest daily total was 10.8mm on 22 March at Aylesbury (THM). The wettest day was 3 March when the top 5 daily rainfall totals in Solent and South Downs (SSD), Kent and South London (KSL) and THM (with the exception of Aylesbury on 22 March) were recorded. Just over a quarter of the monthly rainfall total fell on this day. There were 23 ‘dry’ (less than 0.2mm rainfall) days during the month, that meant it was the driest March since 1961 for the south-east of England, all four Areas and around a third of the areal units. It has also been the driest March since 1990 for another third of the areal units.

### 1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

SMDs increased throughout the month, with a small exception around 23 March when it rained. SMDs ended the month at three times the LTA for the end of March. This was the first time that SMDs were above average since August 2024. The combination of such low rainfall and high SMDs meant that there was zero recharge during March. For the winter as a whole (October to March), there was 127% of the LTA recharge, which was the third consecutive winter when above average recharge was recorded.

## 1.3 River flows

River flows fell at all of the key indicator sites across the south-east of England. Flows ranged from exceptionally high to notably low during March. Generally, flows fell more steeply and to lower flows than have been seen for quite some time across the clay catchments across the Weald in KSL. Rivers in the chalk, groundwater-fed catchments were maintained at higher and more steady flows by the high groundwater levels. The Mimram at Panshanger and the Ver at Colney Street (both HNL) were the fourth and sixth highest March flows, respectively. This is the second consecutive year that both these rivers have been at their highest March flows. Just one fluvial flood alert was issued in KSL.

| | HNL | THM | SSD | KSL | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluvial Alerts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| GW Alerts | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |

## 1.4 Groundwater levels

The low rainfall totals, coupled with climbing SMDs and the lack of recharge has meant that groundwater levels at most of the key indicator sites fell during March. A couple of sites (Chipstead, KSL and Ashley Green, HNL) levelled off and there were a number of sites that continued to rise. The sites that rose included the slower responding chalk at Stonor (THM) and several sites in KSL including Riddles Lane in the North Kent Chalk. By the end of March, groundwater levels ranged from exceptionally high in the Lee Chalk (HNL) and Chilterns (THM) to notably low in the faster responding Oolites in THM. Lilley Bottom (HNL) remained exceptionally high and was the second highest March level on record. There were 6 groundwater alerts still in force, across THM, SSD and HNL.

## 1.5 Reservoir stocks

Farmoor and most of the reservoirs in KSL ended the month above the LTA. Only Lower Thames (THM) and Darwell (KSL) were below the LTA. The Lee Valley (HNL) and Arlington and Ardingly (SSD) reservoirs all ended March at the LTA.

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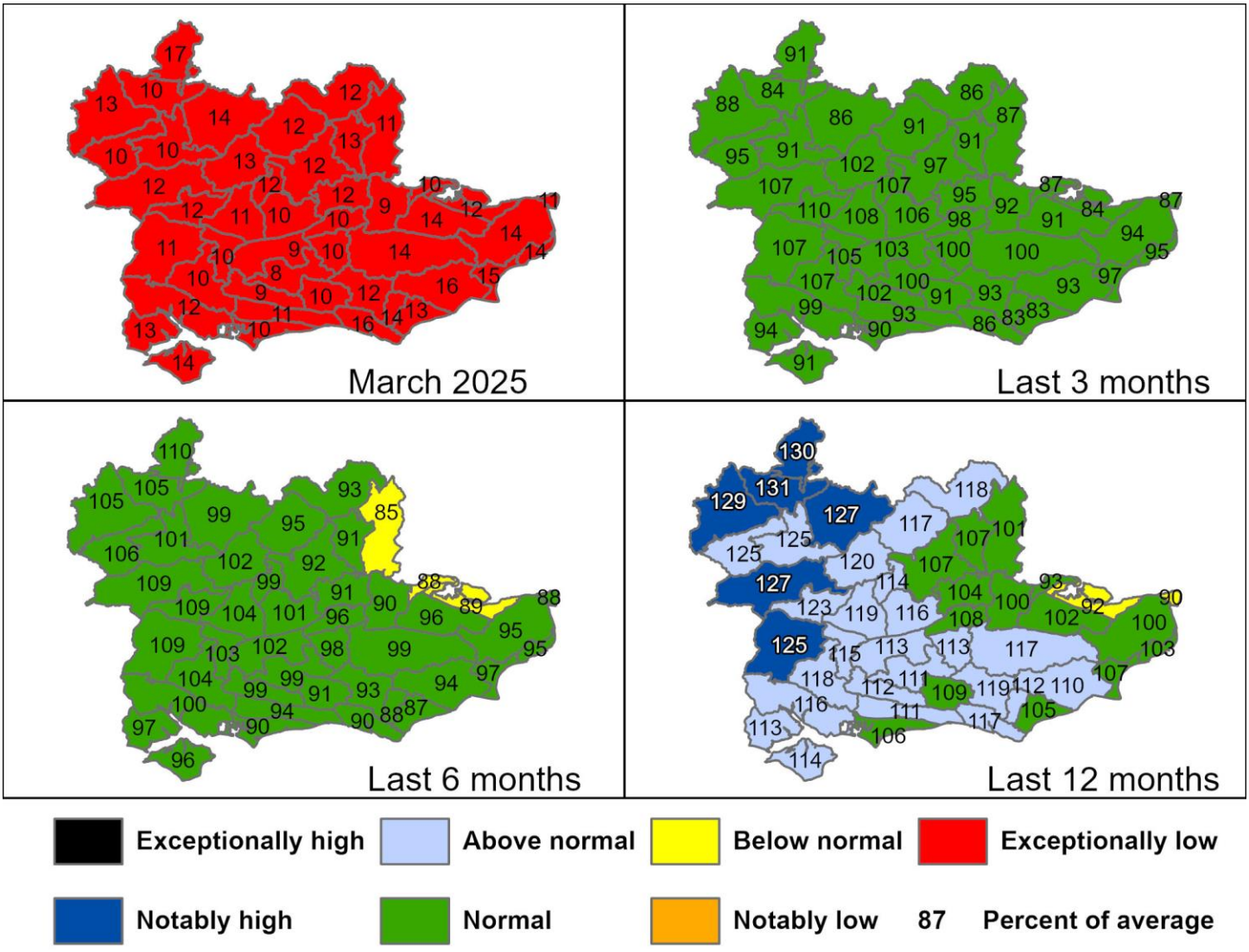
# 2 Maps

## 2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 31 March 2025), 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.

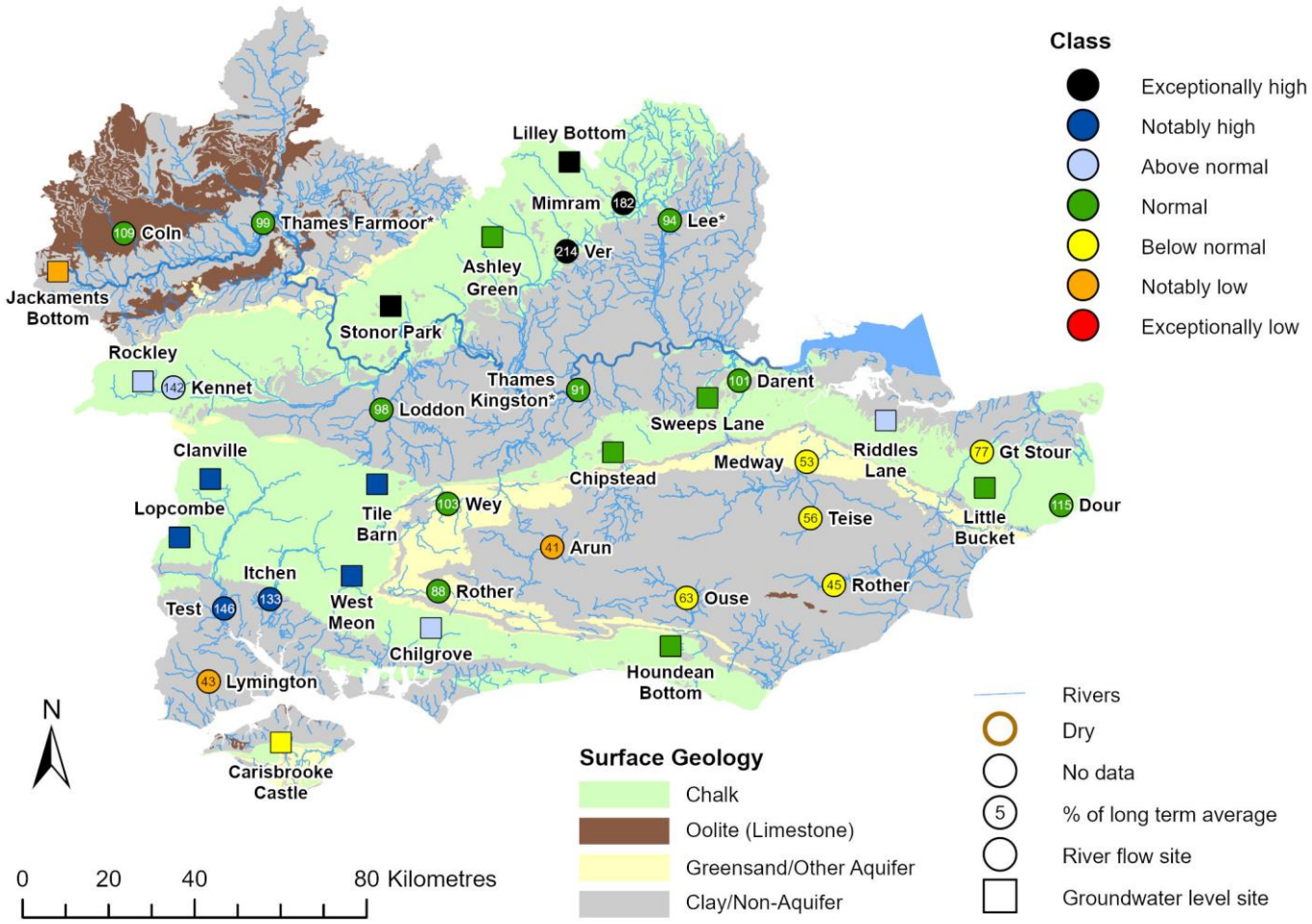



Rainfall data for 2025, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

## 2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

Figure 2.2: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for March 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic March monthly means Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of March 2025, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic March levels. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.

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



# 3 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit tables

## 3.1 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit table

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

| Number | Hydrological Area | Rainfall (mm) 31 day Total | March % LTA | Effective Rainfall (mm) 31 day total | March % LTA | SMD (mm) Day 31 | End Mar LTA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6010TH | Cotswolds - West (A) | 8 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 29 | 7 |
| 6070TH | Berkshire Downs (G) | 8 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 30 | 8 |
| 6130TH | Chilterns - West (M) | 8 | 13% | 0 | 1% | 30 | 8 |
| 6162TH | North Downs - Hampshire (P) | 7 | 10% | 0 | 1% | 31 | 7 |
| 6190TH | Wey - Greensand (S) | 6 | 8% | 0 | 0% | 31 | 7 |
| | Thames Average | 7 | 11% | 0 | 0% | 31 | 8 |
| | Thames Catchment Average | 7 | 11% | 0 | 0% | 31 | 8 |
| 6140TH | Chilterns - East - Colne (N) | 7 | 12% | 0 | 1% | 30 | 8 |
| 6600TH | Lee Chalk | 6 | 12% | 0 | 1% | 32 | 12 |
| 6507TH | North London | 6 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 34 | 11 |
| 6509TH | Roding | 5 | 10% | 0 | 0% | 33 | 11 |
| | Herts and North London | 6 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 32 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6230TH | North Downs - South London (W) | 6 | 10% | 0 | 1% | 30 | 7 |
| 6706So | Darent | 5 | 9% | 0 | 0% | 32 | 8 |
| 6707So | North Kent Chalk | 7 | 13% | 0 | 1% | 29 | 7 |
| 6708So | Stour | 7 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 30 | 7 |
| 6809So | Medway | 8 | 14% | 0 | 0% | 27 | 6 |
| | Kent & South London Average | 7 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 32 | 11 |
| 6701So | Test Chalk | 8 | 11% | 0 | 1% | 30 | 7 |
| 6702So | East Hampshire Chalk | 8 | 10% | 0 | 1% | 29 | 6 |
| 6703So | West Sussex Chalk | 8 | 11% | 0 | 0% | 28 | 6 |
| 6804So | Arun | 5 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 31 | 6 |
| 6805So | Adur | 6 | 10% | 0 | 0% | 29 | 6 |
| | Solent & South Downs Average | 8 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 29 | 7 |
| | South East Average | 7 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 31 | 9 |
| 6010TH | Cotswolds - West (A) | 8 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 29 | 7 |

HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

EA effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2025.)

## 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 31/03/2024

| Number | Hydrological Area | Seasonal Rainfall (mm) Total | Seasonal Rainfall as % LTA | Seasonal Effective Rainfall (mm) Total | Seasonal Effective Rainfall as % LTA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6010TH | Cotswolds - West (A) | 446 | 105% | 347 | 129% |
| 6070TH | Berkshire Downs (G) | 451 | 109% | 354 | 157% |
| 6130TH | Chilterns - West (M) | 388 | 102% | 291 | 153% |
| 6162TH | North Downs - Hampshire (P) | 487 | 102% | 386 | 133% |
| 6190TH | Wey - Greensand (S) | 466 | 102% | 355 | 129% |
| Thames Catchment Average | | 394 | 102% | 294 | 148% |
| 6140TH | Chilterns - East - Colne (N) | 363 | 95% | 264 | 138% |
| 6600TH | Lee Chalk | 302 | 93% | 188 | 155% |
| 6507TH | North London | 303 | 91% | 167 | 136% |
| 6509TH | Roding | 261 | 85% | 104 | 98% |
| 6230TH | North Downs - South London (W) | 397 | 95% | 282 | 120% |
| 6706So | Darent | 324 | 90% | 165 | 99% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6707So | North Kent Chalk | 366 | 96% | 201 | 105% |
| 6708So | Stour | 382 | 95% | 194 | 96% |
| 6809So | Medway | 419 | 99% | 325 | 130% |
| Kent & South London Average | | 356 | 94% | 201 | 111% |
| 6701So | Test Chalk | 497 | 109% | 400 | 150% |
| 6702So | East Hampshire Chalk | 521 | 104% | 420 | 130% |
| 6703So | West Sussex Chalk | 481 | 94% | 379 | 111% |
| 6804So | Arun | 455 | 99% | 354 | 125% |
| 6805So | Adur | 420 | 90% | 327 | 111% |
| Solent & South Downs Average | | 454 | 95% | 349 | 119% |
| South East Average | | 392 | 97% | 272 | 127% |

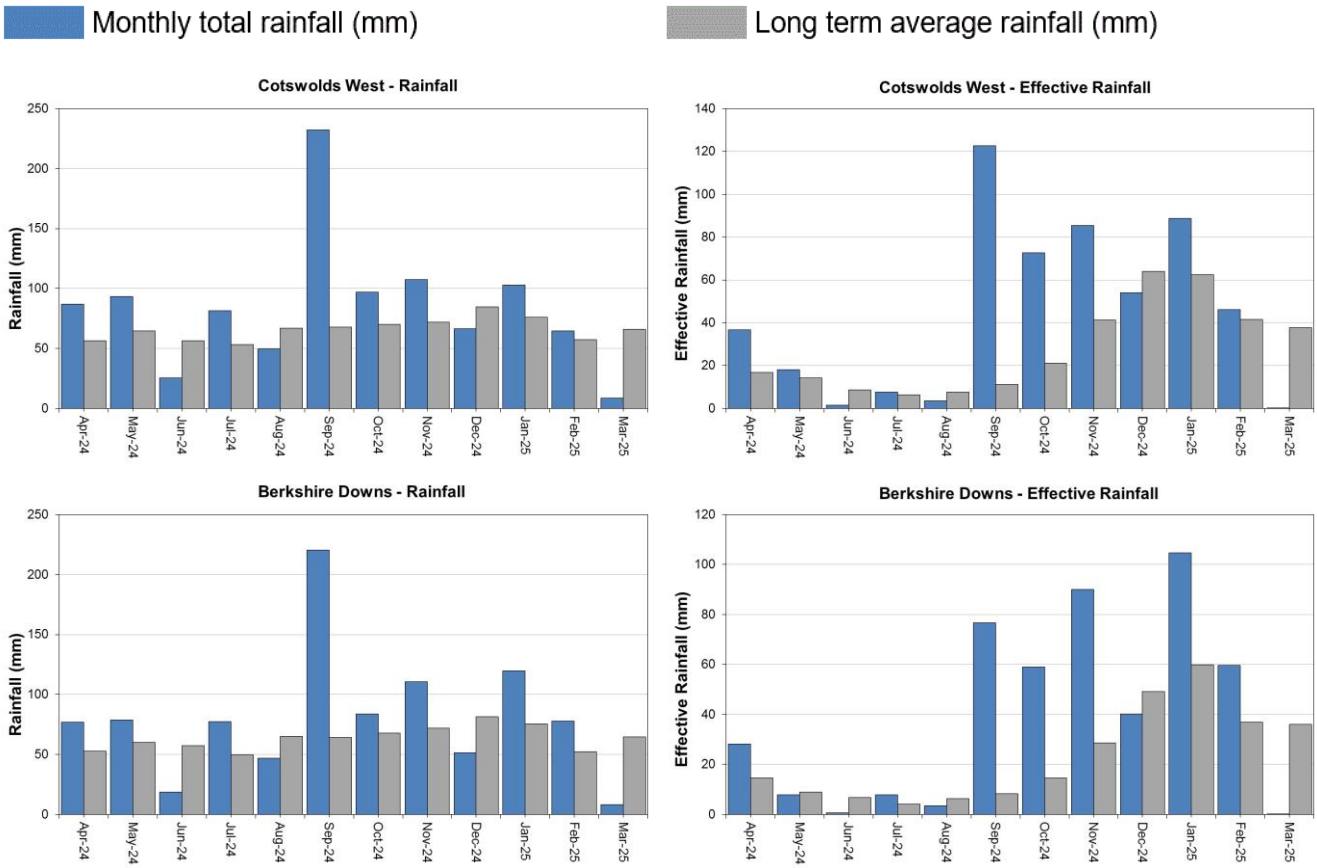
HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

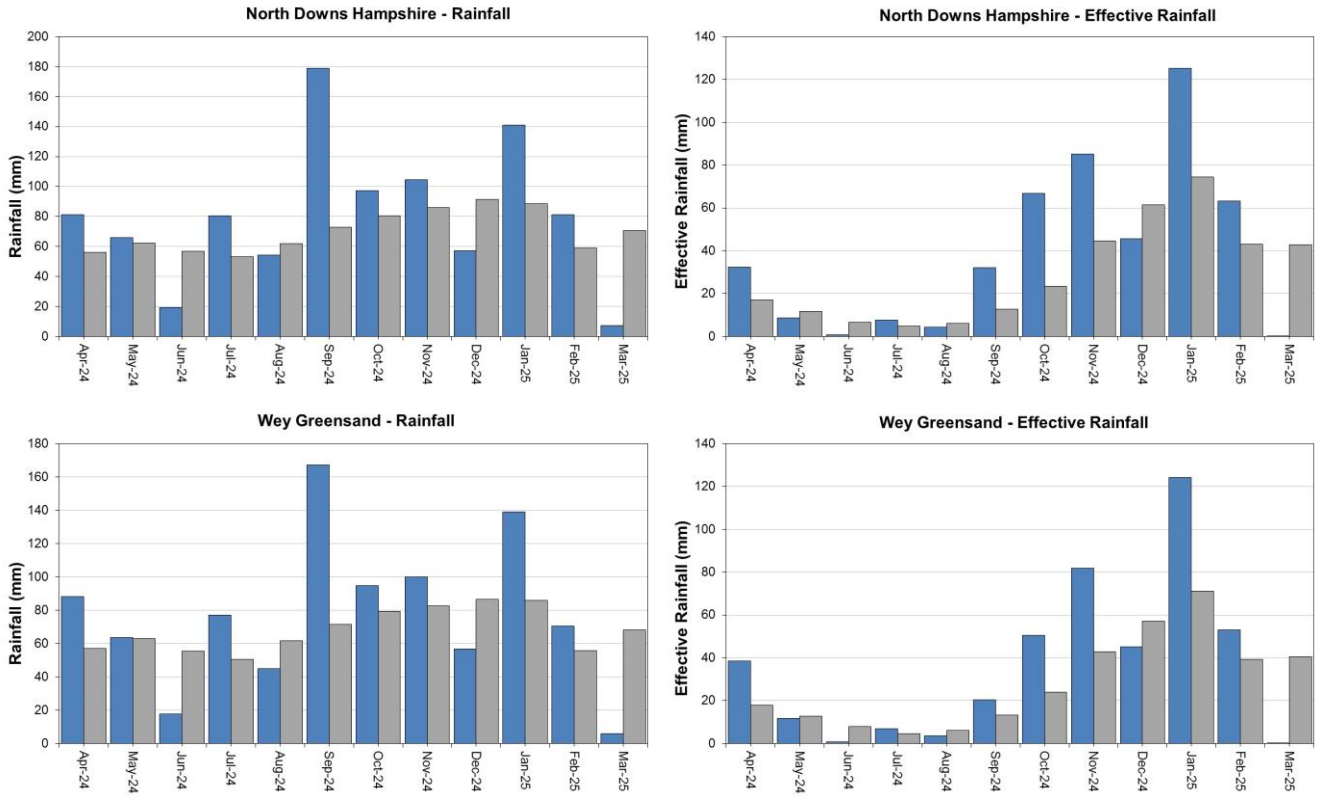
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2025.)

# 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.



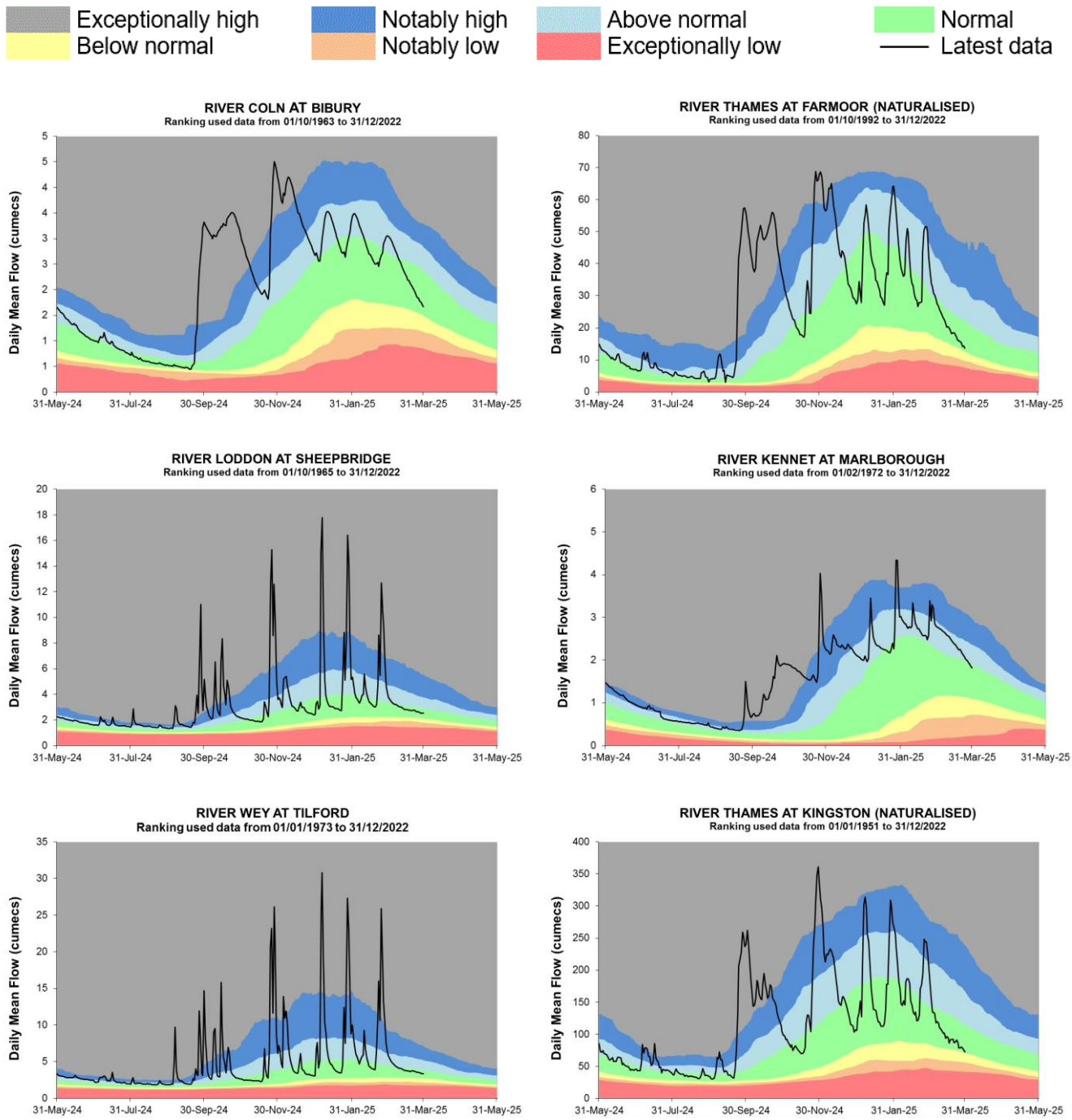



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2025).

## 4.2 Thames River flow charts

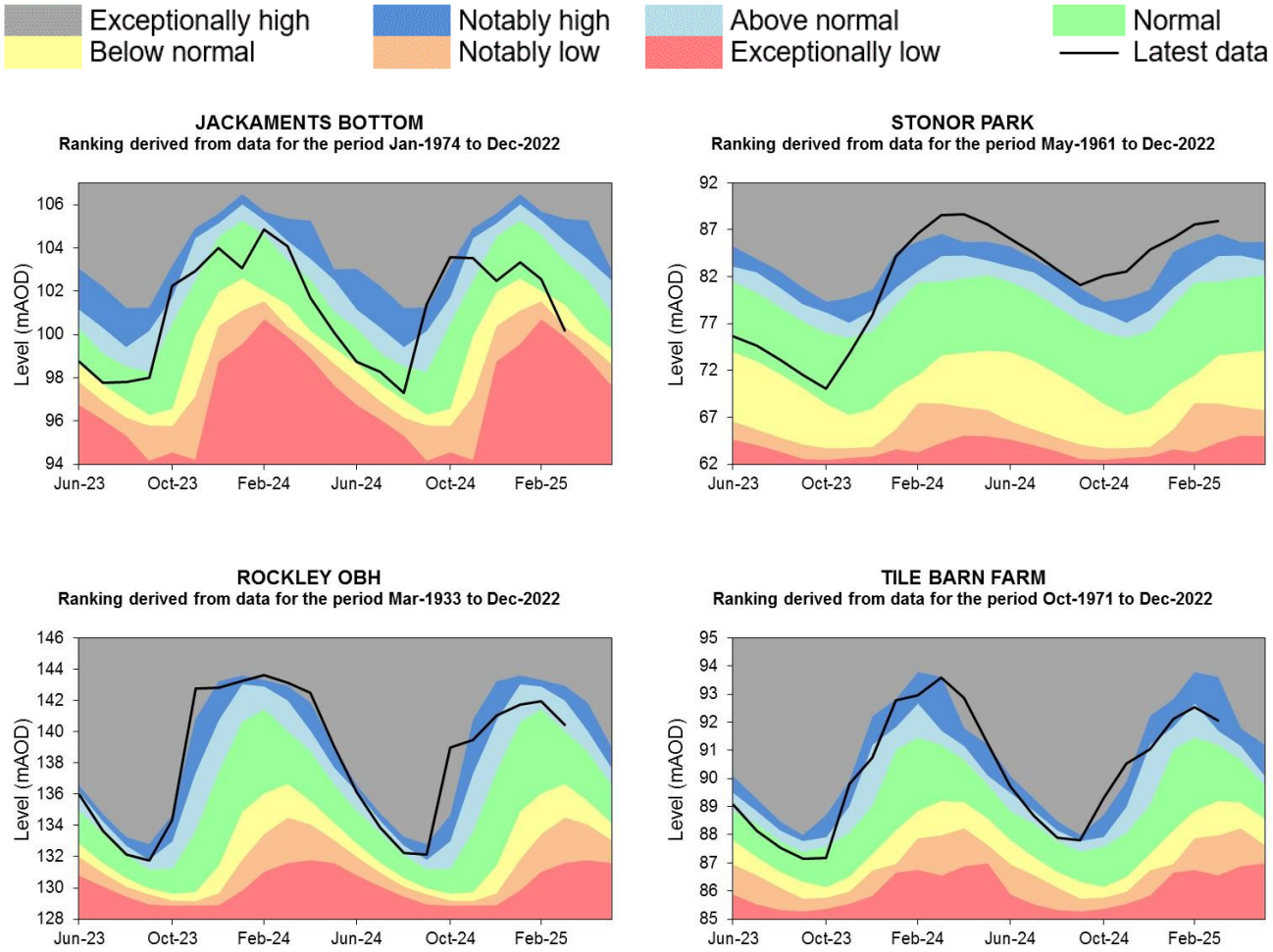
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2025

## 4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

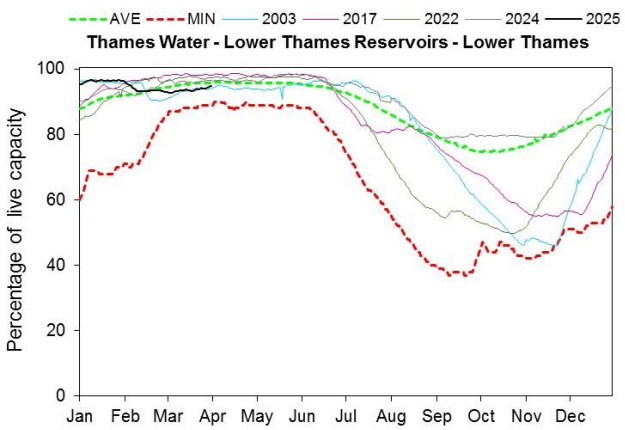
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.

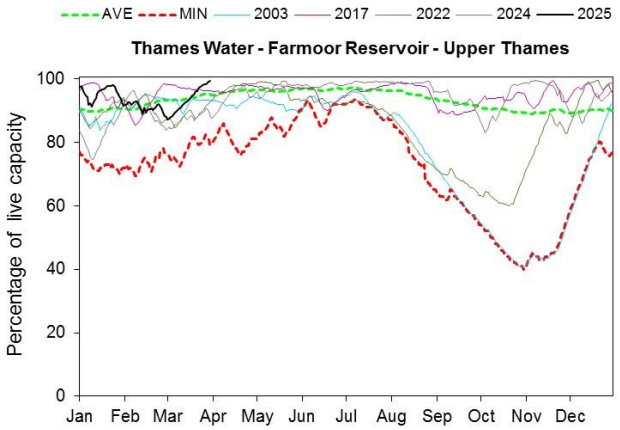



Source: Environment Agency, 2025.

## 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.



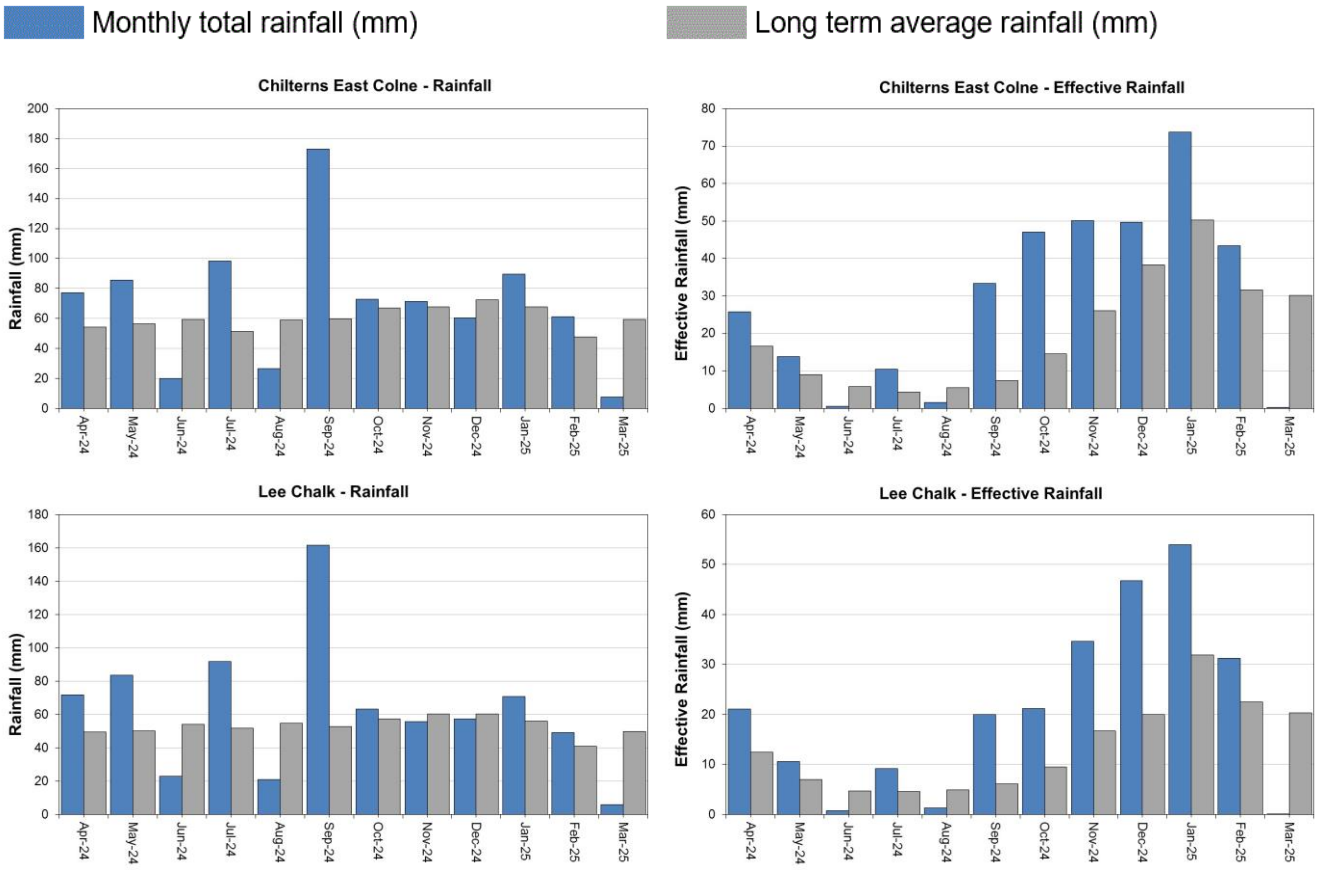




(Source: water companies).

# 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.

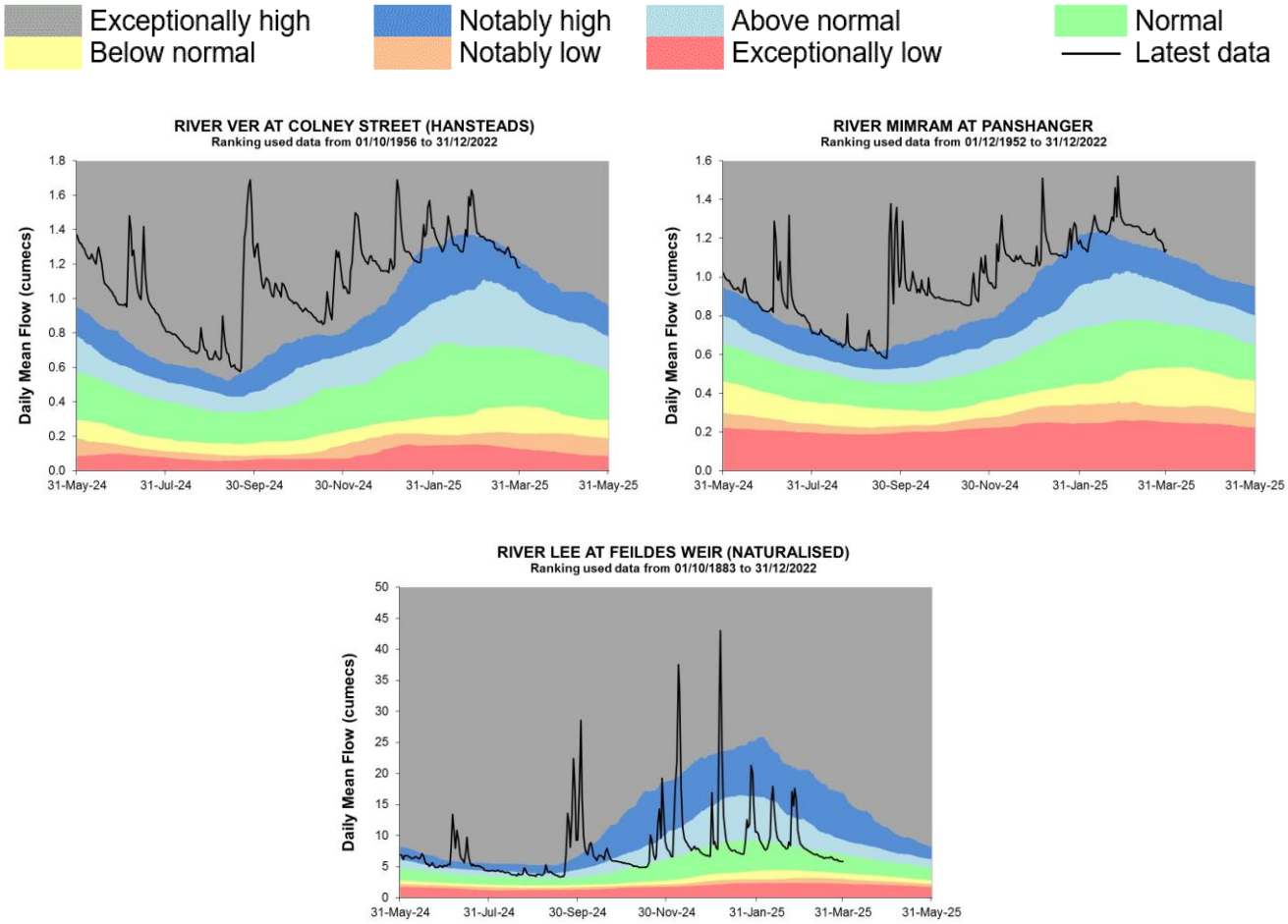



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2025).

## 5.2 HNL River flow charts

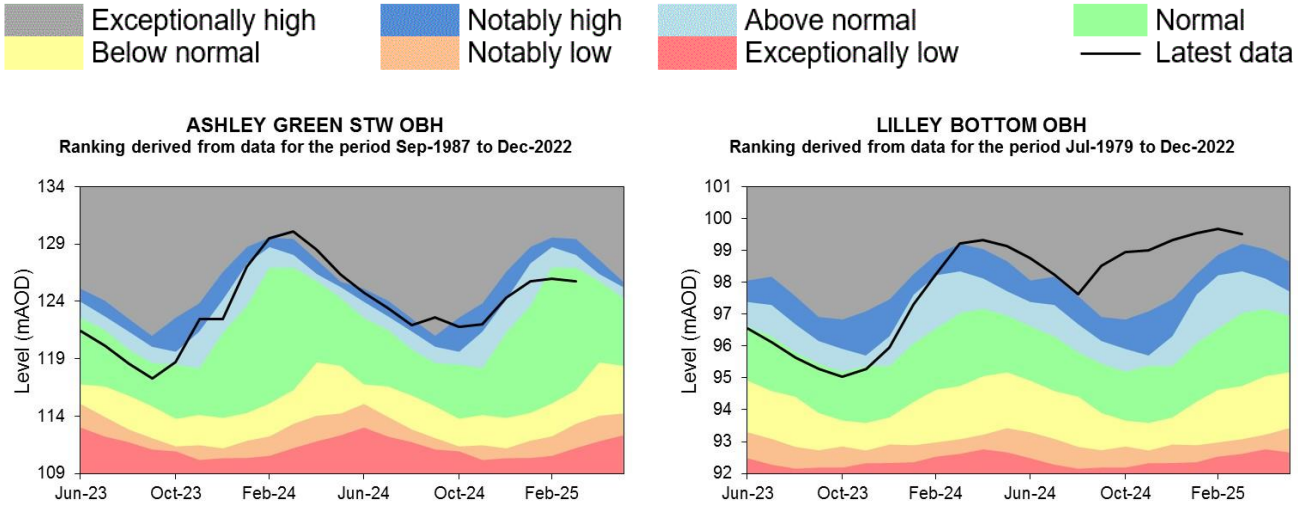
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2025

## 5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

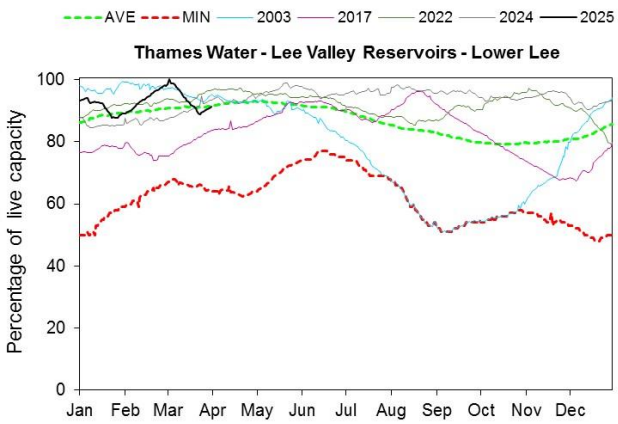
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.




Source: Environment Agency, 2025.

## 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.

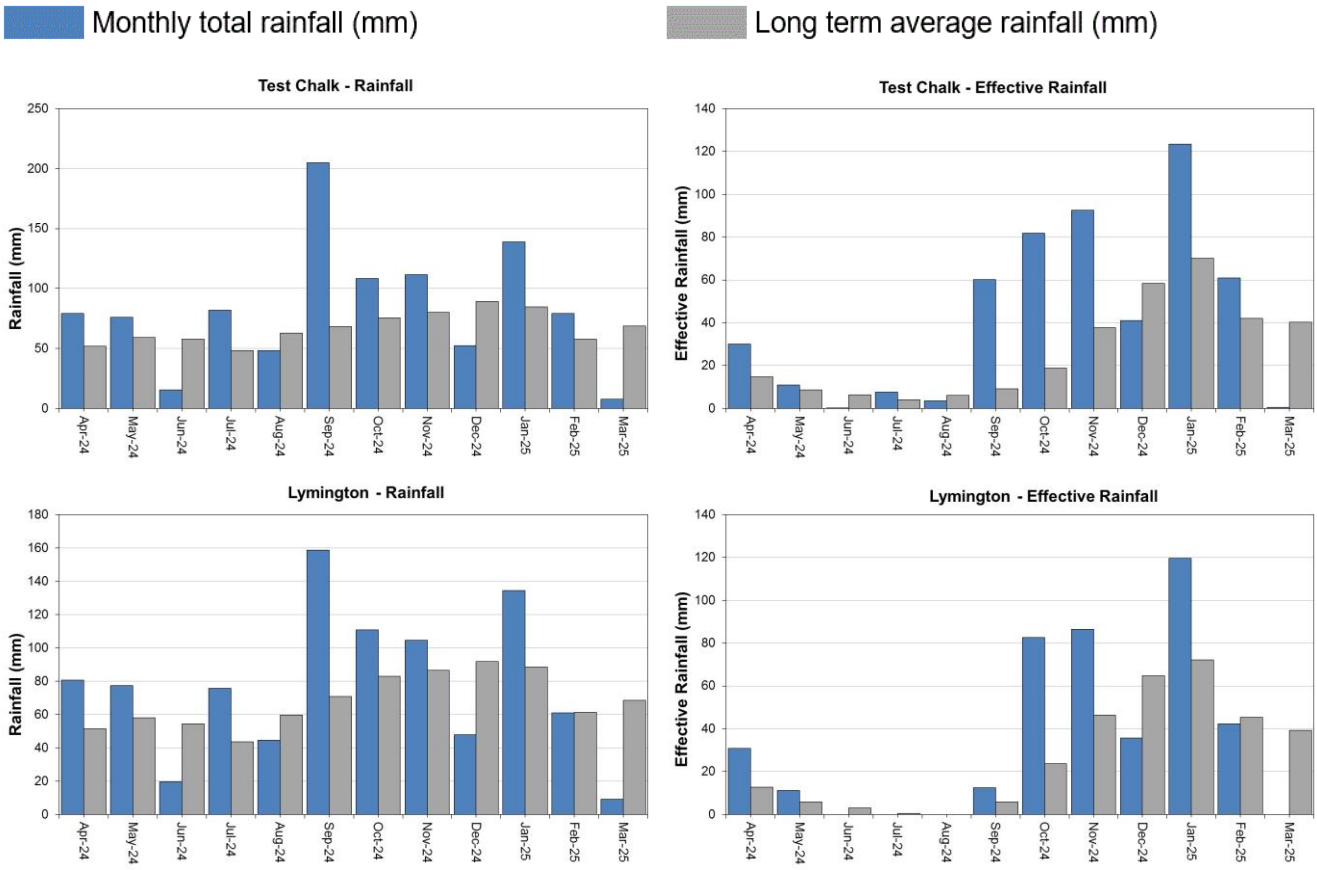


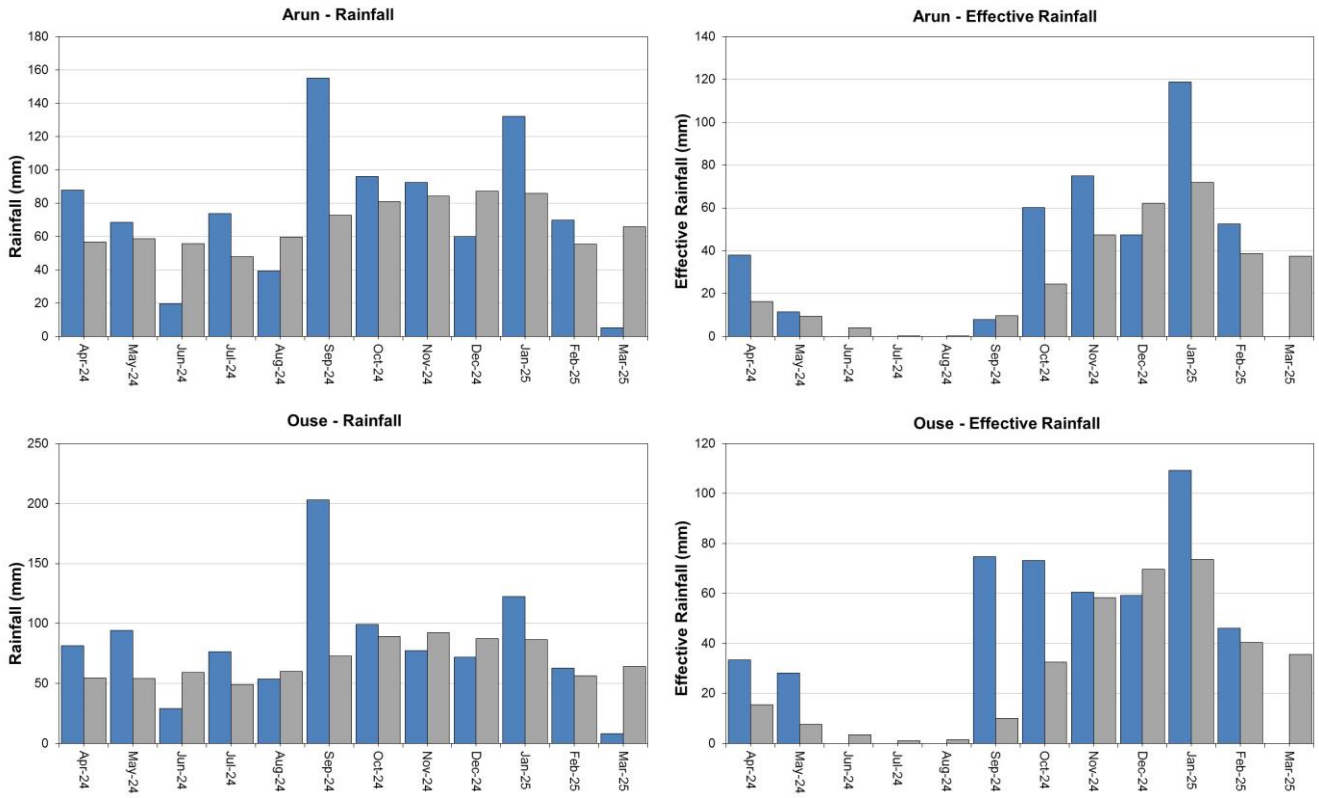

(Source: water companies).

# 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.



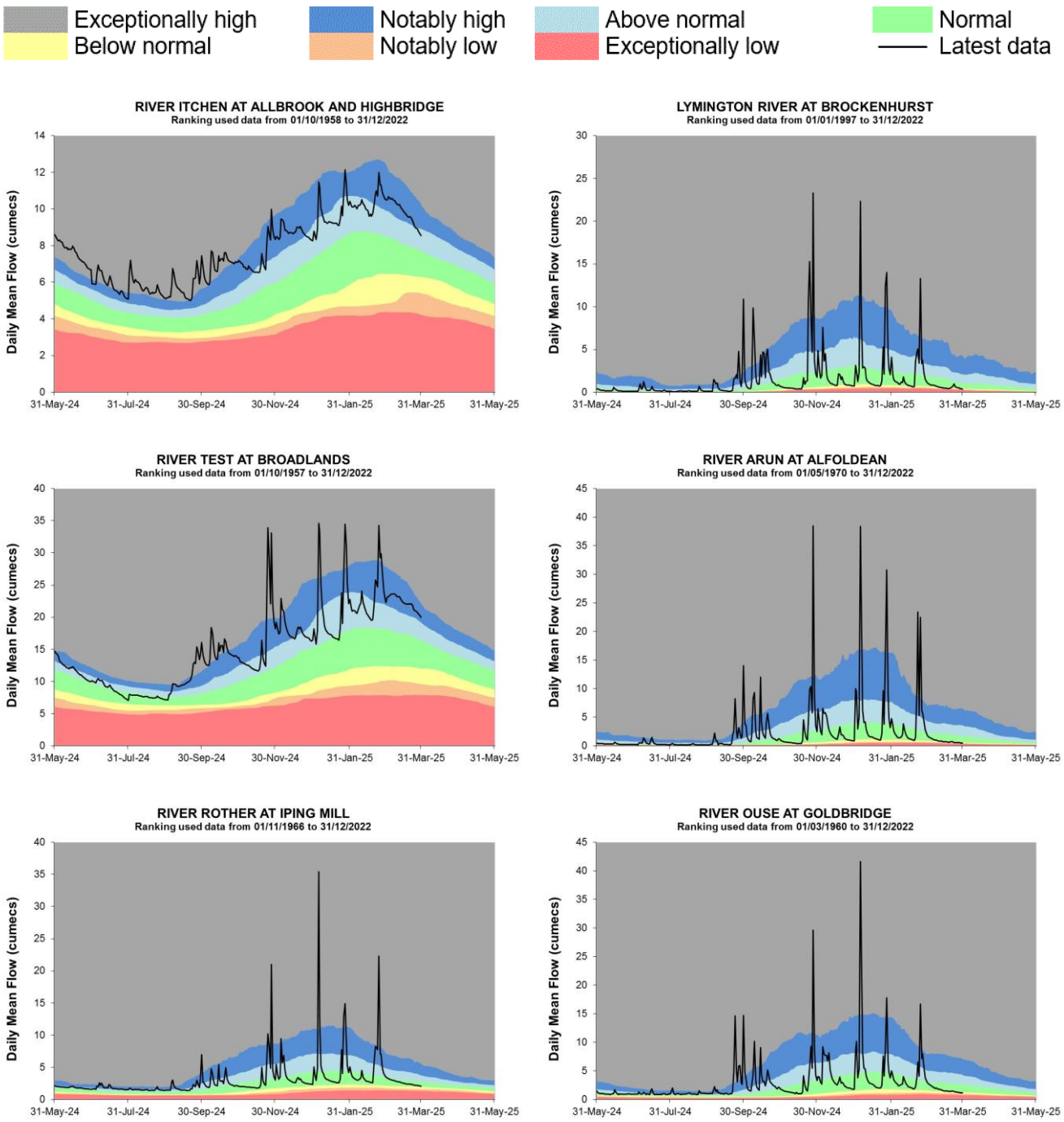



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2025).

## 6.2 SSD River flow charts

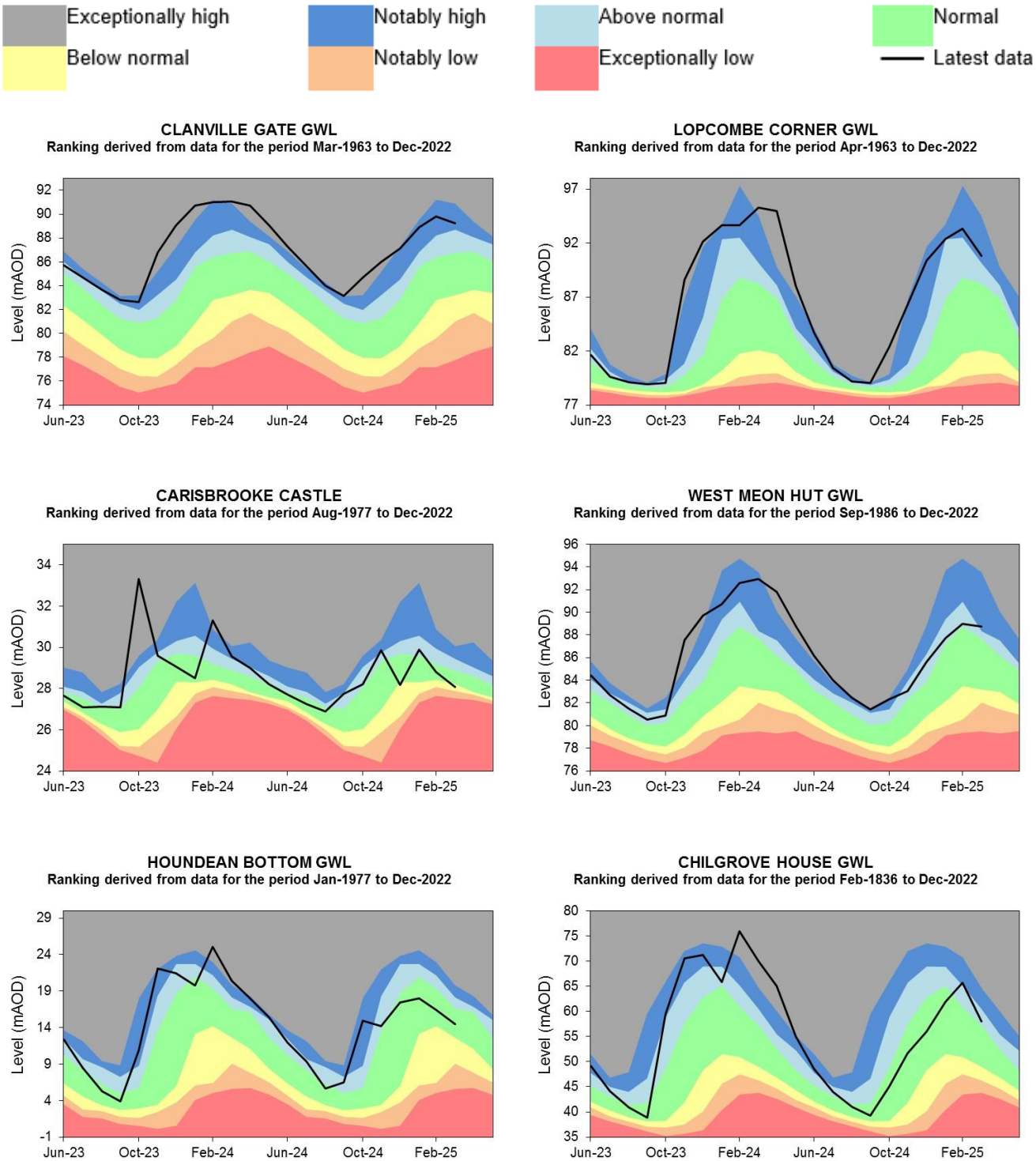
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2025

## 6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

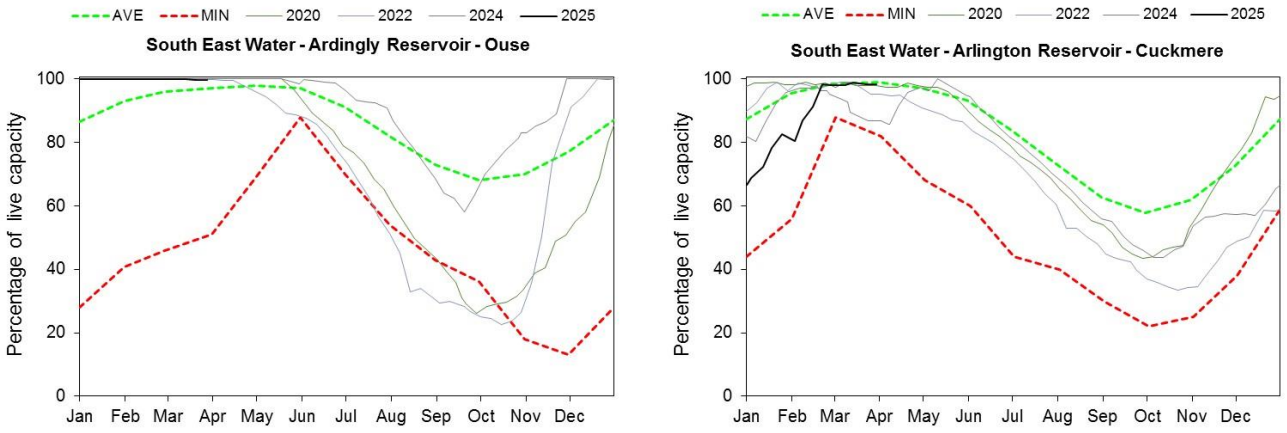
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2025.

## 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.

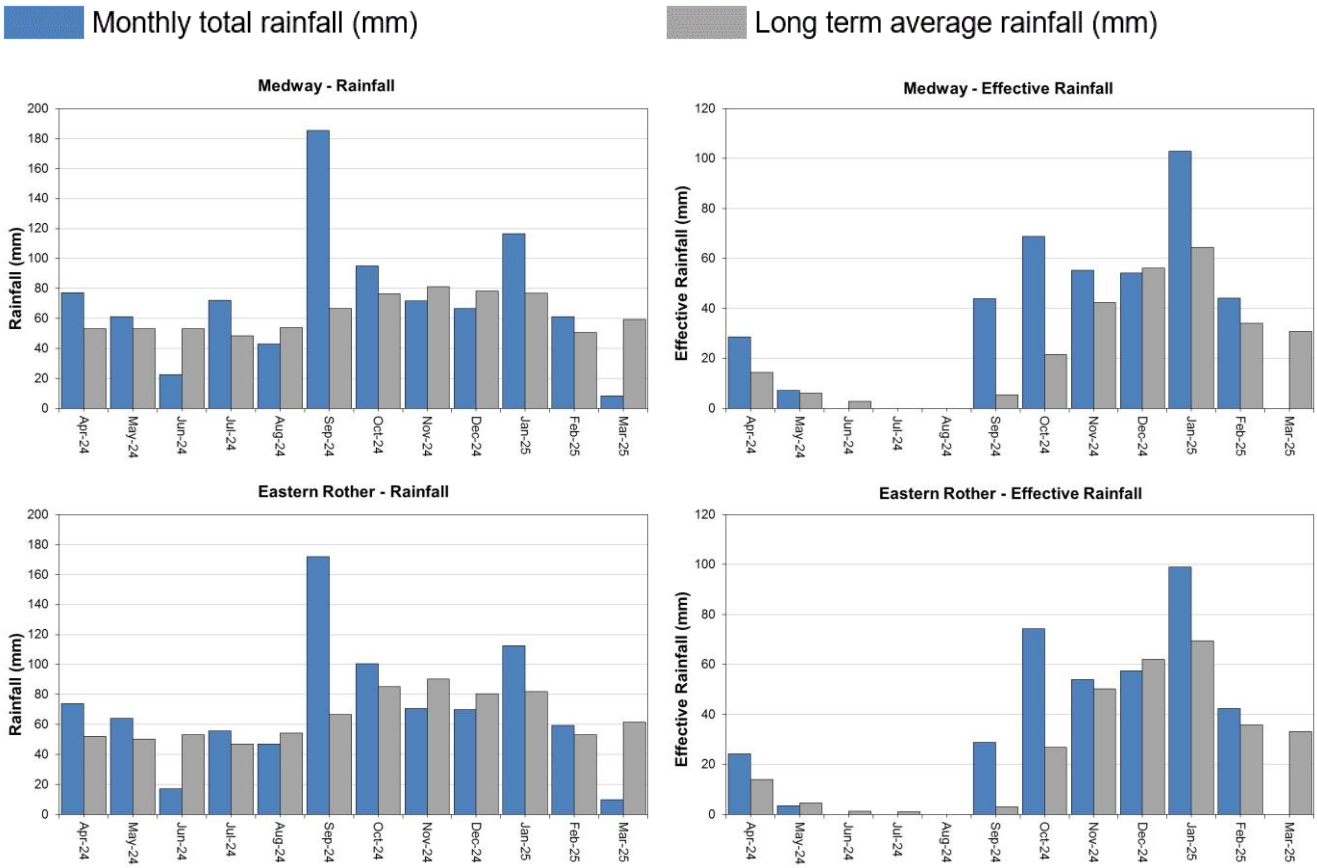


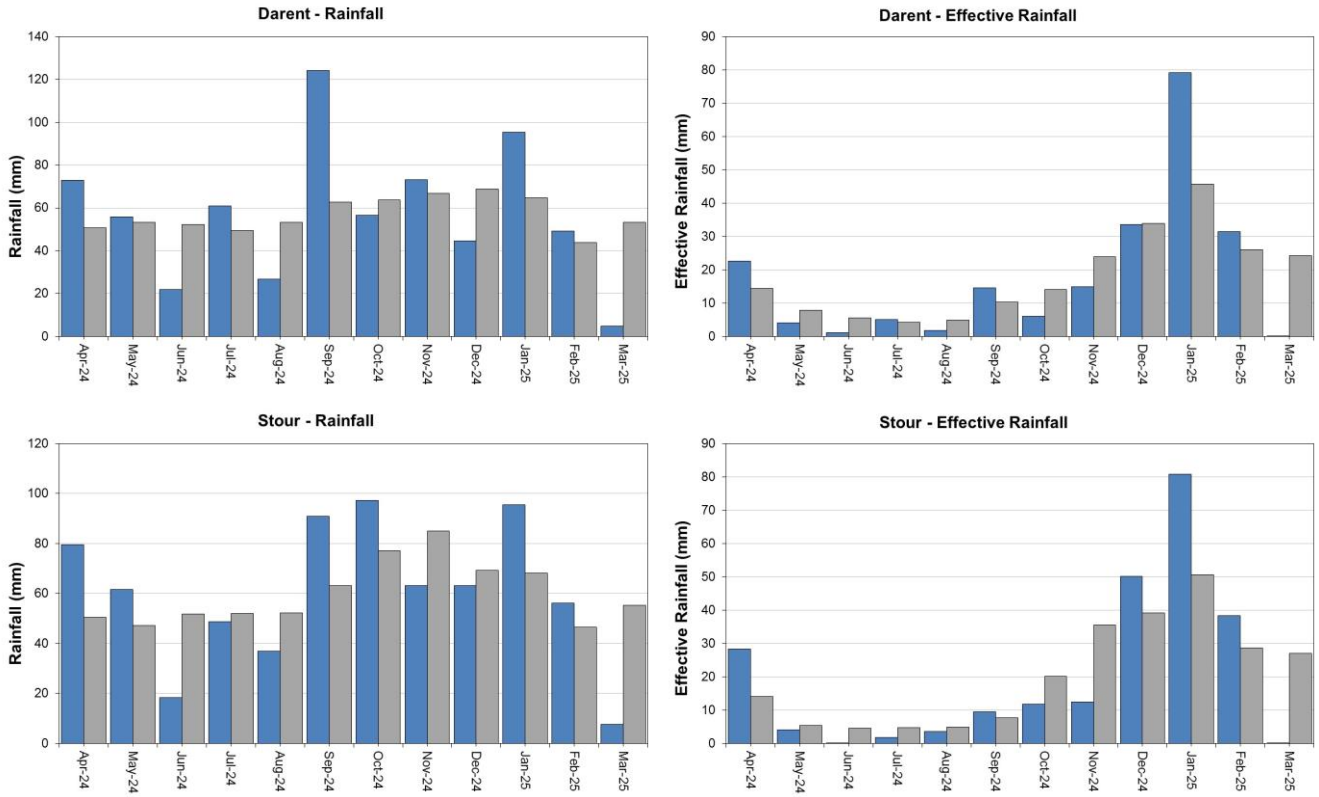

(Source: water companies).

# 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.



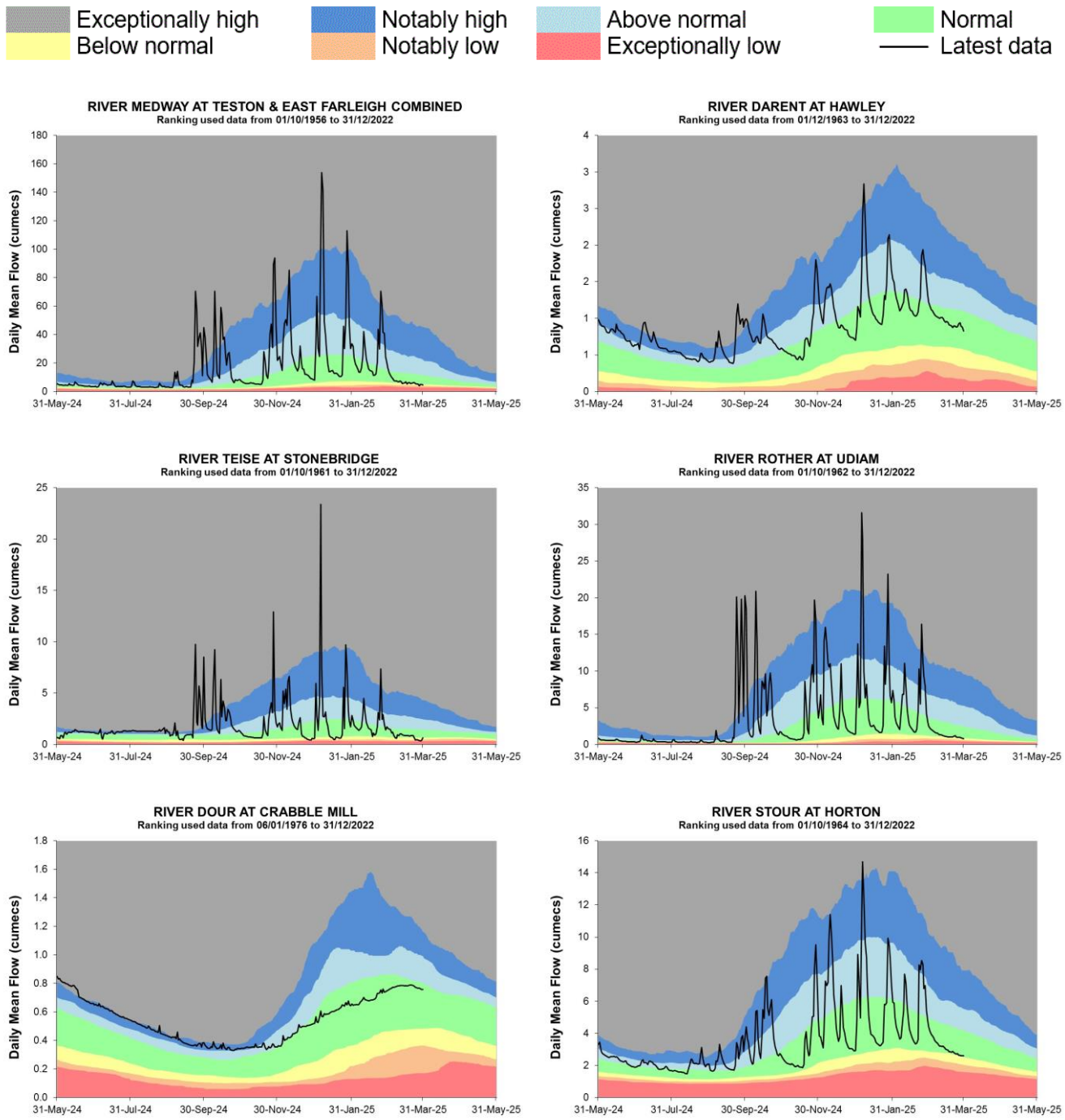



HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2025).

## 7.2 KSL River flow charts

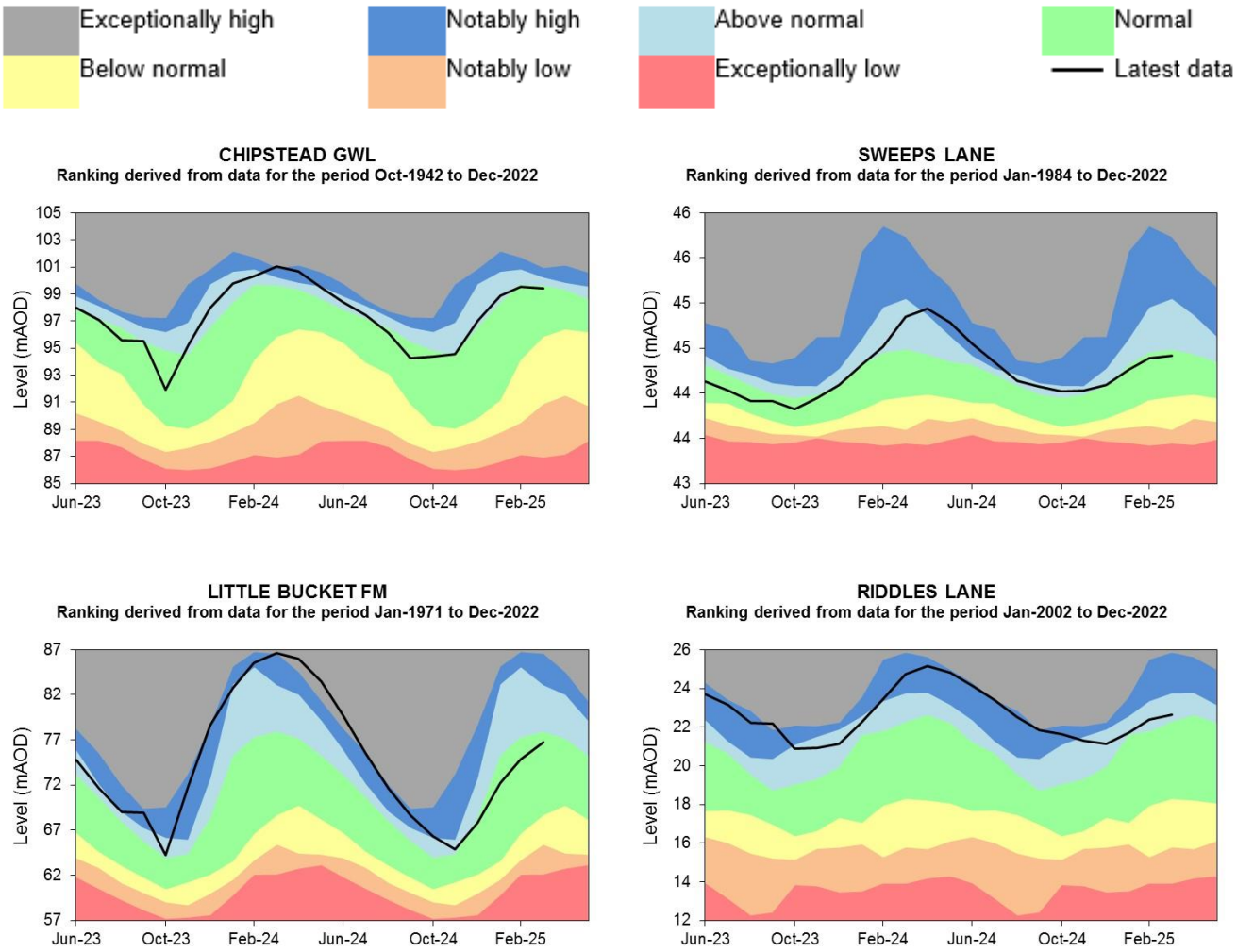
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.




Source: Environment Agency. 2025 .

## 7.3 KSL Groundwater levels

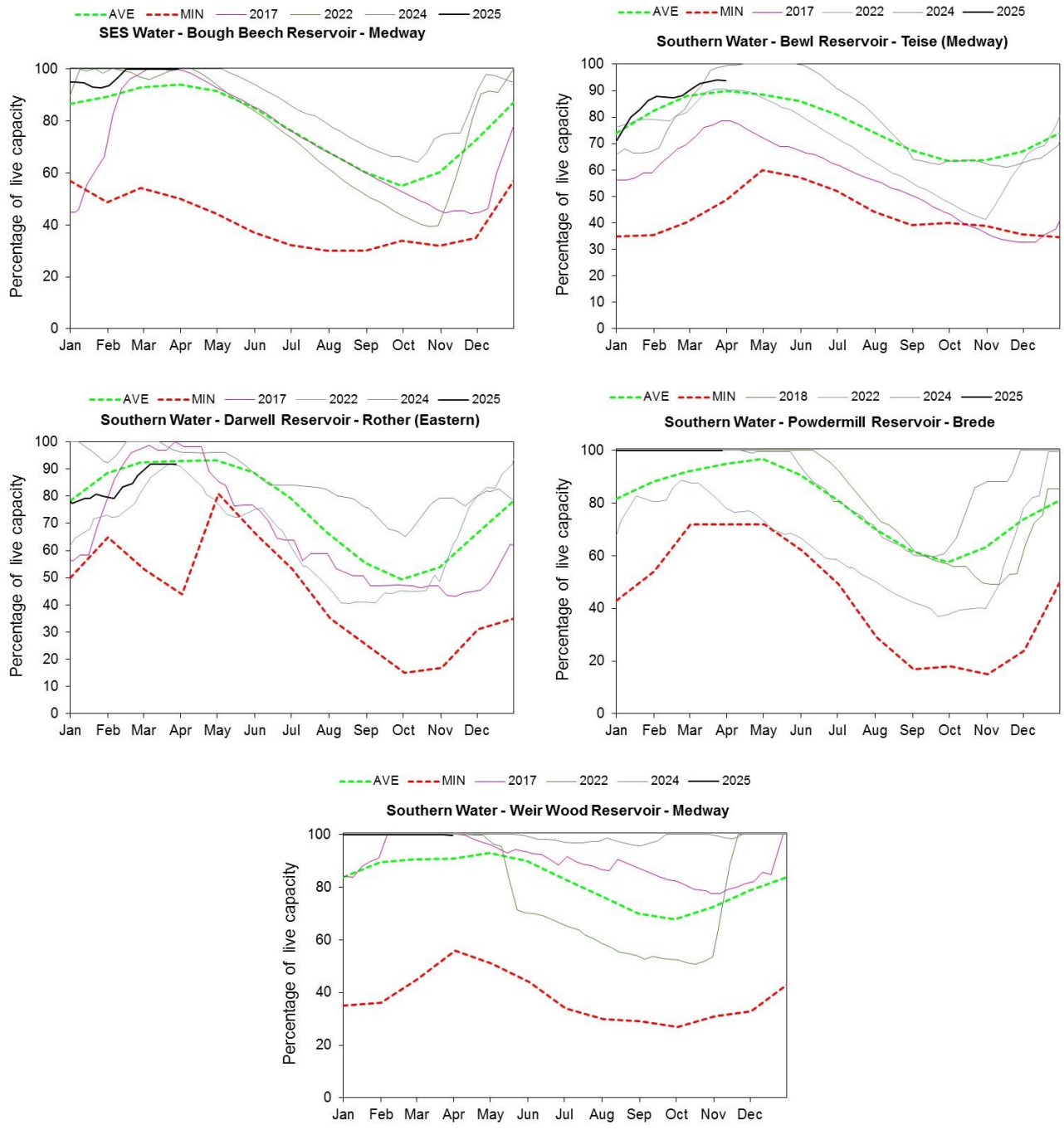
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.




Source: Environment Agency. 2025

## 7.4 KSL Reservoir stocks

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




(Source: water companies).

# 8 Glossary

## 8.1 Terminology

**Aquifer**

A geological formation able to store and transmit water.

**Areal average rainfall**

The estimated average depth of rainfall over a defined area. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

**Artesian**

The condition where the groundwater level is above ground surface but is prevented from rising to this level by an overlying continuous low permeability layer, such as clay.

**Artesian borehole**

Borehole where the level of groundwater is above the top of the borehole and groundwater flows out of the borehole when unsealed.

**Cumecs**

Cubic metres per second ($m^3s^{-1}$).

**Effective rainfall**

The rainfall available to percolate into the soil or produce river flow. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

**Flood alert and flood warning**

Three levels of warnings may be issued by the Environment Agency. Flood alerts indicate flooding is possible. Flood warnings indicate flooding is expected. Severe flood warnings indicate severe flooding.

**Groundwater**

The water found in an aquifer.

**Long term average (LTA)**

The arithmetic mean calculated from the historic record, usually based on the period 1961 to 1990. However, the period used may vary by parameter being reported on (see figure captions for details).

**mAOD**

Metres above ordnance datum (mean sea level at Newlyn Cornwall).

**MORECS**

Met Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System. Met Office service providing real time calculation of evapotranspiration, soil moisture deficit and effective rainfall on a 40 by 40 km grid.

**Naturalised flow**

River flow with the impacts of artificial influences removed. Artificial influences may include abstractions, discharges, transfers, augmentation and impoundments.

**NCIC**

National Climate Information Centre. NCIC area monthly rainfall totals are derived using the Met Office 5 km gridded dataset, which uses rain gauge observations.

**Recharge**

The process of increasing the water stored in the saturated zone of an aquifer. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

**Reservoir gross capacity**

The total capacity of a reservoir.

**Reservoir live capacity**

The capacity of the reservoir that is normally usable for storage to meet established reservoir operating requirements. This excludes any capacity not available for use (for example, storage held back for emergency services, operating agreements or physical restrictions). May also be referred to as ‘net’ or ‘deployable’ capacity.

**Soil moisture deficit (SMD)**

The difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

## 8.2 Categories

**Exceptionally high**

Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

**Notably high**

Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

**Above normal**

Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

**Normal**

Value likely to fall within this band 44% of the time.

**Below normal**

Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

**Notably low**

Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

**Exceptionally low**

Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

# 9 Appendices

## 9.1 Rainfall table

| Hydrological area | Mar 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990 | Mar 2025 band | Jan 2025 to March cumulative band | Oct 2024 to March cumulative band | Apr 2024 to March cumulative band |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotswold West | 13 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| Cotswold East | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| Berkshire Downs | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| Chilterns West | 13 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Chilterns East Colne | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| North Downs - Hampshire | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| North Downs - South London | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Upper Thames | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Upper Cherwell | 17 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| Thame | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| Loddon | 11 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Lower Wey | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Upper Mole | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Lower Lee | 13 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| North London | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| South London | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Roding | 11 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Below normal | Normal |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ock | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Enborne | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Cut | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Lee Chalk | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| River Test | 11 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| East Hampshire Chalk | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| West Sussex Chalk | 11 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| East Sussex Chalk | 16 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Sw Isle Of Wight | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| River Darent | 9 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| North Kent Chalk | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Stour | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Dover Chalk | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Thanet Chalk | 11 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Below normal |
| Western Rother Greensand | 9 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Hampshire Tertiaries | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Lymington River Avon Water And O | 13 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Sussex Coast | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| River Arun | 8 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| River Adur | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| River Ouse | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Cuckmere River | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pevensey Levels | 13 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| River Medway | 14 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Eastern Rother | 16 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Romney Marsh | 15 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| North West Grain | 10 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Below normal | Normal |
| Sheppy | 12 | Exceptionally Low | Normal | Below normal | Below normal |

## 9.2 River flows table

| Site name | River | Catchment | Mar 2025 band | Feb 2025 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colney Street_hansteads | | Colne | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Feildes Weir (nat) | Lee (middle) | Lee | Normal | Normal |
| Panshanger | Mimram | Lee | Exceptionally high | Notably high |
| Crabble Mill Gs | Dour | Little Stour | Normal | Normal |
| Hawley Gs | Darent | Darent and Cray | Normal | Normal |
| Horton Gs | Great Stour | Stour Kent | Below normal | Normal |
| Stonebridge Gs | Teise | Teise | Below normal | Normal |
| Teston Farleigh Combined | Medway100 | Medway Estuary | Below normal | Above normal |
| Udiam Gs | Rother | Rother Kent Lower | Below normal | Normal |
| Alfoldean Gs | Arun | Arun | Notably low | Above normal |
| Allbrook Gs And Highbridge | Itchen (so) | Itchen | Notably high | Above normal |
| Broadlands | Test | Test Lower | Notably high | Above normal |
| Brockenhurst Gs | Lymington | New Forest | Notably low | Normal |
| Goldbridge Gs | Ouse (so) | Ouse Sussex | Below normal | Normal |
| Iping Mill Gs | Rother | West Rother | Normal | Above normal |
| Farmoor (naturalised) | River Thames | Thames | Normal | Above normal |
| Kingston (naturalised) | River Thames | Thames North Bank | Normal | Above normal |
| Marlborough | River Kennet | Kennet | Above normal | Above normal |
| Sheepbridge | River Loddon | Loddon | Normal | Notably high |
| Tilford | River Wey | Wey Addleston Bourne | Normal | Notably high |

## 9.3 Groundwater table

| Site name | Aquifer | End of Mar 2025 band | End of Feb 2025 band |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashley Green Stw | Mid-chilterns Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| Lilley Bottom | Upper Lee Chalk | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Little Bucket Fm | East Kent Chalk - Stour | Normal | Normal |
| Chipstead Gwl | Epsom North Downs Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| Riddles Lane | North Kent Swale Chalk | Above normal | Above normal |
| Sweeps Lane Gwl | West Kent Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| Houndean Bottom Gwl | Brighton Chalk Block | Normal | Normal |
| Chilgrove House Gwl | Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk | Above normal | Notably high |
| Carisbrooke Castle | Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk | Below normal | Normal |
| West Meon Hut Gwl | River Itchen Chalk | Notably high | Above normal |
| Clanville Gate Gwl | River Test Chalk | Notably 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 | Above normal | Above normal |
| Jackaments Bottom Obh | Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior) | Notably low | Normal |
| Stonor Estate | South-west Chilterns Chalk | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |

## 9.4 South-east England areal units for reference