

Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - August 2026

August was another dry month with only 55% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall recorded. The month started dry and hot with a static anticyclone over England continuing the trend from July. The month was mostly dry until thunderstorms and widespread heavy showers fell from 26 August, providing around 80% of the monthly total. The soil moisture deficits (SMDs) rose steadily during the month, with some hydrological areas having their highest August SMDs on record. There was no significant recharge during the month.

The seasonal flow recession continued for the 21 flow indicator sites across the south-east. There was little or no response to the rainfall at the end of the month at the indicator sites, reflecting the high SMDs prevalent in the catchments, however, 11 fluvial flood alerts were issued during the month. Groundwater levels continued to decline during August. Most of the water companies that operate across the south-east now have issued temporary use bans (TUBs) as a result of the ongoing hot, dry conditions of the last couple of months. The West Berkshire Groundwater Scheme (Thames, THM) has been switched on during the month in order to supplement the flows in the River Thames and to bolster the water available for abstraction in the Lower Thames.

1.1 Rainfall

August was another dry month with only 55% of the LTA rainfall recorded. The month started dry and hot with a static anticyclone over England continuing the trend from July. There was a heat alert issued on 10 August for 4 days, the fifth of the summer. On 19 August a narrow band of heavy rainfall cut across the south coast, resulting in the highest daily rainfall total for the month, 45.7mm, being recorded at Pevensy, Solent and South Downs (SSD). The month was mostly dry until thunderstorms and widespread heavy showers fell from 26 August, providing around 80% of the monthly total. The remaining monthly rainfall fell in the last six days, the highest totals recorded on 26 and 30 August. The top five daily rainfall totals for the south-east were all recorded in SSD.

Although the south-east received only 55% of the LTA rainfall during August, when taking July into consideration, there were some record breaking statistics. It was the driest two-month period ending in August on record for the south-east, Hertfordshire and North London (HNL), and for 12 of the 46 hydrological areas across the south east.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The SMDs rose steadily during the month. There were slight reductions in the SMDs in hydrological areas in southern SSD after the rainfall on 19 August and further small reductions across the south-east after the rainfall in the last six days of the month. However, SMDs remained above the LTA for August, and in some cases almost double the LTA. For example, estimates of the SMDs for the end of August for Chilterns West (Thames, THM), Chilterns East (HNL) and Test Chalk (SSD) were the highest on record (from 1962); and Berkshire Downs and Wey Greensand (both THM) were the second highest on record, after 1976.

After the relatively dry month and continuing high SMDs, there was no significant recharge during August.

1.3 River flows

The seasonal flow recession continued for the 21 flow indicator sites across the south-east. The ranking of the flows largely matched the permeable or impermeable nature of the catchments. There were five sites in the exceptionally low category, including the River Thames at Kingston (THM), the River Lymington at Brockenhurst (SSD) and the River Rother at Udium (Kent, South London and East Sussex,KSLES). Eight of the indicator sites were in the normal range for August, mainly draining groundwater-fed catchments. These included the River Ver at Panshanger (HNL), the River Itchen at Allbrook and Highbridge (SSD) and the River Dour at Crabble Mill (KSLES).

The River Coln at Bibury and the River Thames at Farmoor (both THM) recorded their third lowest August flow on record, the lowest since 2022. A number of other indicator sites also recorded their lowest flows since 2022, including the River Thames at Kingston (THM), the River Mimram at Panshanger (HNL) and the River Darent at Hawley (KSLES). There was little or no response to the rainfall at the end of the month at the indicator sites, reflecting the high SMDs prevalent in the catchments. However, locally there were 11 fluvial flood alerts all issued on the 26 August.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSL	Total
Fluvial Alerts	4	1	5	1	11

1.4 Groundwater levels

The expected steady decline of groundwater levels for this time of year continued during the month. Nine of the 16 indicator sites remained in the normal range for August, reflecting the legacy of the recent winter recharge. The remaining seven indicator sites were in the below normal or lower range for the month. Levels in the more responsive chalk sites, for example Chilgrove (South Downs, SSD), Rockley (Berkshire Downs, THM) and Chipstead (North Downs, KSLES) have fallen to the notably low (Chilgrove) and below normal range. The Oolites of the Cotswolds responded very quickly to the dry conditions during the summer and levels at Jackaments (THM) continued to be exceptionally low at the end of August..

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 August with one exception being Weir Wood (KSLES) which ended the month above the LTA.

Most of the water companies that operate across the south-east have now issued temporary use bans (TUBs) as a result of the ongoing hot, dry conditions of the last couple of months. The West Berkshire Groundwater Scheme (THM) has been switched on during the month in order to supplement the flows in the River Thames and to bolster the water available for abstraction in the Lower Thames.

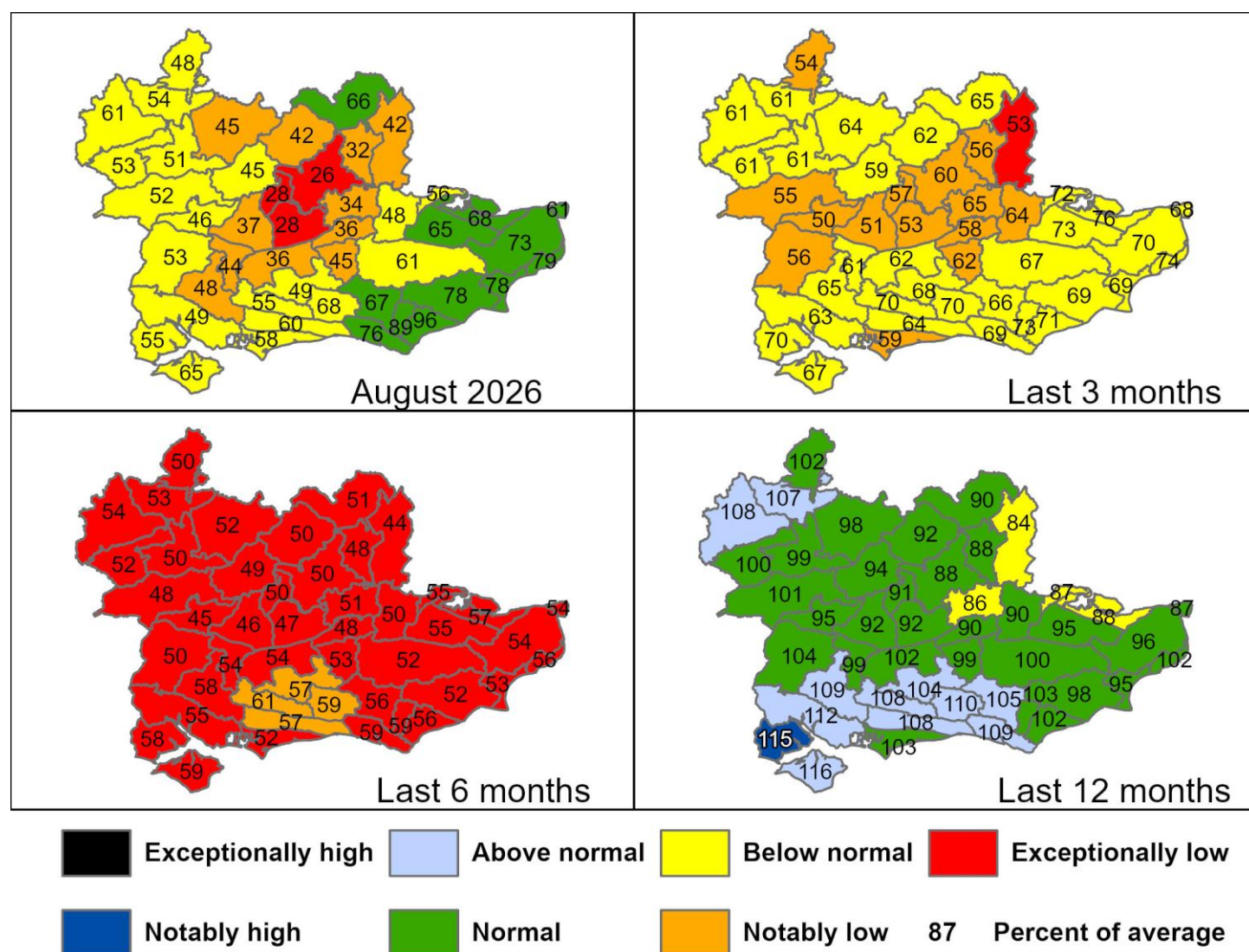
Author: HNL Groundwater and Hydrology, groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

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2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

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

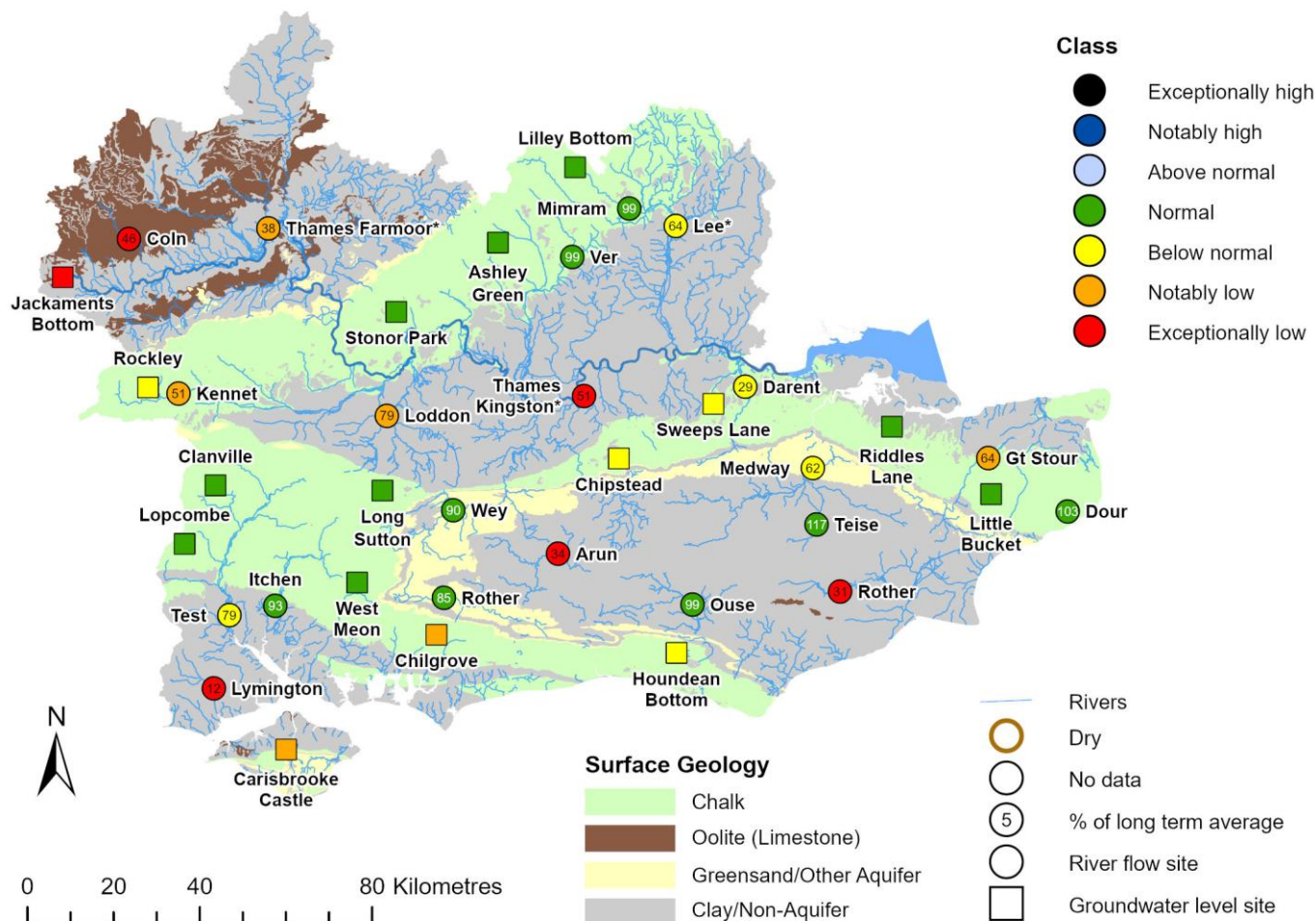


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

Figure 2.2: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for August 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic August monthly means. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of August 2026, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic August 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) August Total	August % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) August total	August % LTA	%	SMD (mm) End of August	SMD (mm) End Aug LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	42	61%	3	45%		145	63
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	33	52%	2	39%		194	100
6130TH	Chilterns - West	28	44%	2	31%		195	104
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	30	45%	2	34%		194	100
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	24	36%	1	21%		194	101
	Thames Area Average	28	45%	1	35%		189	97
	River Thames Catchment Average	28	44%	1	33%		190	98
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	27	42%	2	31%		193	105
6600TH	Lee Chalk	42	66%	4	67%		188	118
6507TH	North London	15	26%	0	-		202	114
6509TH	Roding	25	42%	0	-		202	112
	Herts and North London	25	42%	1	49%		197	112
6230TH	North Downs - South London	23	35%	1	23%		196	102
6706So	Darent	28	48%	2	34%		197	113
6707So	North Kent Chalk	39	65%	3	56%		185	111

6708So	Stour	45	72%	3	55%	179	109
6809So	Medway	37	61%	0	-	179	99
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	35	60%	1	45%	189	119
6701So	Test Chalk	34	53%	3	44%	196	100
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	35	49%	3	41%	184	95
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	44	60%	4	51%	175	92
6804So	Arun	31	49%	0	-	182	95
6805So	Adur	44	68%	0	-	170	92
	Solent & South Downs Average	42	63%	1	52%	179	97
	South East Average	34	55%	1	44%	187	105

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 31/08/2026

Number	Hydrological Area	Seasonal Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Rainfall as % LTA	Seasonal Effective Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Effective Rainfall as % LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	174	55%	12	22%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	133	45%	8	18%
6130TH	Chilterns - West	128	46%	8	23%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	153	51%	11	23%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	148	51%	11	25%
	Thames Area Average	134	48%	4	16%
	River Thames Catchment Average	134	48%	5	16%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	131	47%	9	25%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	127	48%	8	31%
6507TH	North London	116	46%	0	0%
6509TH	Roding	99	40%	0	0%
	Herts and North London	117	45%	3	21%
6230TH	North Downs - South London	126	44%	9	21%
6706So	Darent	121	48%	8	27%

6707So	North Kent Chalk	142	56%	9	30%
6708So	Stour	146	56%	9	30%
6809So	Medway	136	51%	0	0%
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	134	53%	4	21%
6701So	Test Chalk	139	47%	9	21%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	174	56%	14	27%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	172	56%	14	26%
6804So	Arun	156	56%	0	0%
6805So	Adur	160	57%	0	0%
	Solent & South Downs Average	159	56%	6	17%
	South East Average	140	52%	5	18%

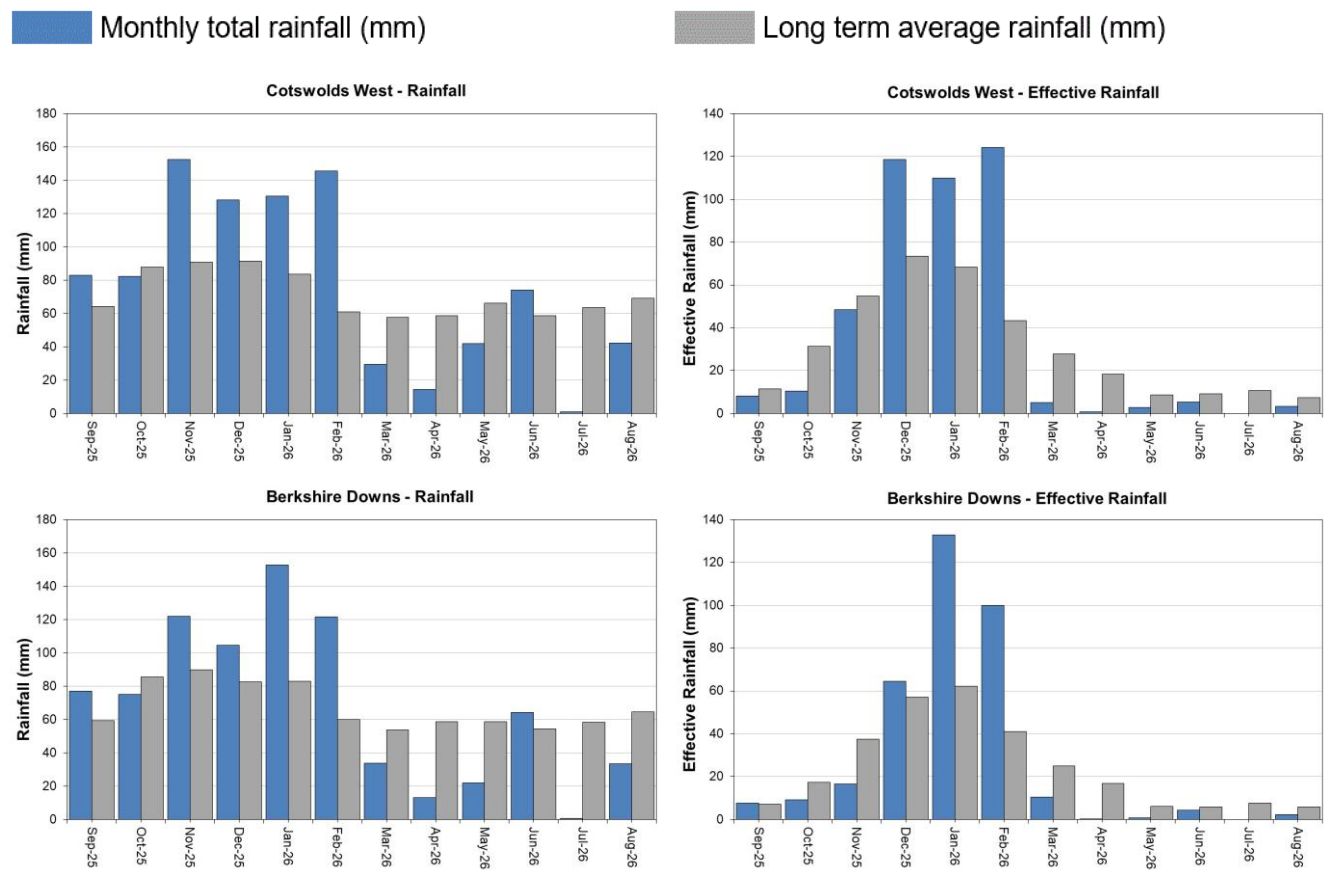
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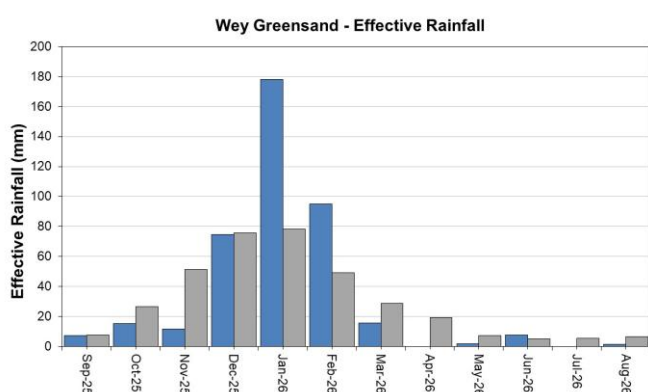
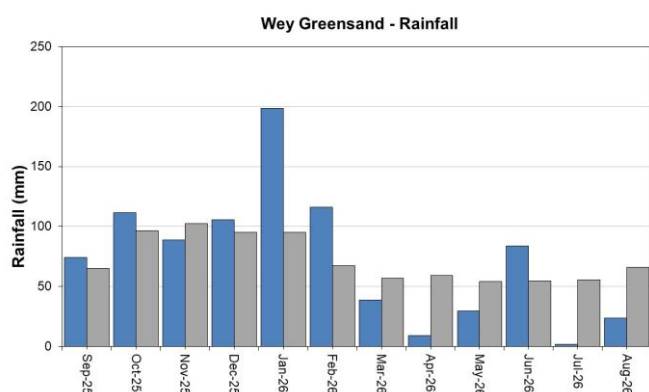
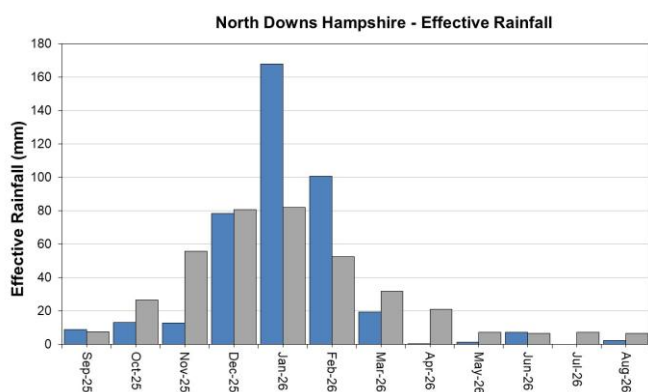
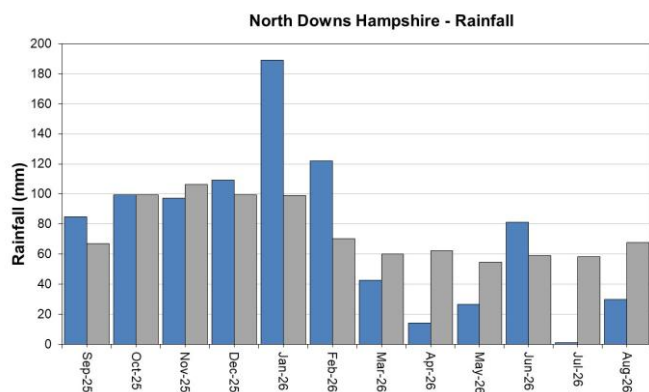
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

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.



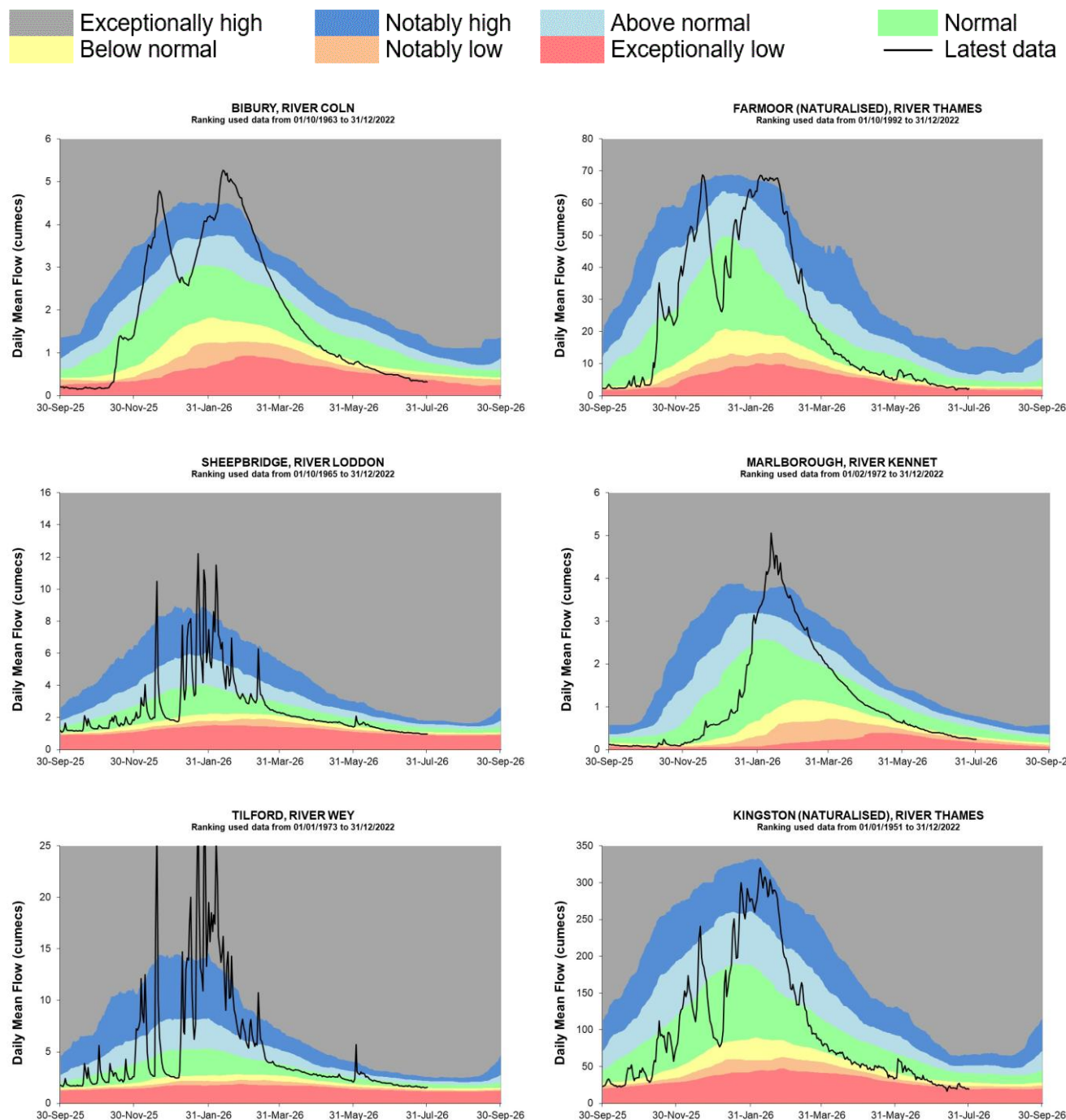


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EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

4.2 THM River flow charts

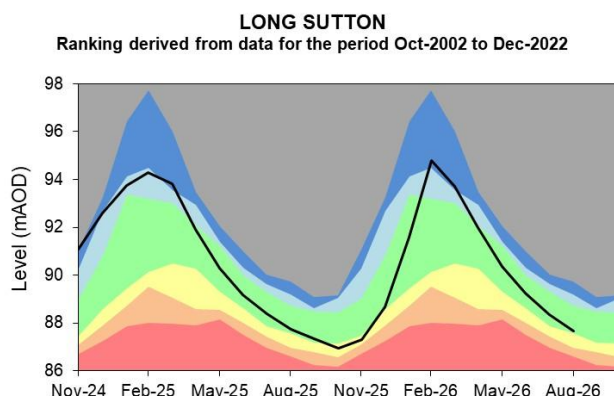
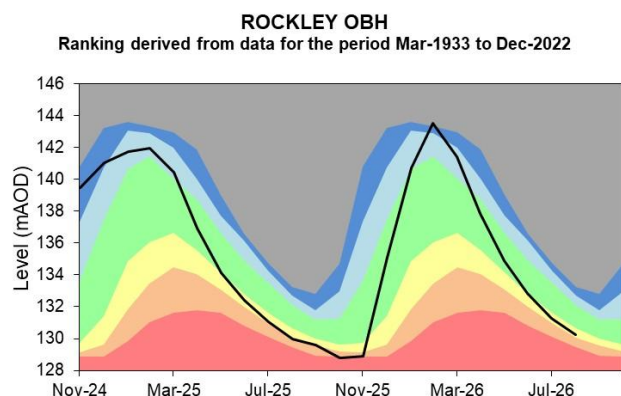
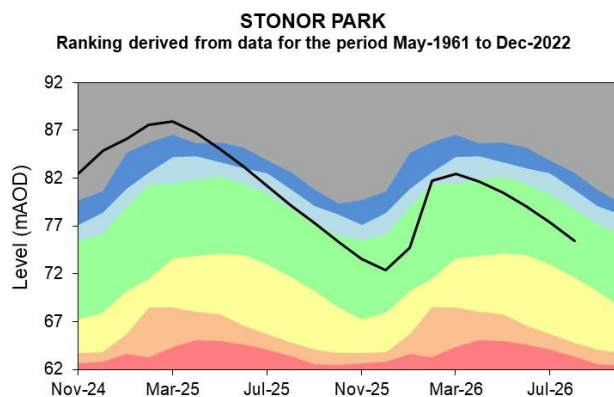
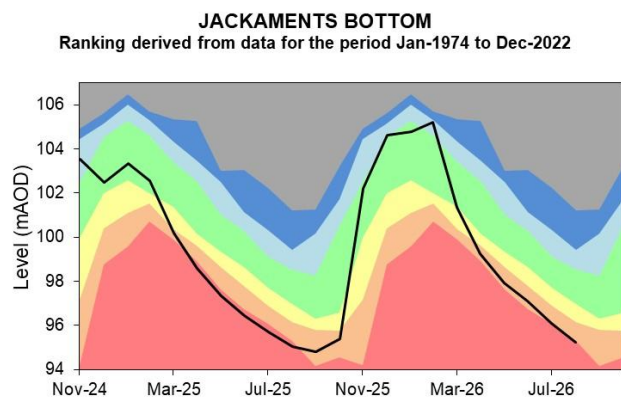
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

4.3 THM Groundwater level charts

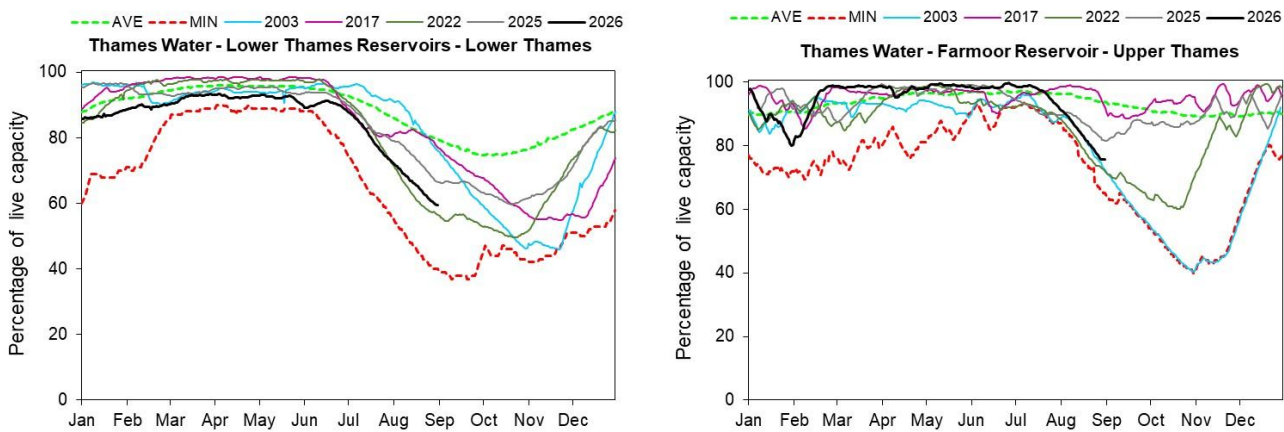
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

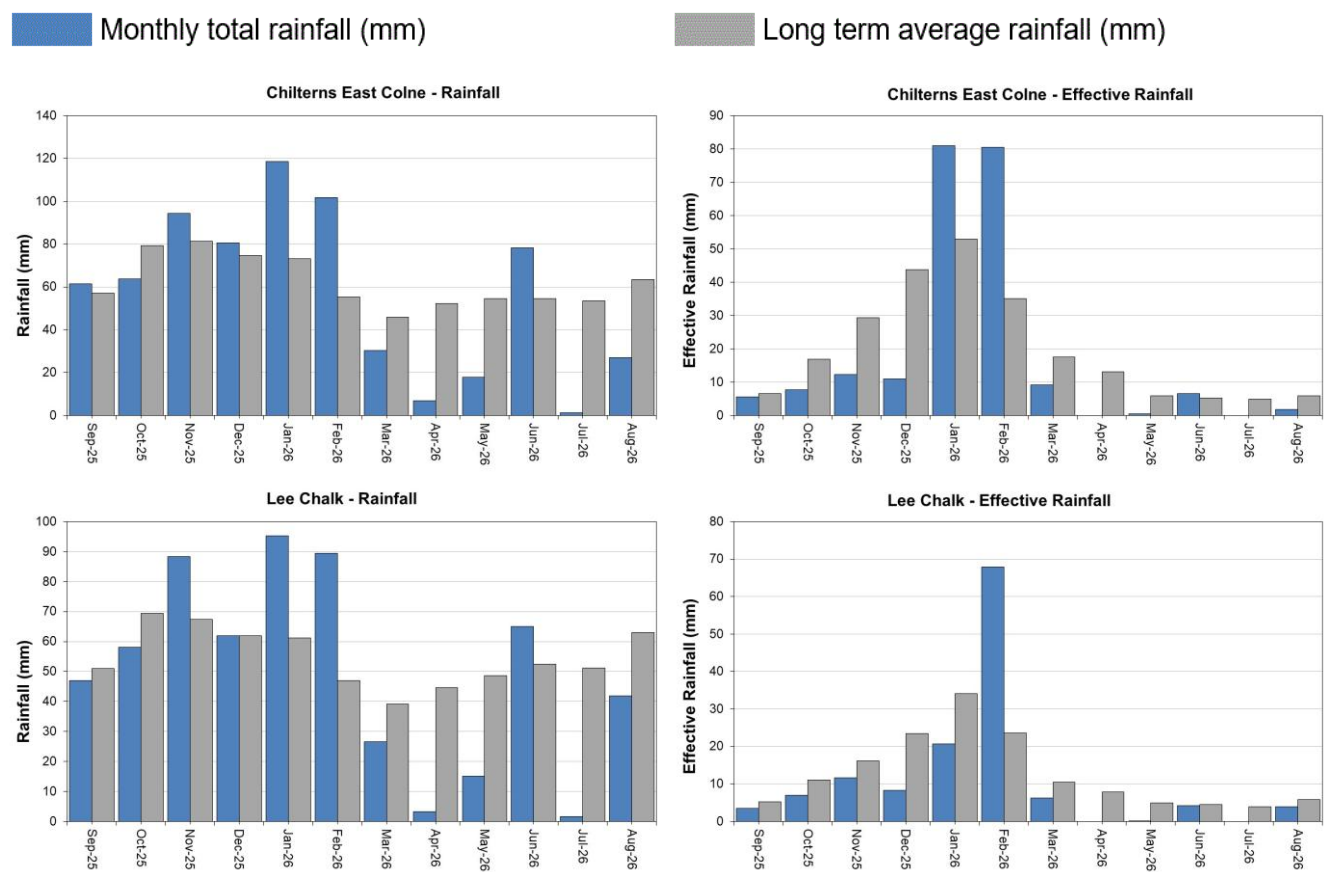


(Source: water companies).

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.

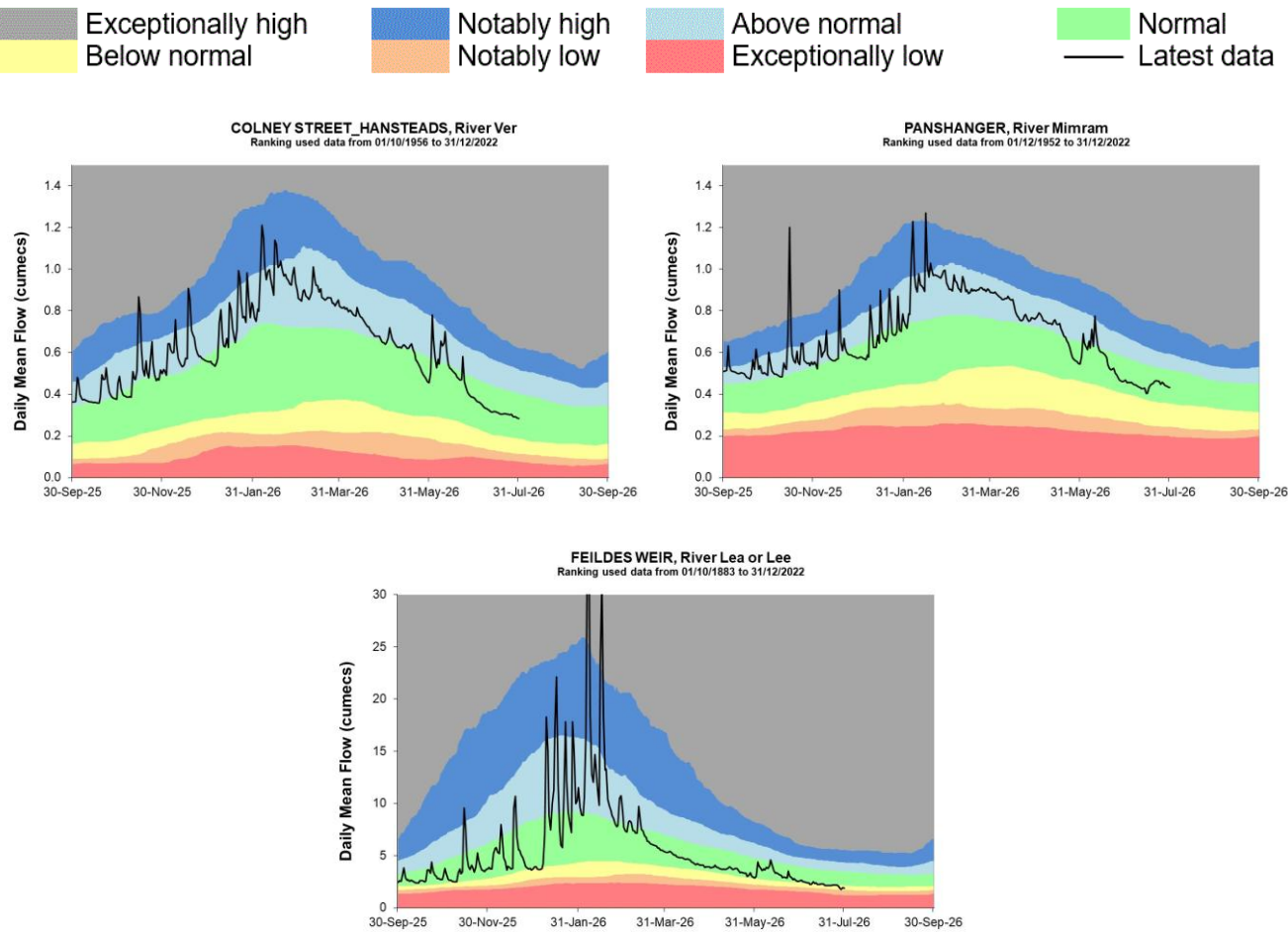


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

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

5.2 HNL River flow charts

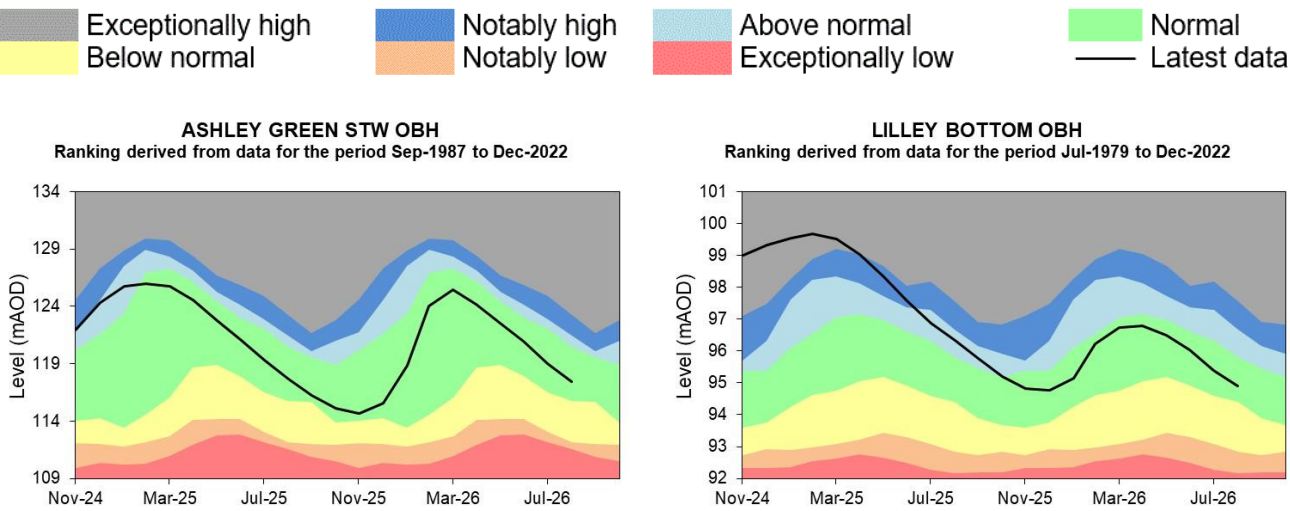
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

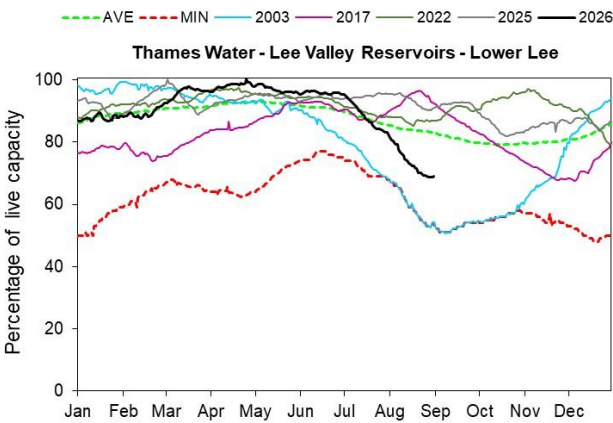
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

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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.

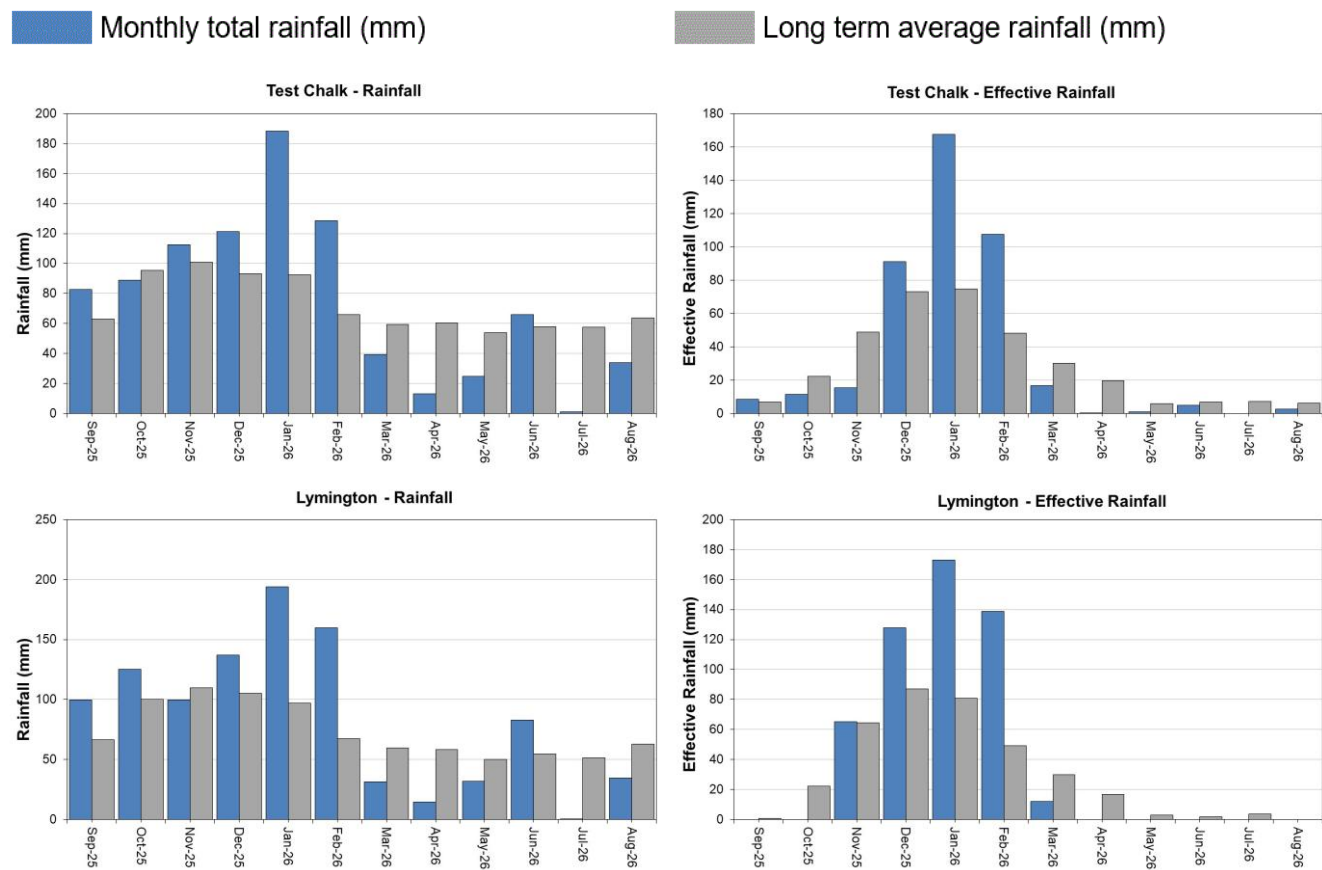


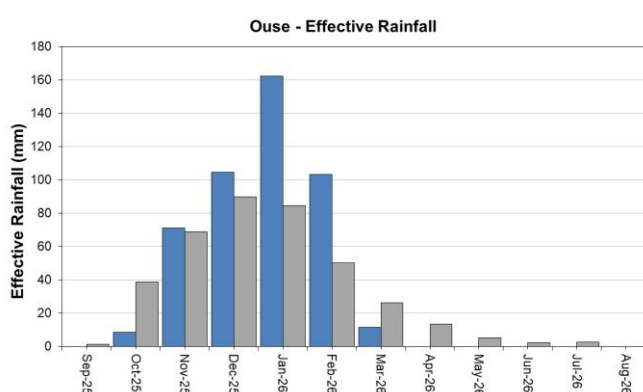
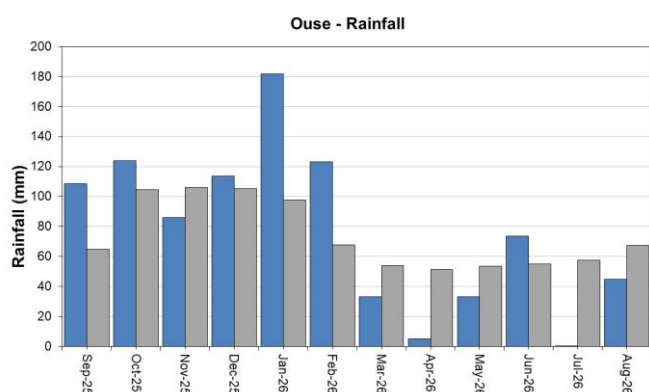
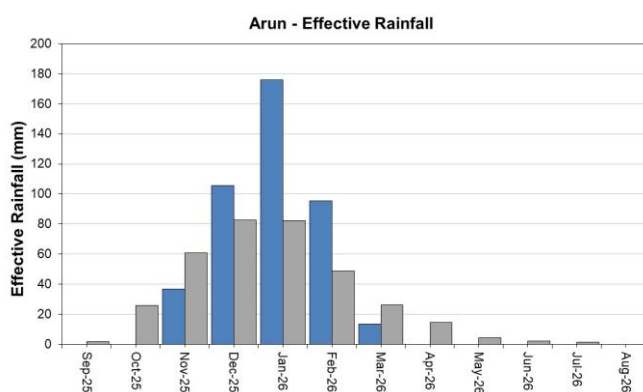
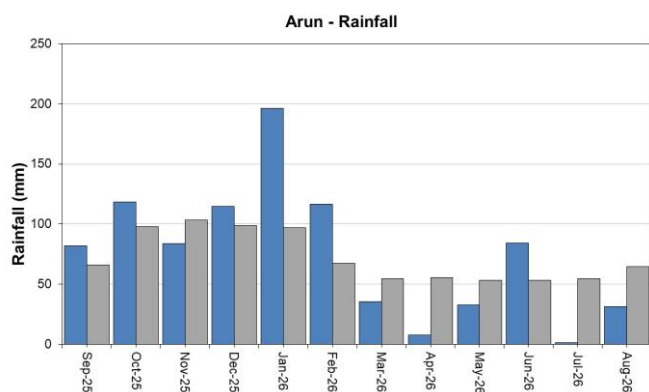
(Source: water companies).

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.



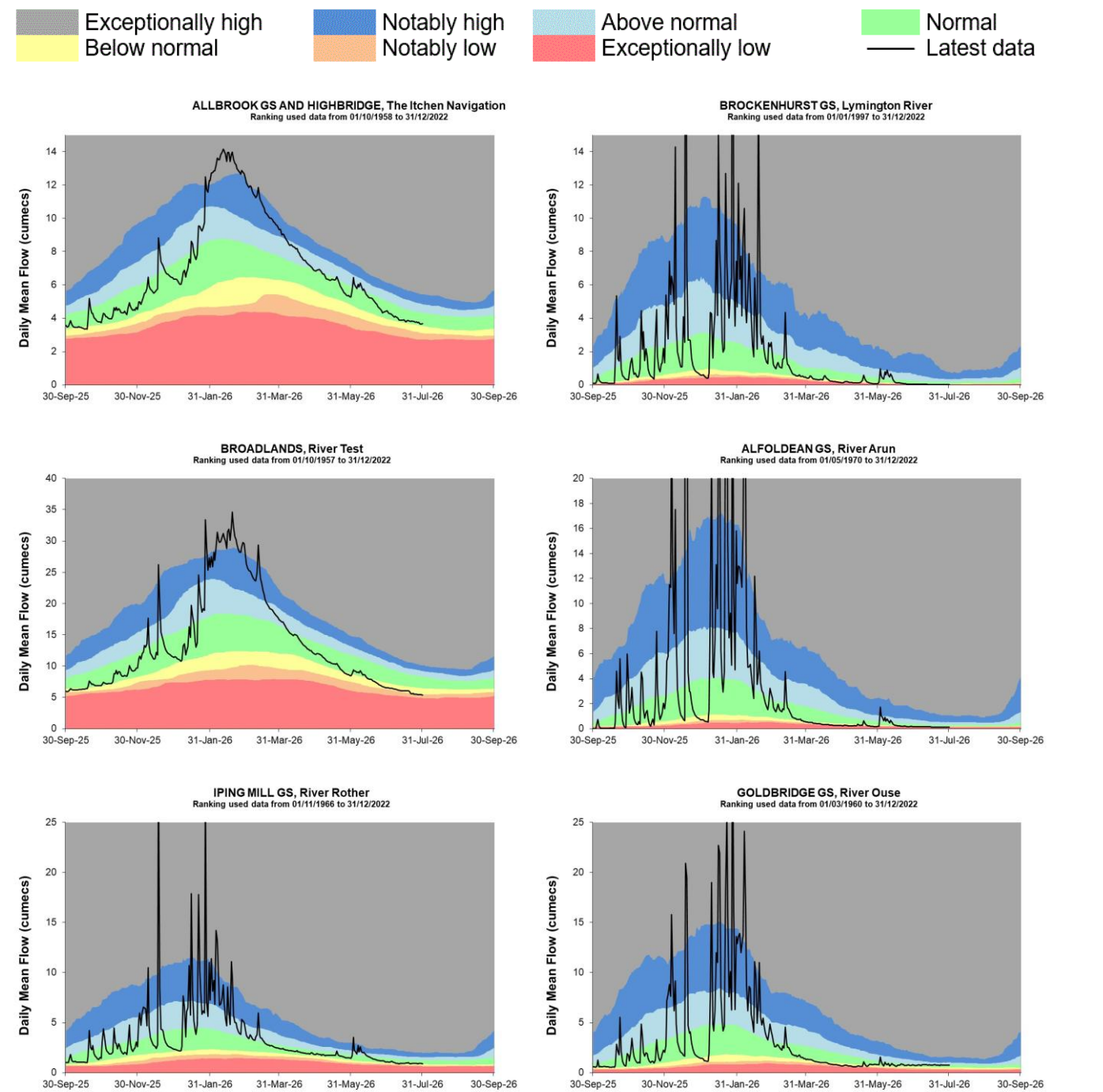


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EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

6.2 SSD River flow charts

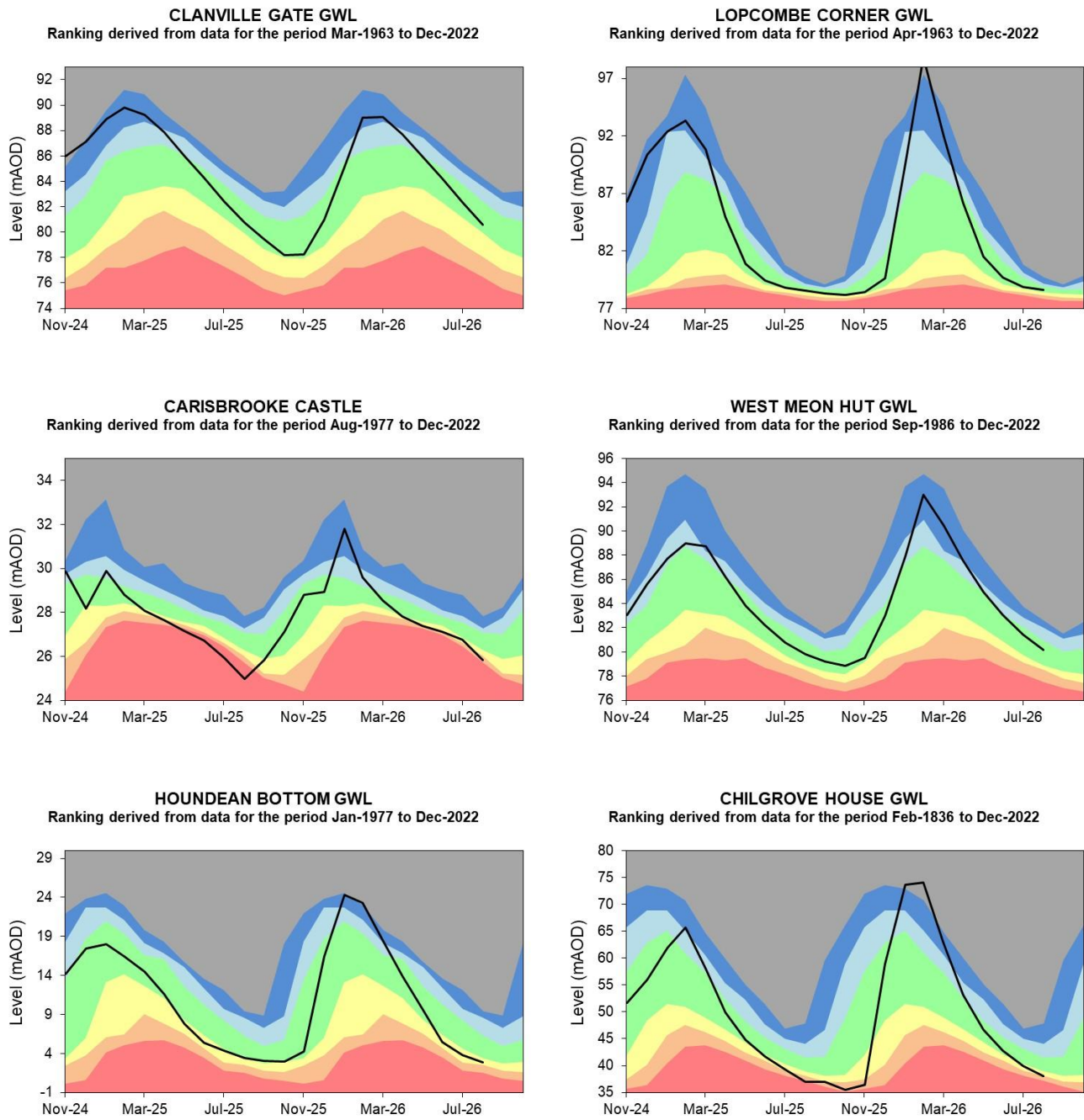
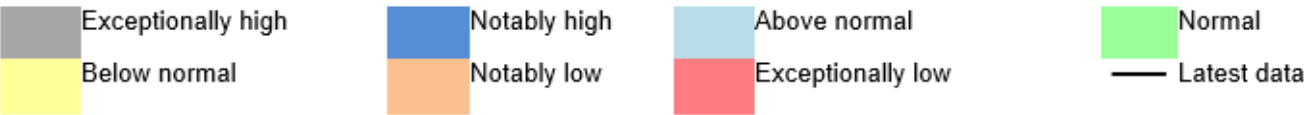
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

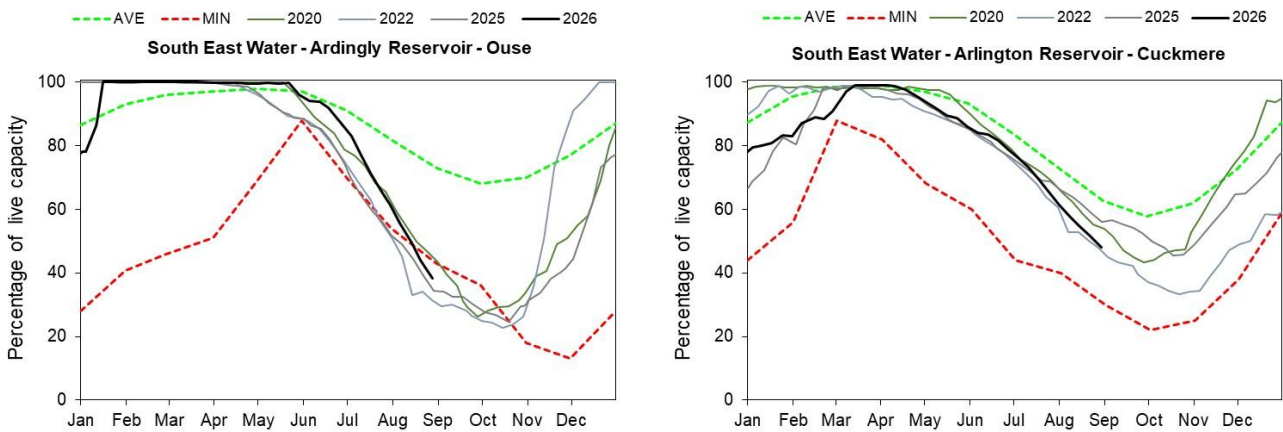
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

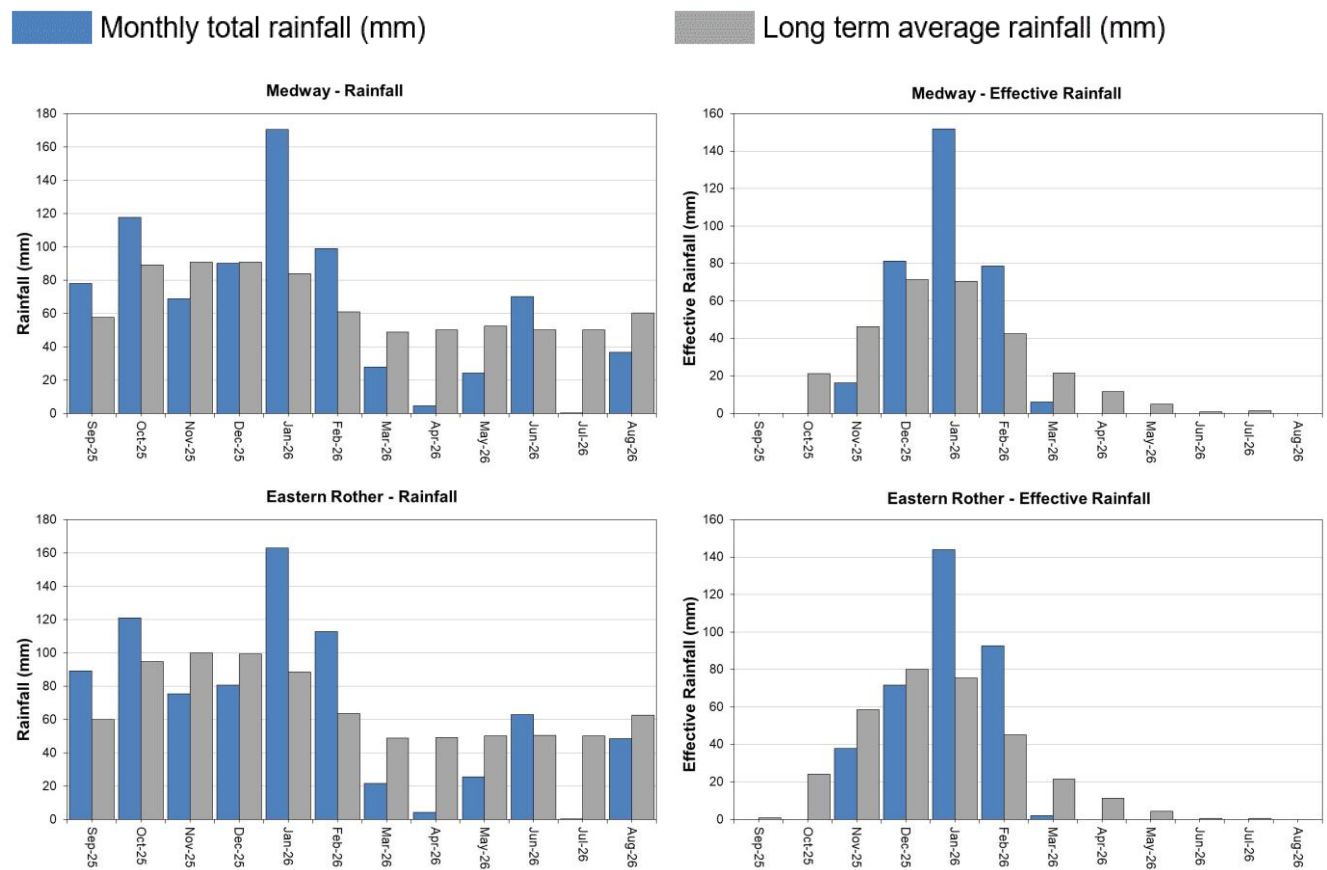


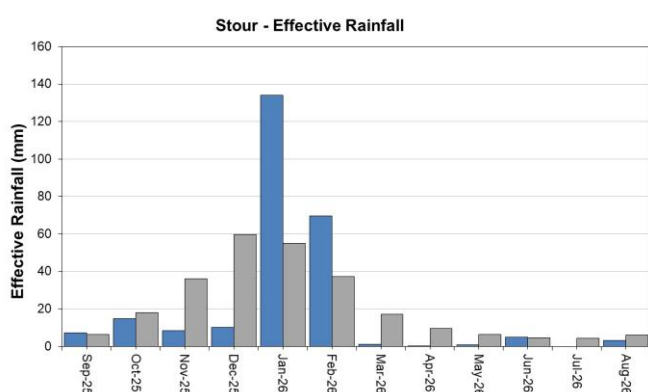
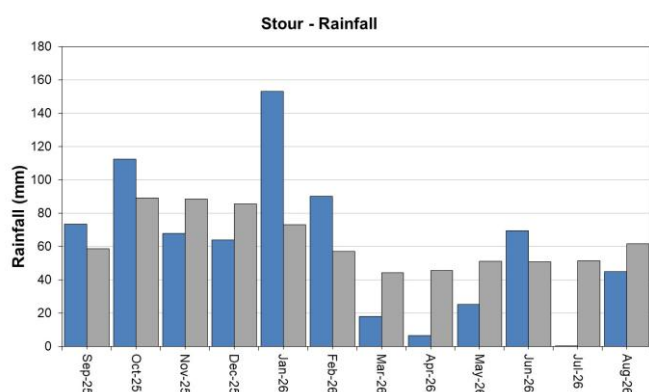
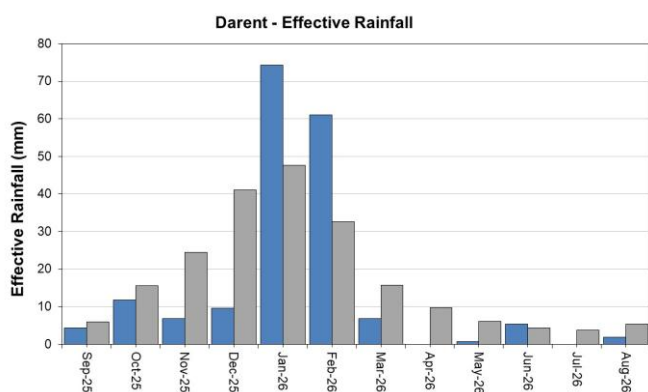
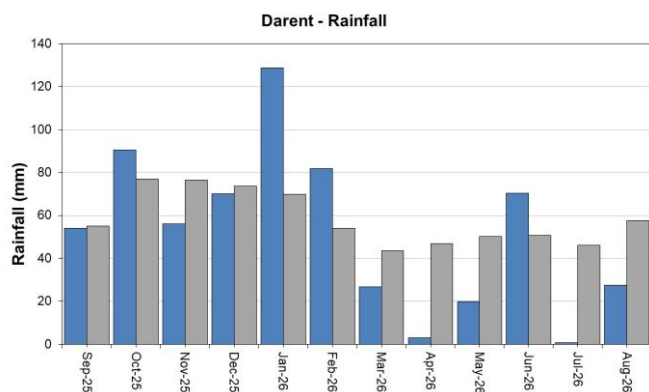
(Source: water companies).

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.



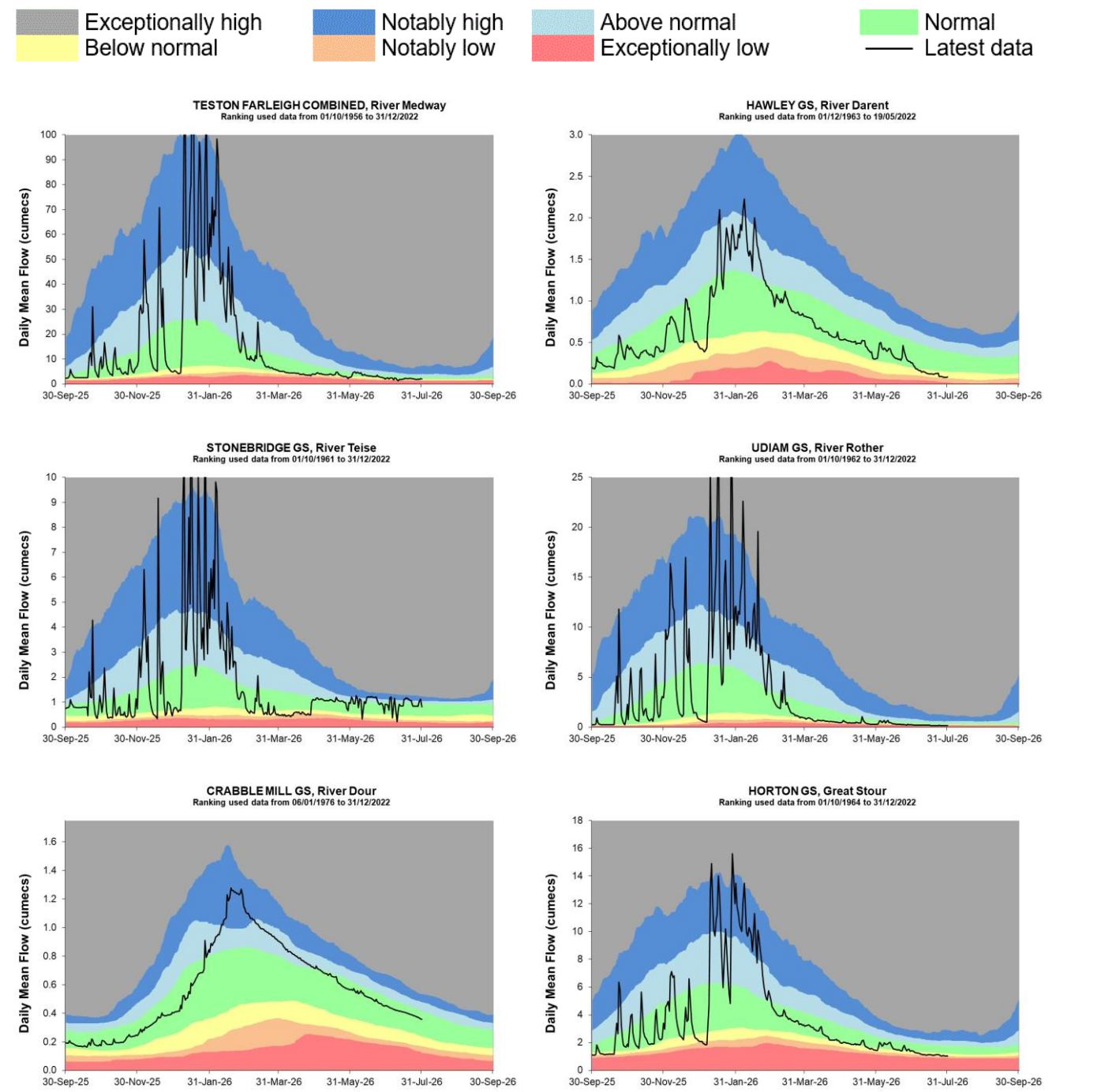


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EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model, 2026).

7.2 KSLES River flow charts

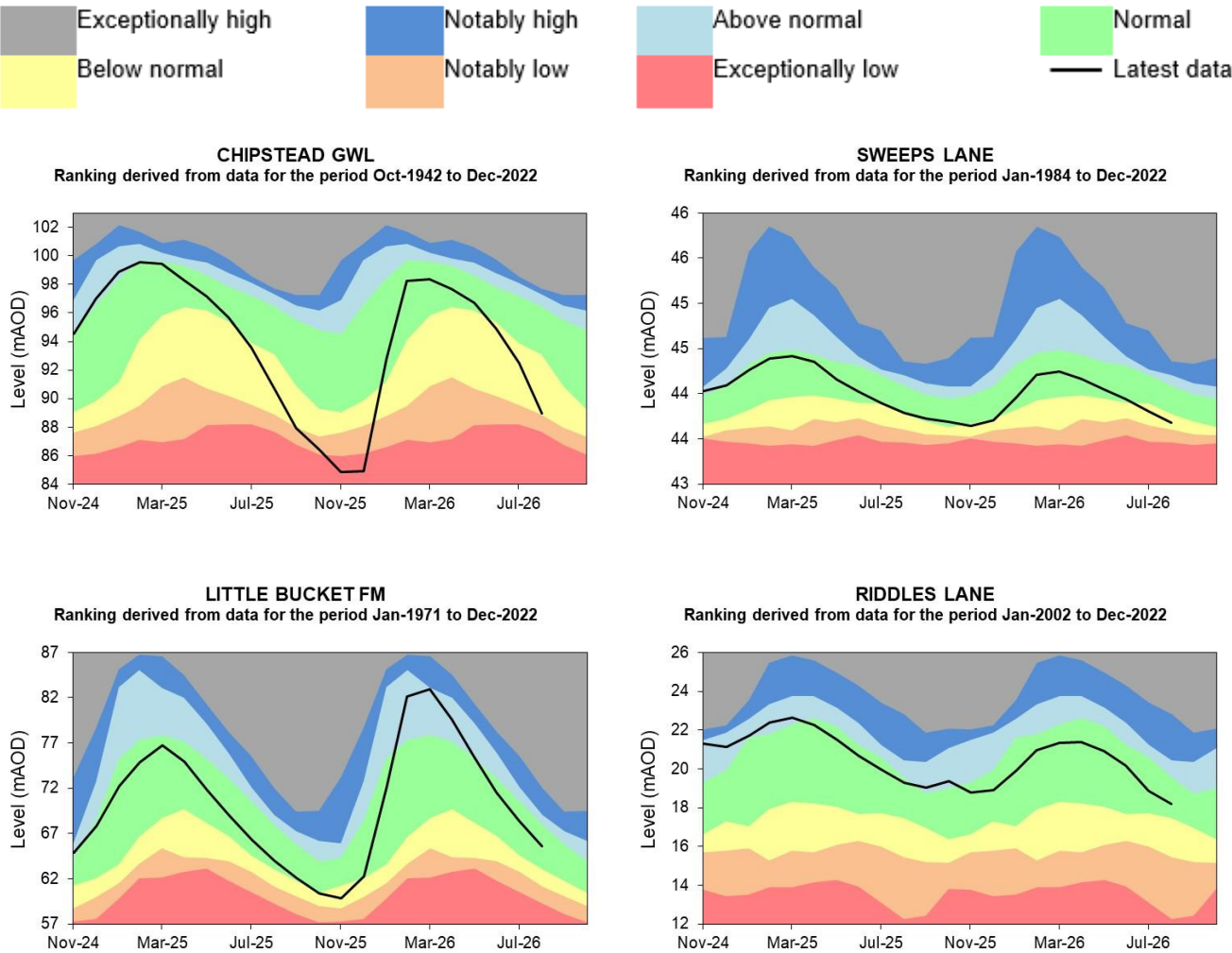
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

7.3 KSLES Groundwater levels

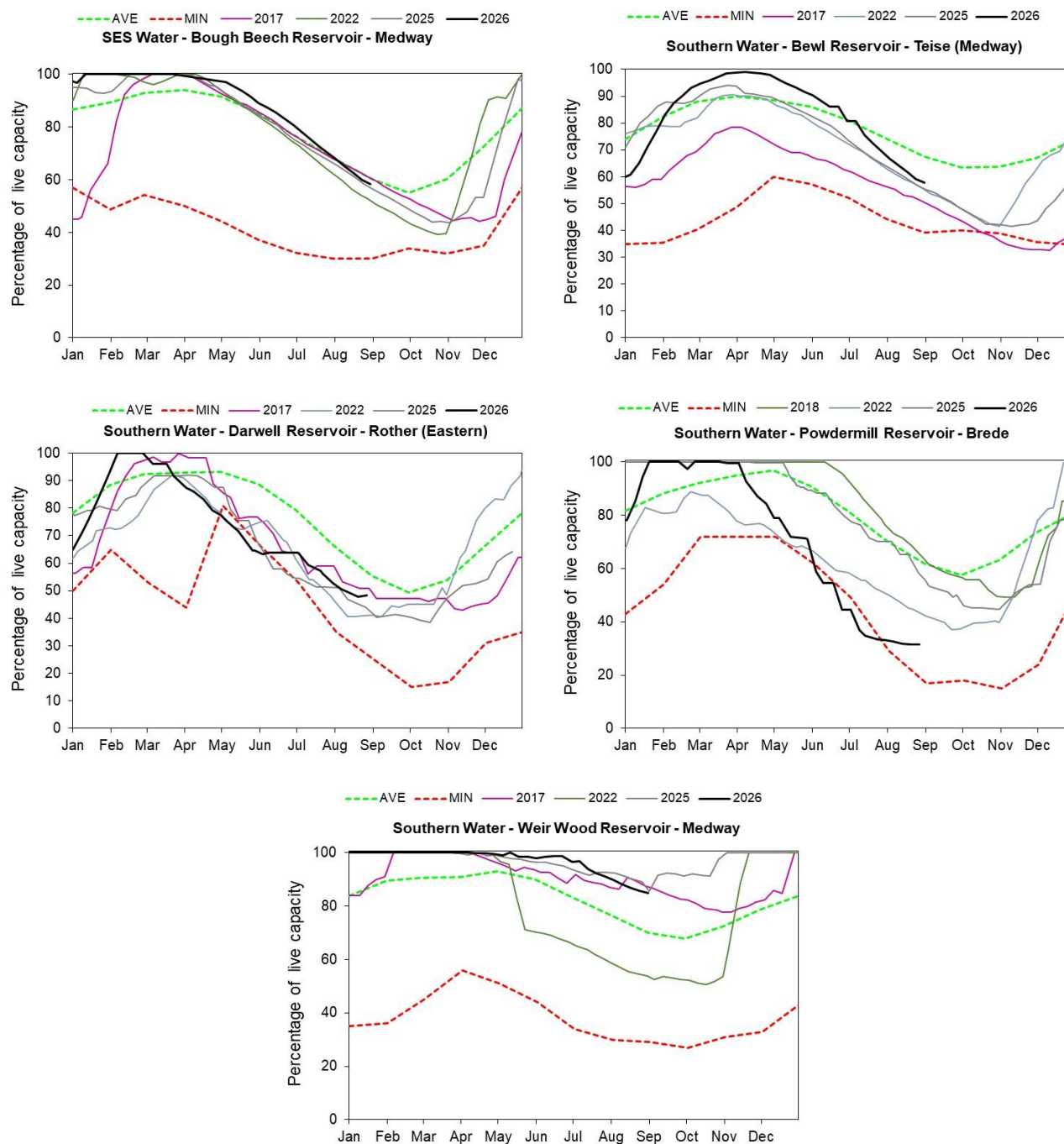
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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	Aug 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Aug 2026 band	Jun 2026 to August cumulative band	Mar 2026 to August cumulative band	Sep 2025 to August cumulative band
Cotswold West	61	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal
Cotswold East	54	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal
Berkshire Downs	52	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Chilterns West	45	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Chilterns East Colne	42	Notably Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
North Downs - Hampshire	44	Notably Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
North Downs - South London	36	Notably Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Thames	53	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Cherwell	48	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Thame	45	Notably Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Loddon	37	Notably Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Lower Wey	28	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Mole	45	Notably Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Lower Lee	32	Notably Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
North London	26	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
South London	34	Notably Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Below normal

Roding	42	Notably Low	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Ock	51	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Enborne	46	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Cut	28	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Lee Chalk	66	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Test	53	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
East Hampshire Chalk	48	Notably Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal
West Sussex Chalk	60	Below Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Above normal
East Sussex Chalk	76	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal
Sw Isle Of Wight	65	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal
River Darent	48	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
North Kent Chalk	65	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Stour	73	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Dover Chalk	79	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Thanet Chalk	61	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Western Rother Greensand	55	Below Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Above normal
Hampshire Tertiaries	49	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal
Lymington River Avon Water And O	55	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Notably high
Sussex Coast	58	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Arun	49	Below Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Above normal
River Adur	68	Below Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Above normal
River Ouse	67	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Above normal

Cuckmere River	89	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Pevensey Levels	96	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Medway	61	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Eastern Rother	78	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Romney Marsh	78	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
North West Grain	56	Below Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Sheppy	68	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal

9.2 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	Aug 2026 band	Jul 2026 band
Colney Street_hansteads	River Ver	Colne	Normal	Normal
Feildes Weir	River Lea Or Lee	Lee	Below normal	Below 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	Below normal
Horton Gs	Great Stour	Stour Kent	Notably low	Below normal
Stonebridge Gs	River Teise	Teise	Normal	Normal
Teston Farleigh Combined	River Medway	Medway Estuary	Below normal	Below normal
Udiam Gs	River Rother	Rother Kent Lower	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
Alfoldean Gs	River Arun	Arun	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
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	Exceptionally low
Goldbridge Gs	River Ouse	Ouse Sussex	Normal	Normal
Iping Mill Gs	River Rother	West Rother	Normal	Normal
Farmoor (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames	Notably low	Notably low
Kingston (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames North Bank	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
Marlborough	River Kennet	Kennet	Notably low	Below normal
Sheepbridge	River Loddon	Loddon	Notably low	Notably low
Tilford	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Aug 2026 band	End of Jul 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	Below normal
Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Below normal	Below normal
Chilgrove House Gwl	Chichester-worthing-portsdown Chalk	Notably low	Below normal
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Notably low	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)	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal

9.4 South-east England hydrological areas for reference



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