

Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - July 2026

July was a record breaking dry month with only 1% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. There has been no significant rainfall recorded anywhere in the south-east since 9 June. For the whole of the south-east of England, Thames area (THM), Hertfordshire and North London (HNL), Solent and South Downs (SSD), Kent, South London and East Sussex (KSLES) and most of the hydrological areas, this month has been the driest July on record of 156 years. This has led to a 'flash drought' being declared across a large swathe of central, eastern, and southern England on 29 July. Most of the water companies that operate across the south-east issued temporary use bans (TUBs) during July as a result of the ongoing hot, dry conditions of the last couple of months.

The soil moisture deficits (SMDs) rose steadily through the month to end significantly above the LTA for July. The SMDs for SSD and THM ended the month about twice the LTA. Key indicator flow sites were spread from normal to exceptionally low during July. The expected steady decline of groundwater levels for this time of year continued during the month. All key indicator groundwater sites ended July at normal or below normal levels with the exception of Jackaments (THM) that ended the month at notably low levels.

1.1 Rainfall

July was a record breaking dry month with only 1% of the LTA rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. There has been no significant rainfall recorded anywhere in the south-east since 9 June. The highest daily total was 3mm recorded on 25 July at Clavering, (HNL). Most of the rainfall was recorded on the 25 July when there were light patchy showers. High pressure across the country has dominated the weather throughout July bringing dry, hot weather with further heat waves occurring and heat alerts and warnings being issued. There have now been 30 days where temperatures have been 30 degrees in 2026 so far. For the whole of the south-east of England, THM, HNL, SSD, KSLES and most of the hydrological areas, this month has been the driest July on record of 156 years. In addition, 11 of the 46 hydrological areas are recorded as being the driest five-month period ending in July since 1976. This has led to a 'flash drought' being declared across a large swathe of central, eastern, and southern England on 29 July.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The SMDs rose steadily through the month to end significantly above the LTA for July. The SMD for SSD and THM ended the month about twice the LTA. The SMDs are now higher than

for the same time last year and most hydrological areas are the highest on record or second highest after 1976. Despite very little recharge expected in July, there was zero calculated across the south-east bringing the total for the summer so far (April to July) to just 15% of the LTA.

1.3 River flows

Key indicator sites were spread from normal to exceptionally low flows during July. Eight of the 21 sites were normal and five sites were exceptionally low. Of those five sites, the River Arun at Alfodean (SSD) recorded the second lowest July flows on record since 1976. The River Coln at Bibury (THM) had the fourth lowest July flows but only the lowest since 2025. Lymington River at Brockenhurst (SSD) and the River Rother at Udiam (KSLES) also had the fourth lowest flows on record and lowest since 2022. The one remaining site that recorded exceptionally low flows was the River Thames at Kingston (THM) but is only the twenty third lowest July on its substantially longer record, but is the lowest since 2022. Generally, all of the key indicator sites with normal flows were on Chalk that remain supported by the normal groundwater levels. No fluvial flood alerts or warnings were issued.

1.4 Groundwater levels

The expected steady decline of groundwater levels for this time of year continued during the month. All key indicator sites ended July at normal or below normal levels. There was one exception at Jackaments (Oolites, THM) that ended the month as the fourth lowest July level on record, but only since 2025 and was notably low. This is mainly due to the wetter than average winter providing rainfall and recharge until around April when the recharge period ended.

1.5 Reservoir stocks

The high temperatures and lack of rainfall has resulted in some significant declines in reservoir storage. All of the reservoirs recorded below LTA storage for July with just two exceptions being Weir Wood (KSLES) that ended the month above the LTA and Bough Beech (KSLES) that was average for the time of year.

Most of the water companies that operate across the south-east issued temporary use bans (TUBs) during July as a result of the ongoing hot, dry conditions of the last couple of months.

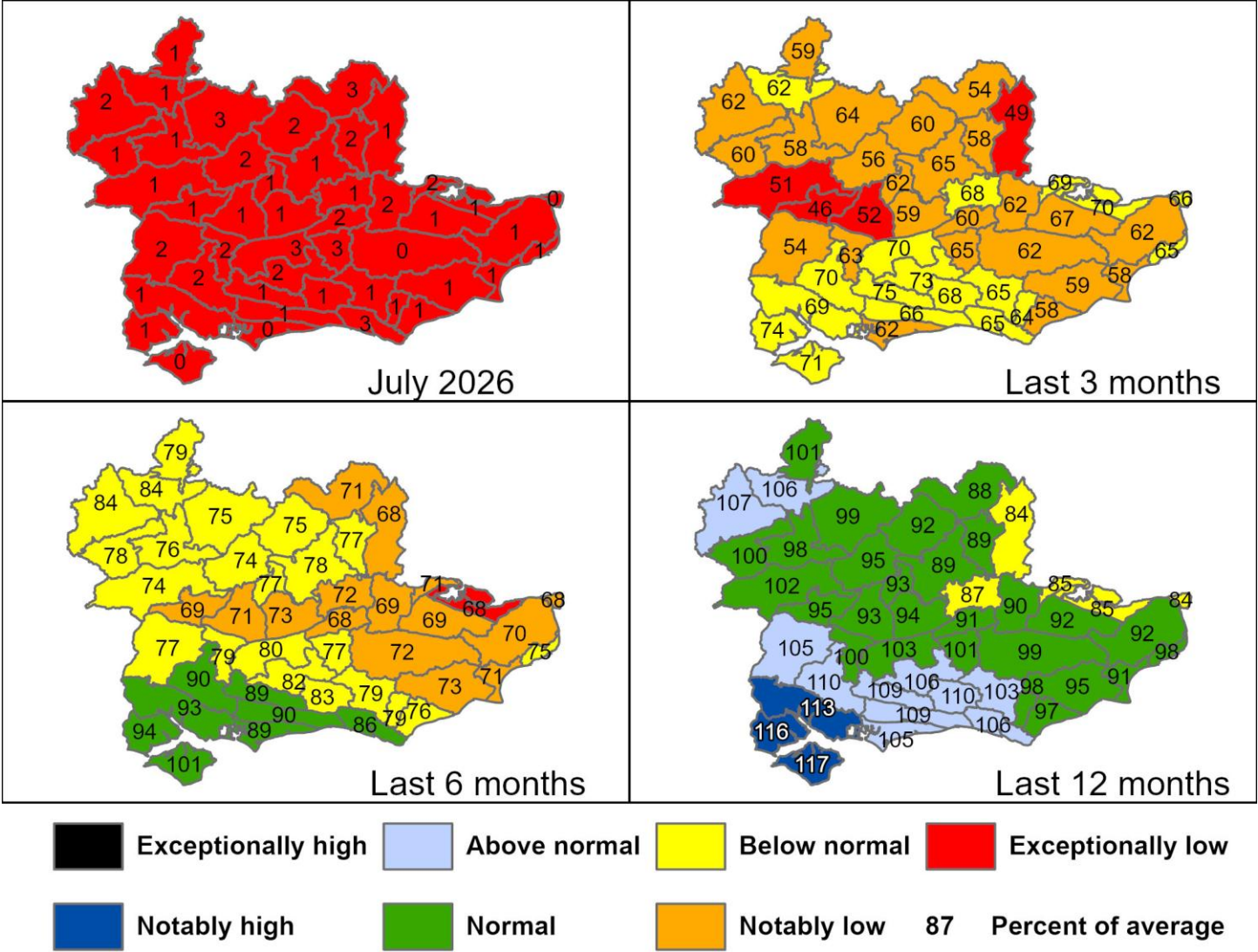
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2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

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

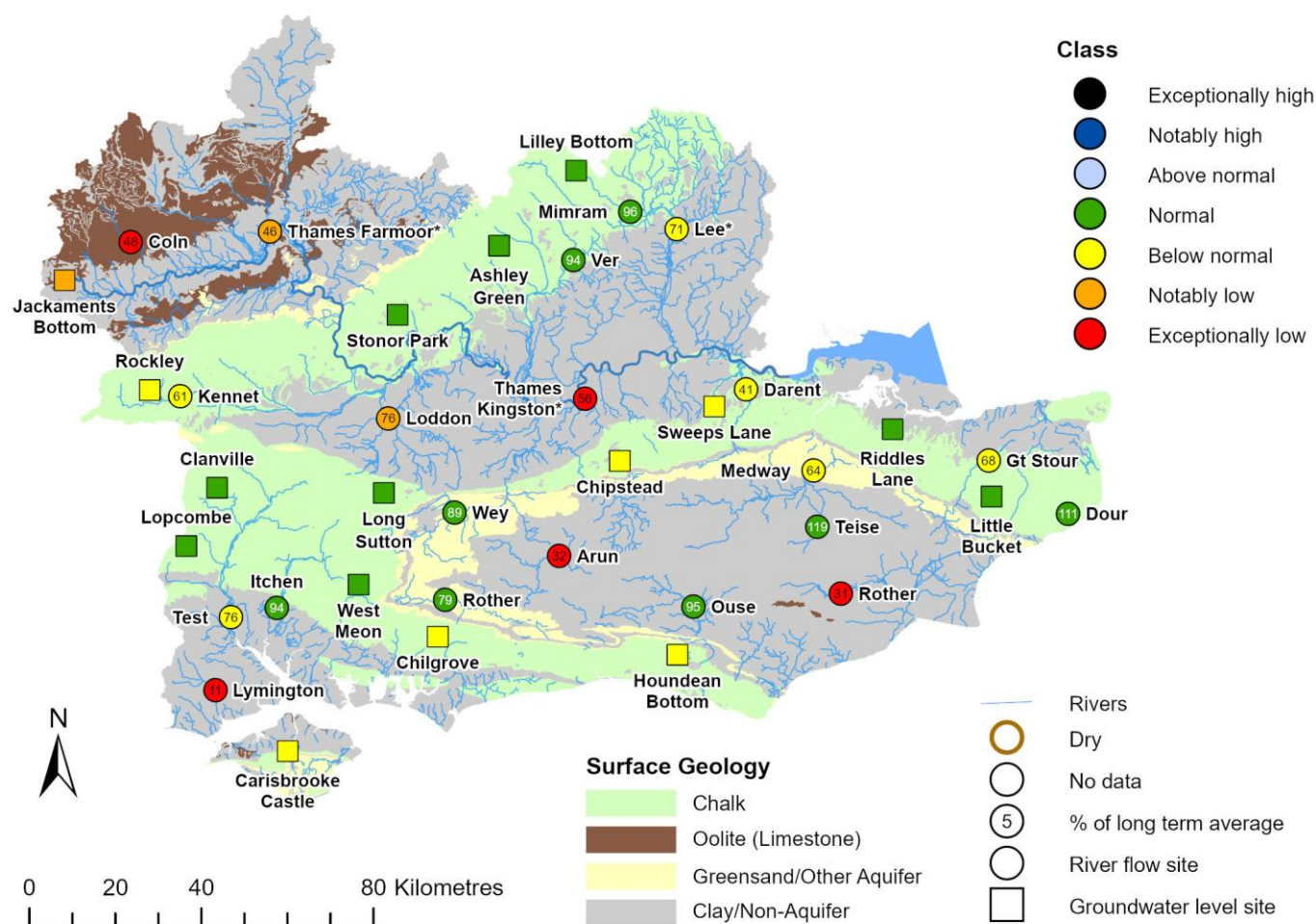


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

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



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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 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) July Total	July % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) July total	July % LTA	SMD (mm) end of July	SMD (mm) End July LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	1	2%	0	0%	129	55
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	1	1%	0	0%	171	88
6130TH	Chilterns - West	1	2%	0	0%	170	93
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	1	2%	0	0%	167	87
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	2	3%	0	0%	165	90
	Thames Area Average	1	1%	0	0%	165	86
	River Thames Catchment Average	1	2%	0	0%	165	87
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	1	2%	0	0%	169	92
6600TH	Lee Chalk	1	3%	0	0%	175	105
6507TH	North London	0	1%	0	-	170	101
6509TH	Roding	1	1%	0	0%	176	99
	Herts and North London	1	2%	0	0%	172	99
6230TH	North Downs - South London	1	1%	0	0%	167	89
6706So	Darent	1	1%	0	0%	171	98
6707So	North Kent Chalk	1	1%	0	0%	165	96

6708So	Stour	0	0%	0	0%	163	95
6809So	Medway	0	0%	0	0%	164	87
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	0	1%	0	0%	168	104
6701So	Test Chalk	1	2%	0	0%	173	87
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	1	2%	0	0%	162	84
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	1	1%	0	0%	160	83
6804So	Arun	1	2%	0	0%	161	84
6805So	Adur	1	1%	0	0%	161	83
	Solent & South Downs Average	1	1%	0	0%	163	85
	South East Average	1	1%	0	0%	166	92

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 31/07/2026

Number	Hydrological Area	Seasonal Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Rainfall as % LTA	Seasonal Effective rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Effective rainfall as % LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	131	53%	9	19%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	99	43%	5	15%
6130TH	Chilterns - West	100	47%	6	21%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	123	52%	9	21%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	124	56%	9	25%
	Thames Area Average	106	49%	3	14%
	River Thames Catchment Average	106	49%	4	14%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	104	48%	7	24%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	85	43%	4	21%
6507TH	North London	101	53%	0	0%
6509TH	Roding	75	40%	0	0%
	Herts and North London	91	46%	2	16%
6230TH	North Downs - South London	102	47%	7	21%
6706So	Darent	94	48%	6	26%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	103	53%	6	24%

6708So	Stour	101	51%	6	24%
6809So	Medway	99	49%	0	0%
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	99	51%	3	17%
6701So	Test Chalk	105	46%	7	17%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	140	58%	11	24%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	128	55%	10	22%
6804So	Arun	125	58%	0	0%
6805So	Adur	116	54%	0	0%
	Solent & South Downs Average	117	54%	4	14%
	South East Average	106	51%	3	15%

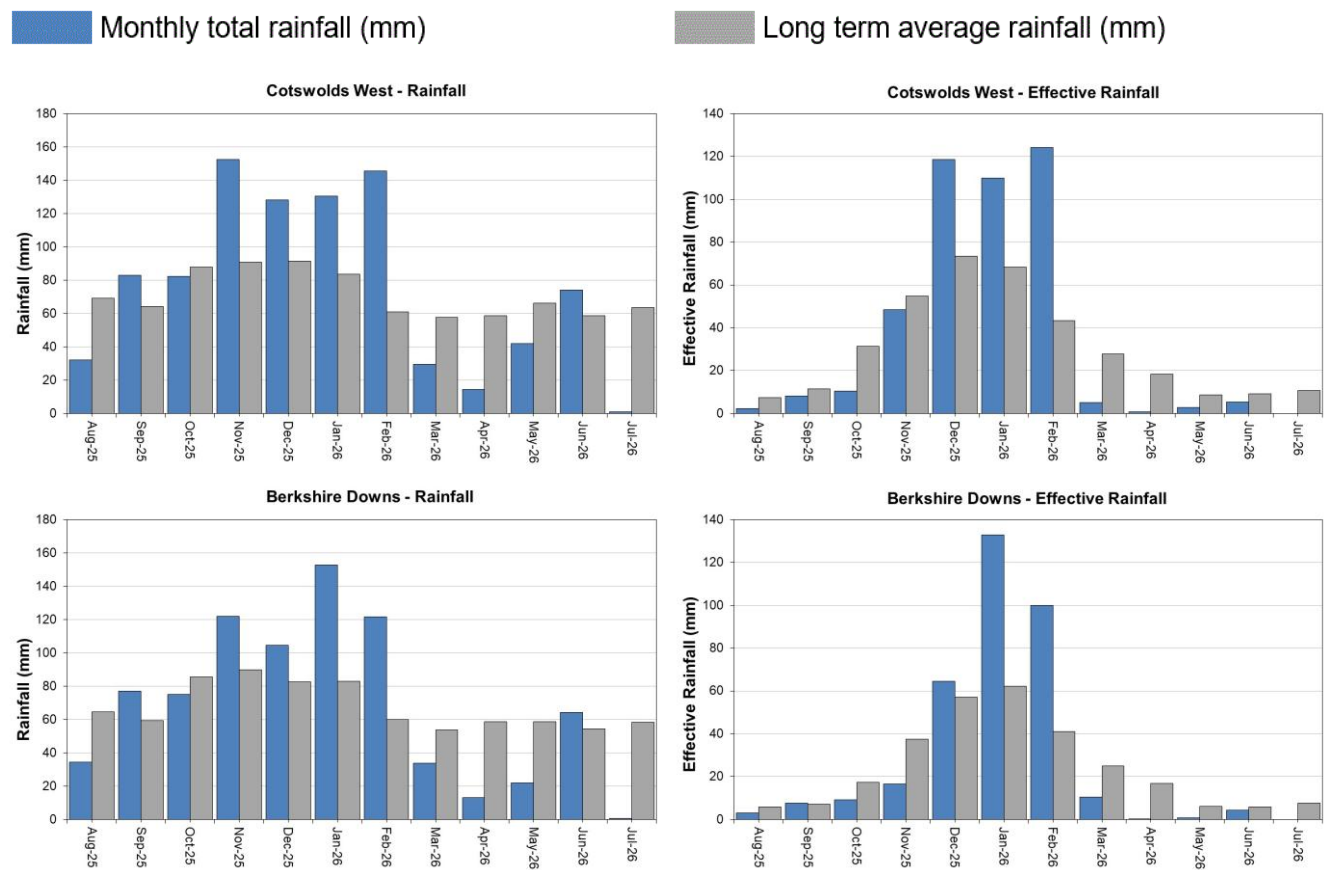
Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 2026).

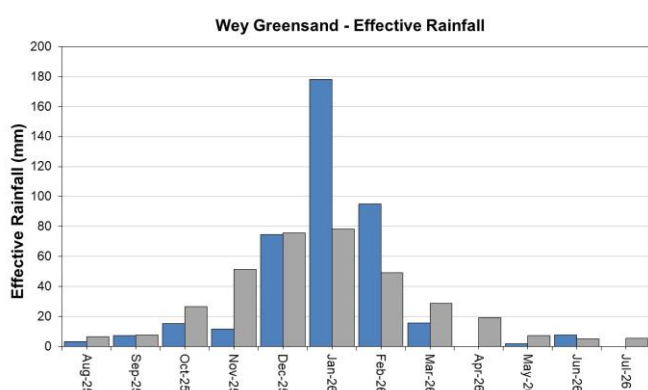
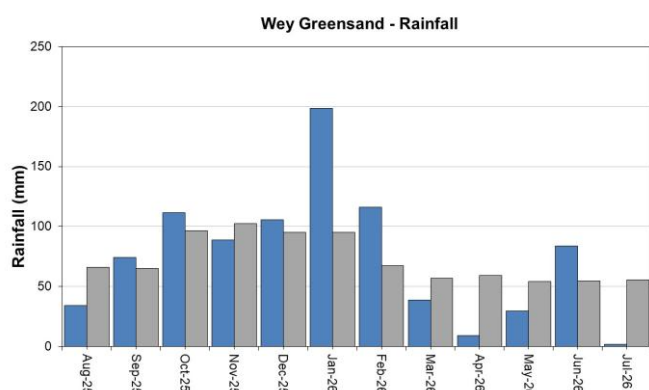
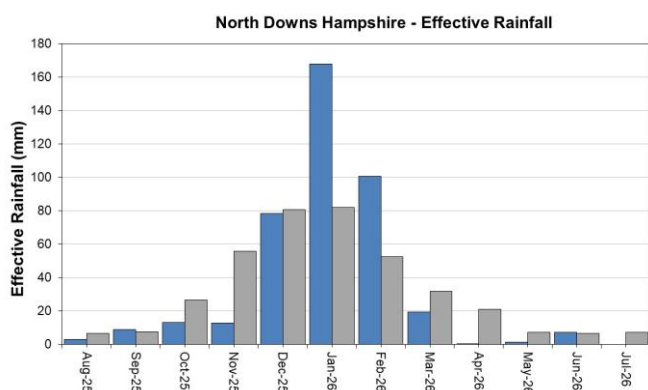
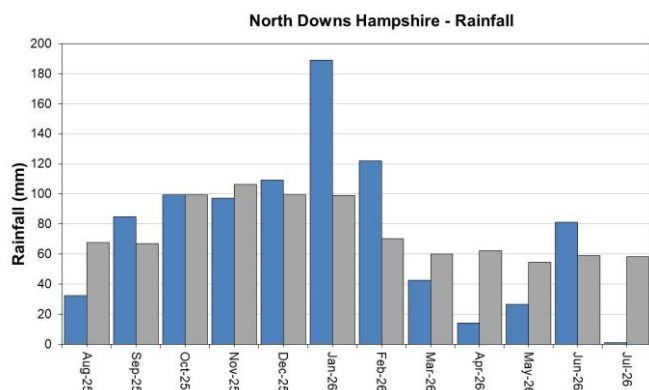
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

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.



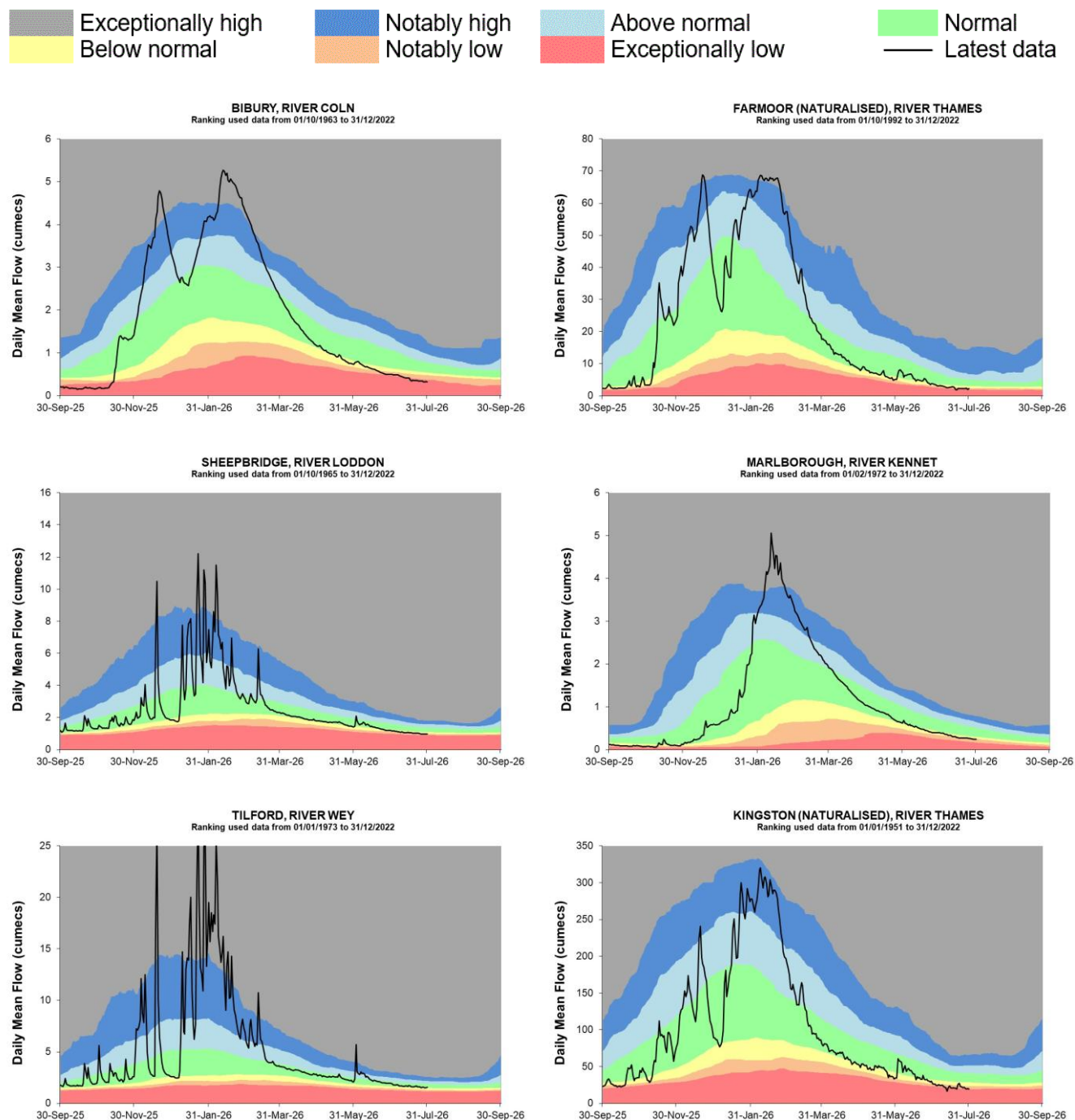


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

4.2 THM River flow charts

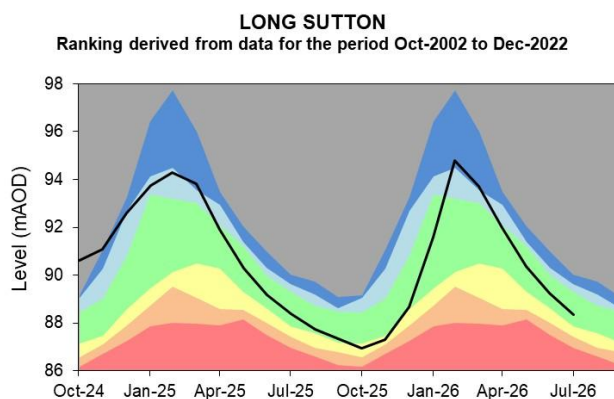
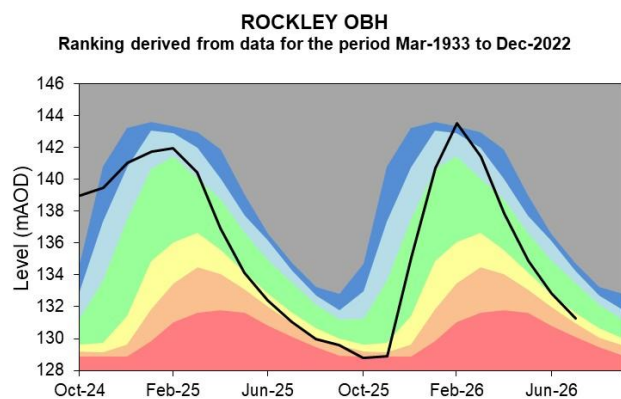
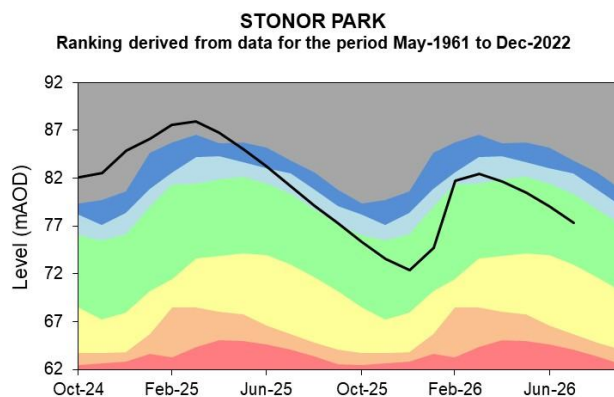
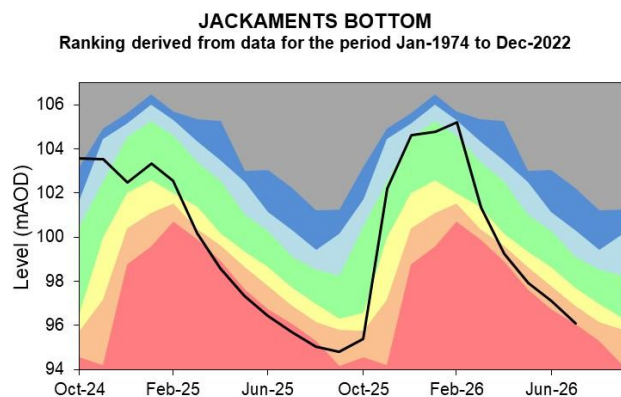
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

4.3 THM Groundwater level charts

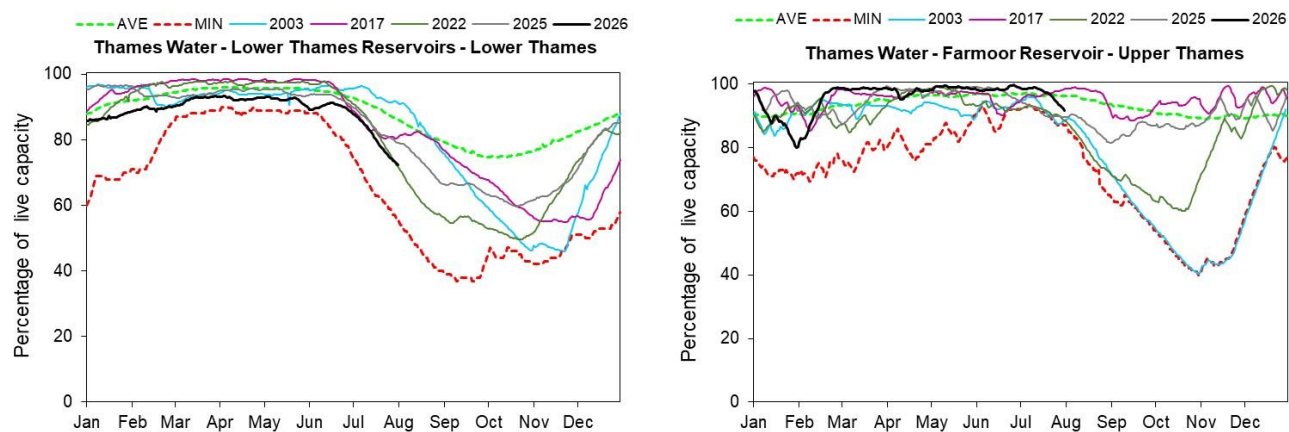
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

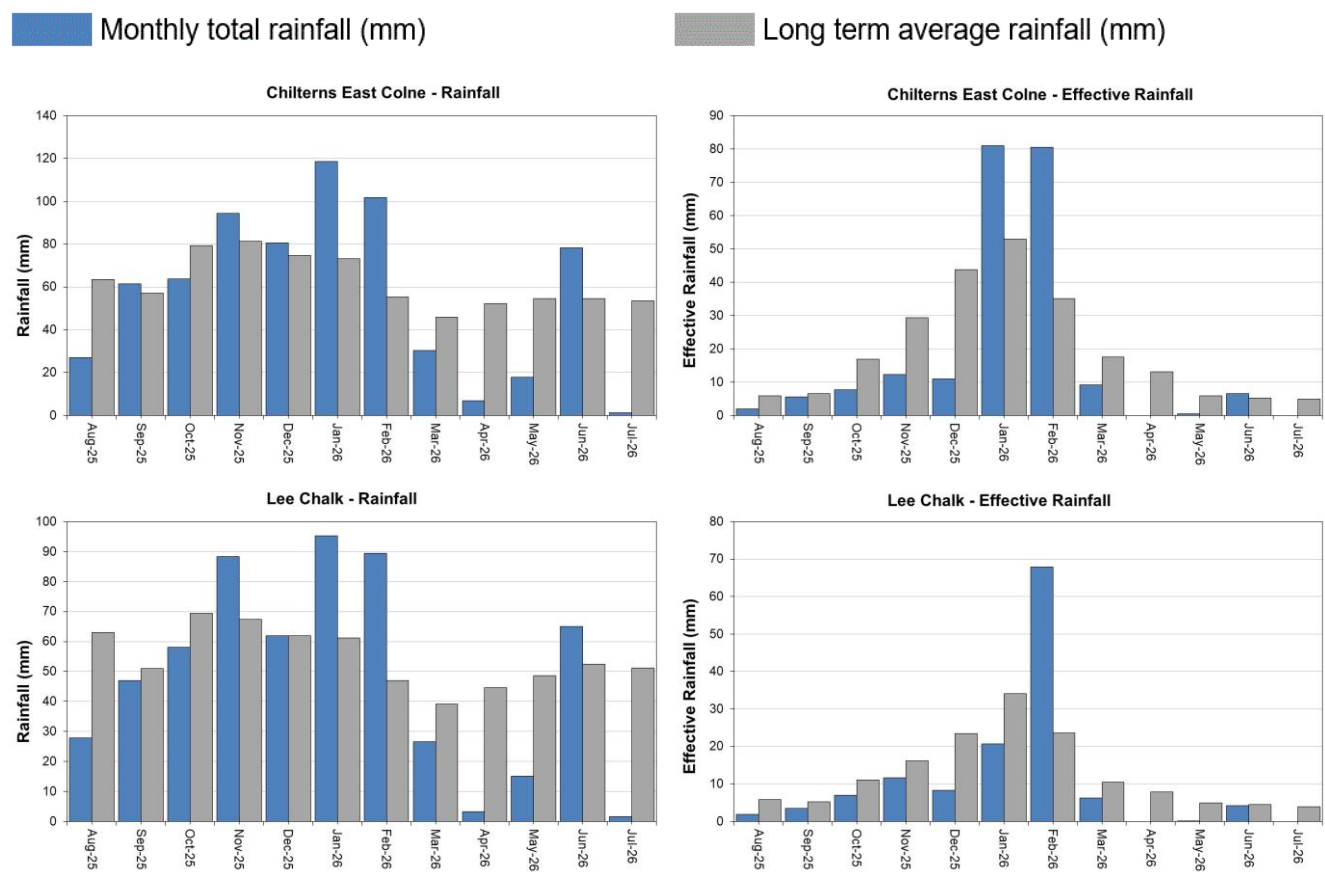


(Source: water companies).

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.

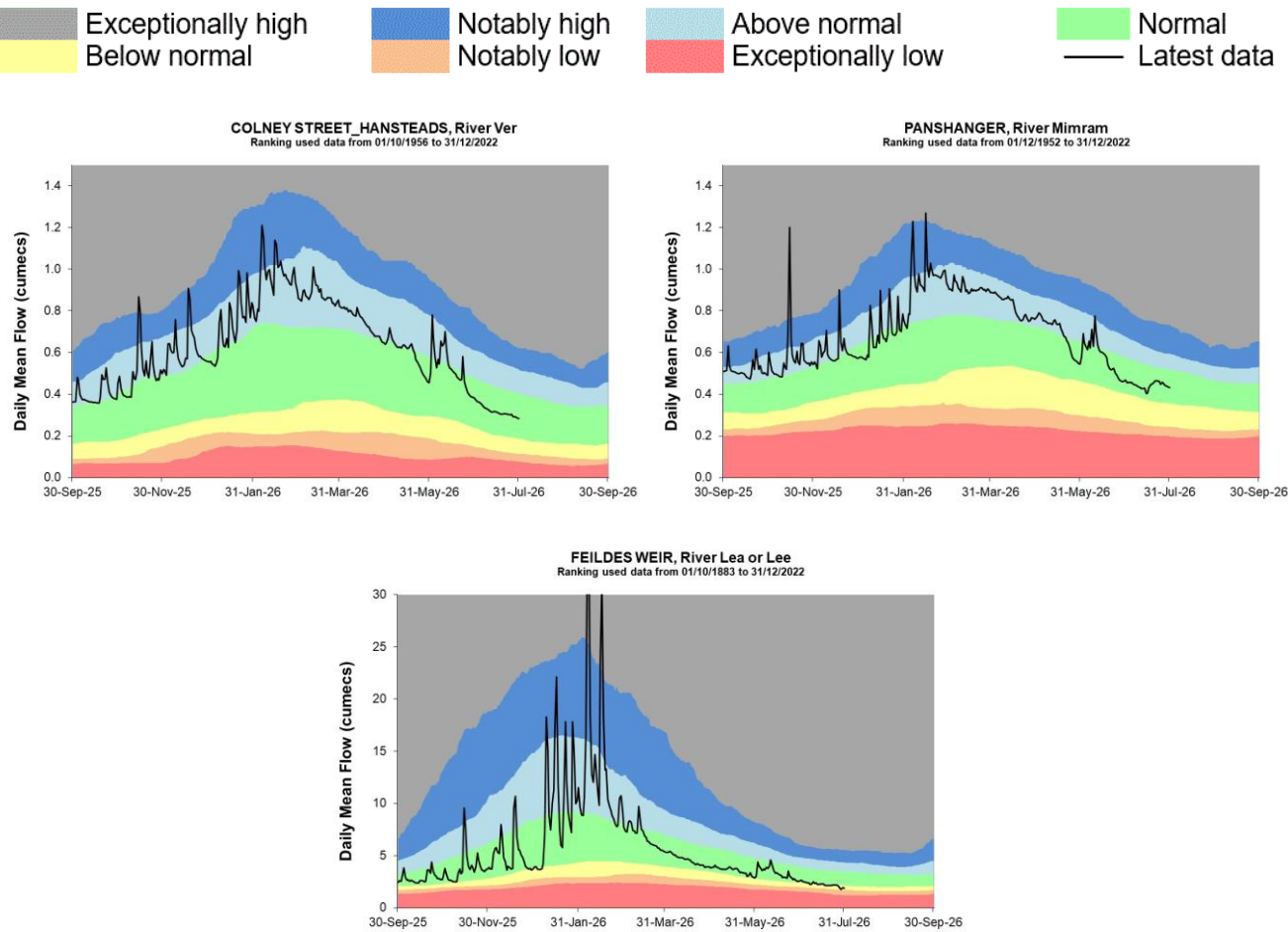


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

5.2 HNL River flow charts

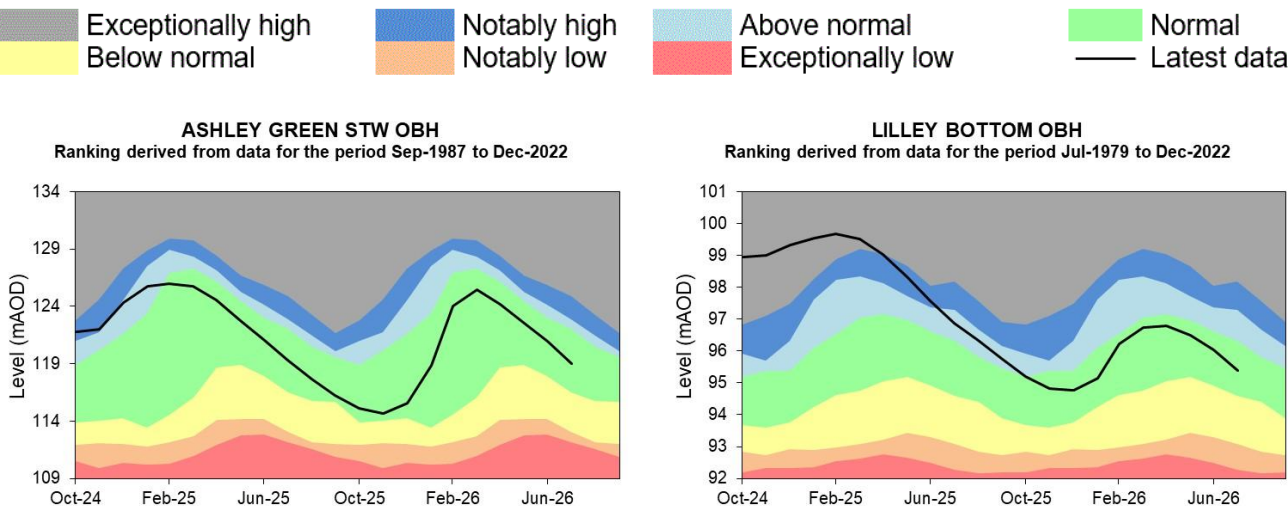
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

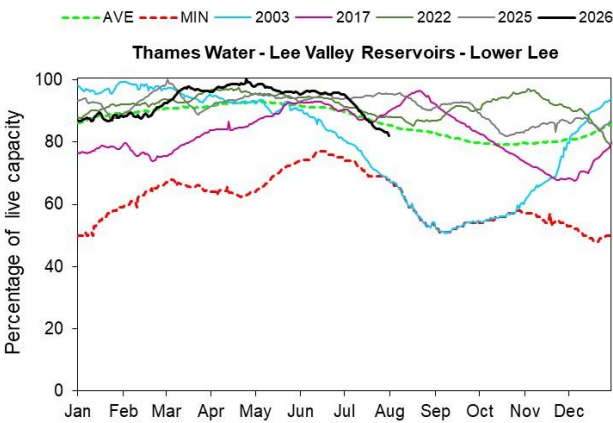
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

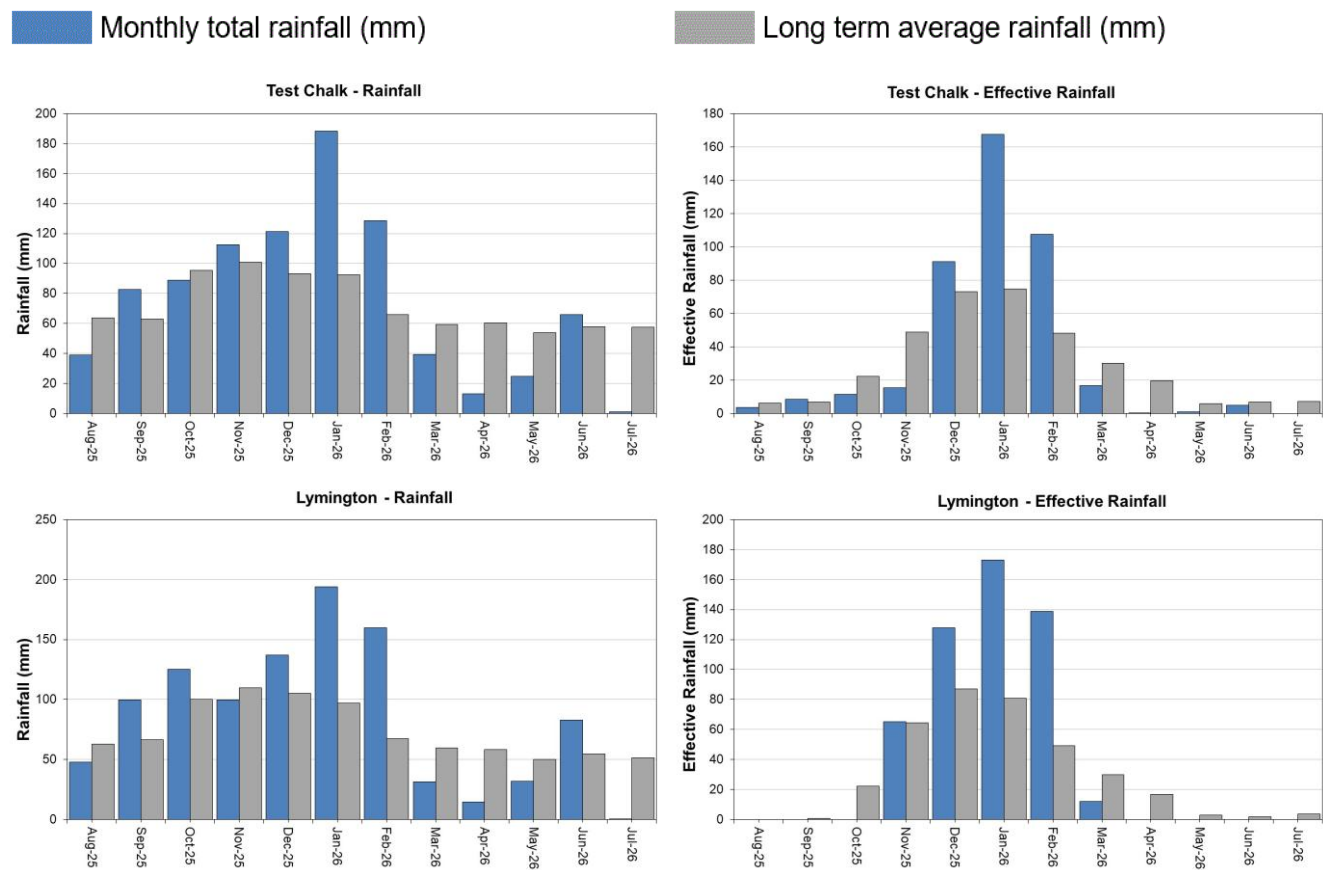


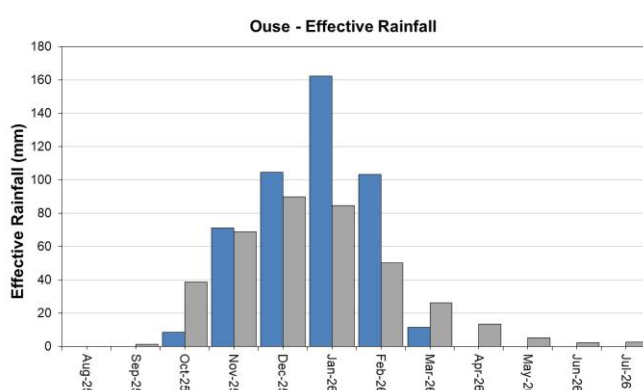
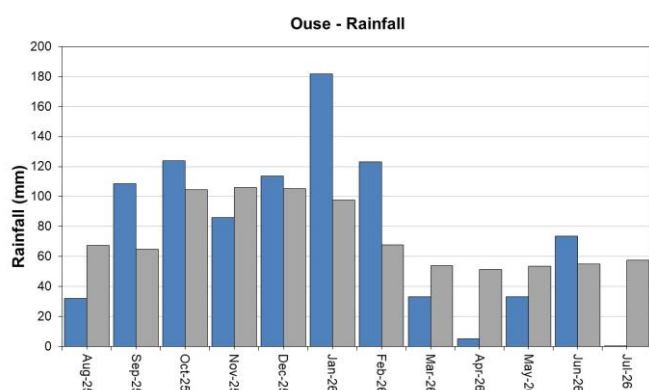
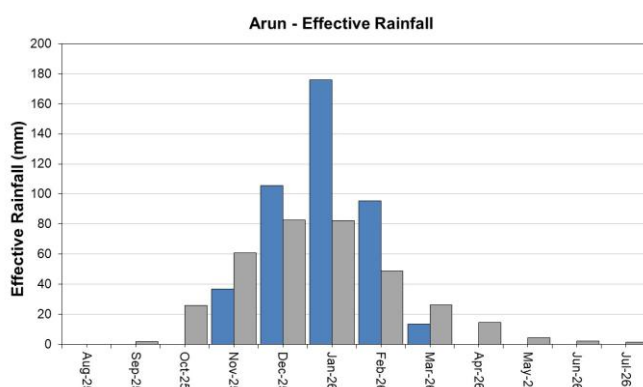
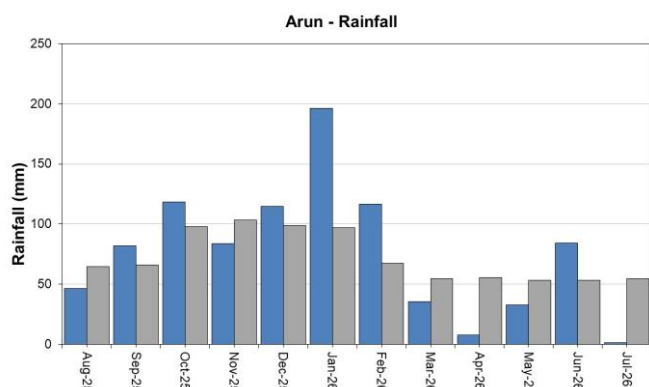
(Source: water companies).

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.



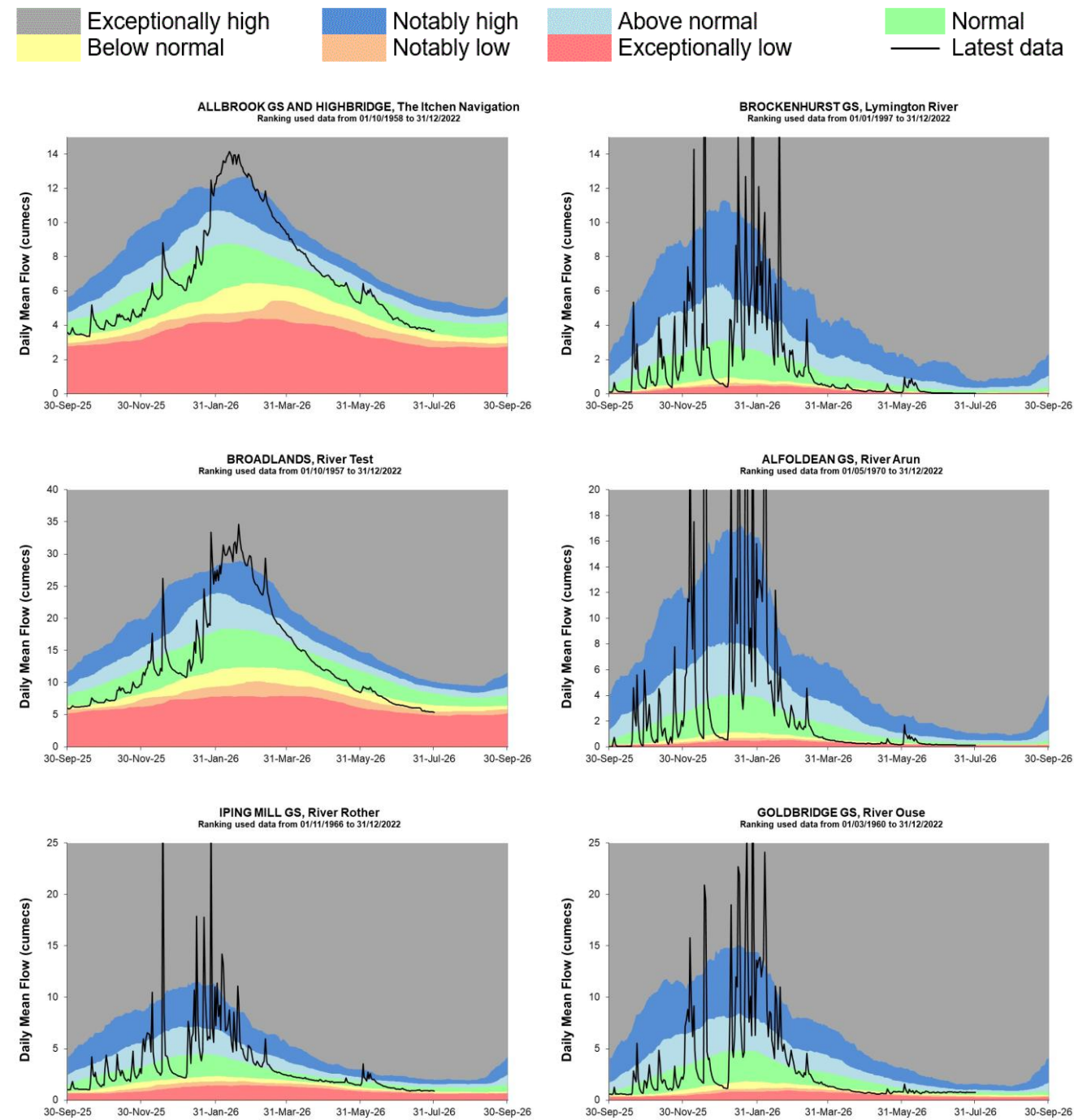


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

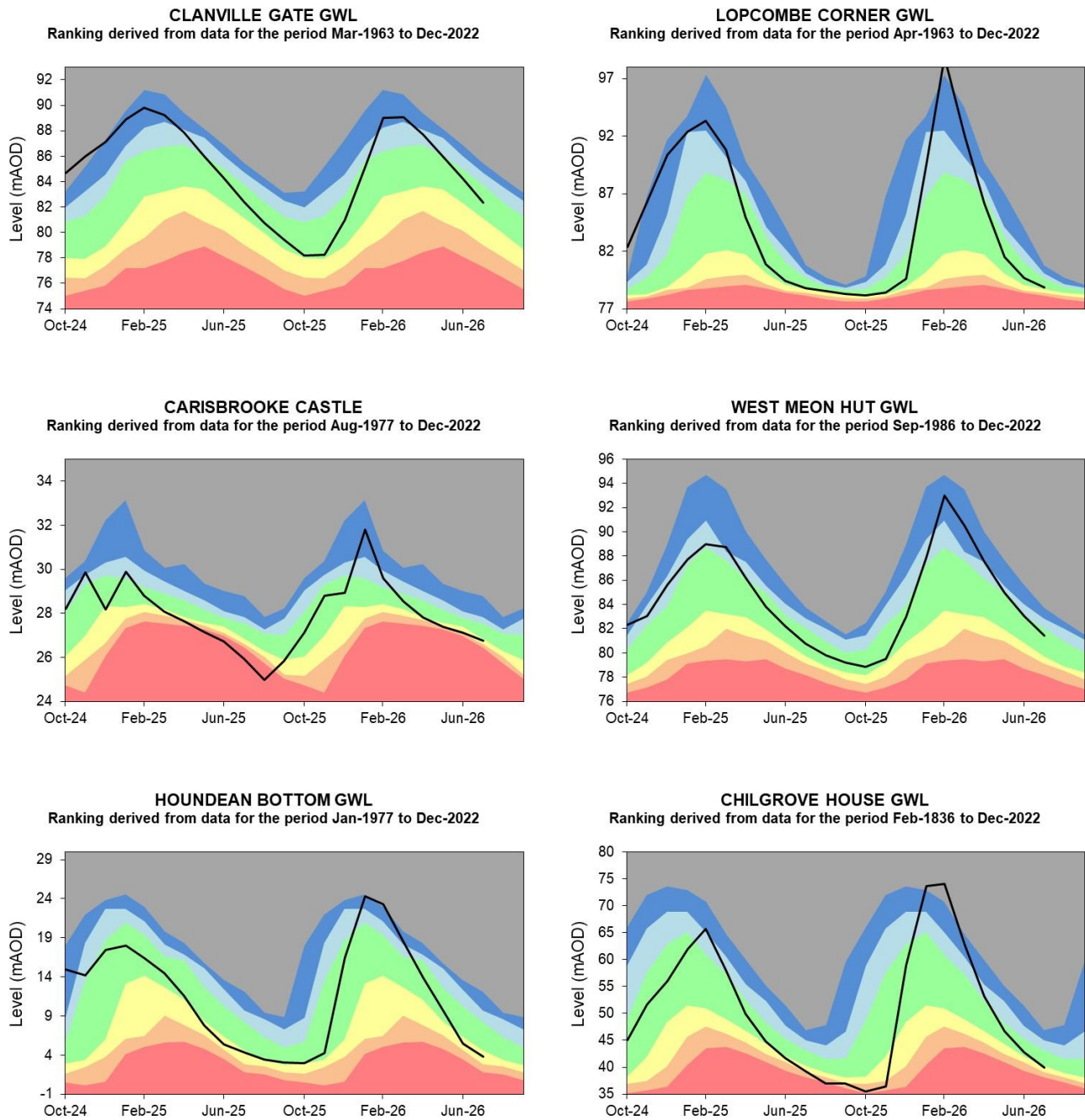
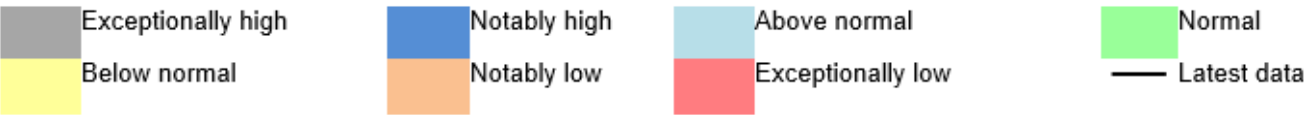
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

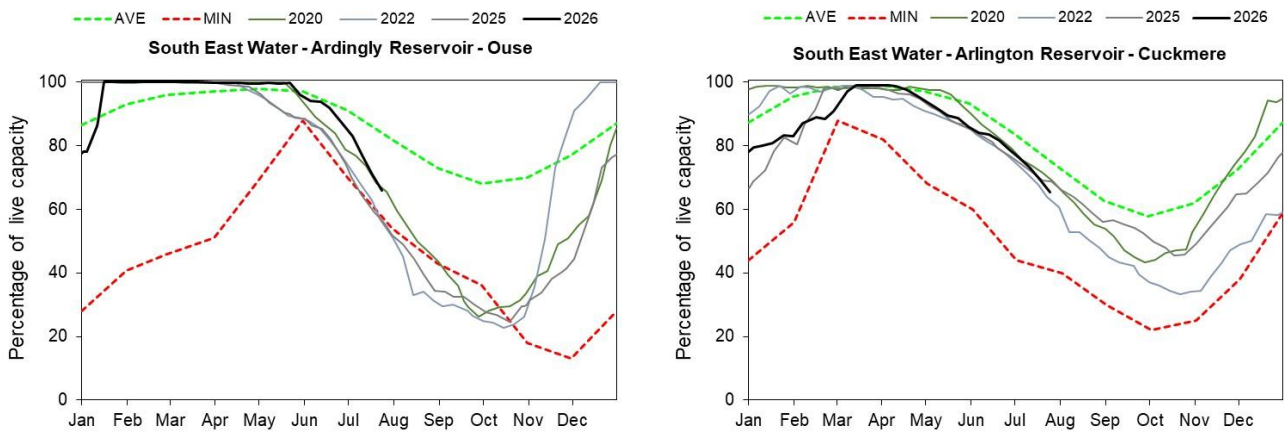
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

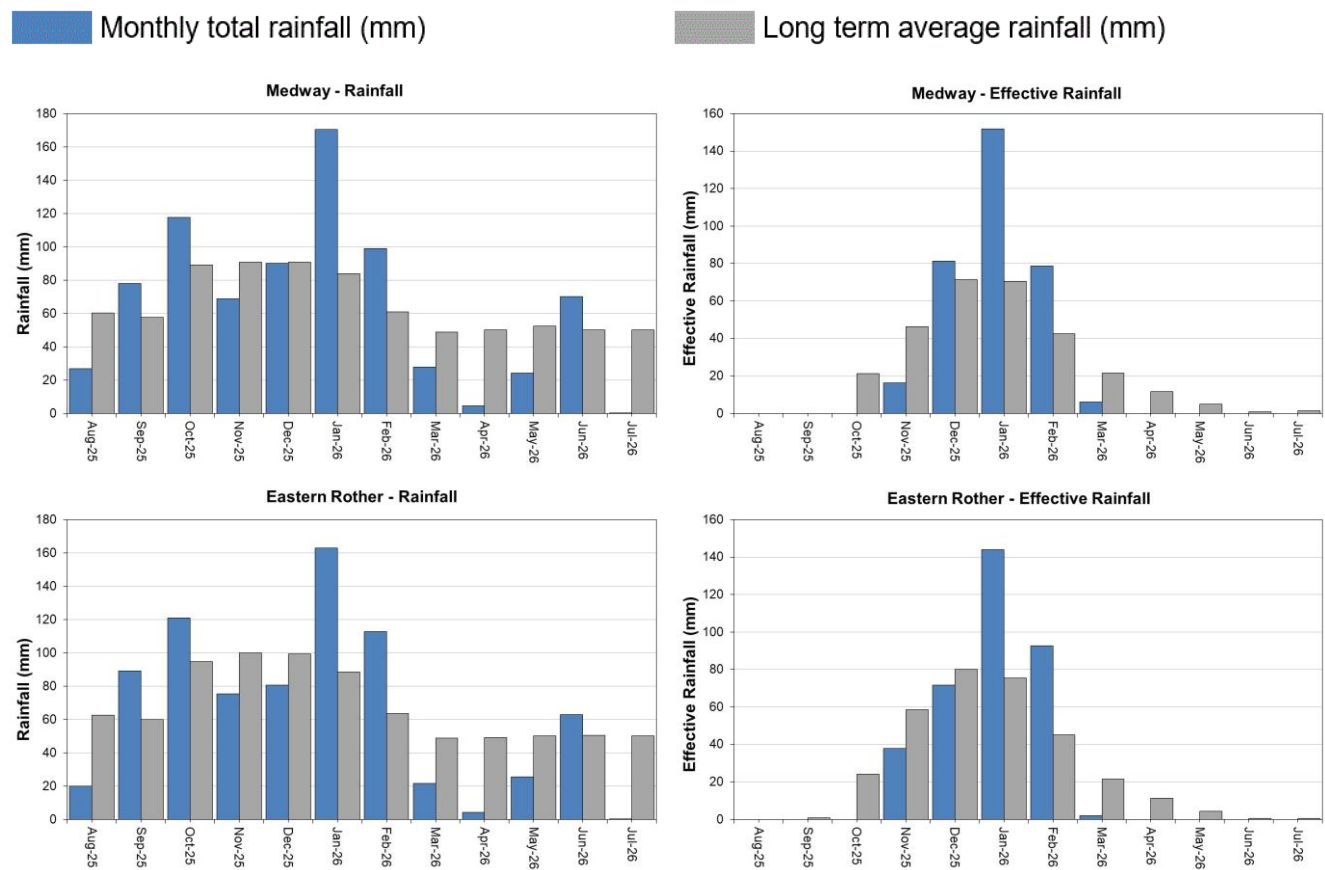


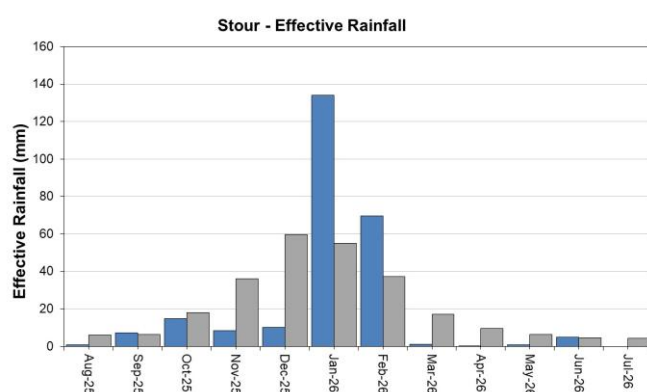
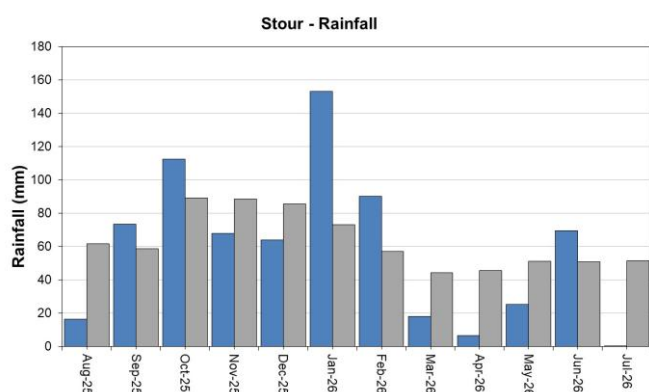
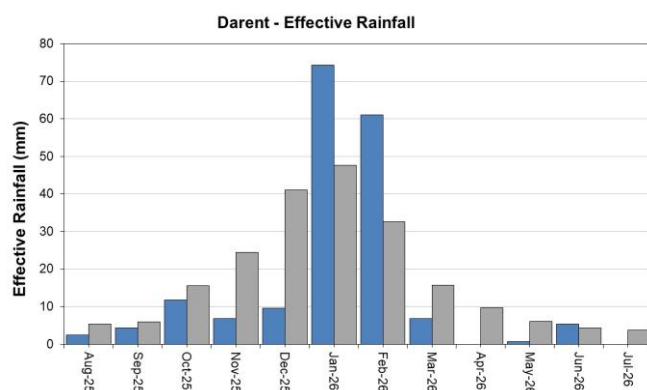
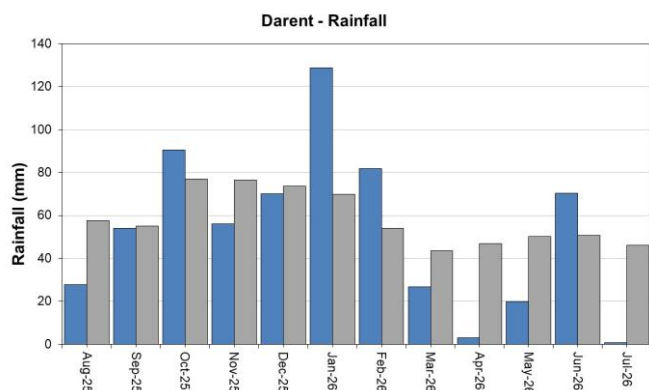
(Source: water companies).

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.



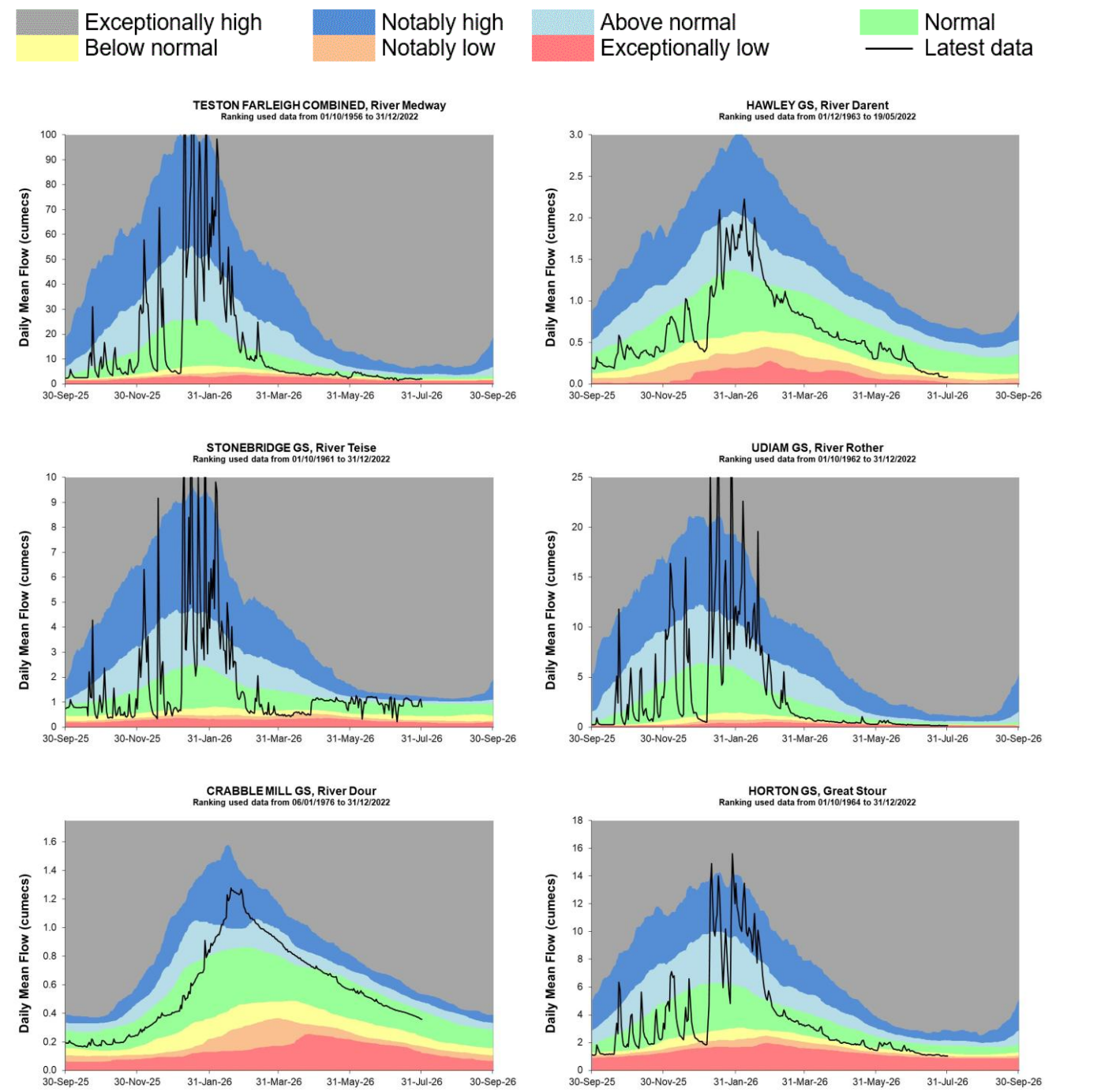


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

7.2 KSLES River flow charts

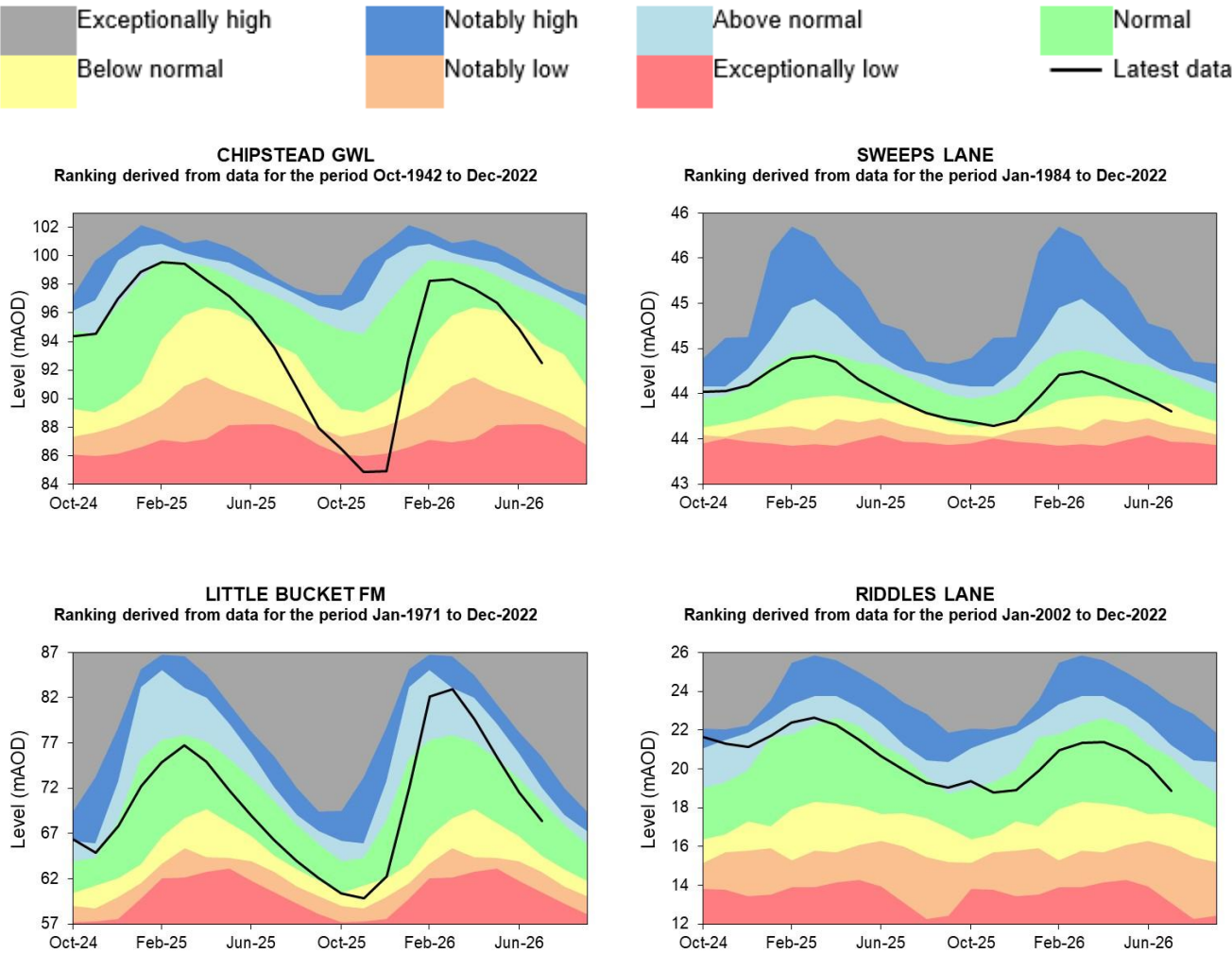
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

7.3 KSLES Groundwater levels

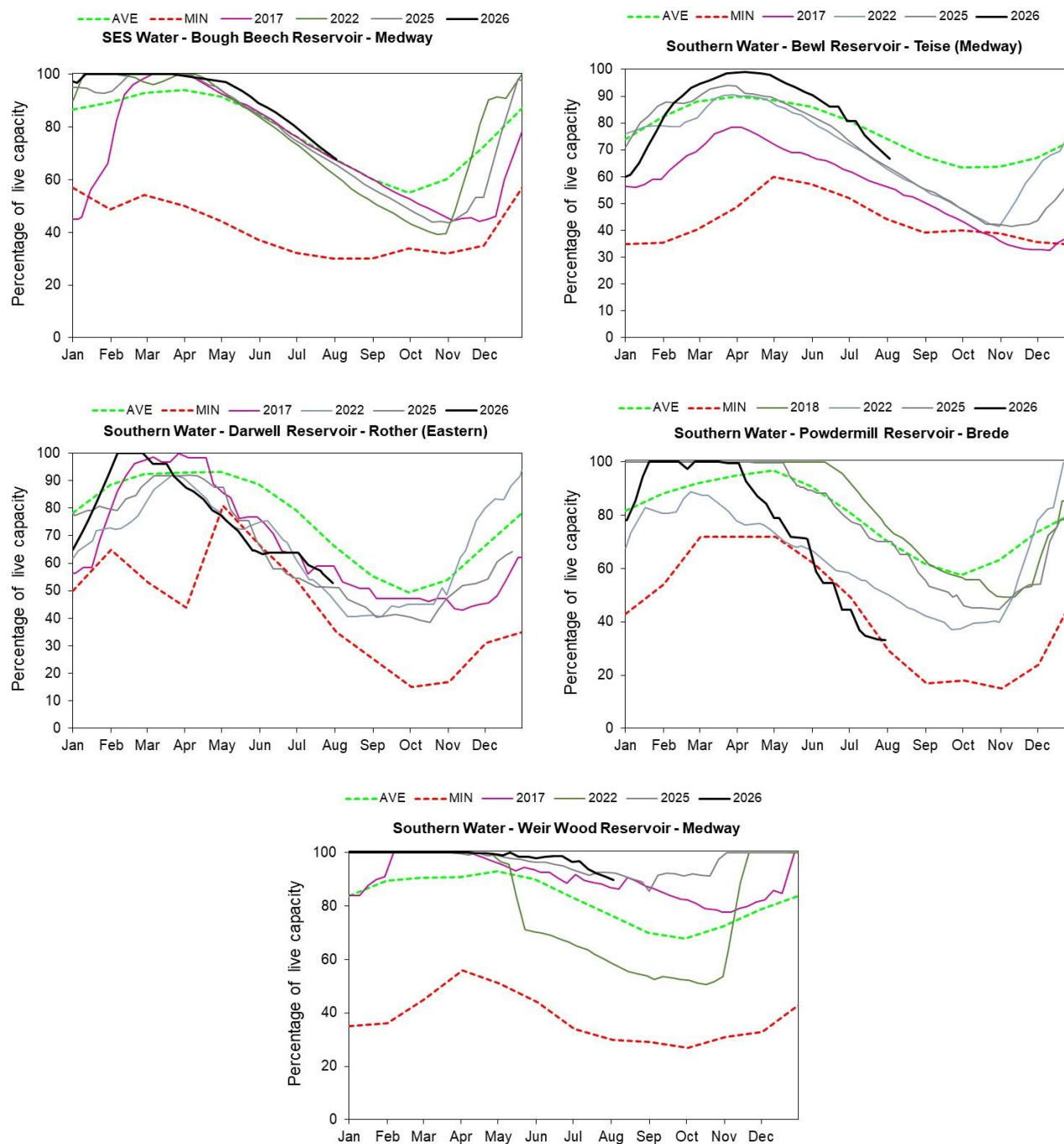
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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	Jul 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jul 2026 band	May 2026 to July cumulative band	Feb 2026 to July cumulative band	Aug 2025 to July cumulative band
Cotswold West	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Above normal
Cotswold East	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Above normal
Berkshire Downs	1	Exceptionally Low	Exceptionally low	Below normal	Normal
Chilterns West	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Chilterns East Colne	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
North Downs - Hampshire	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
North Downs - South London	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Upper Thames	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Upper Cherwell	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Thame	3	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Loddon	1	Exceptionally Low	Exceptionally low	Notably low	Normal
Lower Wey	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Upper Mole	3	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Lower Lee	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
North London	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
South London	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal

Roding	1	Exceptionally Low	Exceptionally low	Notably low	Below normal
Ock	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Enborne	1	Exceptionally Low	Exceptionally low	Notably low	Normal
Cut	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
Lee Chalk	3	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
River Test	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Above normal
East Hampshire Chalk	2	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Above normal
West Sussex Chalk	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Above normal
East Sussex Chalk	3	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Above normal
Sw Isle Of Wight	0	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Notably high
River Darent	2	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
North Kent Chalk	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Stour	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Dover Chalk	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Normal
Thanet Chalk	0	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
Western Rother Greensand	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Above normal
Hampshire Tertiaries	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Notably high
Lymington River Avon Water And O	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Notably high
Sussex Coast	0	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Normal	Above normal
River Arun	2	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Above normal
River Adur	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Above normal
River Ouse	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Above normal

Cuckmere River	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Normal
Pevensey Levels	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
River Medway	0	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Eastern Rother	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Romney Marsh	1	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
North West Grain	2	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
Sheppy	1	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal

9.2 River flows table

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Jul 2026 band	End of Jun 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	Normal
Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
Riddles Lane	North Kent Swale Chalk	Normal	Normal
Sweeps Lane Gwl	West Kent Chalk	Below normal	Normal
Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Below normal	Below normal
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Below normal	Normal
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
West Meon Hut Gwl	River Itchen Chalk	Normal	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	Below 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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