

Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - June 2026

June was a wet month with an average of 136% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall recorded across the south-east of England as unsettled conditions emerged from the high pressure experienced in May. Thames area (THM) was the driest area and Kent, South London and East Sussex area (KSLES) was the wettest. The first 11 days of the month accounted for an average of 82% of the monthly total rainfall. A heatwave developed from 20 June with unprecedented temperatures, resulting in red heat alerts being issued by the Meteorological Office for three days from 24 June. There were extensive overnight convective thunderstorms on 22 June in an arc from central THM, to southern Hertfordshire and North London area (HNL) to northern KSLES. These storms resulted in daily rainfall totals in excess of 30mm in these areas.

As would be expected at this time of year, the soil moisture deficits (SMDs) rose to end the month above the LTA and there was little recharge. One fluvial flood alert was issued during the month. Groundwater levels have continued to fall across the south-east of England, with eleven of the sixteen indicator sites in the normal range for June.

1.1 Rainfall

June was a wet month with an average of 136% of the LTA rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. THM was the driest area, relatively, with 131% of the LTA for June and KSLES was the wettest with 143% of the LTA rainfall. The rainfall in early June halted the run of three consecutive months with below average rainfall.

The first 11 days of the month accounted for an average of 82% of the monthly total rainfall as unsettled conditions emerged from the high pressure experienced in May. A quarter of the monthly rainfall total was attributed to 1 June, when the highest daily rainfall total (54.1mm) was recorded at Worlds End, Solent and South Downs area (SSD). On 2 June at Cowfold, also in SSD, there was an intense summer storm which resulted in 18mm being recorded in 15 minutes.

A heatwave developed across England from 20 June with unprecedented temperatures, breaking the 1976 England temperature record on 24 June, then again on 25 and 26 of the month. In the south-east, this resulted in red heat alerts being issued by the Meteorological Office for this period, followed by amber heat alerts up to 28 June. There were extensive overnight convective thunderstorms on 22 June in an arc from central THM, to southern HNL to northern KSLES. These storms resulted in daily rainfall totals in excess of 30mm in these

areas. On average, the rainfall on 22 June accounted for 11% of the monthly total rainfall, with the highest total of 35.6mm recorded at Beckenham College, KSLES. Around 33mm of this fell between 03:15 and 03:45, indicating the intensity of the thunderstorms. Little rainfall was recorded in the month after this date.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The SMDs fell slightly in response to the rainfall at the beginning of the month, then rose steadily to end the month above the LTA. As would be expected during the growing season, there was limited recharge during June which was close to the LTA for the month.

1.3 River flows

The seasonal decline in flows continued during June. The high soil moisture deficits and restricted spatial distribution of the rainfall resulted in muted responses to the heavy rainfall at the beginning of the month. For example, a raingauge near the River Loddon at Sheepbridge (THM) recorded 52mm in the first 10 days of June, yet there was hardly any response in the flows. A similar picture was evident for the Lymington River at Brockenhurst where 64mm rainfall was recorded in the same period but again, there was very little response at the gauging station. There was also little or no response by groundwater fed rivers, although localised heavy rainfall may have resulted in flows rising at both the River Mimram at Panshanger and River Ver at Colney Street (both HNL).

Flows at 14 of the 21 indicator sites were in the normal range for June. Three sites were in the above normal range, including the River Mimram at Panshanger (HNL) and the River Wey at Tilford (THM). Three sites were in the below normal range, including the River Kennet at Marlborough (THM). The River Coln at Bibury recorded notably low flows during June. One fluvial flood alert was issued during the month.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial Flood Alerts	0	0	0	1	1

1.4 Groundwater levels

Groundwater levels have continued to fall across the south-east of England, as would be expected for this time of year. Jackaments levels (Cotswolds, THM) were in the notably low range, matching the neighbouring indicator flow site at the River Coln at Bibury. Below normal groundwater levels were recorded at four of the sixteen indicator sites, scattered across the Berkshire Downs (THM), North Downs (KSLES), South Downs and the Isle of Wight (SSD). Levels at the remaining eleven indicator sites were in the normal range for June, reflecting the legacy high levels from the wet winter experienced.

1.5 Reservoir stocks

Reservoir stocks fell during June at all reservoirs with just the exception of Farmoor (THM) which remained steady throughout the month and above the LTA for June. In addition to Farmoor, stocks at Bough Beech, Weir Wood, (both KSLES) and Lower Lee (HNL) were all above average. At Lower Thames (THM), Ardingly, Arlington (both SSD), Darwell and Powdermill (both KSL) reservoirs, stocks were below average for June. Bewl stocks (KSLES) remained close to the LTA.

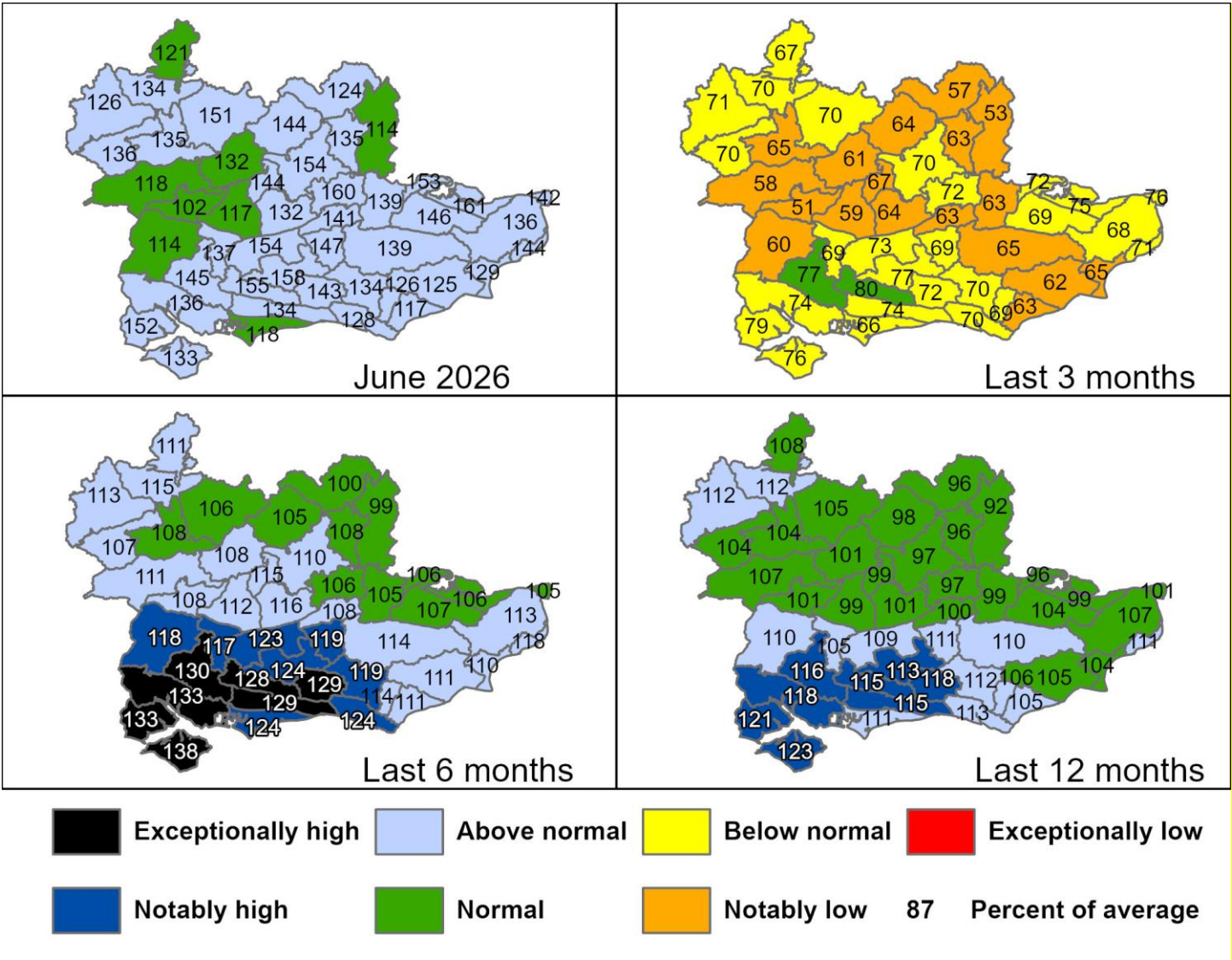
Author: HNL Groundwater and Hydrology, groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

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2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 30 June 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information. The numbers refer to percentage of the 1991-2020 long term average. A map showing the extent of the hydrological areas can be found in section 9.4.

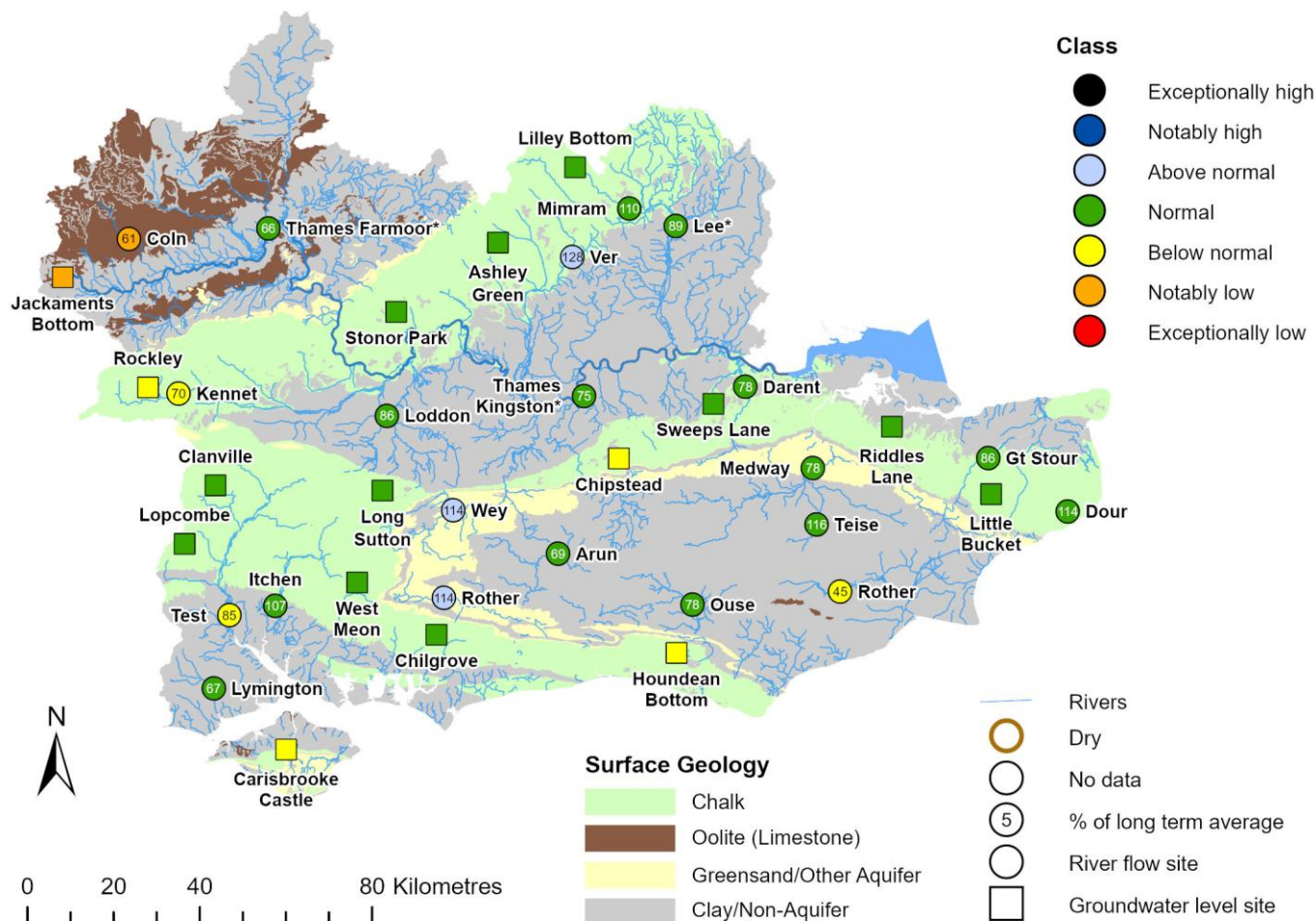


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

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

Flows at gauging stations in the Medway catchment (KSLES) might be affected by upstream reservoir releases. *The River Thames at both Farmoor and Kingston (both THM) and the River Lee at Feildes Weir (HNL) are naturalised flows.



(Source: Environment Agency). 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 areal rainfall for a selection of the hydrological areas across the south-east of England are calculated using the EA 1km gridded data. Effective rainfall (percolation or runoff) and SMDs are calculated using the south-east soil moisture model. 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) Total June	June % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) Total June	June % LTA	%	SMD (mm) End of June	SMD (mm) End Jun LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	74	126%	5	57%		82	39
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	64	118%	4	77%		122	69
6130TH	Chilterns - West	69	131%	5	109%		125	73
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	81	138%	7	109%		113	70
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	84	154%	8	149%		116	72
	Thames Area Average	69	131%	2	74%		117	67
	River Thames Catchment Average	70	133%	3	81%		117	68
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	79	143%	6	125%		117	72
6600TH	Lee Chalk	65	122%	4	93%		128	87
6507TH	North London	79	154%	0	-		120	81
6509TH	Roding	58	113%	0	0%		136	81
	Herts and North London	70	134%	2	104%		126	80
6230TH	North Downs - South London	75	141%	6	123%		124	70
6706So	Darent	70	139%	5	124%		125	77
6707So	North Kent Chalk	74	147%	5	119%		117	75

6708So	Stour	69	136%	5	112%	120	76
6809So	Medway	70	139%	0	0%	121	69
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	71	143%	3	109%	125	85
6701So	Test Chalk	66	113%	5	72%	129	70
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	90	146%	9	109%	111	69
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	80	134%	7	86%	111	69
6804So	Arun	84	157%	0	0%	109	68
6805So	Adur	75	142%	0	0%	109	67
	Solent & South Downs Average	75	136%	3	74%	117	70
	South East Average	72	136%	3	84%	120	74

Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. 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.

Summer period 01/04/2026 to 30/06/2026

Number	Hydrological area	Seasonal Rainfall		Seasonal Effective rainfall (mm)	
		(mm)	Total % LTA	Total	% LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	130	71%	9	25%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	99	58%	5	19%
6130TH	Chilterns - West	98	61%	6	25%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	122	69%	9	24%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	122	73%	9	29%
	Thames Area Average	105	65%	3	16%
	River Thames Catchment Average	105	65%	3	17%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	103	64%	7	29%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	83	57%	4	25%
6507TH	North London	101	70%	0	0%
6509TH	Roding	74	53%	0	0%
	Herts and North London	90	61%	2	19%
6230TH	North Downs - South London	102	62%	7	25%
6706So	Darent	93	63%	6	30%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	103	69%	6	30%

6708So	Stour	101	68%	6	31%
6809So	Medway	99	64%	0	0%
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	99	68%	3	20%
6701So	Test Chalk	103	60%	6	20%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	138	77%	11	29%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	127	74%	9	25%
6804So	Arun	124	77%	0	0%
6805So	Adur	115	72%	0	0%
	Solent & South Downs Average	117	72%	4	16%
	South East Average	105	68%	3	17%

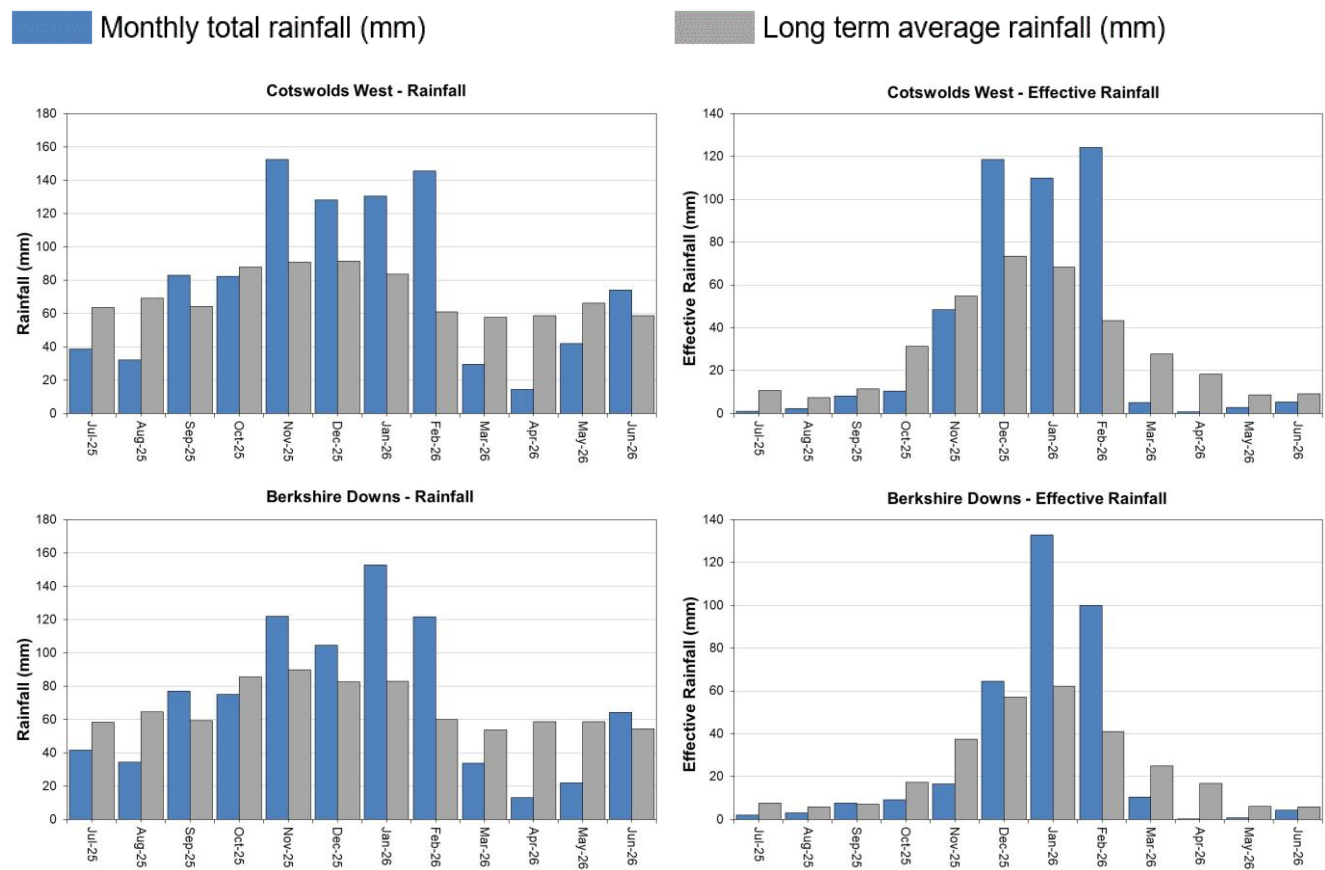
Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 2026).

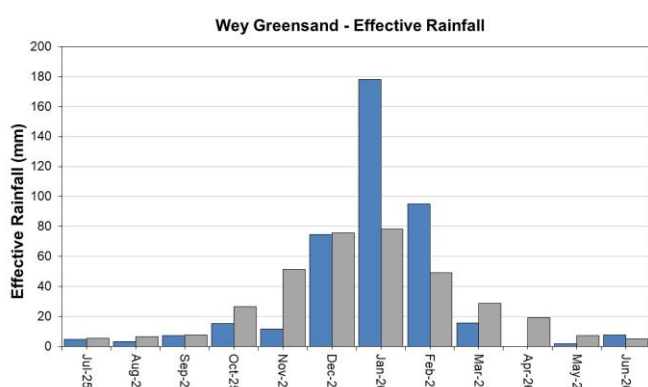
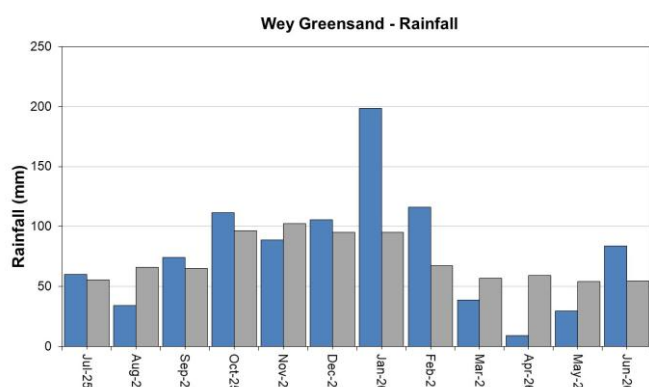
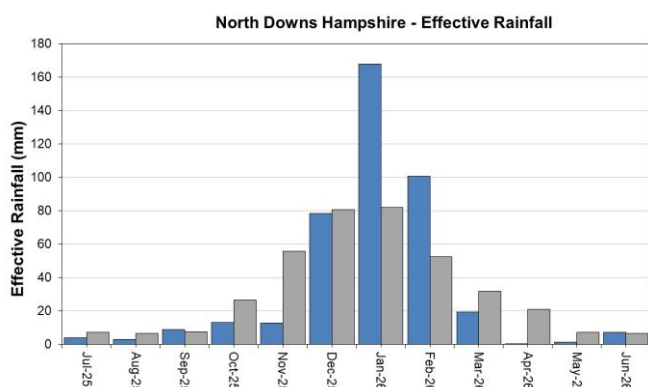
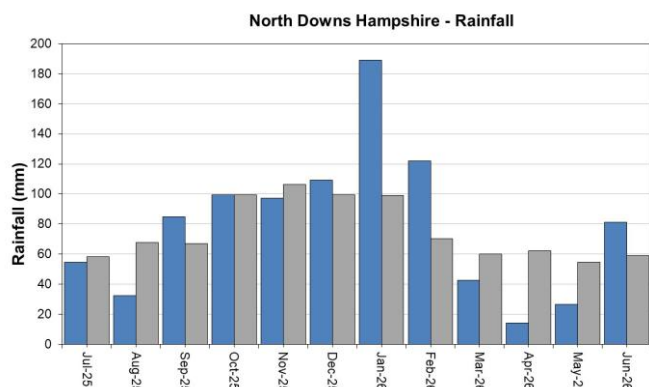
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

4 Thames Area (THM)

4.1 THM Rainfall and effective rainfall charts

Figure 4.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 24 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of areal units.



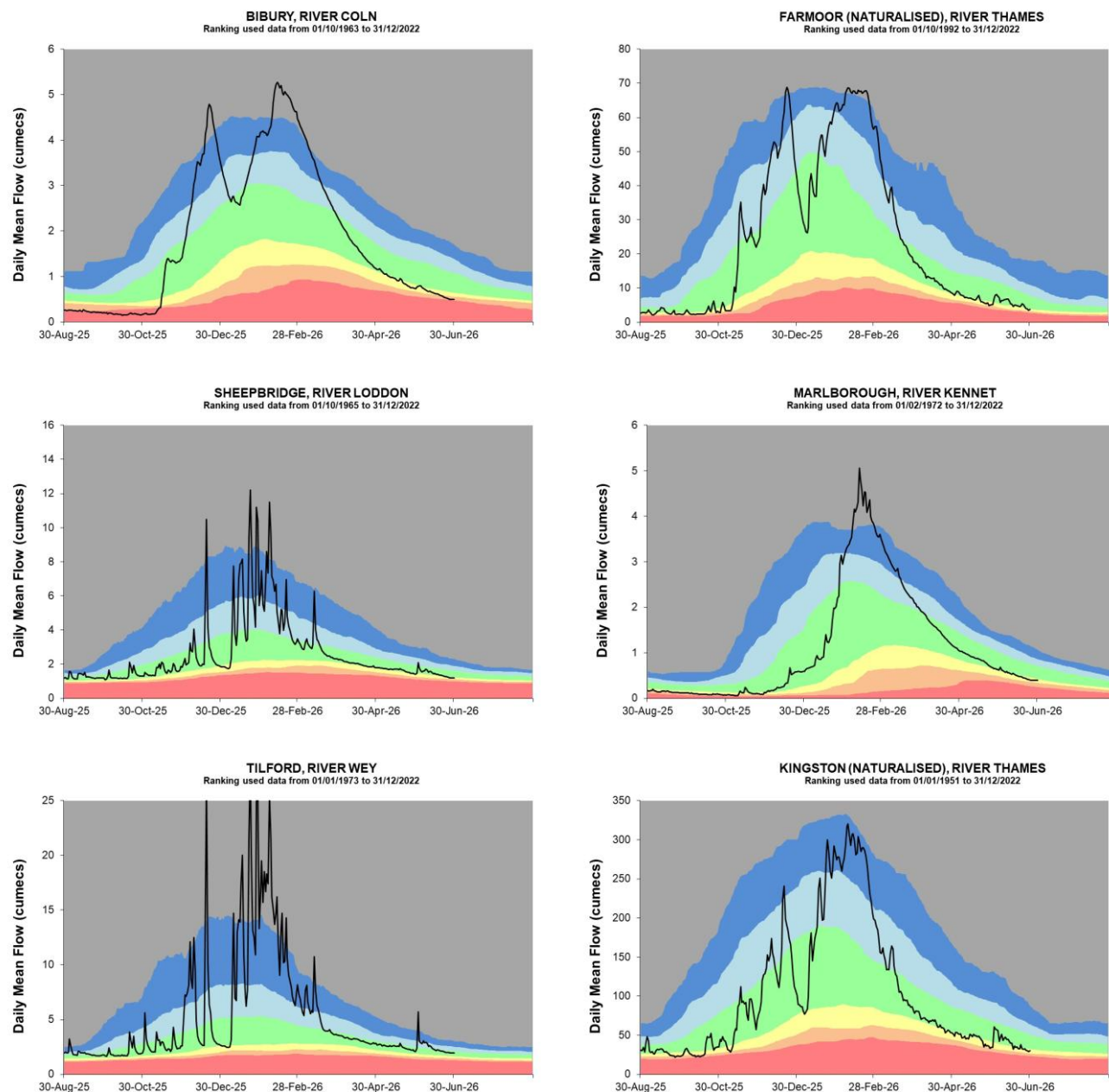


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

4.2 THM River flow charts

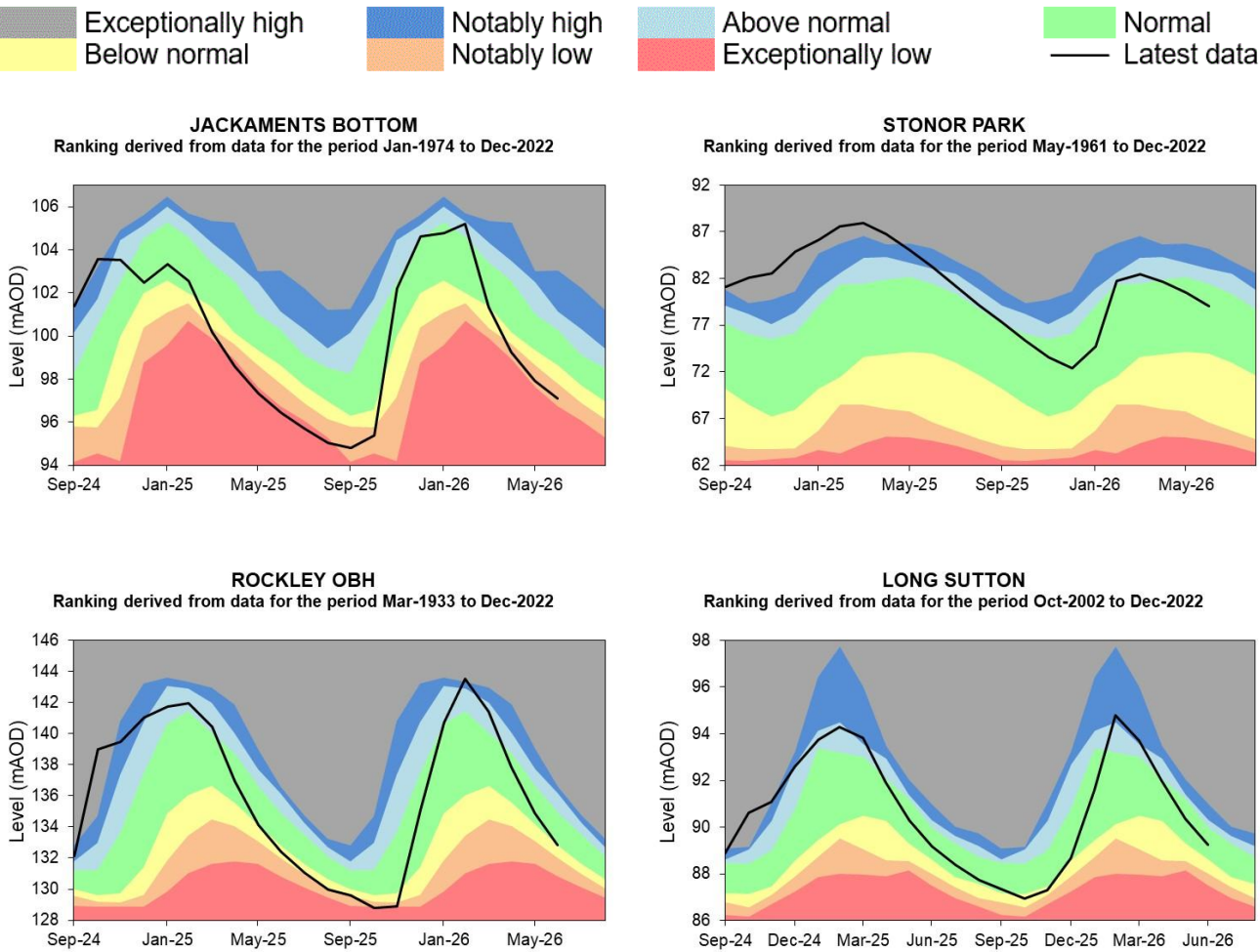
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

4.3 THM Groundwater level charts

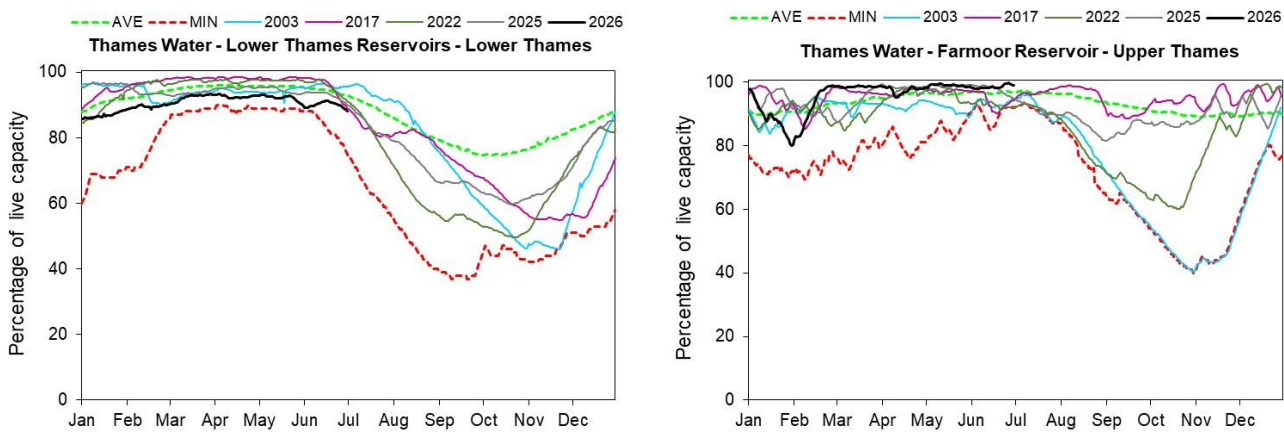
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

4.4 THM Reservoir stocks

Figure 4.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs vary in length.

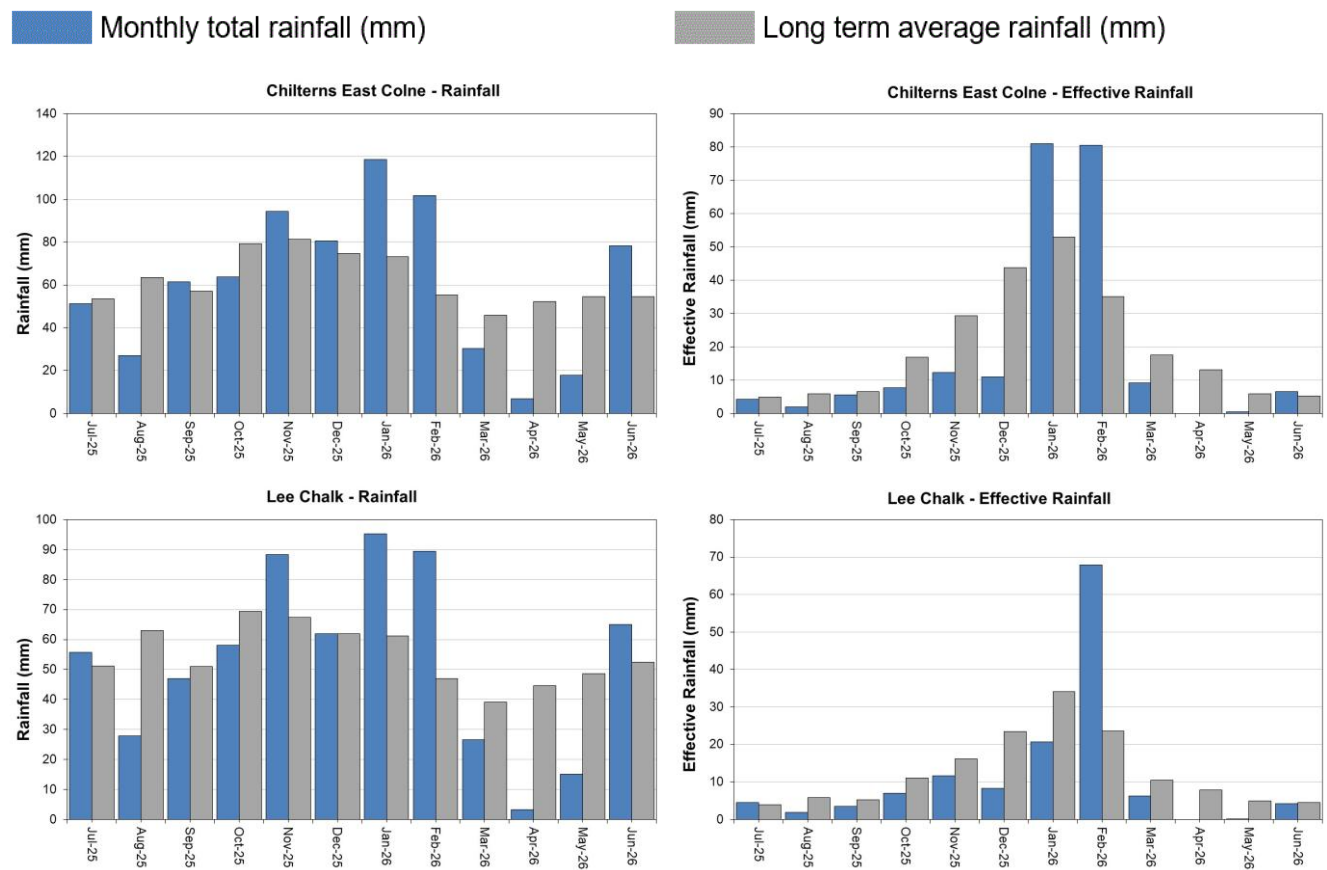


(Source: water companies).

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 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of areal units.

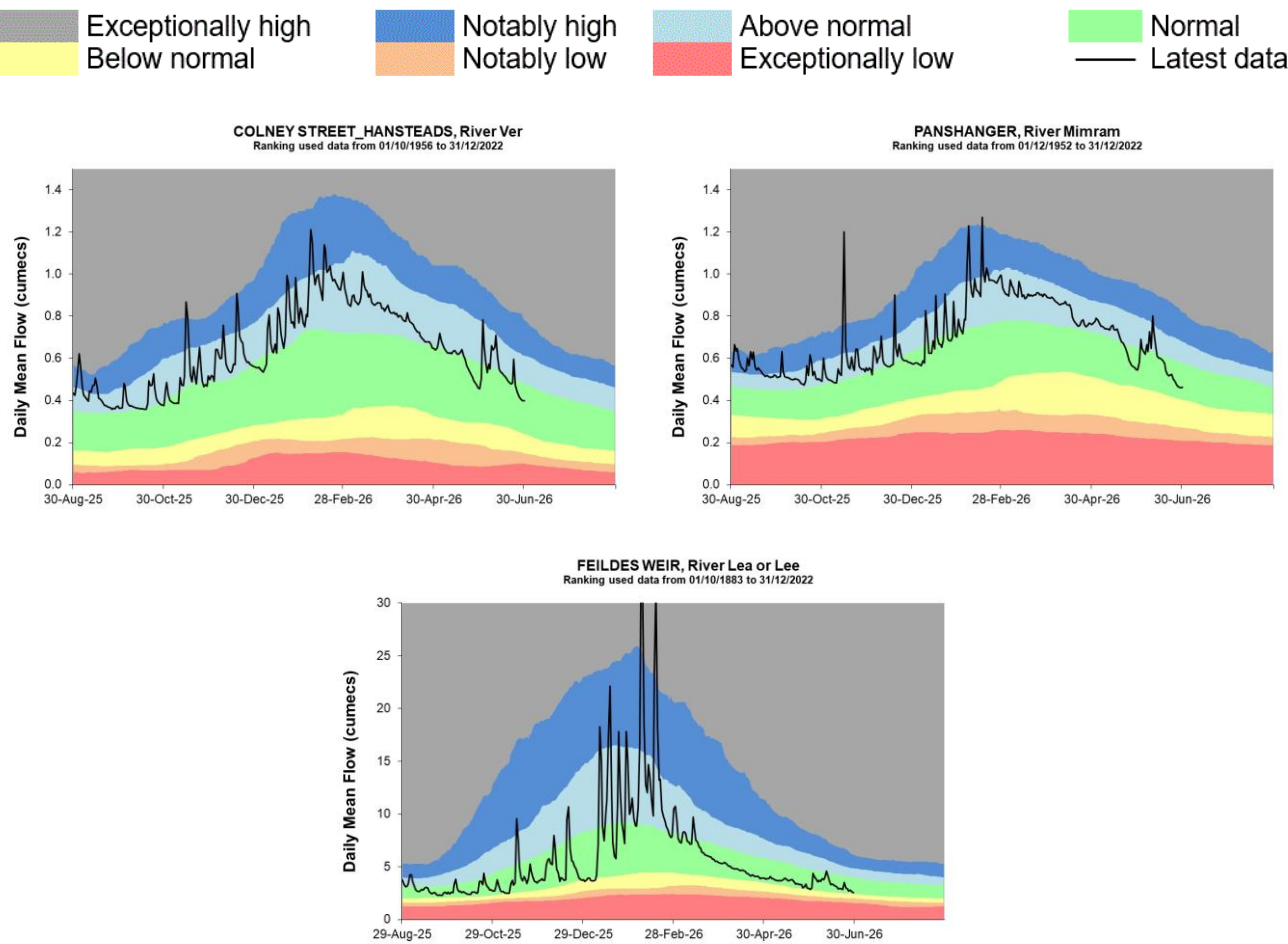


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

5.2 HNL River flow charts

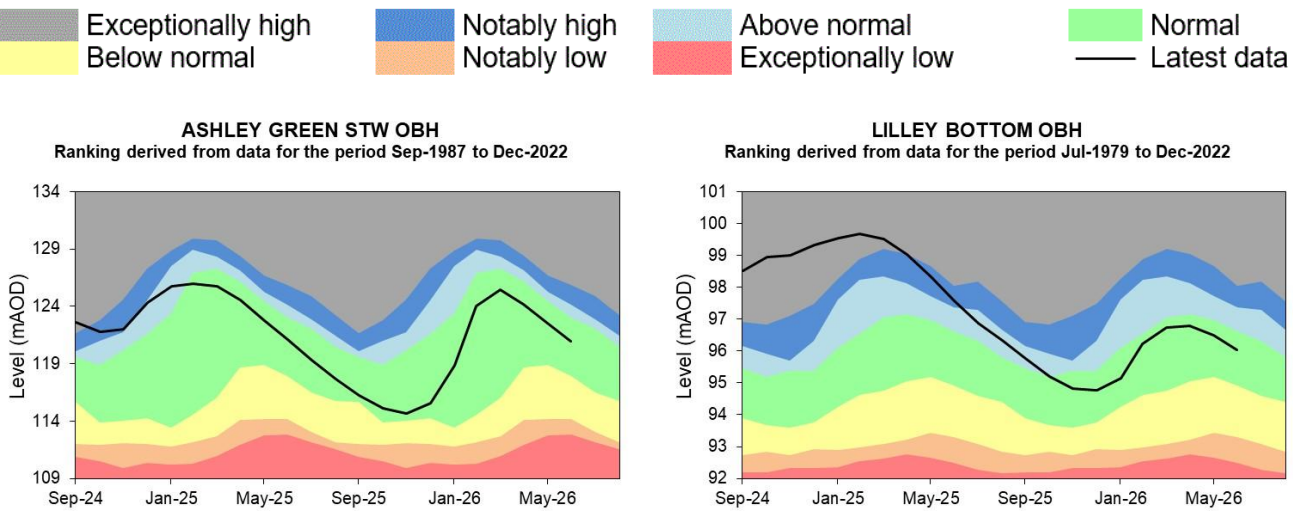
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

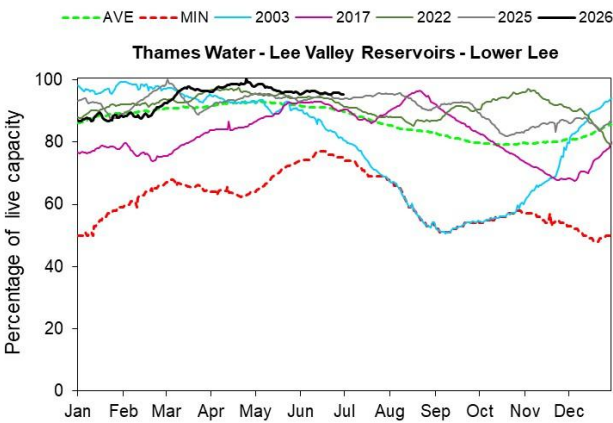
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

5.4 HNL Reservoir stocks

Figure 5.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs vary in length.

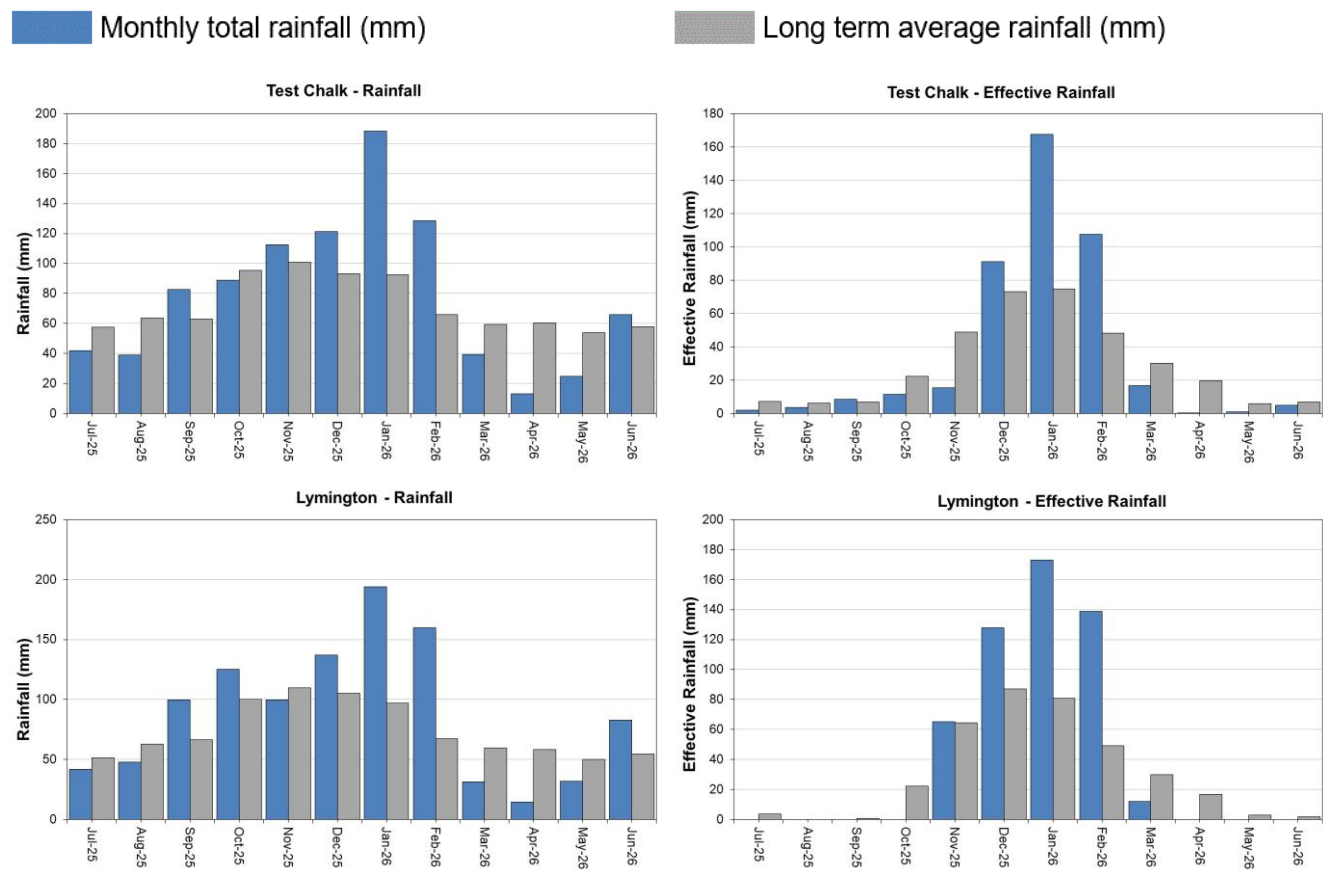


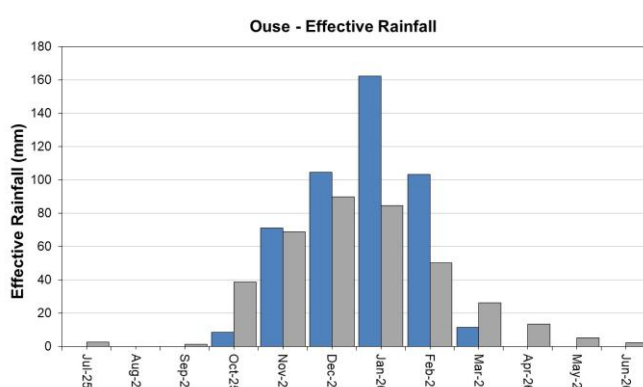
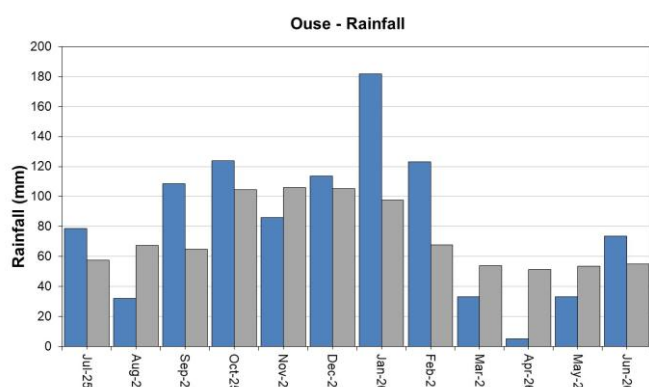
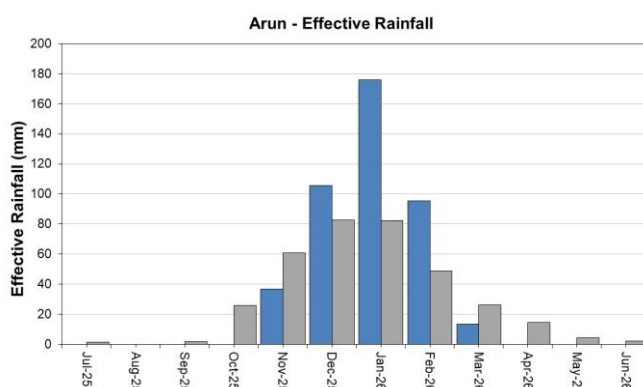
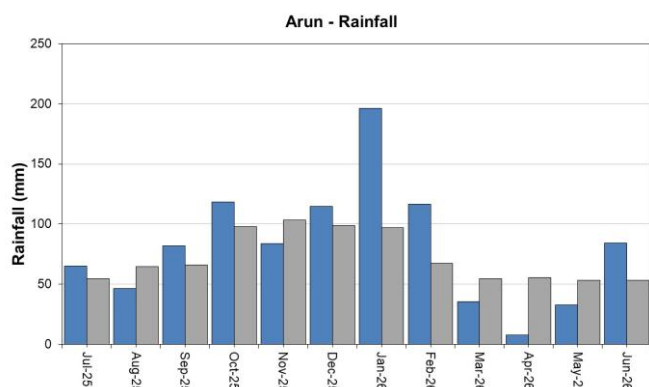
(Source: water companies).

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 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of areal units.



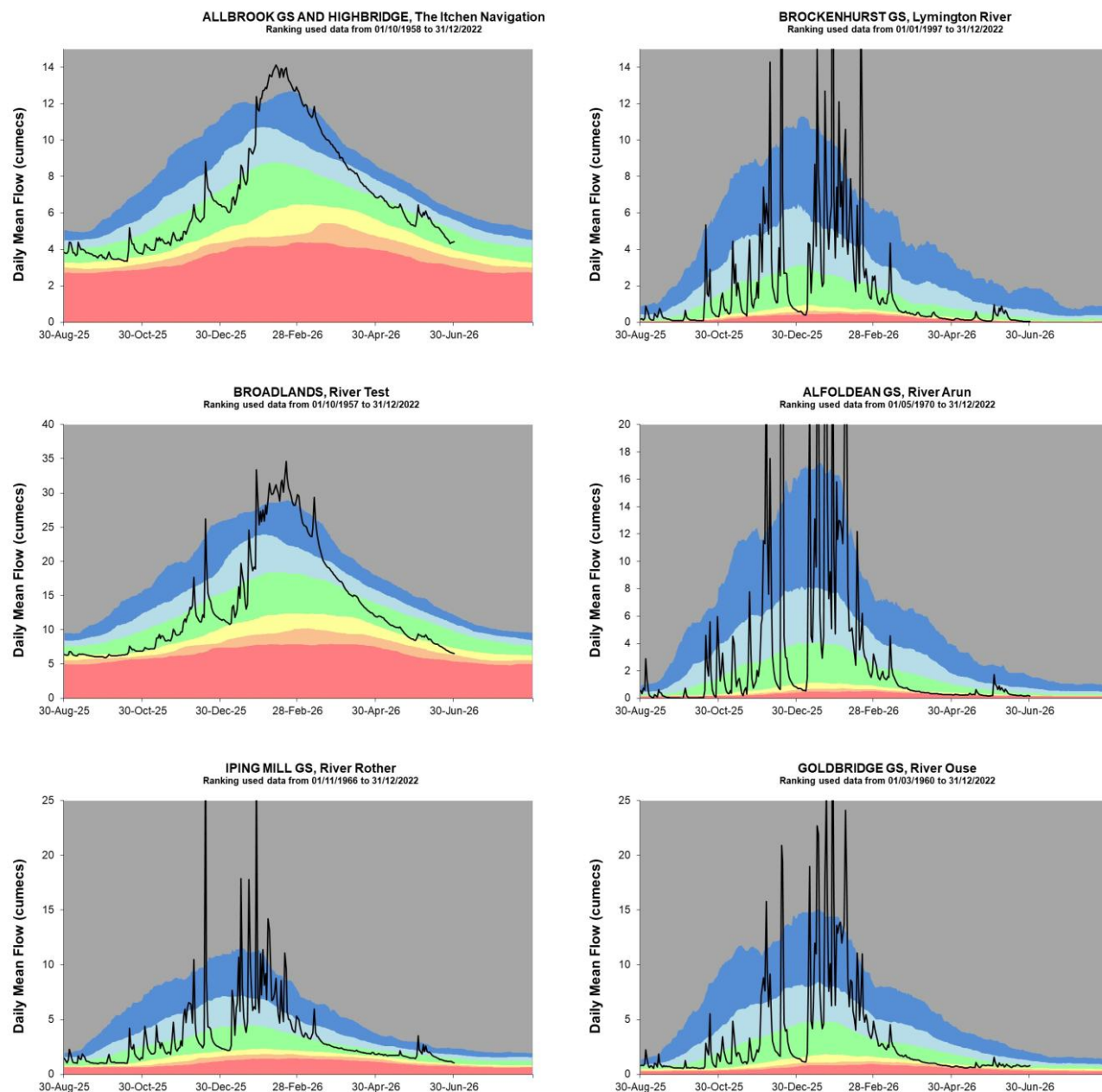


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

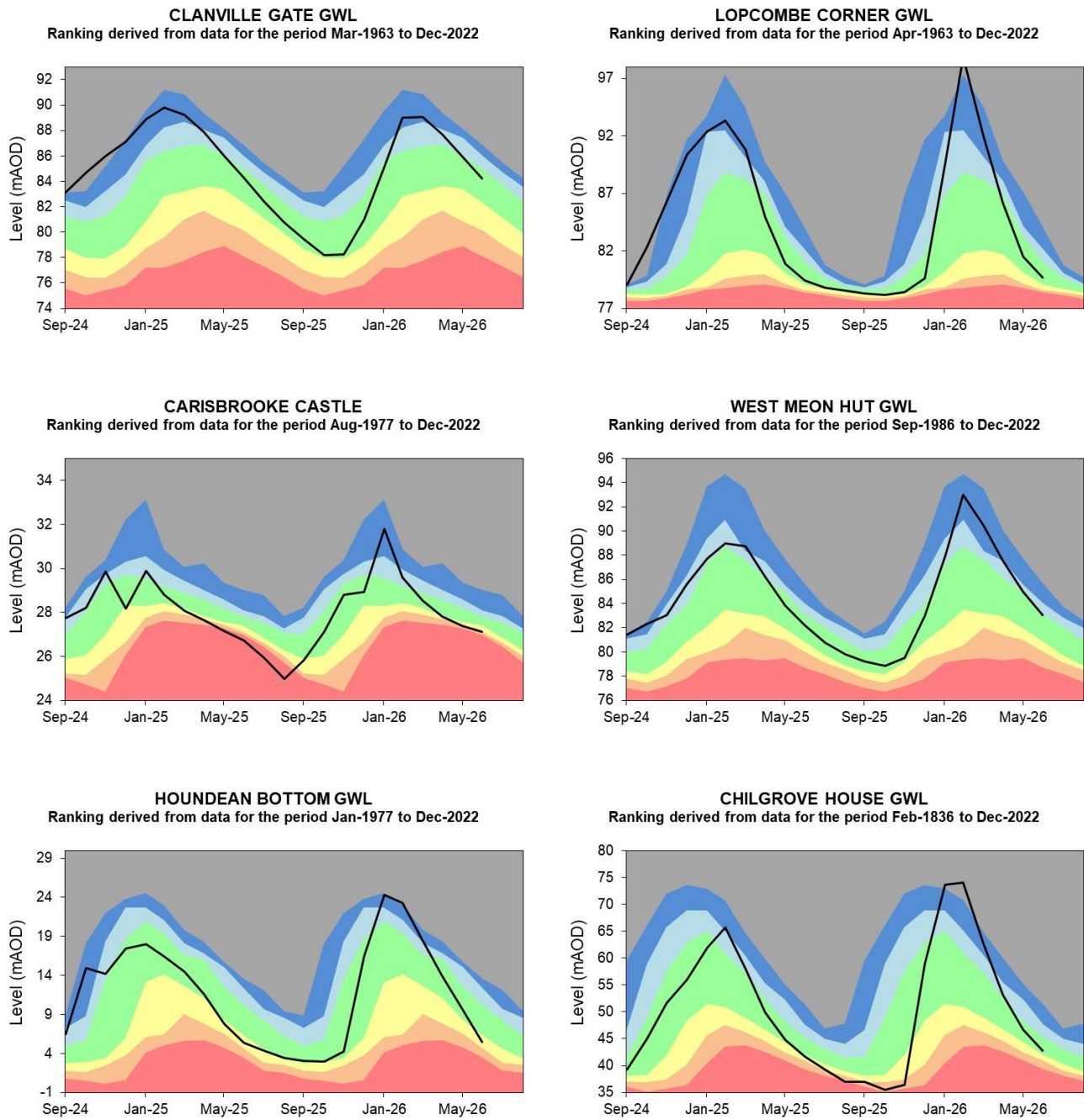
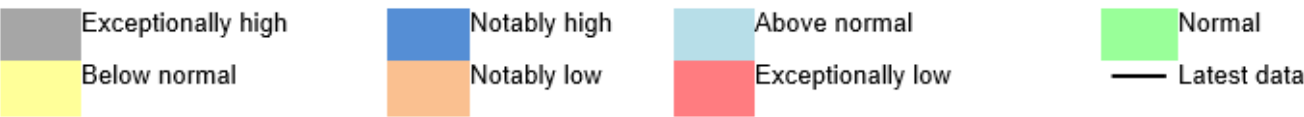
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

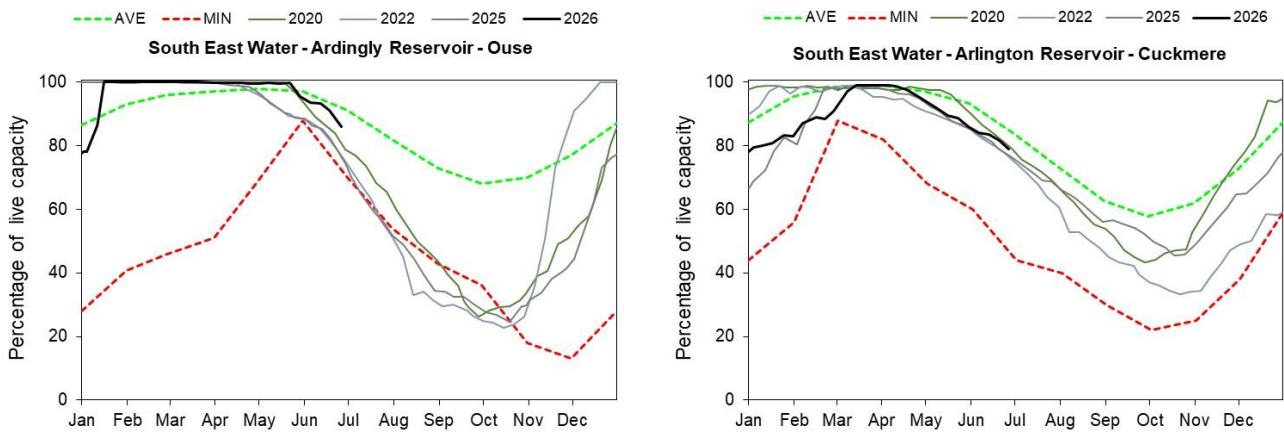
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

6.4 SSD Reservoir stocks

Figure 6.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs vary in length.

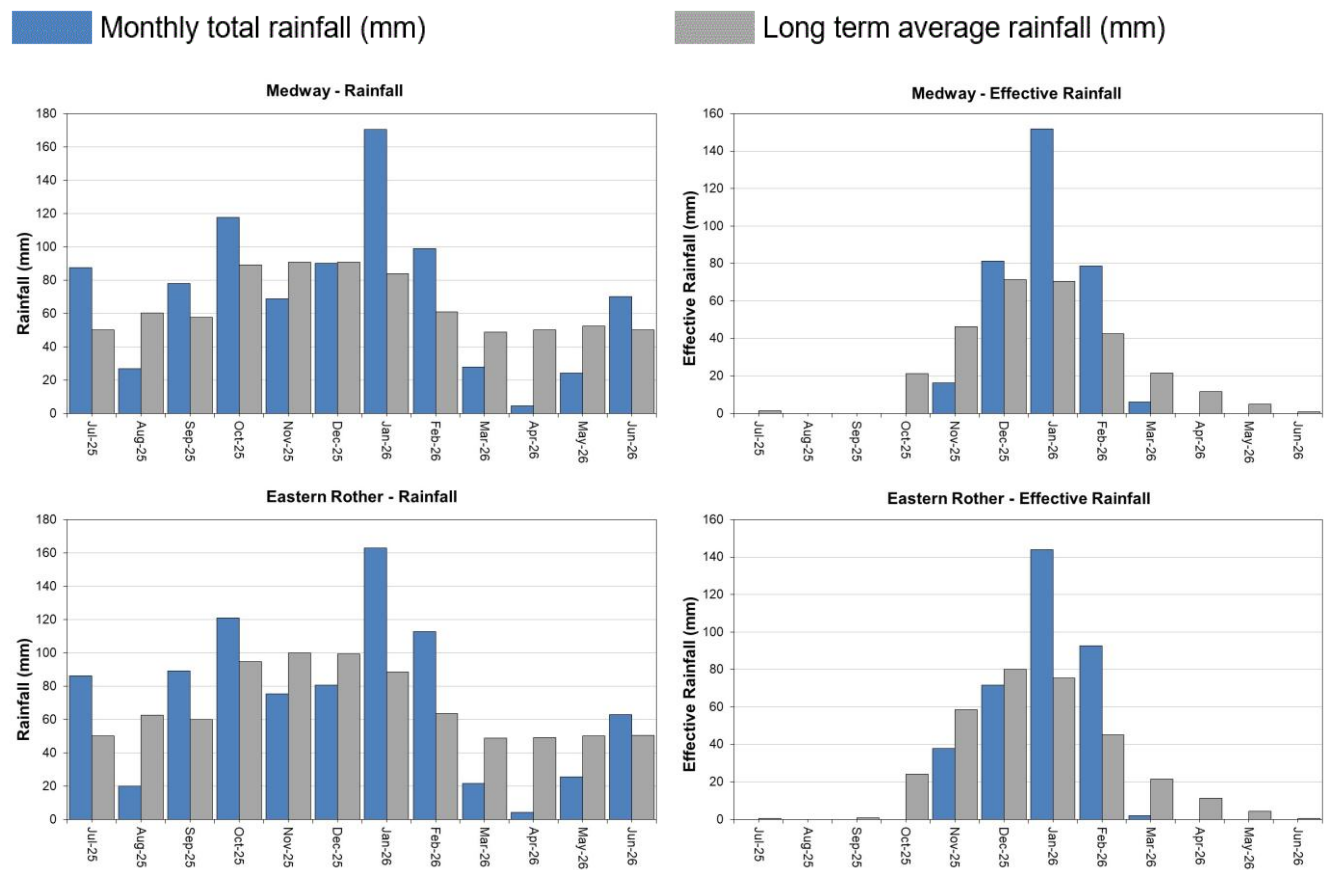


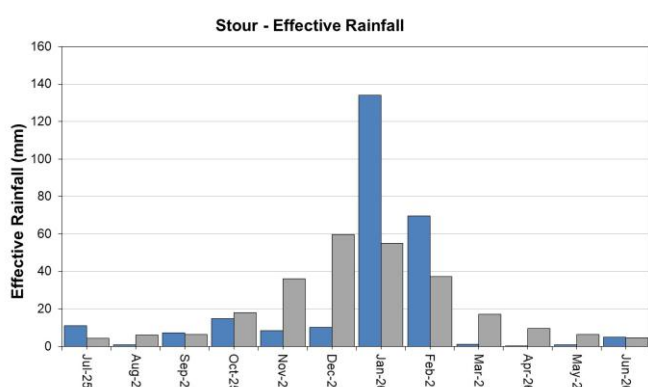
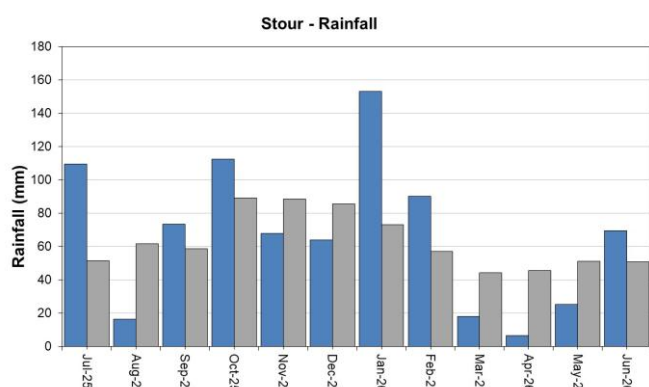
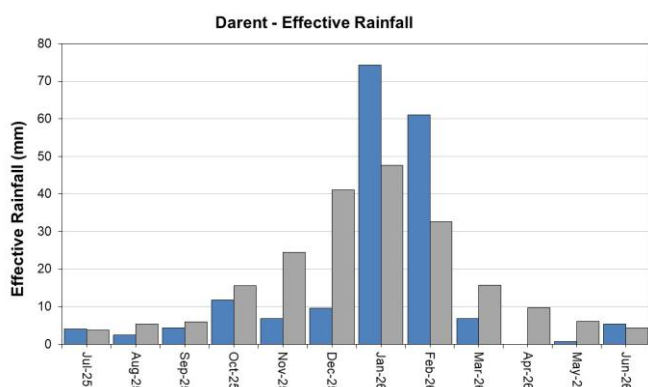
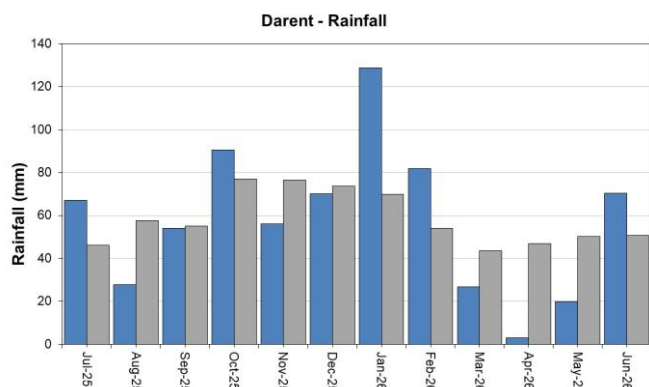
(Source: water companies).

7 Kent, South London and East Sussex (KSLES)

7.1 KSLES Rainfall and Effective Rainfall charts

Figure 7.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 24 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of areal units.



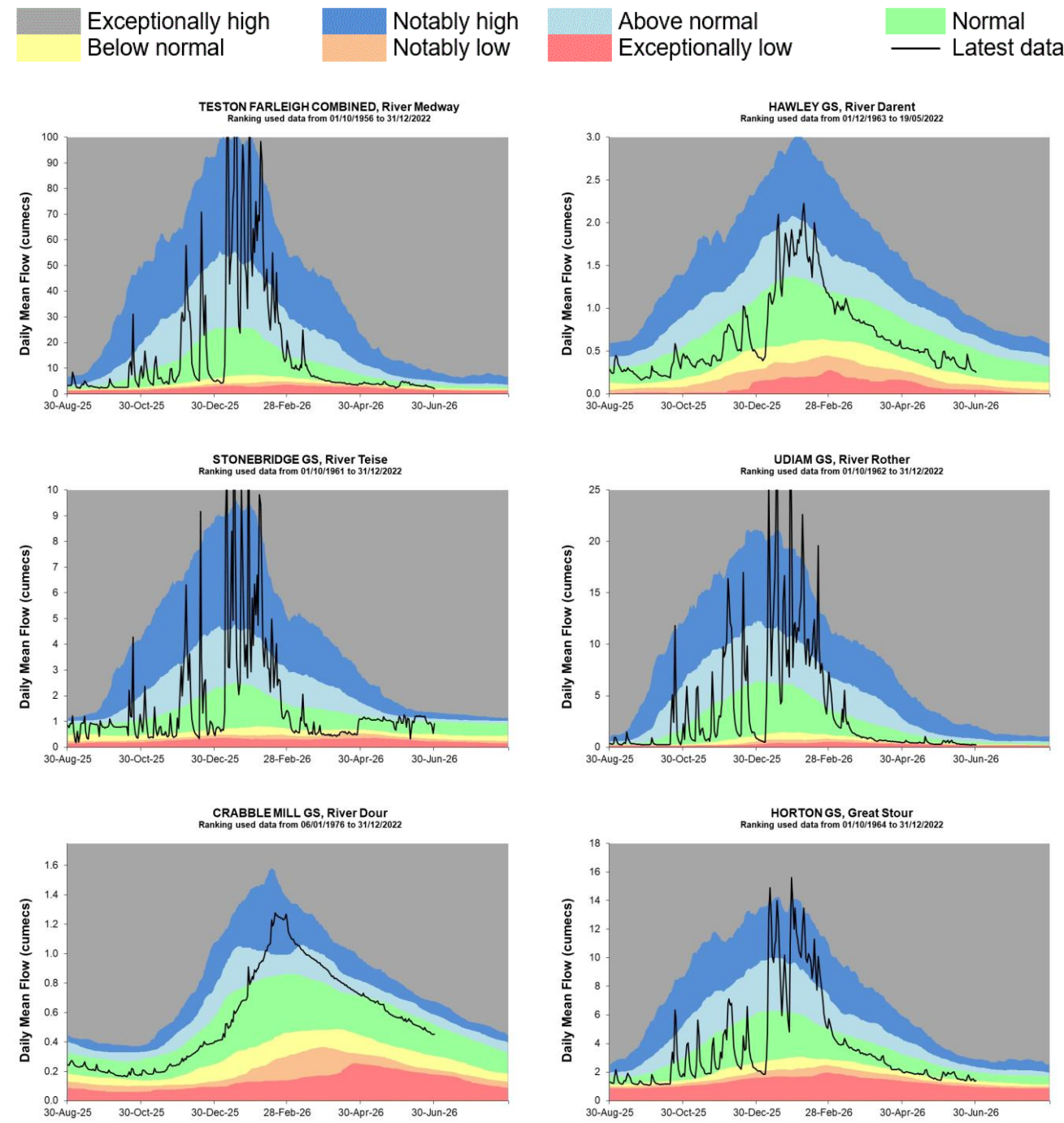


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

7.2 KSLES River flow charts

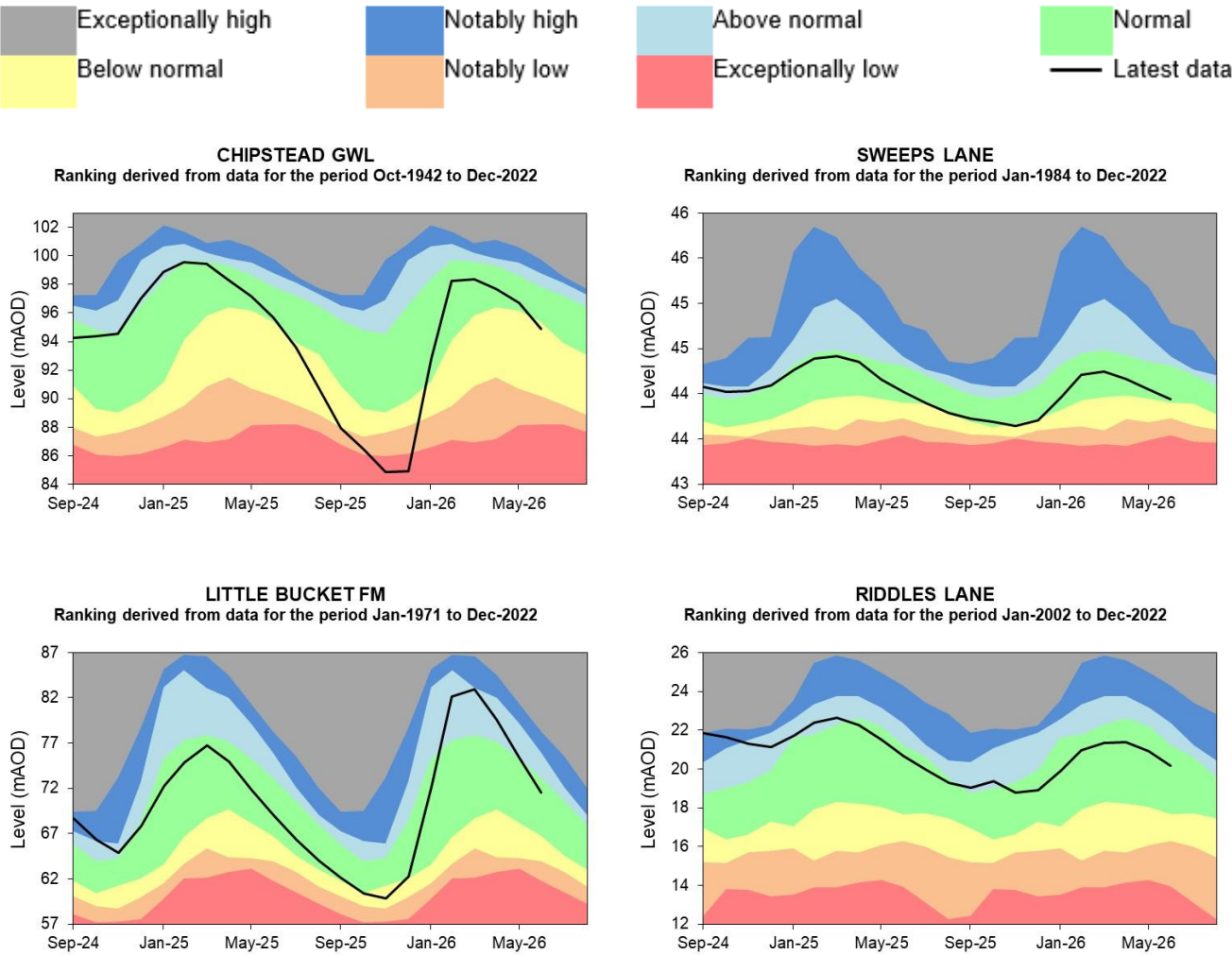
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

7.3 KSLES Groundwater levels

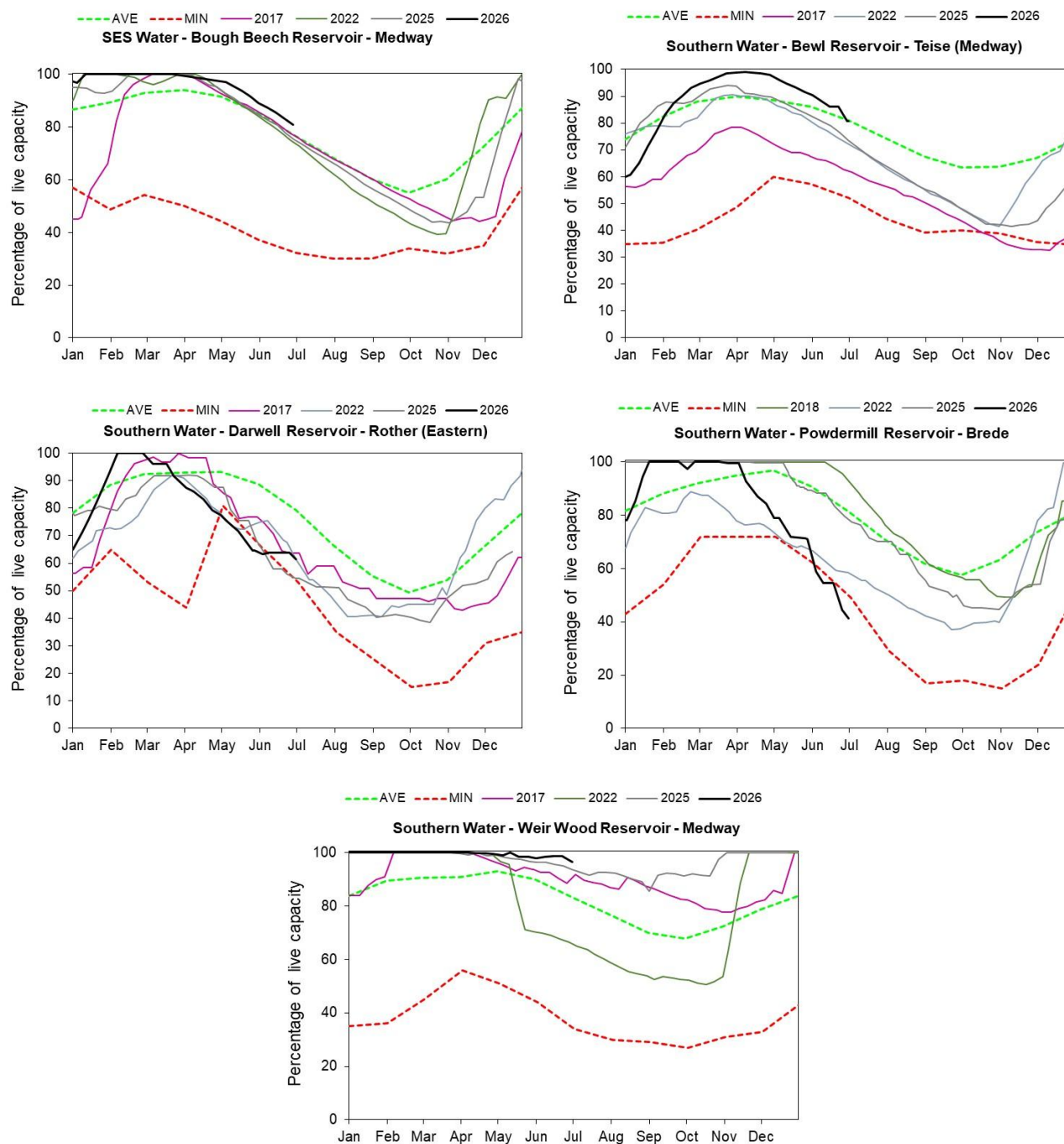
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

7.4 KSLES Reservoir stocks

Figure 7.4: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to long term minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs 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 1 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	Jun 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jun 2026 band	Apr 2026 to June cumulative band	Jan 2026 to June cumulative band	Jul 2025 to June cumulative band
Cotswold West	126	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Above normal
Cotswold East	134	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Above normal
Berkshire Downs	118	Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Chilterns West	133	Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Chilterns East Colne	144	Above Normal	Notably low	Normal	Normal
North Downs - Hampshire	137	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Above normal
North Downs - South London	141	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Upper Thames	136	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Normal
Upper Cherwell	121	Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Normal
Thame	151	Above Normal	Below normal	Normal	Normal
Loddon	117	Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Lower Wey	132	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Upper Mole	147	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Above normal
Lower Lee	135	Above Normal	Notably low	Normal	Normal
North London	154	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Normal
South London	160	Above Normal	Below normal	Normal	Normal
Roding	114	Normal	Notably low	Normal	Normal

Ock	135	Above Normal	Notably low	Normal	Normal
Enborne	102	Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Cut	144	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Lee Chalk	124	Above Normal	Notably low	Normal	Normal
River Test	114	Normal	Notably low	Notably high	Above normal
East Hampshire Chalk	146	Above Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
West Sussex Chalk	134	Above Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East Sussex Chalk	128	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Above normal
Sw Isle Of Wight	133	Above Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
River Darent	139	Above Normal	Notably low	Normal	Normal
North Kent Chalk	146	Above Normal	Below normal	Normal	Normal
Stour	136	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Normal
Dover Chalk	144	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Above normal
Thanet Chalk	142	Above Normal	Below normal	Normal	Normal
Western Rother Greensand	155	Above Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Hampshire Tertiaries	136	Above Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Lymington River Avon Water And O	152	Above Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Sussex Coast	118	Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Above normal
River Arun	158	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Notably high
River Adur	143	Above Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high
River Ouse	134	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably high	Above normal
Cuckmere River	126	Above Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Above normal

Pevensey Levels	118	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Above normal
River Medway	139	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Above normal
Eastern Rother	125	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
Romney Marsh	129	Above Normal	Notably low	Above normal	Normal
North West Grain	153	Above Normal	Below normal	Normal	Normal
Sheppy	161	Above Normal	Below normal	Normal	Normal

9.2 River flows table

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

9.3 Groundwater table

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

9.4 South-east England hydrological areas for reference



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