Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - February 2026

The South-east of England received 191% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall for February due to frontal rainfall from the Atlantic, caused by a strong jet stream. It was the second consecutive month with over 190% of the monthly LTA. The two-month period ending February was the wettest on record for the South-east, the four areas and a number of areal units since 2014. The soil moisture deficits (SMDs) were largely at or close to zero at the end of the month, resulting in an average recharge for the South-east of 239% of the LTA for February.

The monthly mean flow of all 21 indicator flow sites were in the above normal or higher category, reflecting the heavy rainfall during the last two months. Nine sites had exceptionally high flows for February, largely clustered towards the west and south where rainfall has been the greatest. There were 102 fluvial flood alerts and 35 fluvial flood warnings in the South-east of England during February. Groundwater levels have generally risen during the month in response to the rainfall and high recharge. However, the levels at more responsive sites have declined slightly at the end of the month reflecting the drier days after 18 February. There were 19 groundwater flooding alerts issued across the South-east during February.

1.1 Rainfall

The wet start to 2026 continued into February which was relatively warm and unsettled, with an average of only 8 ‘dry’ days (less than 0.2mm rainfall). The South-east of England received 191% of the LTA rainfall for February due to frontal rainfall from the Atlantic, caused by a strong jet stream. It was the second consecutive month with over 190% of the monthly LTA. Solent and South Downs (SSD) and Thames (THM) were the wettest areas with 211% and 204% LTA respectively. This is reflected in the rainfall map for February with patches of exceptionally high rainfall in these areas. Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) received 196% the LTA and Kent and South London (KSL) 159% the LTA for February. There were daily rainfall totals in excess of 35mm recorded on both 18 and 1 February. The highest daily rainfall total, 38.1mm, was recorded at Chale, IOW (SSD) on 18 February. However, the rainfall was more widespread on both 5 and 18 February, accounting for almost a quarter of the monthly total combined. For the third consecutive month, the top five highest daily rainfall totals were recorded in SSD.

The two-month period ending in February was the wettest since 2014 for the South-east, the four areas and a number of areal units. It was the third wettest on record for the South-east of England and the second wettest for both SSD and THM. It was the wettest two-month period

ending in February on record for Isle of Wight (SSD). The four-month period ending in February was the wettest on record for Cotswolds West, Cotswolds East and Cherwell areal units (all THM).

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

As would be expected at this time of year, the SMDs were largely at or close to zero at the end of the month. The SMDs have been very low since mid-January for HNL and KSL and since mid-December for SSD and parts of THM. Unsurprisingly, recharge across the South-east was high this month ranging from 193% of the LTA for KSL to 281% of the LTA for HNL with an average of 239% for the South-east. This average drops to 138% for the winter so far (since October) as the SMDs at the start of the winter were some of the highest on record.

1.3 River flows

The monthly mean flow of all 21 indicator flow sites were in the above normal or higher category, reflecting the heavy rainfall of the last two months. The rivers in the above normal category were in the drier east, examples being the Mimram at Panshanger (HNL) and the Darent at Hawley (KSL). Nine sites had exceptionally high flows for February, largely clustered towards the west and south where rainfall had been the greatest. The 8 sites with notably high flows were mainly in the clay catchments of KSL and SSD to the east.
Flows at groundwater dominated sites peaked around mid-February, for example the Kennet at Marlborough (THM) and the Itchen at Allbrook and Highbridge (SSD). Sites draining impermeable catchments had multiple discrete peaks in response to the rainfall events during the month, for example Lymington River at Brockenhurst (SSD). A number of sites had the highest monthly mean flows since 2014, with the Thames at Farmoor, the Wey at Tilford (both THM) and Lymington River at Brockenhurst (SSD) all having the second highest monthly flows for February on record. There were 102 fluvial flood alerts and 35 fluvial flood warnings in the South-east of England during February.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial Alerts	17	22	43	20	102
Warnings	0	8	27	0	35
Severe Warnings	0	0	0	0	0
GW alerts	0	6	12	1	19
Total	17	36	82	21	156

1.4 Groundwater levels

Groundwater levels have generally risen during the month in response to the rainfall and high recharge. Therfield, Lee Chalk (HNL) is normally the last of the indicator Chalk boreholes to respond to winter recharge. Levels there started to rise in the second week of February and remained in the normal range for the month. The groundwater levels of the more responsive indicator sites peaked after the rainfall on 18 February and have since declined slightly.

Examples of this include Jackaments, Cotswolds and Rockley (both THM) and Chilgrove (SSD). Sites in the exceptionally high category were towards the south and west where the high rainfall totals were recorded. Lopcombe and West Meon (both SSD) recorded the highest February levels since 2014. There were 19 groundwater flooding alerts issued during February across the South-east.

1.5 Reservoir stocks

The reservoir storage remained below the LTA for February at Lower Thames (THM) and at Arlington (KSL). The storage at the remaining reservoirs at Bewl, Bough Beech, Weir Wood, Darwell, Powdermill (all KSL), at Ardingly (SSD) and Lower Lee (HNL) had recovered to above the LTA for February. Ardingly (SSD), Bough Beech, Darwell, Powdermill and Weir Wood (all KSL) were at 100%.

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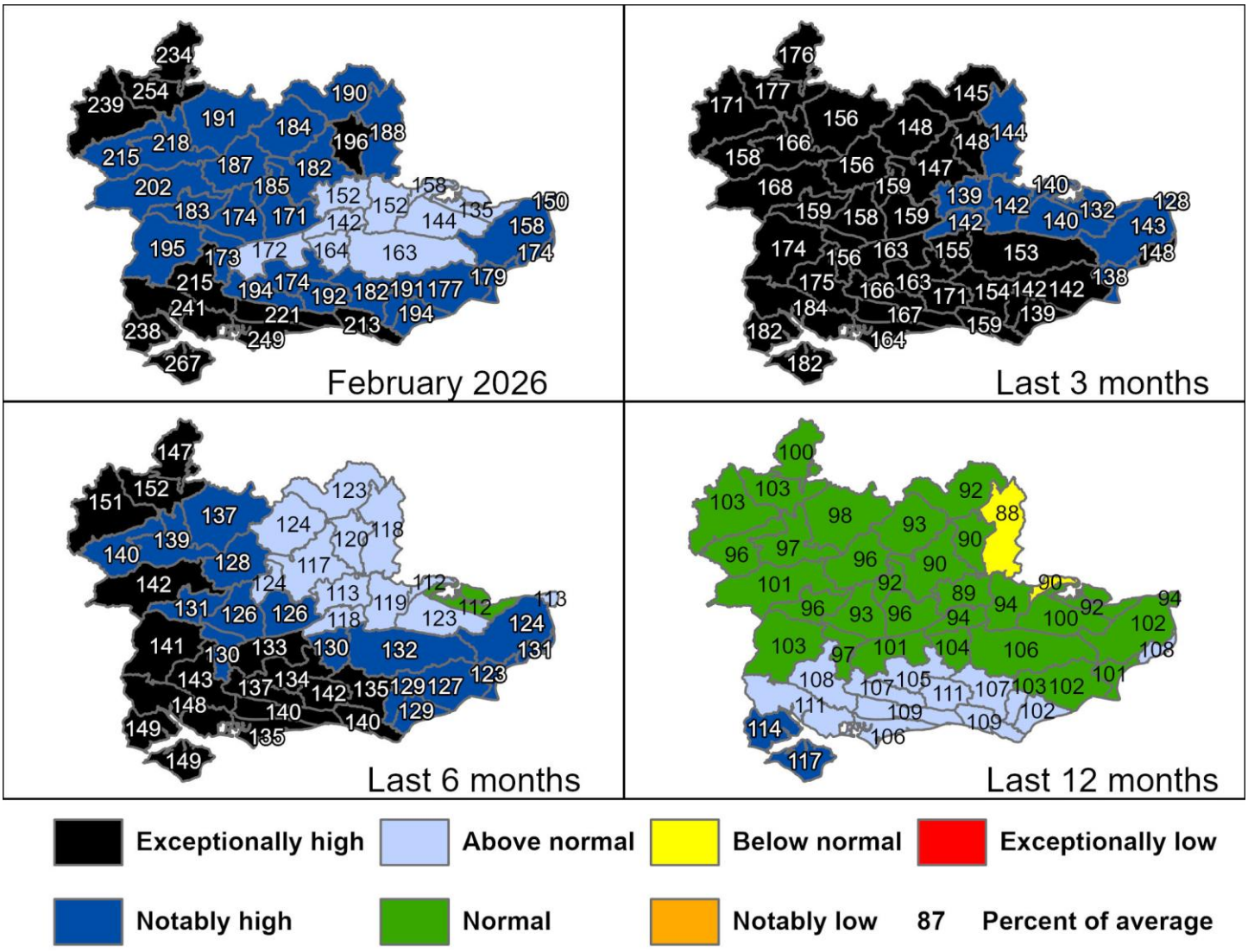
2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 28 February 2026), 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. The numbers refer to percentage of the 1991-2020 long term average.

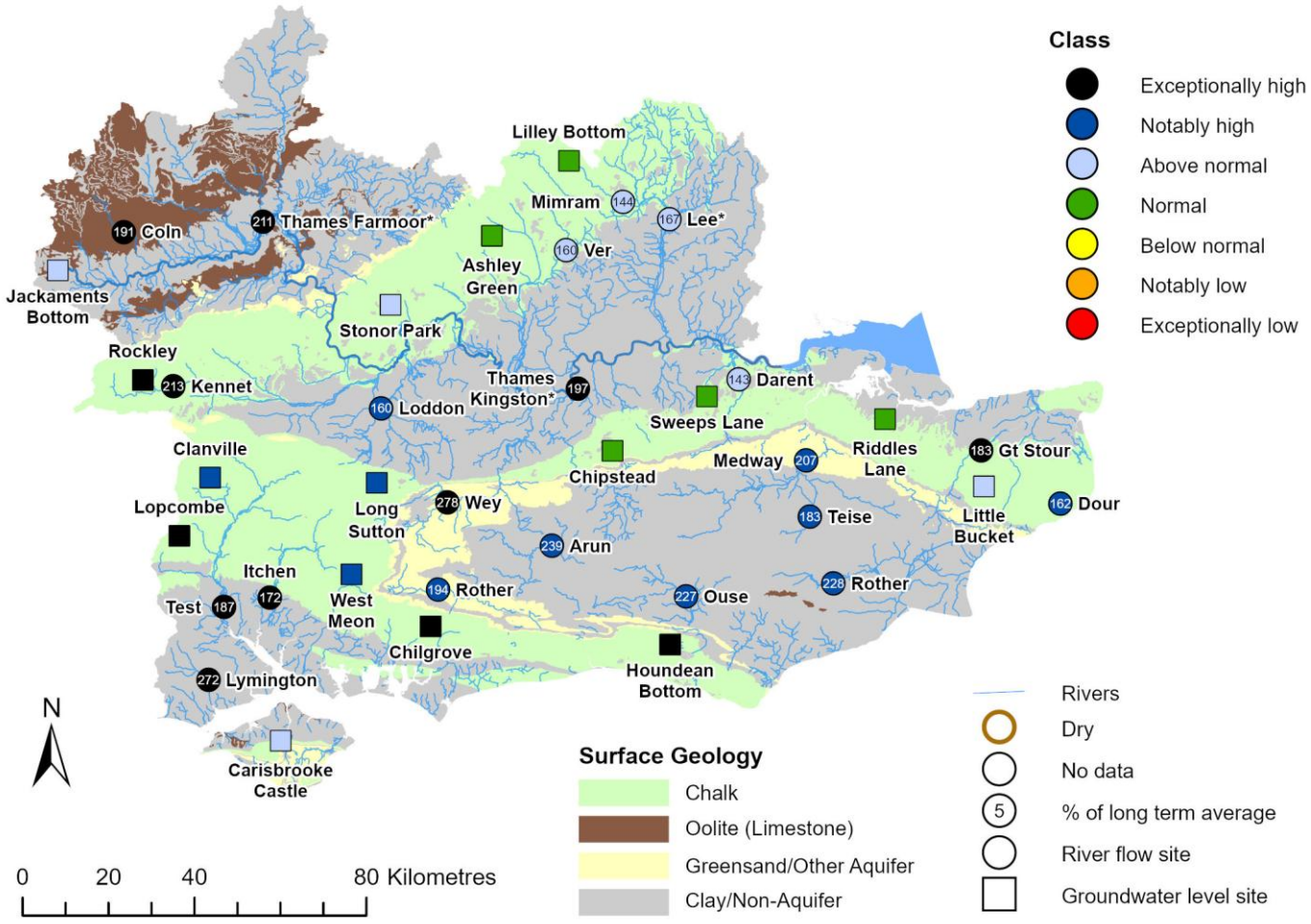


Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023 extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

Figure 2.2: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for February 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic February monthly means Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of February 2026, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic February 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.



(Source: Environment Agency). © Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2026 AC0000807064. Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. © Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2026 AC0000807064.

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) 28 day Total	February % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) 28 day total	February % LTA	SMD (mm) Day 28	End Feb LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West (A)	145	238%	124	286%	0	3
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	121	203%	100	244%	0	3
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	102	187%	81	234%	0	6
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	122	173%	100	192%	0	3
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	116	172%	95	193%	0	3
	Thames Average	108	199%	87	248%	0	5
	Thames Catchment Average	107	191%	85	236%	0	5
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	102	183%	81	229%	0	5
6600TH	Lee Chalk	90	190%	68	288%	0	19
6507TH	North London	87	182%	65	260%	1	9
6509TH	Roding	84	187%	62	284%	0	11
	Herts and North London	91	188%	70	266%	0	11
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	89	141%	69	153%	0	3
6706So	Darent	82	151%	61	188%	0	7

6707So	North Kent Chalk	80	144%	61	172%	2	5
6708So	Stour	90	158%	70	187%	1	4
6809So	Medway	99	162%	79	185%	0	3
	Kent & South London Average	86	158%	63	192%	4	15
6701So	Test Chalk	129	196%	107	223%	0	3
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	156	216%	134	246%	0	3
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	163	221%	143	251%	0	3
6804So	Arun	116	174%	95	196%	0	3
6805So	Adur	126	192%	106	219%	0	3
	Solent & South Downs Average	143	212%	122	247%	0	3
	South East Average	111	191%	89	235%	1	8

HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

EA effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

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 01/10/2025 to 28/02/2026

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)	639	154%	424	156%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs (G)	573	144%	333	155%
6130TH	Chilterns - West (M)	473	129%	232	128%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire (P)	617	130%	384	130%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand (S)	622	136%	386	137%
	Thames Average	512	138%	266	140%
	Thames Catchment Average	512	136%	269	136%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne (N)	459	126%	201	113%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	393	128%	123	113%
6507TH	North London	384	120%	121	103%
6509TH	Roding	358	122%	88	91%
	Herts and North London	396	124%	131	106%
6230TH	North Downs - South London (W)	506	122%	263	110%

6706So	Darent	427	121%	171	106%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	458	125%	213	117%
6708So	Stour	488	124%	247	120%
6809So	Medway	546	131%	341	135%
	Kent & South London Average	457	123%	215	119%
6701So	Test Chalk	640	143%	405	152%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	711	143%	508	153%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	713	138%	533	149%
6804So	Arun	627	136%	425	142%
6805So	Adur	651	140%	474	154%
	Solent & South Downs Average	654	138%	456	150%
	South East Average	527	133%	295	137%

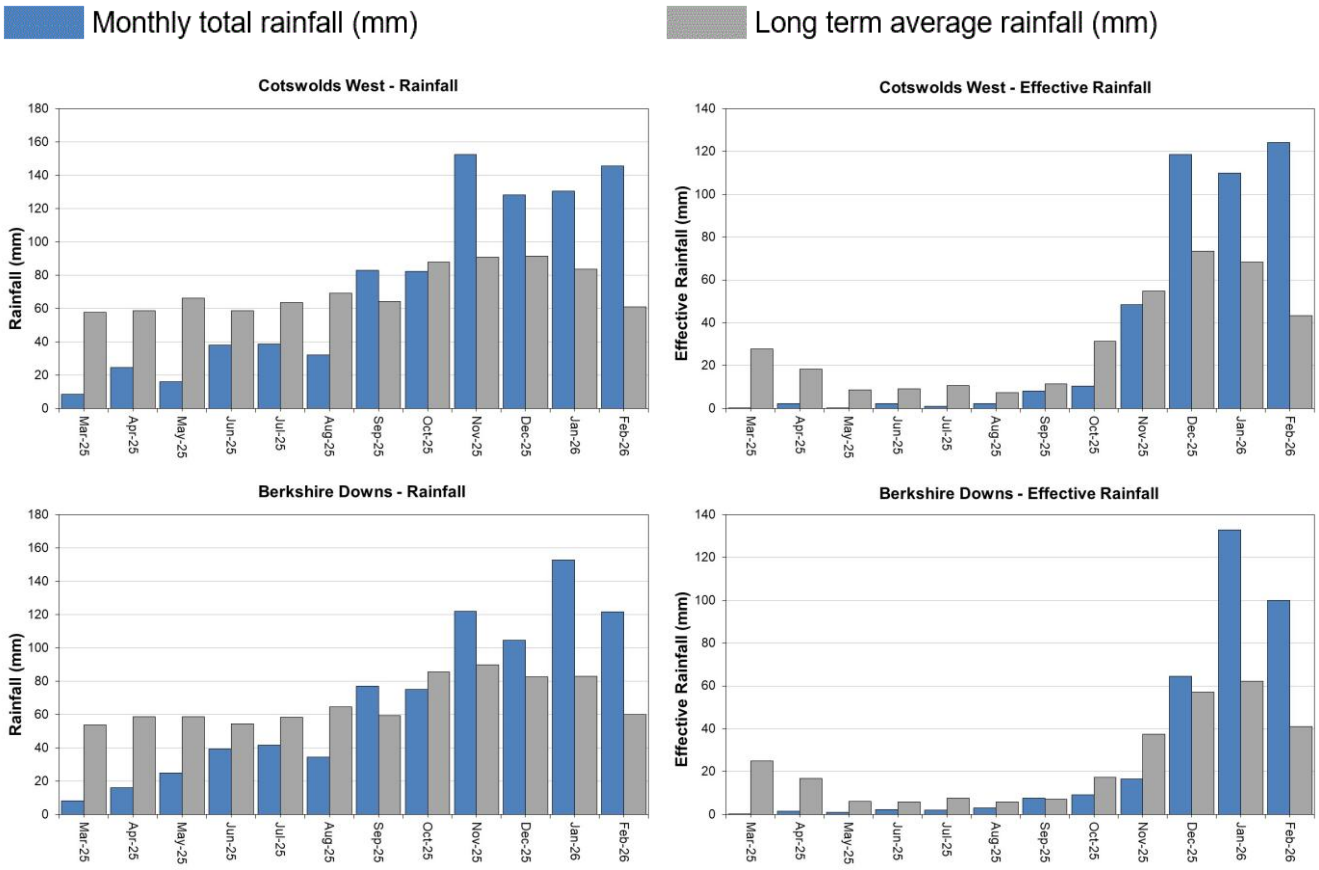
HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

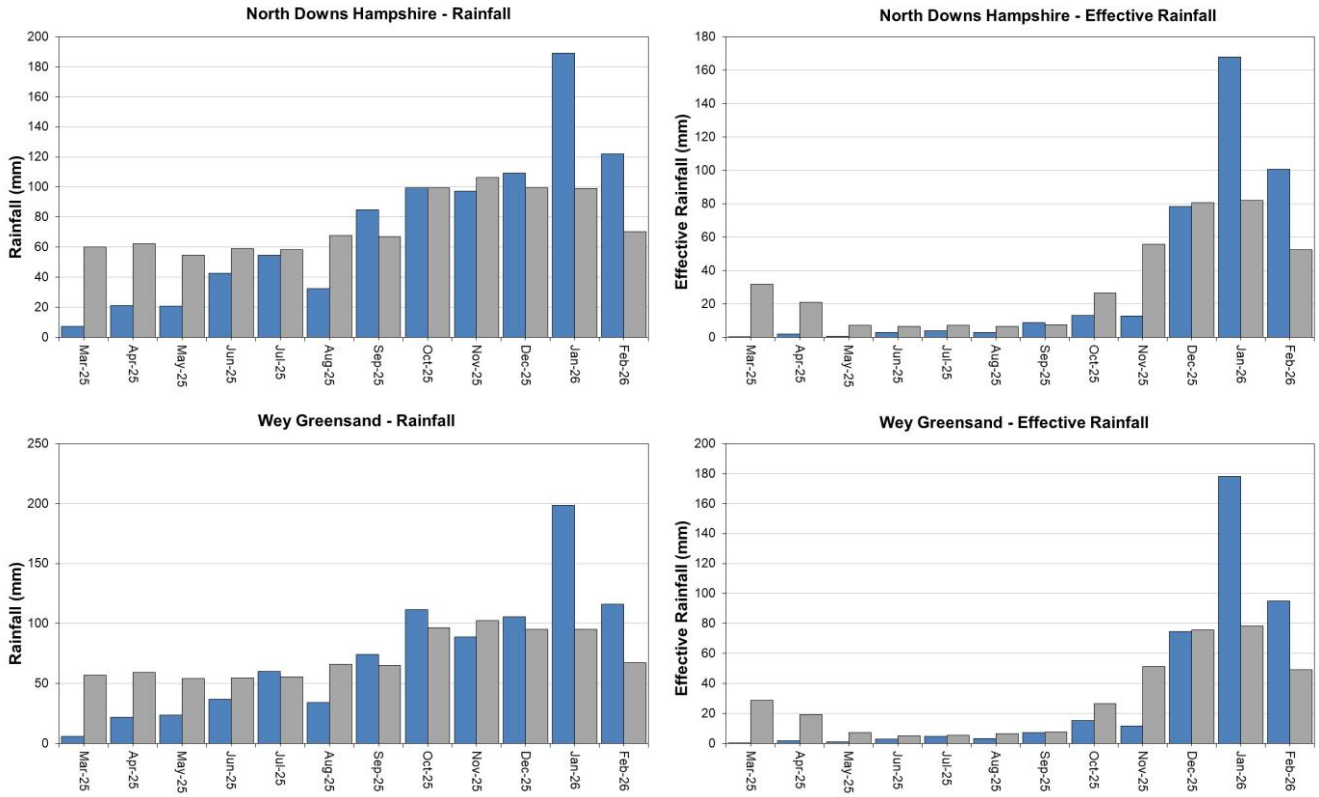
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

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.



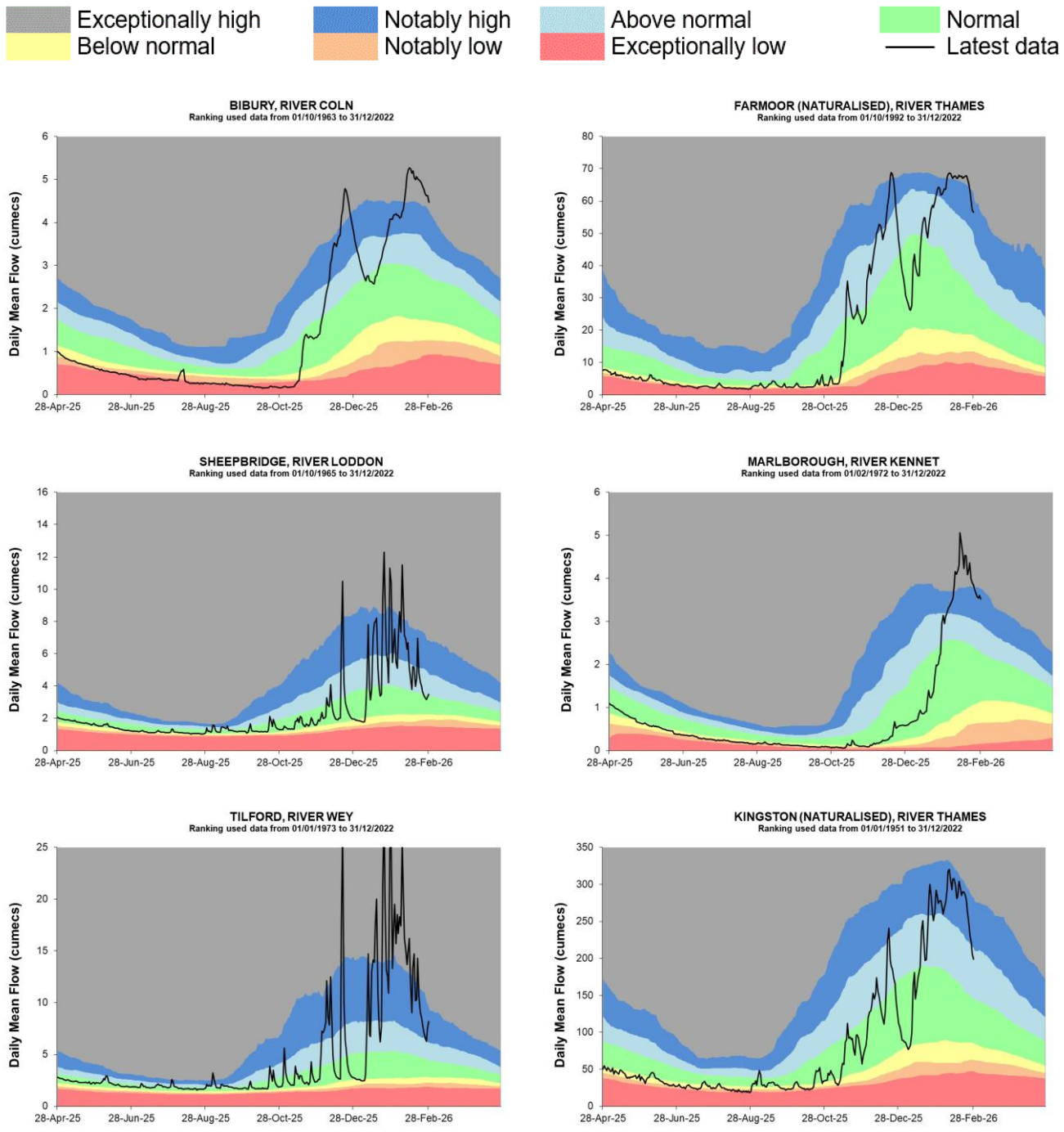


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

4.2 Thames River flow charts

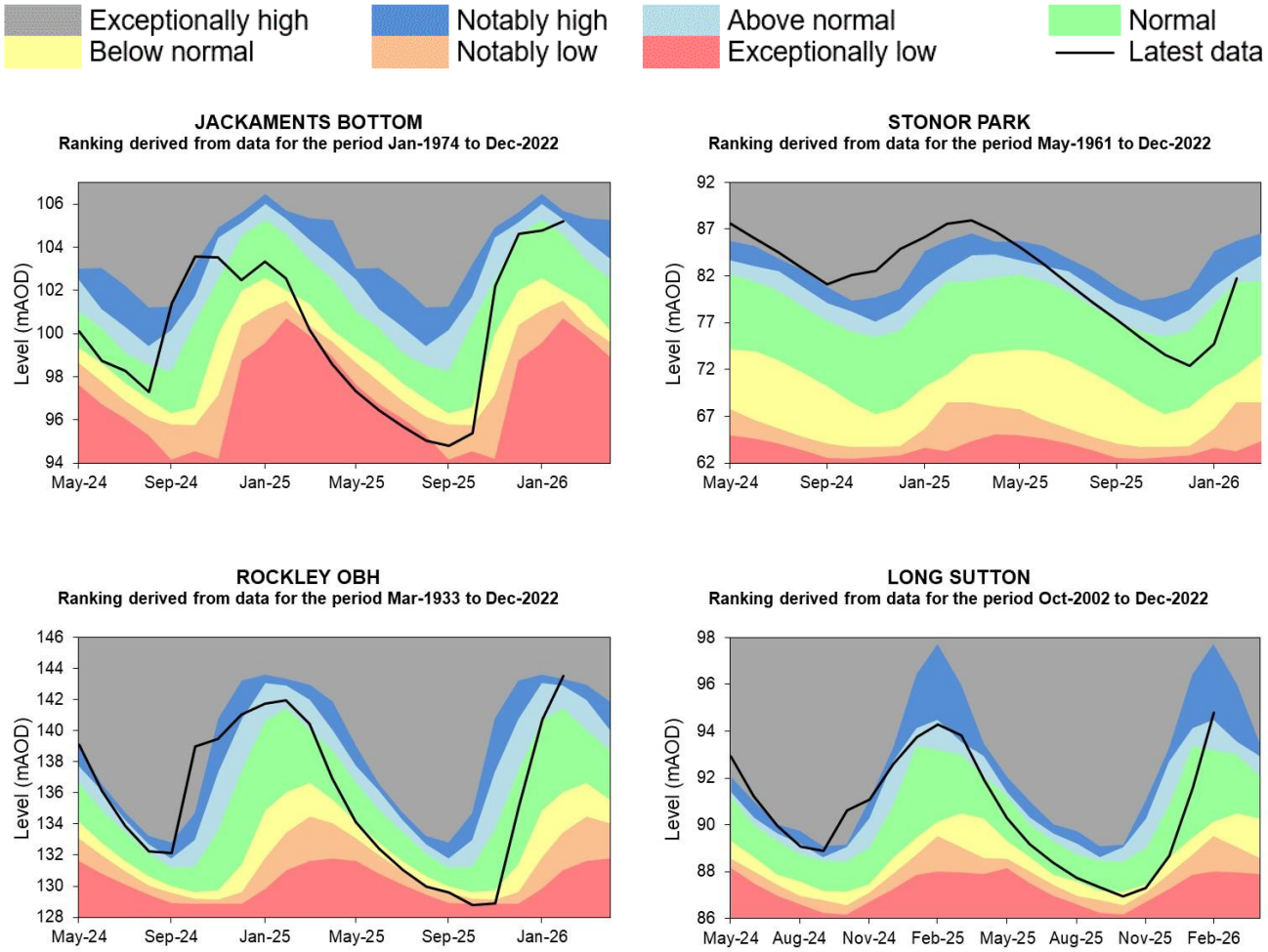
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

4.3 Thames Groundwater level charts

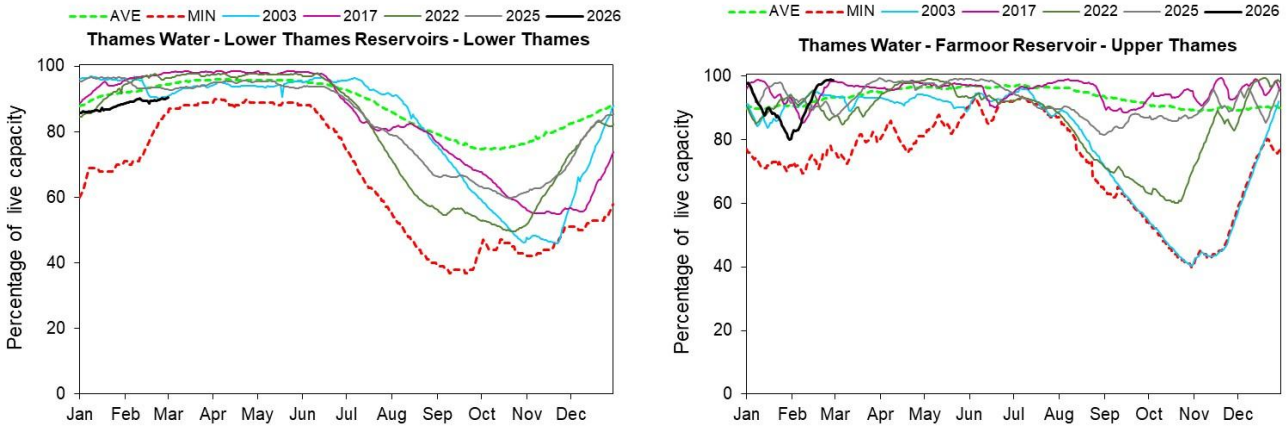
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from 2 local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

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.

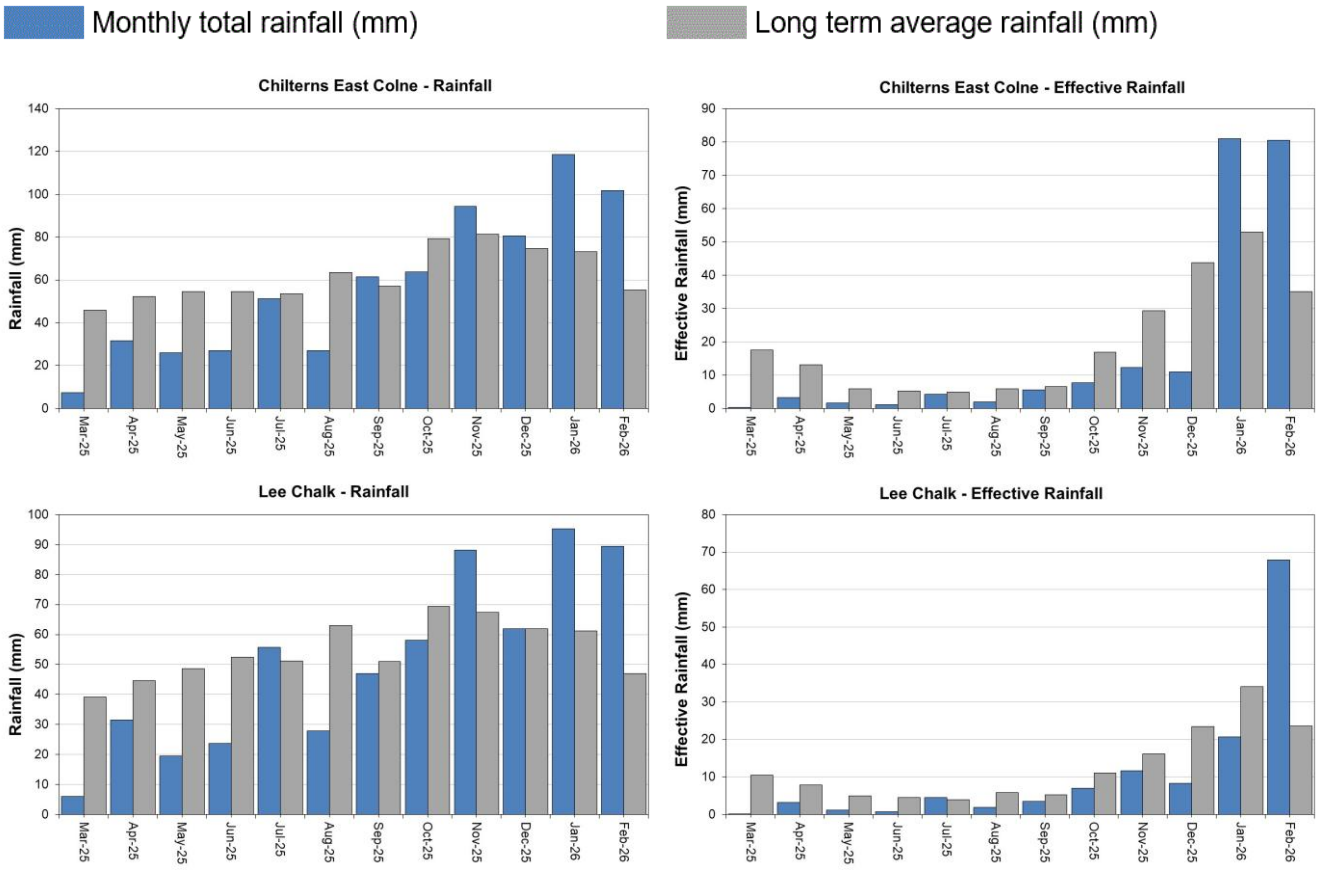


(Source: water companies).

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.

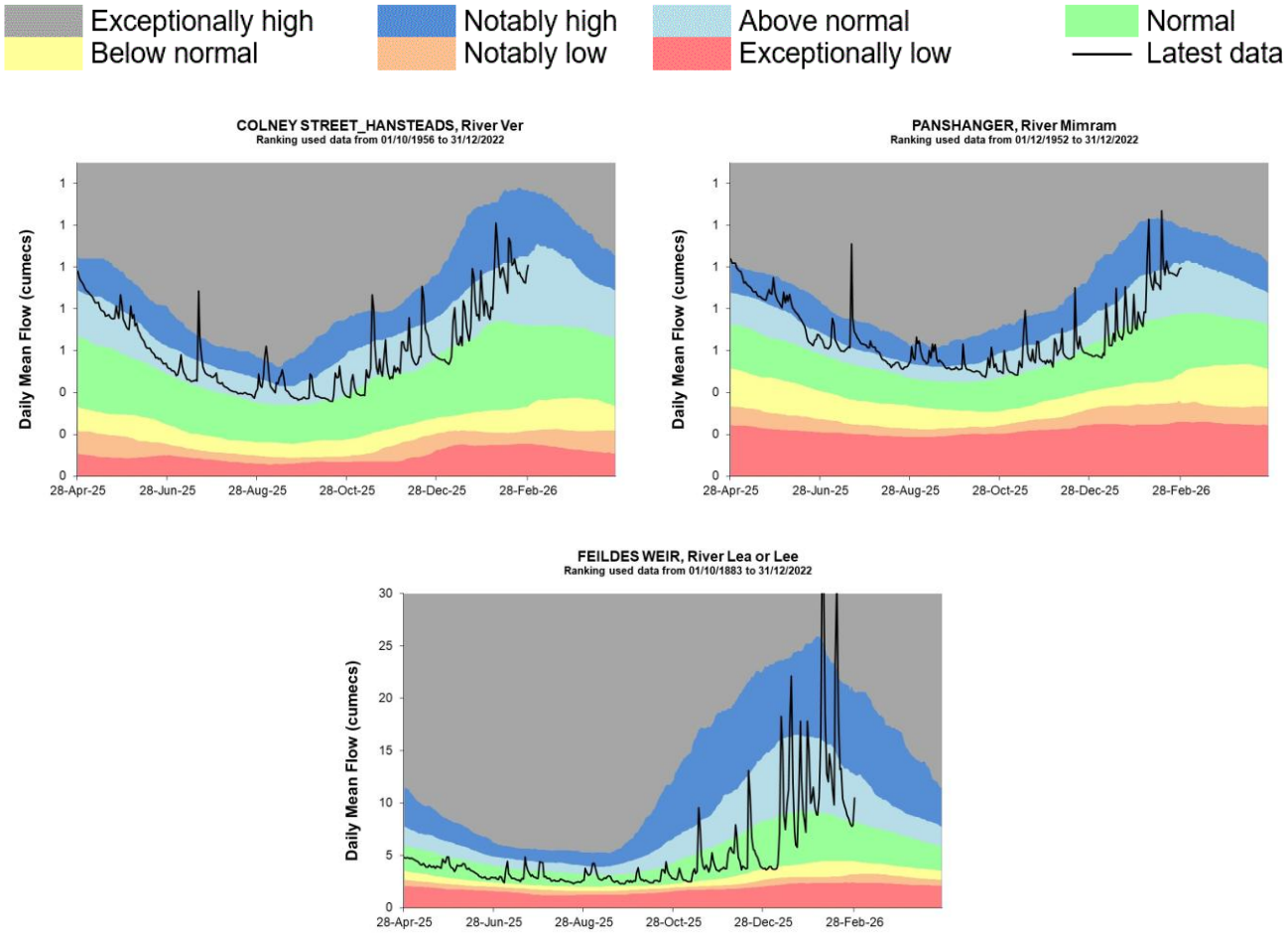


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

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. 2026

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

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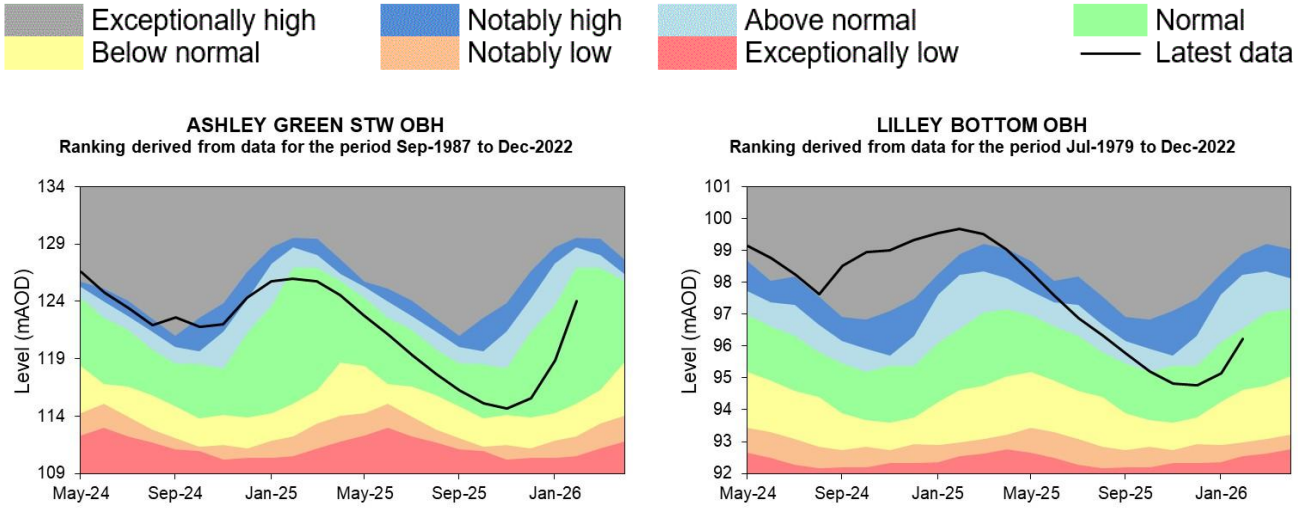
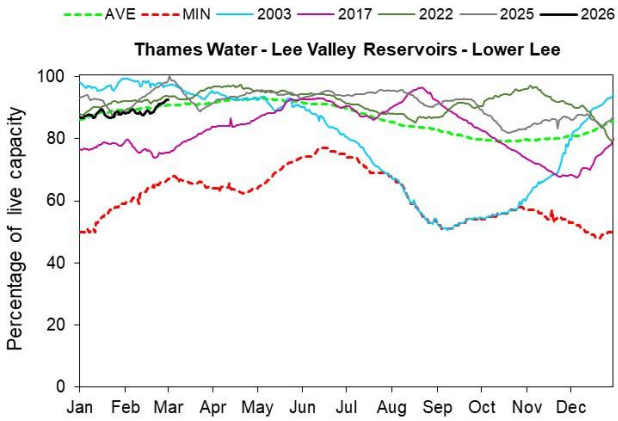


Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

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.

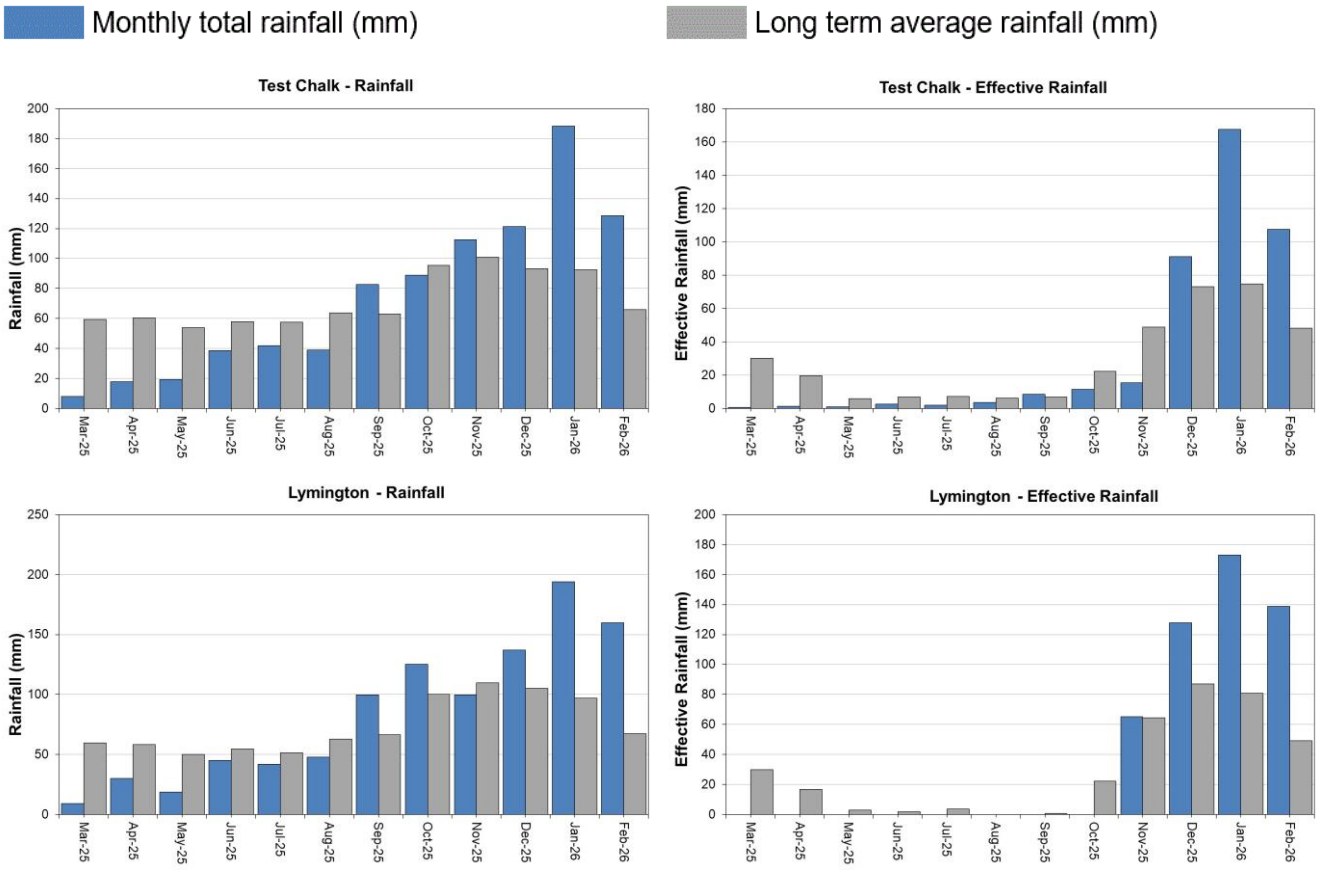


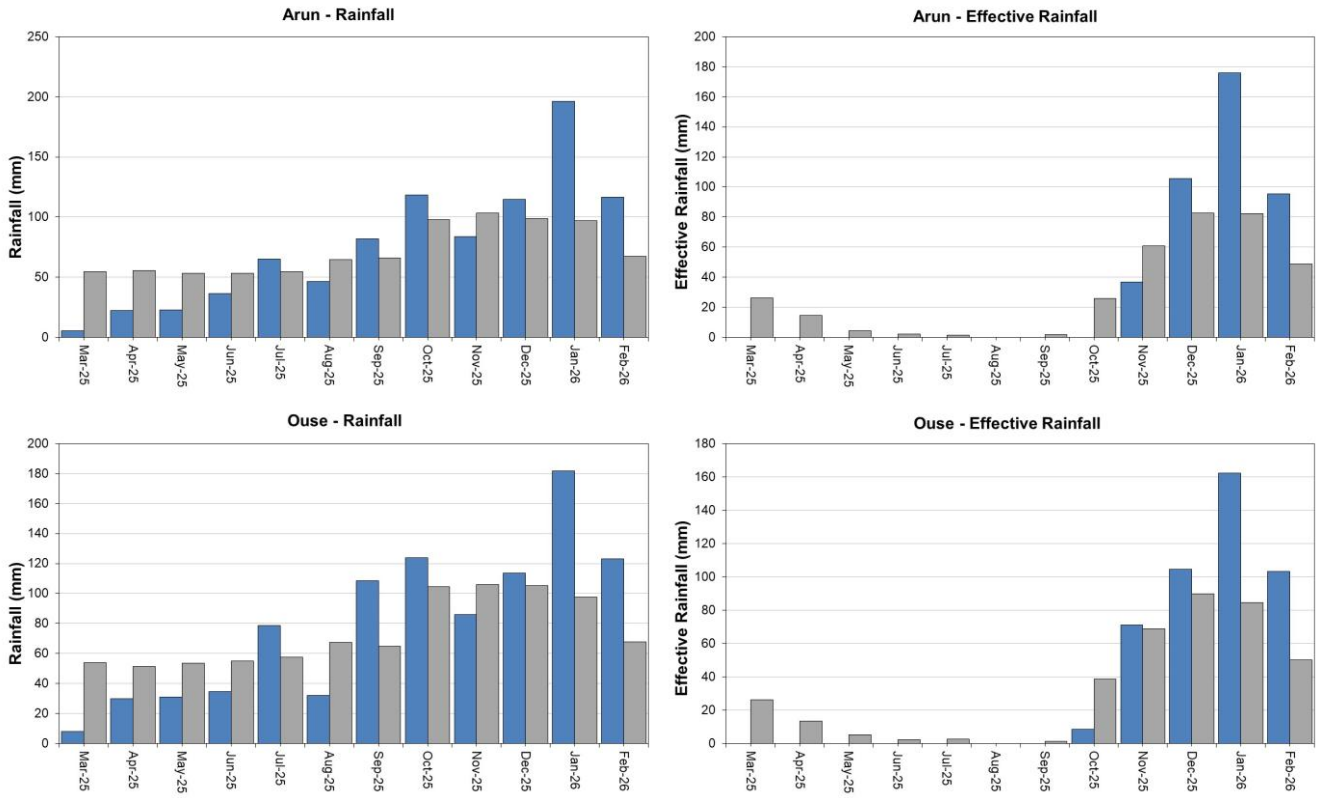
(Source: water companies).

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.



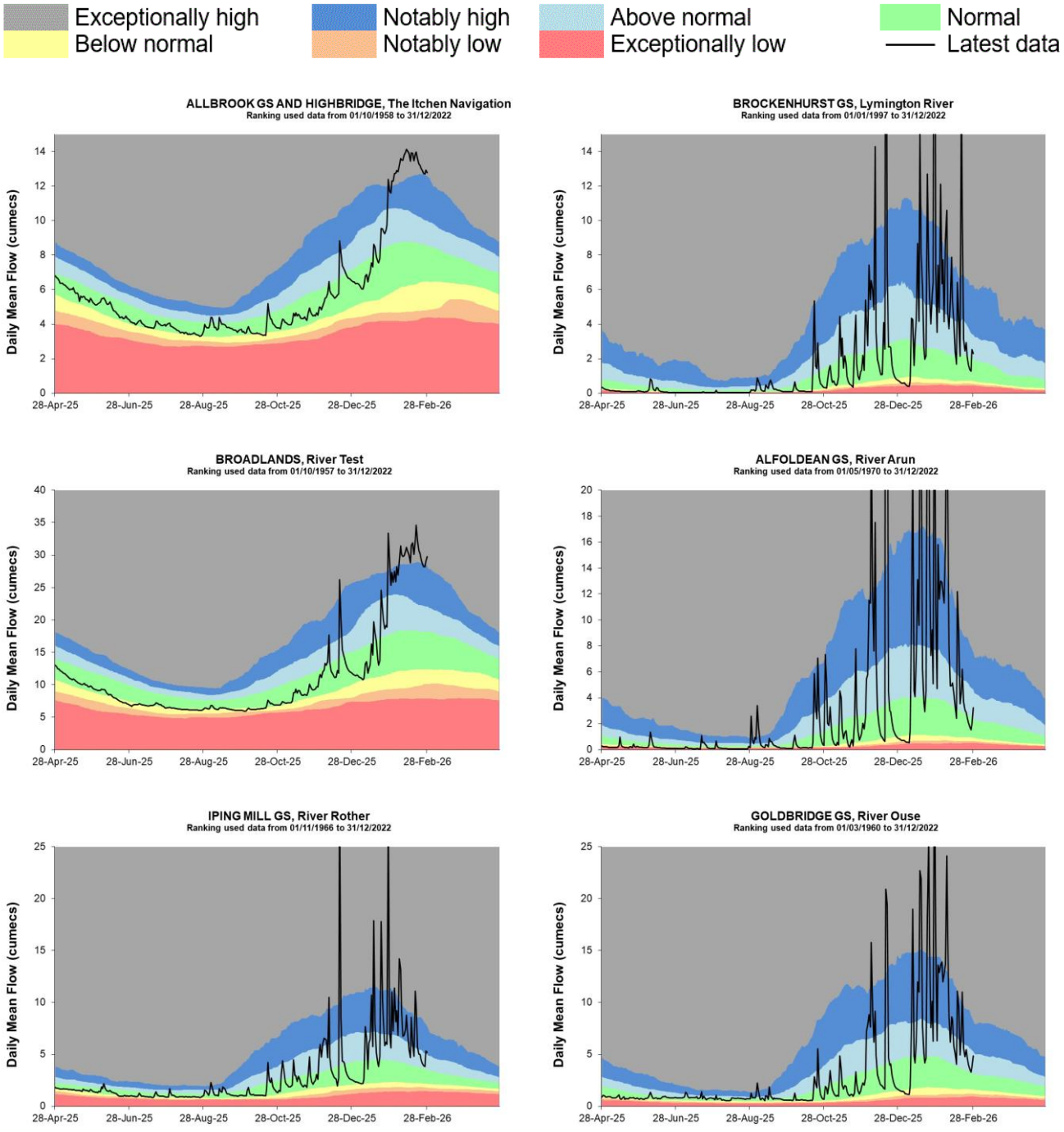


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

6.2 SSD River flow charts

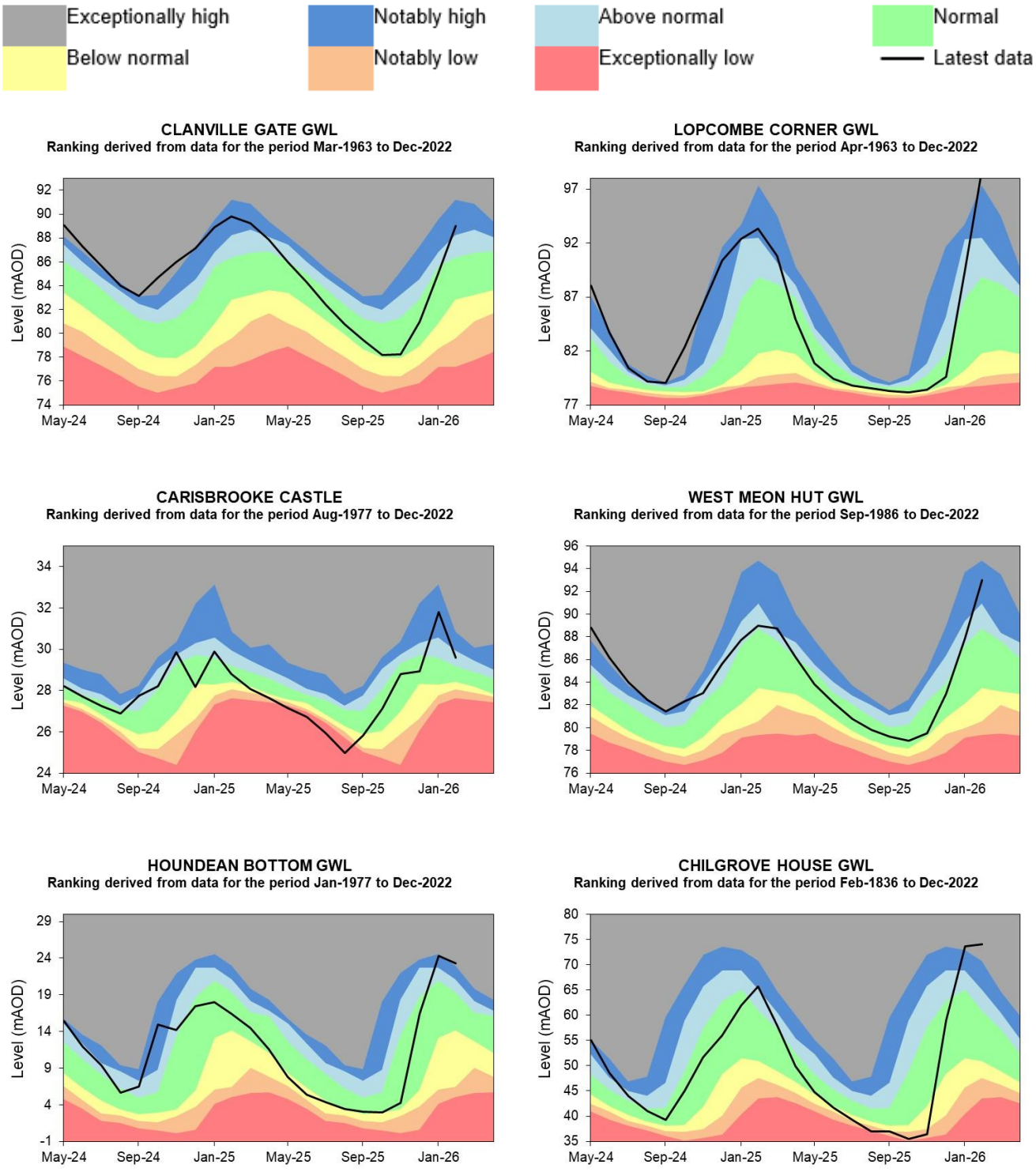
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

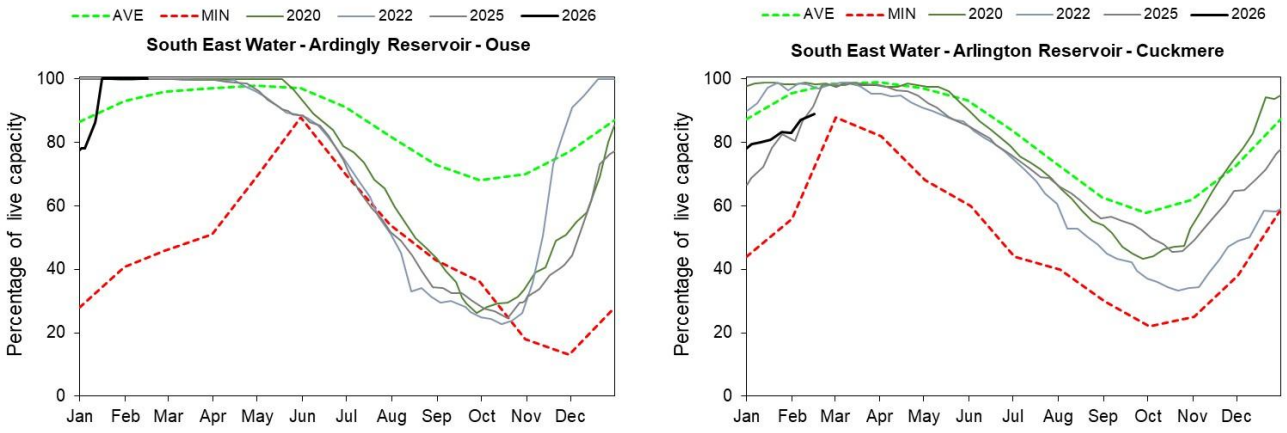
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

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.

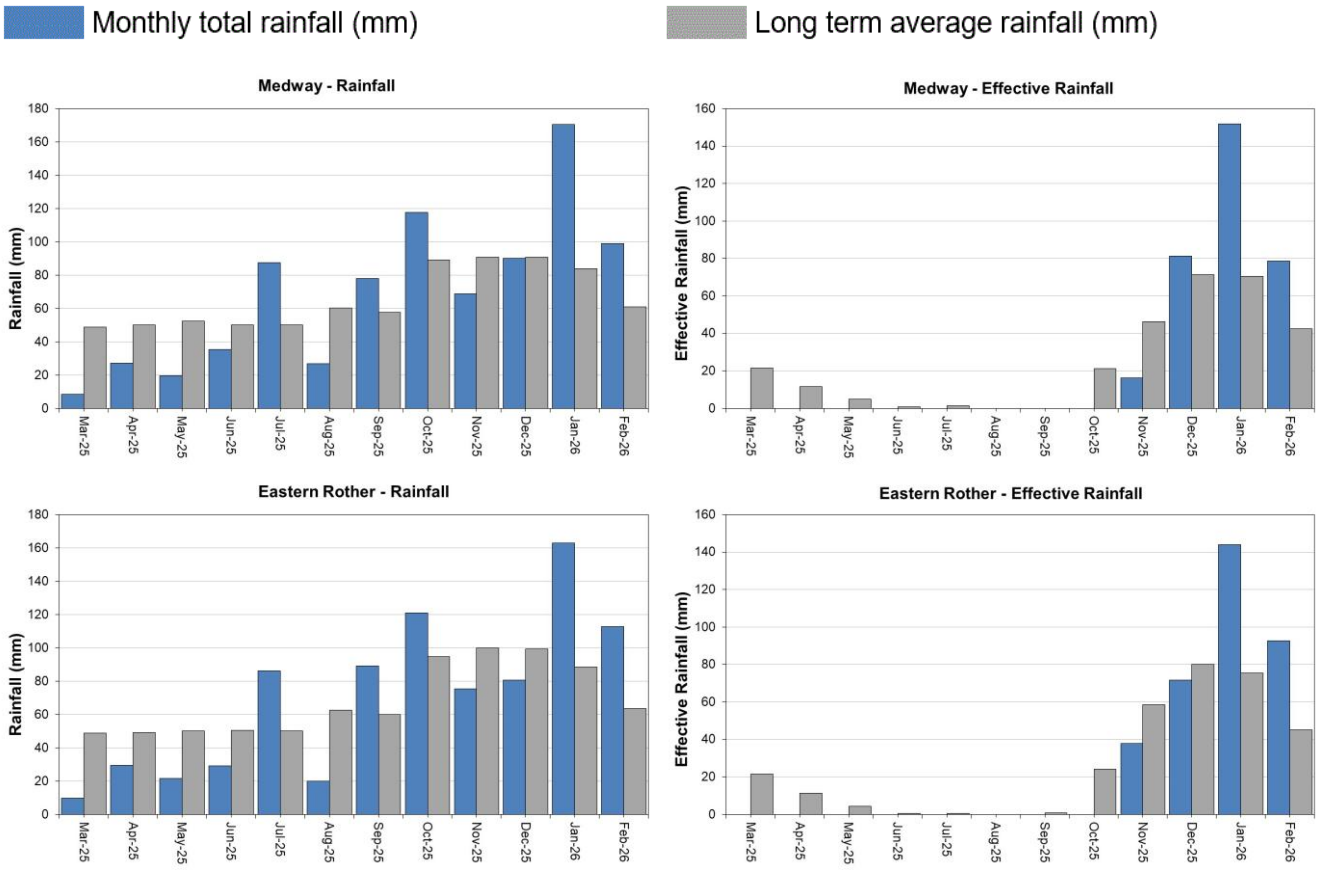


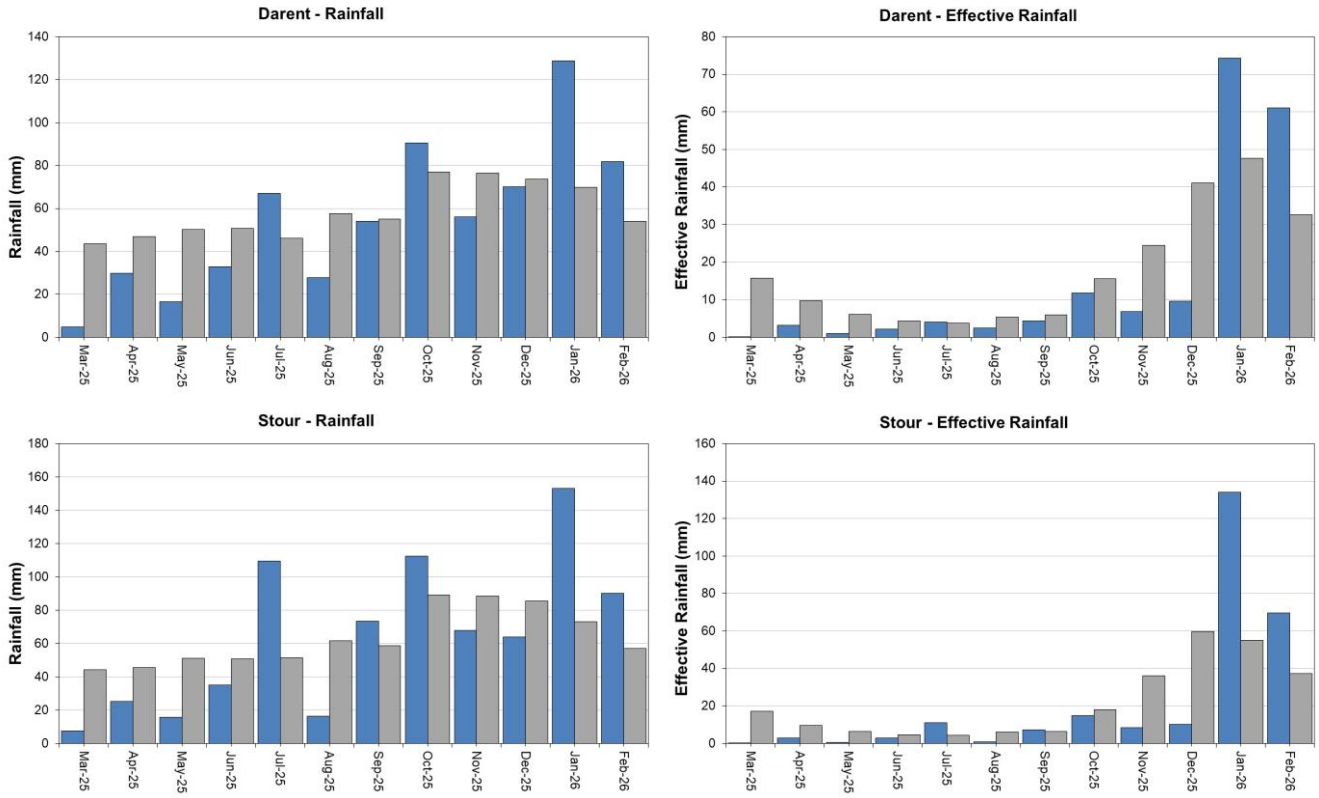
(Source: water companies).

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.



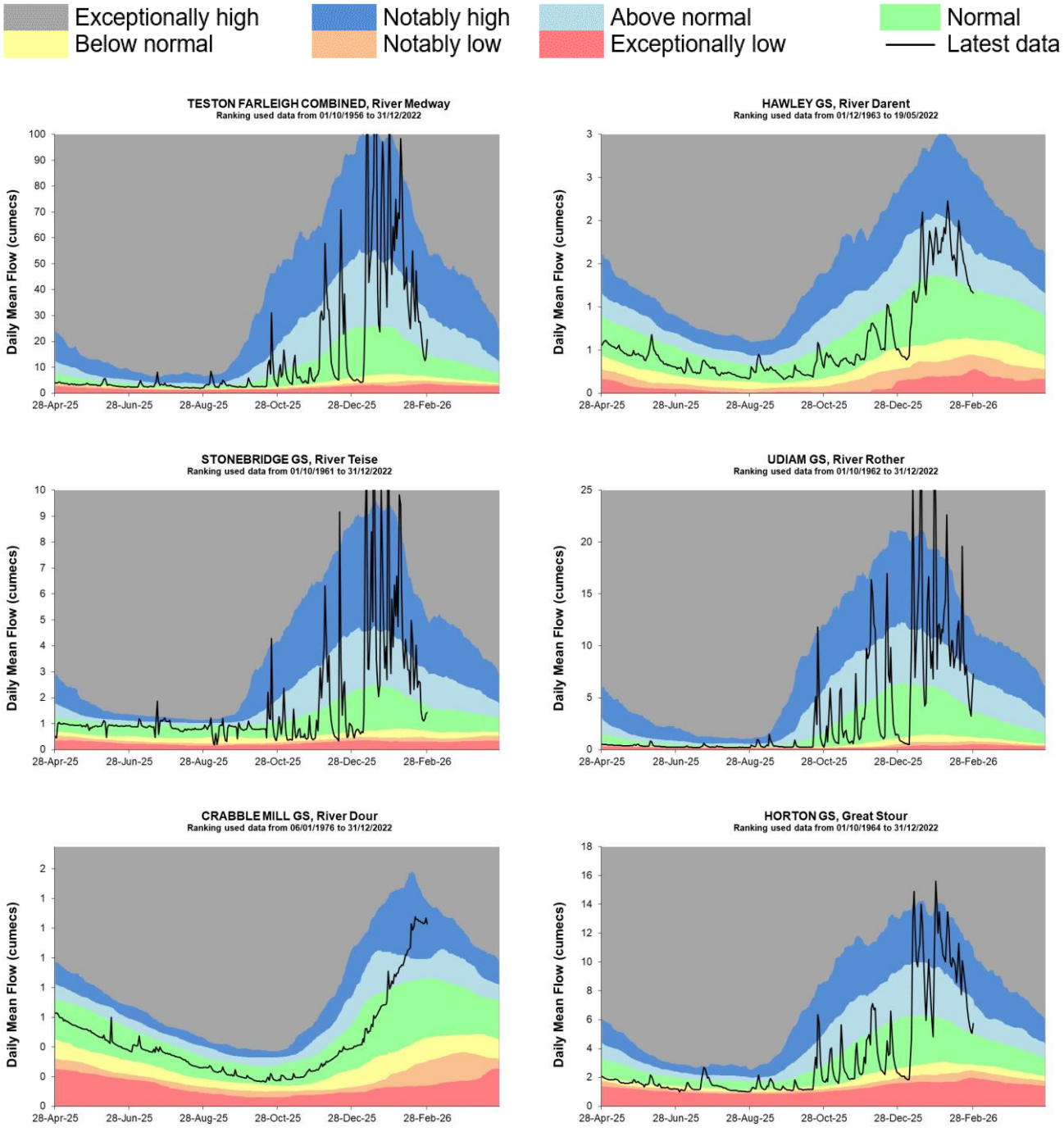


HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

7.2 KSL River flow charts

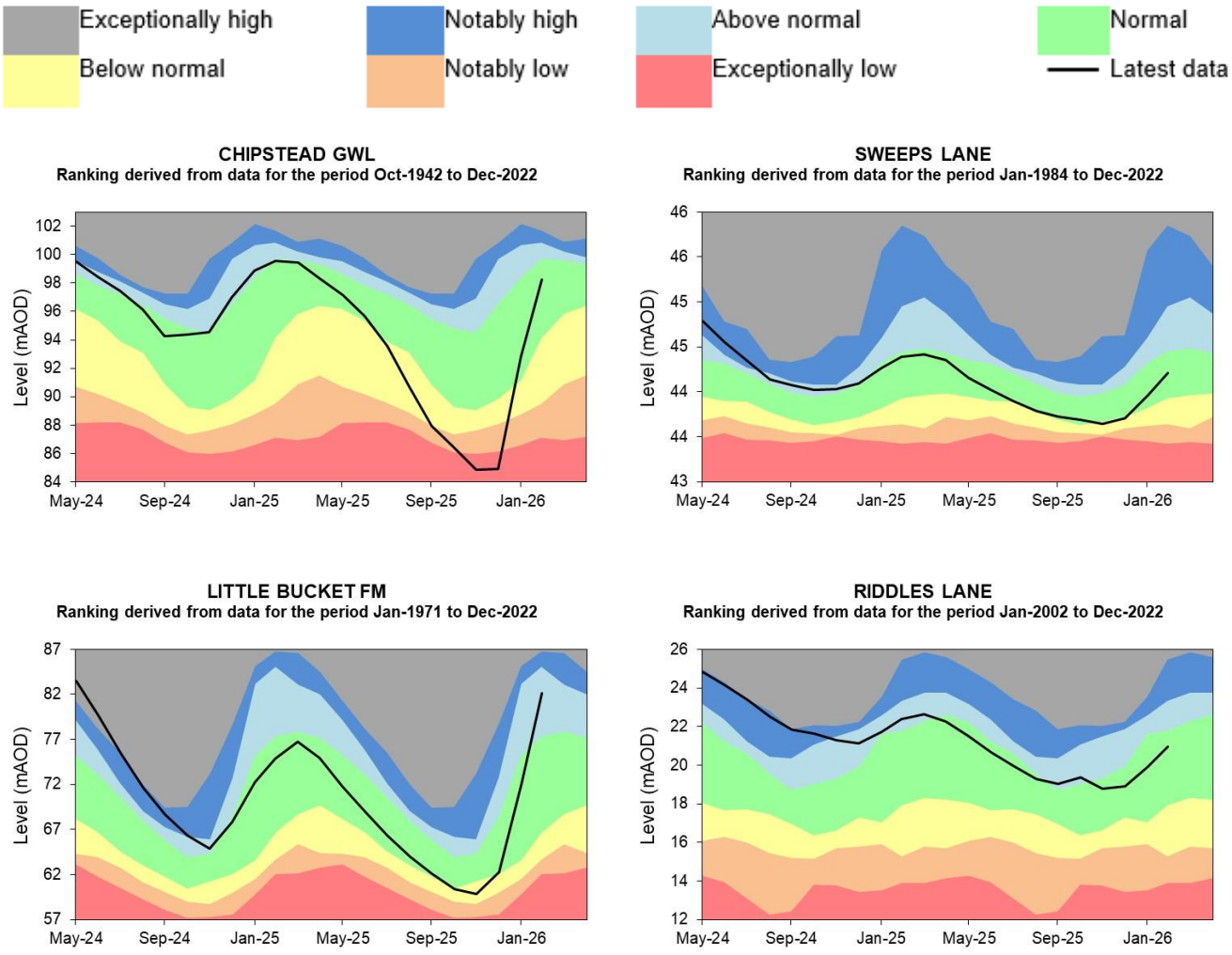
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026 .

7.3 KSL Groundwater levels

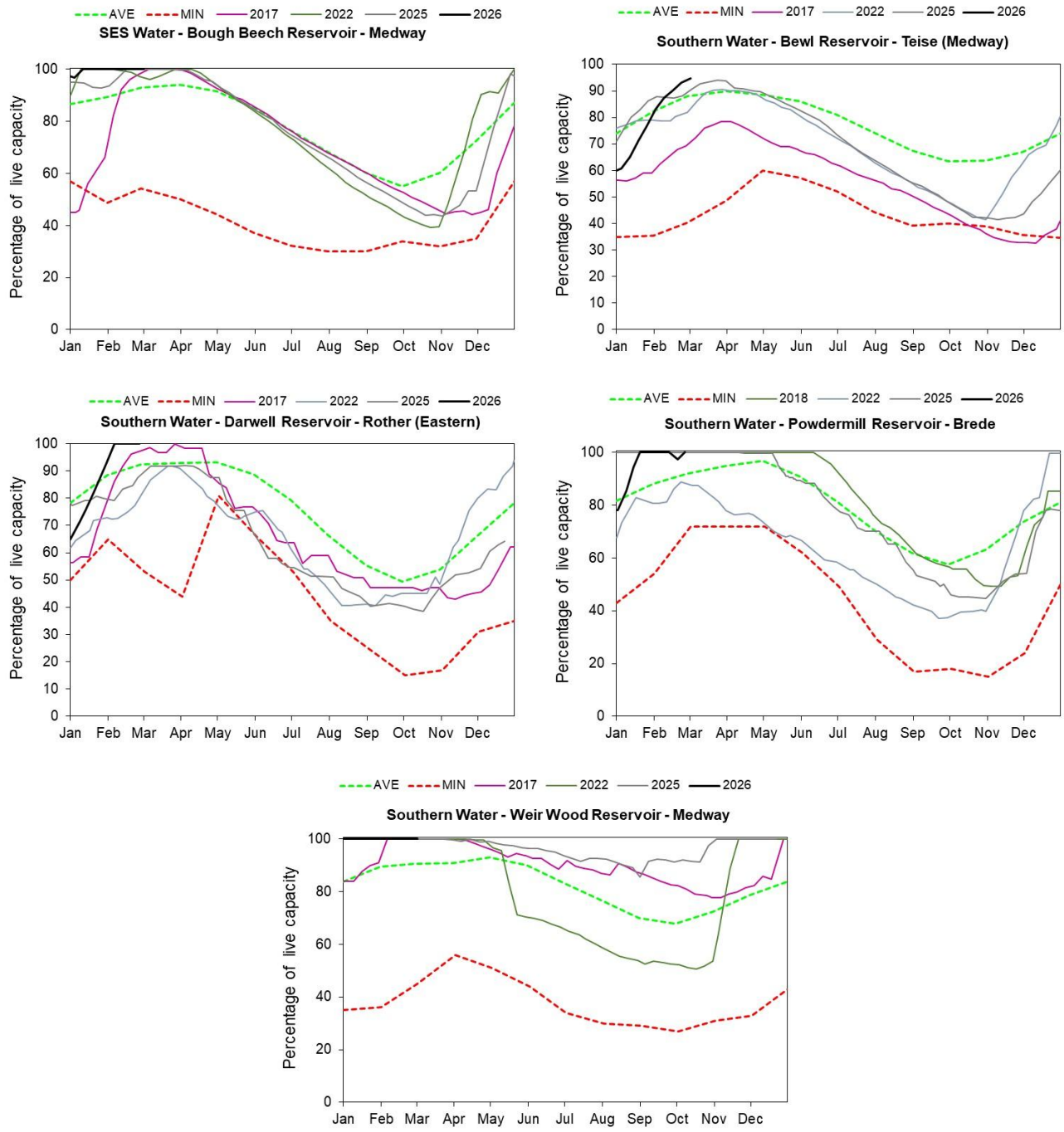
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

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 1991 to 2020. 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	Feb 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Feb 2026 band	Dec 2025 to February cumulative band	Sep 2025 to February cumulative band	Mar 2025 to February cumulative band
Cotswold West	239	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Normal
Cotswold East	254	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Normal
Berkshire Downs	202	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Normal
Chilterns West	187	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Chilterns East Colne	184	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Normal
North Downs - Hampshire	173	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
North Downs - South London	142	Above Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Normal
Upper Thames	215	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Upper Cherwell	234	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Normal
Thame	191	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Loddon	174	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Lower Wey	171	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Upper Mole	164	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Lower Lee	196	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Normal
North London	182	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Normal
South London	152	Above Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Normal
Roding	188	Notably High	Notably high	Above normal	Below normal

Ock	218	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Enborne	183	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Cut	185	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Normal
Lee Chalk	190	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Normal
River Test	196	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Normal
East Hampshire Chalk	215	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
West Sussex Chalk	221	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
East Sussex Chalk	213	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Sw Isle Of Wight	267	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
River Darent	152	Above Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Normal
North Kent Chalk	144	Above Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Normal
Stour	158	Notably High	Notably high	Notably high	Normal
Dover Chalk	174	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Above normal
Thanet Chalk	150	Notably High	Notably high	Above normal	Normal
Western Rother Greensand	194	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Hampshire Tertiaries	241	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Lymington River Avon Water And O	238	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Sussex Coast	249	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
River Arun	174	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
River Adur	192	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
River Ouse	182	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Cuckmere River	191	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Above normal

Pevensey Levels	194	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Above normal
River Medway	163	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Eastern Rother	177	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
Romney Marsh	180	Notably High	Notably high	Notably high	Normal
North West Grain	158	Above Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Below normal
Sheppy	136	Above Normal	Notably high	Normal	Normal

9.2 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	Feb 2026 band	Jan 2026 band
Colney Street_hansteads		Colne	Above normal	Above normal
Feildes Weir (nat)	Lee (middle)	Lee	Above normal	Normal
Panshanger	Mimram	Lee	Above normal	Normal
Crabble Mill Gs	Dour	Little Stour	Notably high	Normal
Hawley Gs	Darent	Darent and Cray	Above normal	Normal
Horton Gs	Great Stour	Stour Kent	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Stonebridge Gs	Teise	Teise	Notably high	Notably high
Teston Farleigh Combined	Medway100	Medway Estuary	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Udiam Gs	Rother	Rother Kent Lower	Notably high	Notably high
Alfoldean Gs	Arun	Arun	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Allbrook Gs And Highbridge	Itchen (so)	Itchen	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Broadlands	Test	Test Lower	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Brockenhurst Gs	Lymington	New Forest	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Goldbridge Gs	Ouse (so)	Ouse Sussex	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Iping Mill Gs	Rother	West Rother	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Farmoor (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames	Exceptionally high	Normal
Kingston (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames North Bank	Exceptionally high	Normal
Marlborough	River Kennet	Kennet	Exceptionally high	Normal
Sheepbridge	River Loddon	Loddon	Notably high	Notably high
Tilford	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Feb 2026 band	End of Jan 2026 band
Ashley Green Stw	Mid-chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
Lilley Bottom	Upper Lee Chalk	Normal	Normal
Little Bucket Fm	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Above normal	Normal
Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Normal	Normal
Riddles Lane	North Kent Swale Chalk	Normal	Normal
Sweeps Lane Gwl	West Kent Chalk	Normal	Normal
Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
West Meon Hut Gwl	River Itchen Chalk	Notably high	Above normal
Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Notably high	Normal
Lopcombe Corner Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Long Sutton	Basingstoke Chalk	Notably high	Normal
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Above normal	Normal
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Above normal	Normal

9.4 South-east England areal units for reference