

Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - September 2026

September was another warm and dry month, with only 61% of the long term average (LTA) monthly rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. Three-quarters of the monthly total was recorded in the first 13 days after which, the weather resumed the warm and dry characteristics common during the summer. Six of the last seven months have had below the LTA rainfall, after a particularly wet January and February. It has been the driest three-month period ending in September on record for the south-east of England, Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) and Thames areas (THM). September marks the end of the hydrological summer period when the south-east received only 54% of the expected summer rainfall this year.

The soil moisture deficits (SMD) rose steadily during the month to end the month around twice the LTA. There was little recharge during September. Seasonal declines continued in the indicator sites for both flow and groundwater levels after the continued dry conditions. No fluvial flood alerts were issued.

1.1 Rainfall

September was another warm and dry month, with only 61% of the LTA monthly rainfall recorded across the south-east of England. The wettest days were the 7 and 8 of the month, which together accounted for more than half of the monthly total. Three-quarters of the monthly total was recorded in the first 13 days after which, the weather resumed the warm and dry characteristics common during the summer. The 7 and 8 September provided the highest daily totals for all four areas in the south east. The highest daily rainfall total was 22.9mm, recorded at Wroxall on the Isle of Wight, Solent and South Downs (SSD) on 7 September. On average, there were 7 'wet' days, where the daily total across the south-east was greater than 1mm during the month, mainly in the first half of the month.

Six of the last seven months have had below the LTA rainfall, after a particularly wet January and February. It has been the driest three-month period ending in September on record for the south-east, HNL and THM areas. A large number of their component hydrological areas also recorded the driest 3-month period, particularly towards the north. This is reflected in the exceptionally low category on the map showing 3 months in Section 2.1 below. A similar pattern is apparent in the map for 6 months ending September, which was the driest on record for both HNL and THM.

September marks the end of the hydrological summer period when the south-east received only 54% of the expected summer rainfall. It is also the end of the hydrological year when the south-east received just less than the LTA rainfall at 93%.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The SMDs rose steadily during the month, with slight reductions around the 7 and 8 September after the rainfall, to end the month around twice the LTA. Most hydrological units had the highest SMD on record for the end of September, some being significantly higher than the second placed year. Unsurprisingly, there was little recharge during September and during the summer only 20% of the LTA recharge was calculated across the south-east.

1.3 River flows

The seasonal recession continued during the month at all 21 flow indicator sites. As there were record breaking high SMDs across the south-east, there was very little response to the rainfall in the flows. Around half of the sites had flows in the normal band. These were largely rivers draining chalk catchments, supported by groundwater baseflows, including the River Mimram at Panshanger (HNL) and the River Dour at Crabble Mill (Kent, South London and East Sussex, KSLES). The remaining 11 flow indicator sites were evenly split between the three categories from below normal to exceptionally low. The three rivers in the exceptionally low category included the River Coln at Bibury (THM) and the River Lymington at Brockenhurst (SSD). The River Thames at Farmoor (THM) and the River Arun at Alfoldean (SSD) both had the third lowest September flows on record. No fluvial flood alerts were issued during the month.

Groundwater levels

All 16 of the groundwater indicator sites showed declining levels during September. Seven of the sites were in the normal range for the month, scattered across the Chilterns, Test Chalk and North Downs. There were two boreholes with levels in the exceptionally low range. These were Chipstead, North Downs (KSLES) and Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight (SSD). Carisbrooke had the lowest levels since September 1989 and Chipstead were the lowest since September 2006. The oolites at Jackaments (THM) had levels in the notably low range and the rate of decline was less steep during the month.

1.4 Reservoir stocks

The warm temperatures and below average rainfall has resulted in the continued decline in reservoir storage across the south-east. All of the reservoirs recorded below LTA storage for September 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 dry conditions of the last couple of months.

The West Berkshire Groundwater Scheme (THM) has been operated 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.

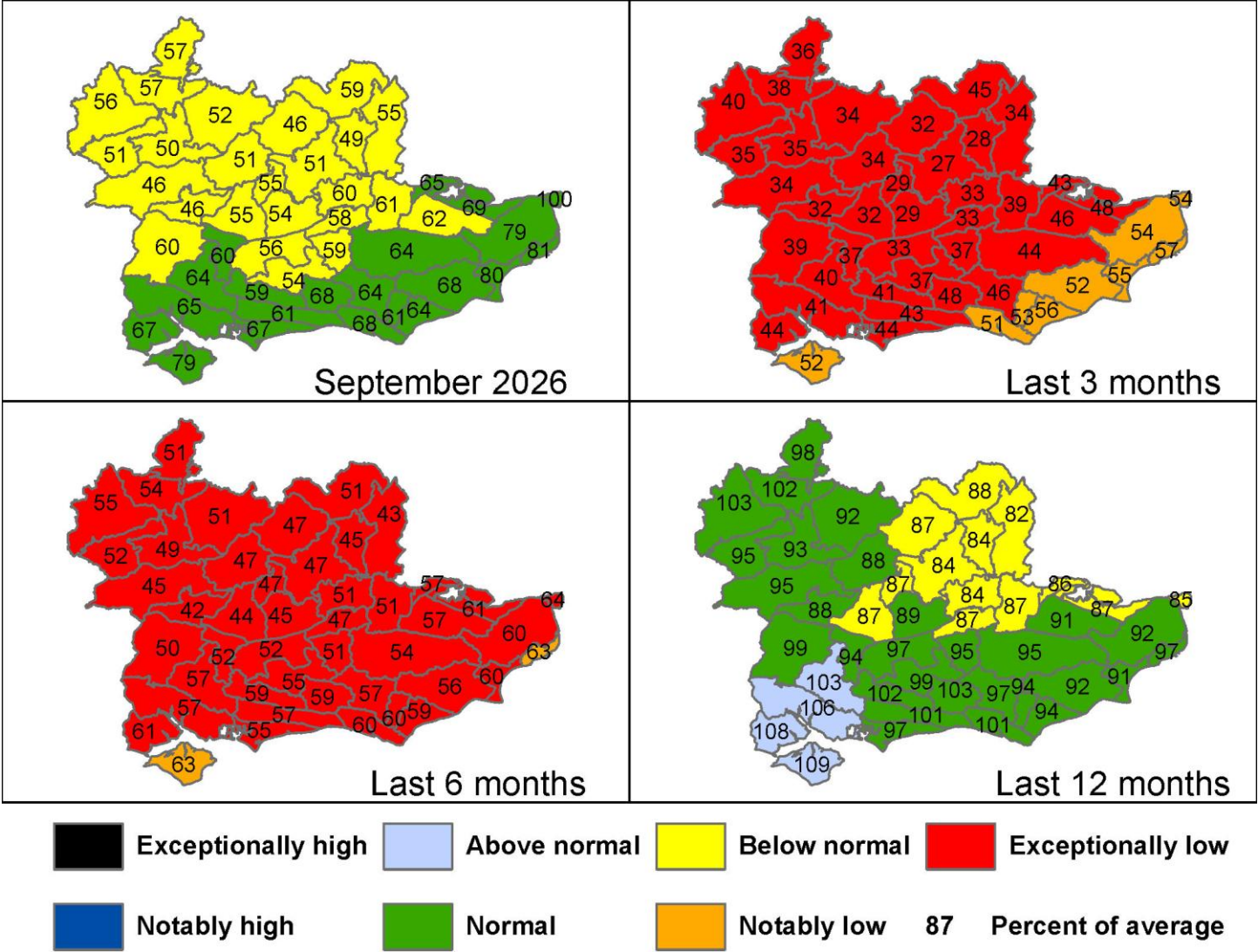
Author: HNL Groundwater and Hydrology, groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

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2 Maps

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 30 September 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.

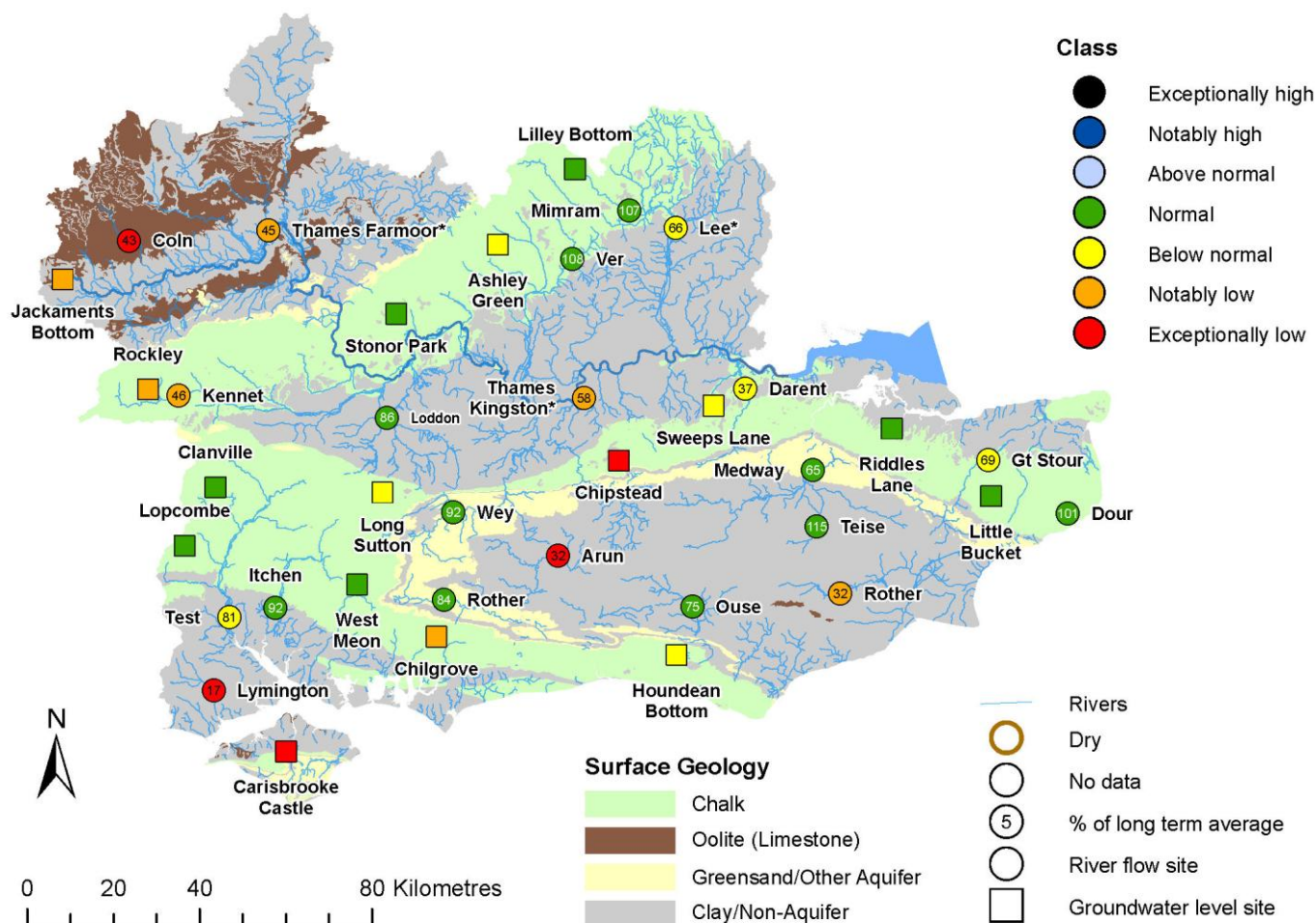


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

Figure 2.2: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for September 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic September monthly means. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of September 2026, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic September 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 areal rainfall data for a selection of the hydrological areas across the south-east of England is 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) September Total	September % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) September total	September % LTA	SMD (mm) End of September	SMD (mm) End Sep LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	36	56%	2	21%	164	63
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	27	46%	1	21%	210	102
6130TH	Chilterns - West	30	51%	2	26%	210	107
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	40	61%	3	46%	204	98
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	36	56%	3	40%	203	100
	Thames Area Average	31	53%	1	27%	204	99
	River Thames Catchment Average	31	53%	1	27%	204	99
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	26	46%	1	18%	210	107
6600TH	Lee Chalk	30	58%	2	34%	212	124
6507TH	North London	27	51%	0	-	213	118
6509TH	Roding	28	55%	0	-	217	117
	Herts and North London	27	51%	1	25%	213	116
6230TH	North Downs - South London	35	57%	3	43%	207	102

6706So	Darent	33	60%	3	46%	209	117
6707So	North Kent Chalk	35	61%	3	47%	200	112
6708So	Stour	46	79%	5	71%	186	109
6809So	Medway	37	63%	0	-	196	96
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	39	69%	2	58%	200	120
6701So	Test Chalk	38	60%	3	42%	209	100
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	45	64%	4	48%	195	91
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	45	61%	4	44%	190	86
6804So	Arun	35	54%	0	0%	196	90
6805So	Adur	43	68%	0	0%	187	87
	Solent & South Downs Average	42	64%	2	43%	192	92
	South East Average	36	61%	1	40%	200	105

Rainfall data 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 SE 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 30/09/2026

Number	Hydrological Area	Seasonal Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Rainfall as % LTA	Seasonal Effective Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Effective Rainfall as % LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	210	55%	14	22%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	160	45%	9	18%
6130TH	Chilterns - West	158	47%	9	23%
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	193	52%	14	25%
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	184	52%	14	27%
	Thames Area Average	165	49%	5	17%
	River Thames Catchment Average	165	49%	5	18%
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	158	47%	10	24%
6600TH	Lee Chalk	157	50%	10	31%
6507TH	North London	143	47%	0	0%
6509TH	Roding	127	43%	0	0%
	Herts and North London	144	46%	4	21%
6230TH	North Downs - South London	161	47%	11	24%
6706So	Darent	155	50%	10	30%

6707So	North Kent Chalk	177	57%	12	32%
6708So	Stour	193	60%	13	36%
6809So	Medway	172	54%	0	0%
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	173	56%	6	25%
6701So	Test Chalk	177	50%	12	23%
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	219	58%	18	29%
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	218	57%	18	28%
6804So	Arun	191	55%	0	0%
6805So	Adur	203	59%	0	0%
	Solent & South Downs Average	202	58%	7	20%
	South East Average	176	54%	6	20%

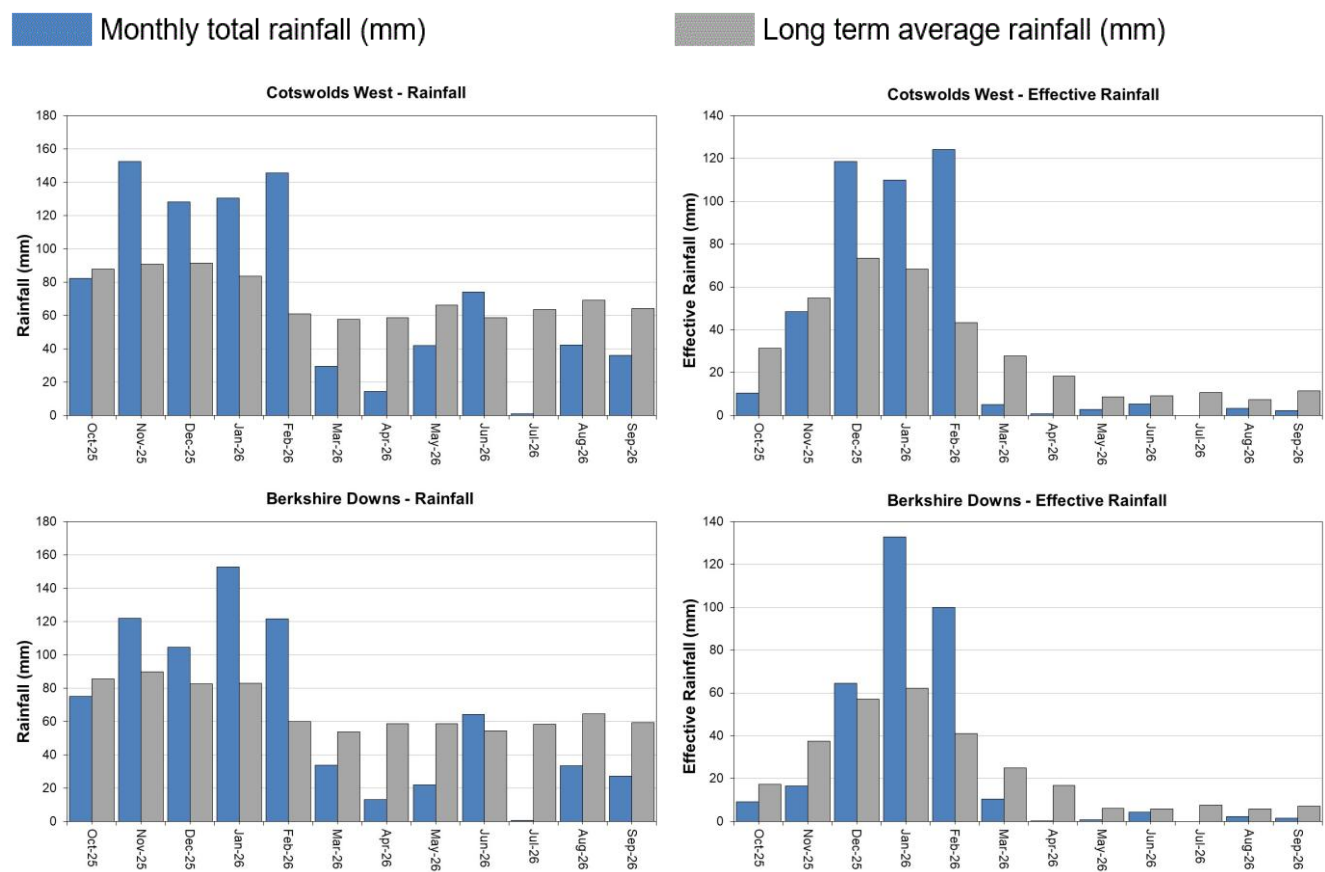
Rainfall data extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 2026).

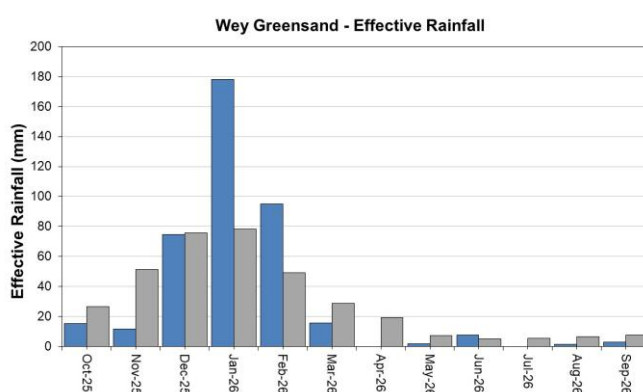
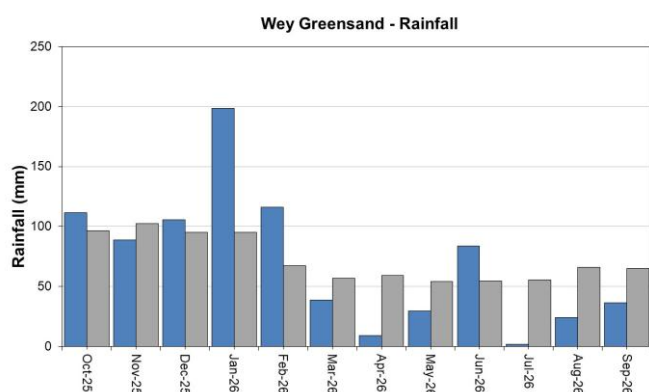
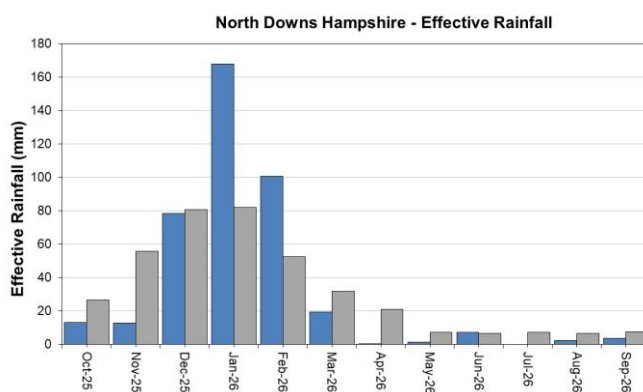
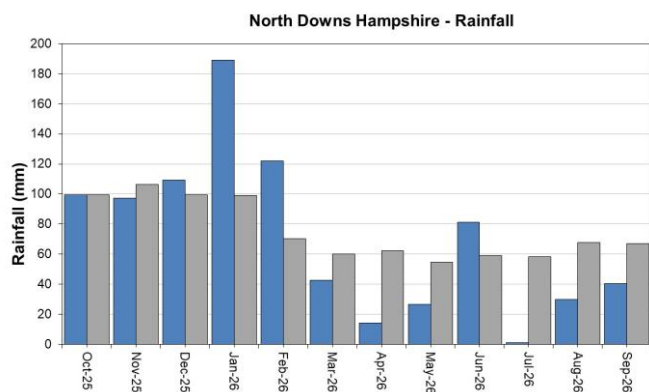
EA effective rainfall data (Source SE Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

4 Thames Area (THM)

4.1 THM Rainfall and effective rainfall charts

Figure 4.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 12 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of hydrological areas.



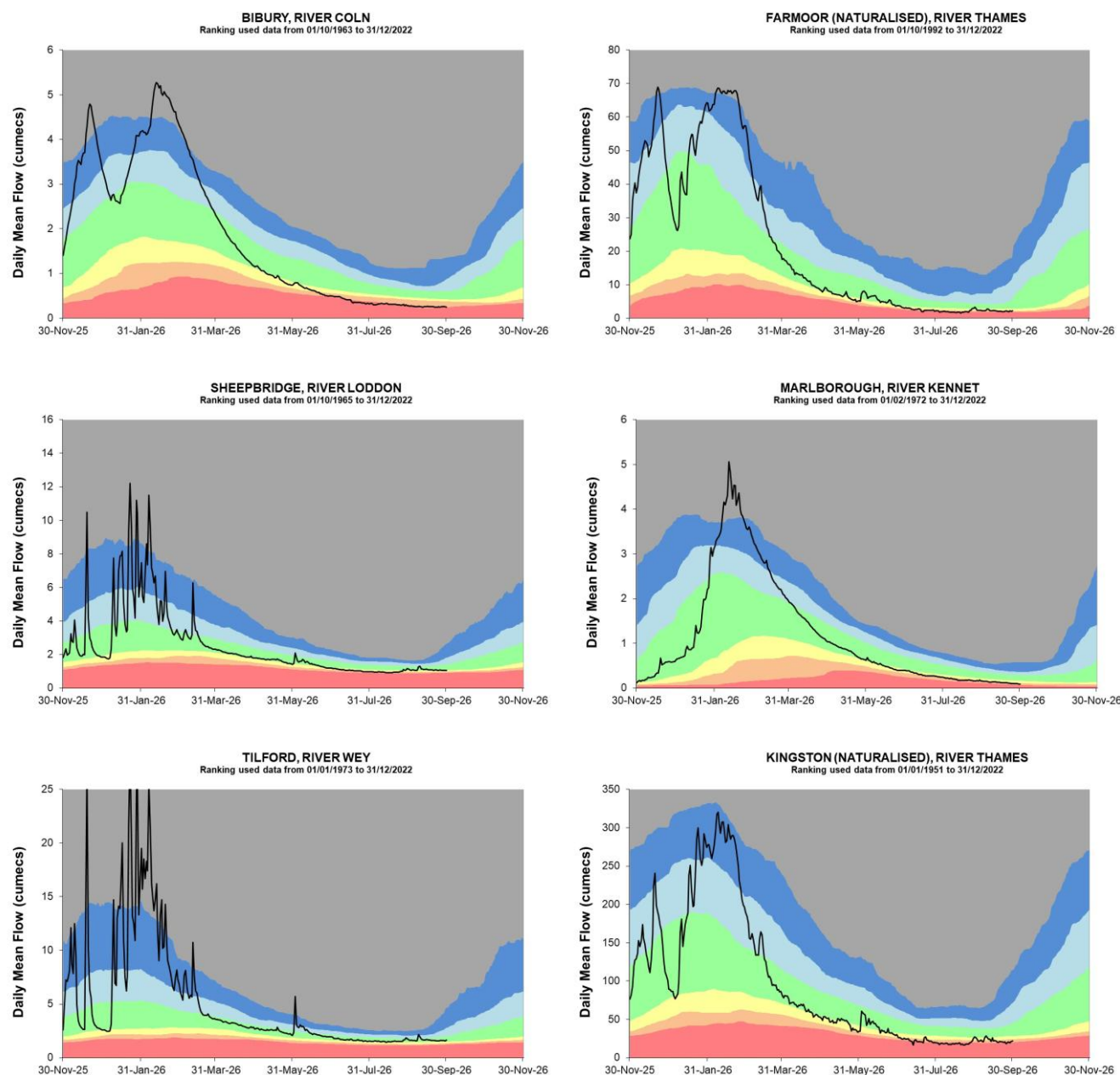


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

4.2 THM River flow charts

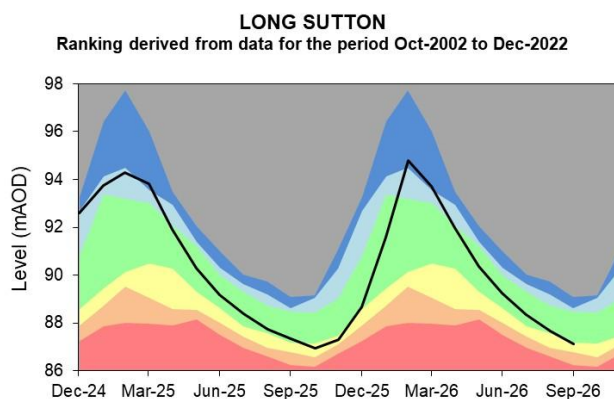
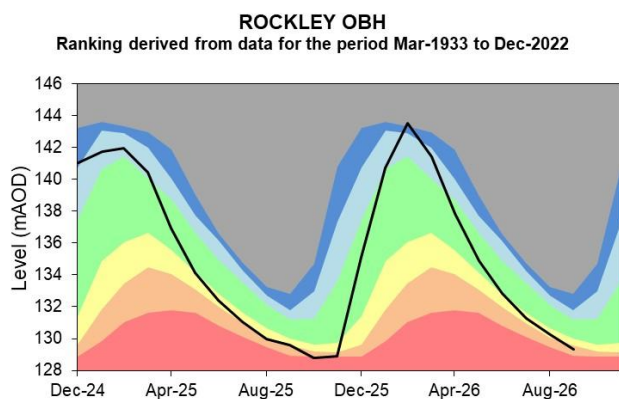
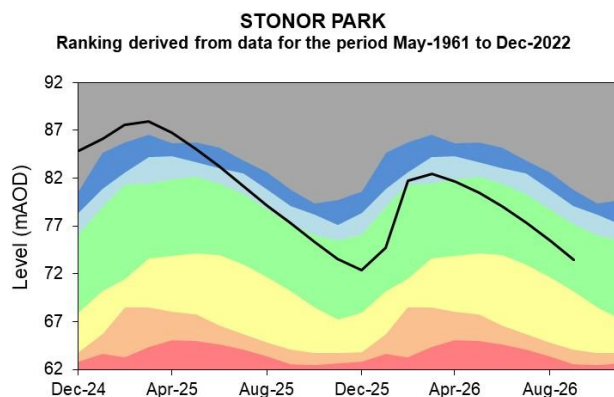
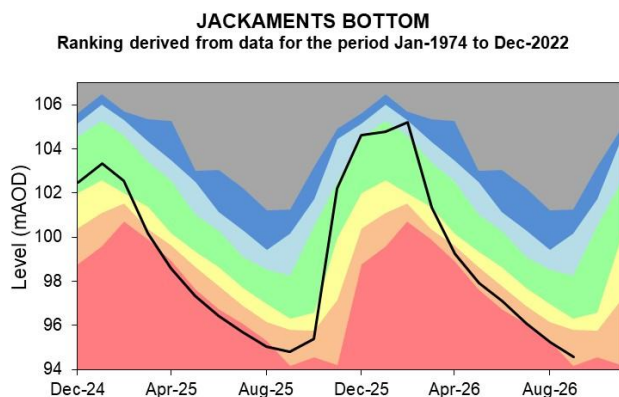
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

4.3 THM Groundwater level charts

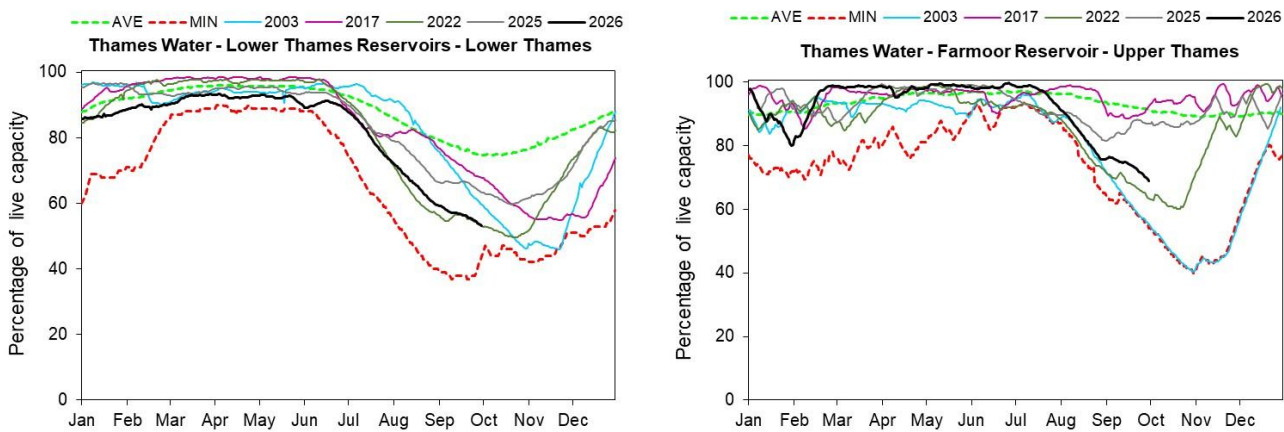
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

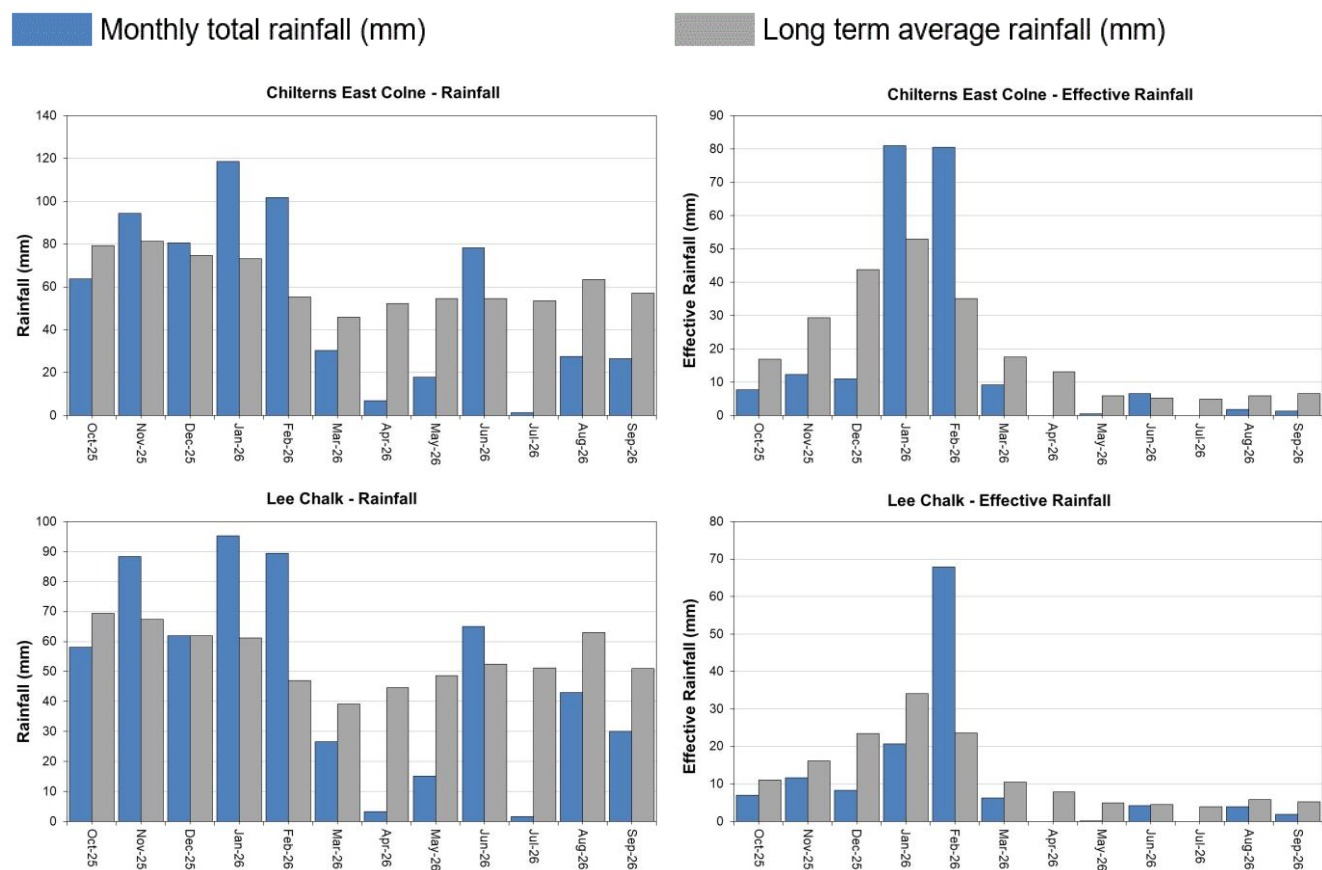


(Source: water companies).

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 12 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of hydrological areas.

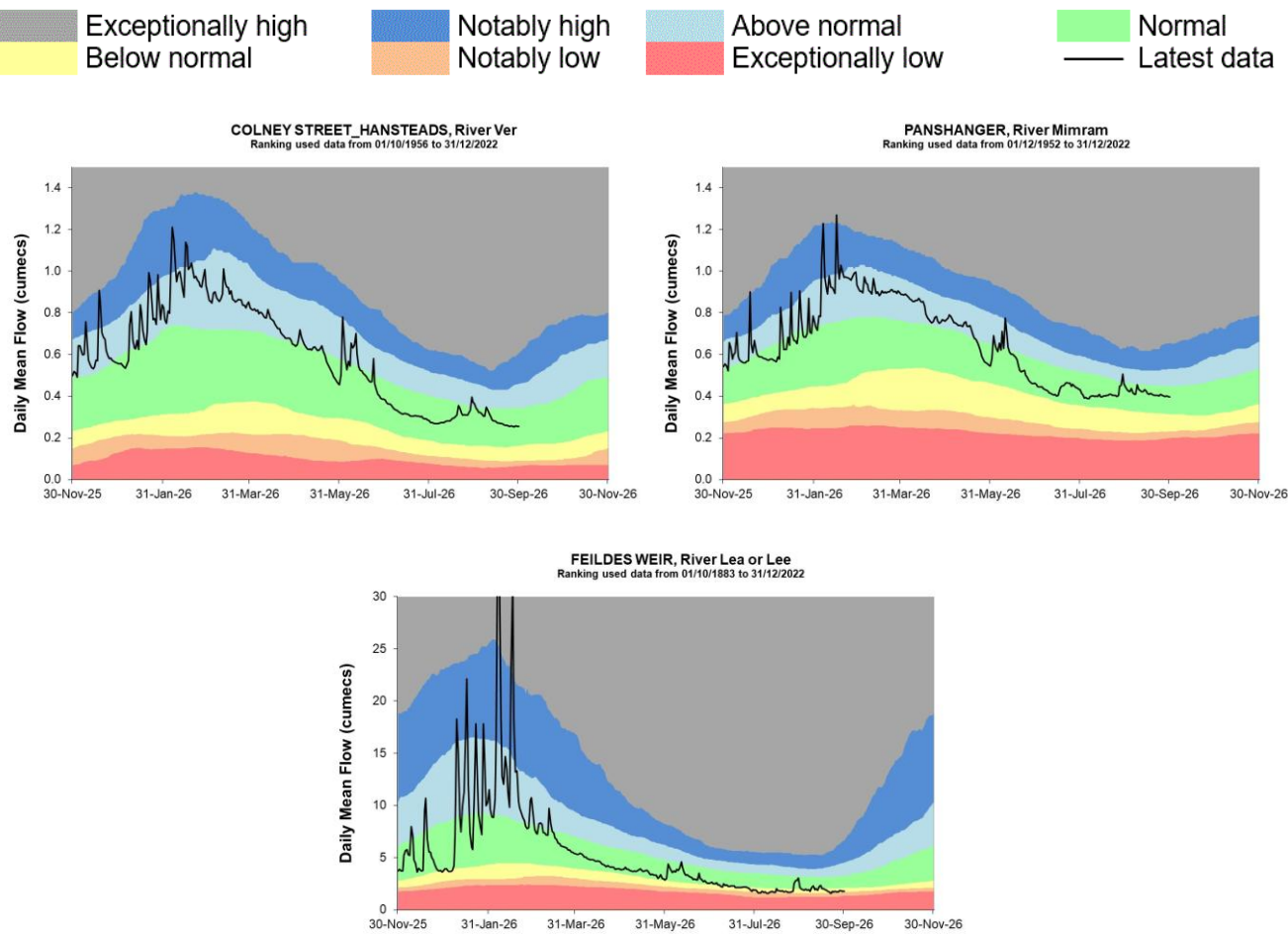


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

5.2 HNL River flow charts

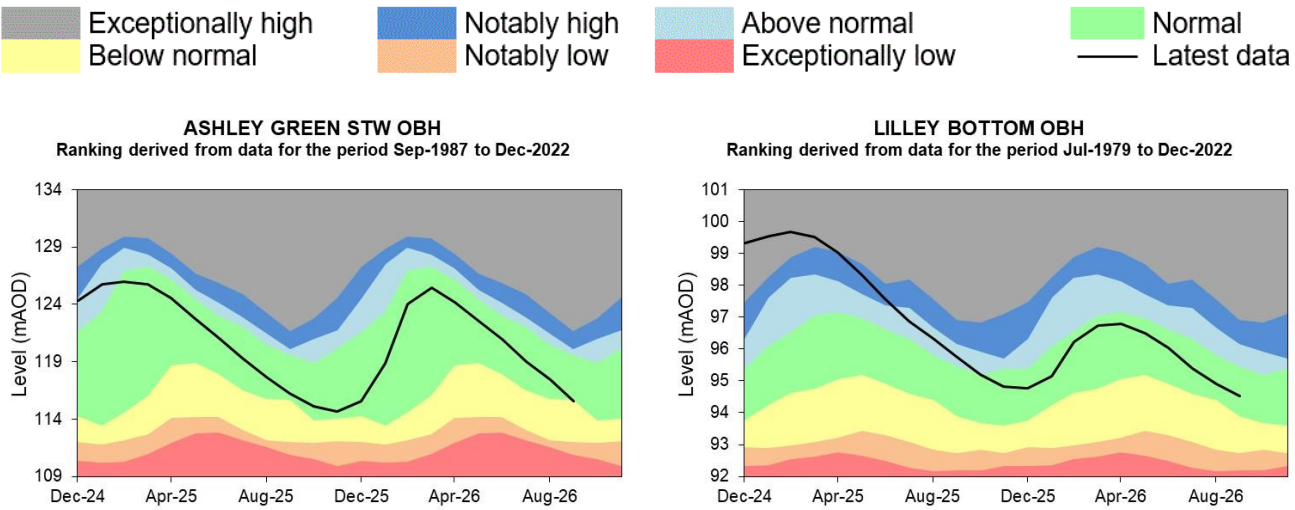
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

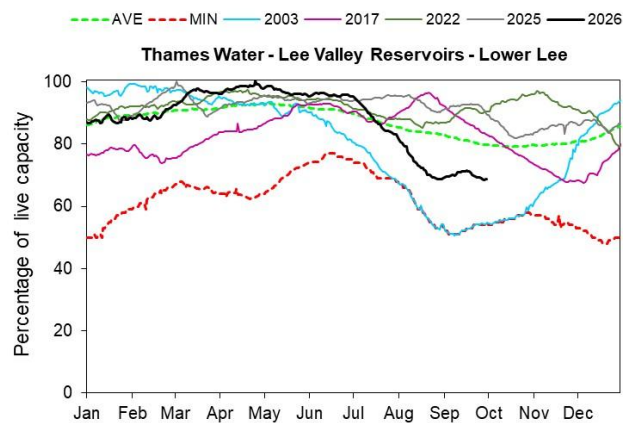
5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at indicator groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



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.

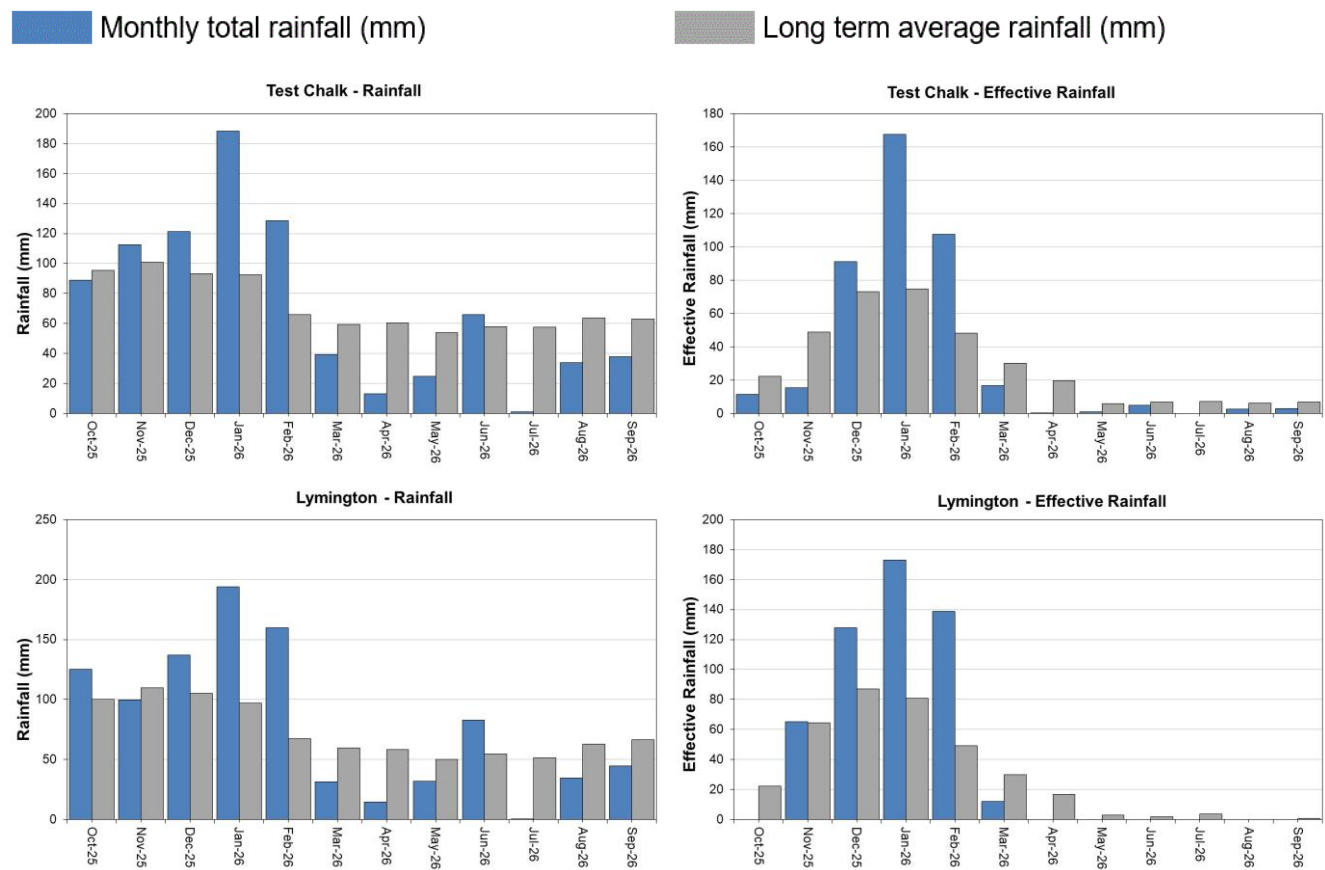


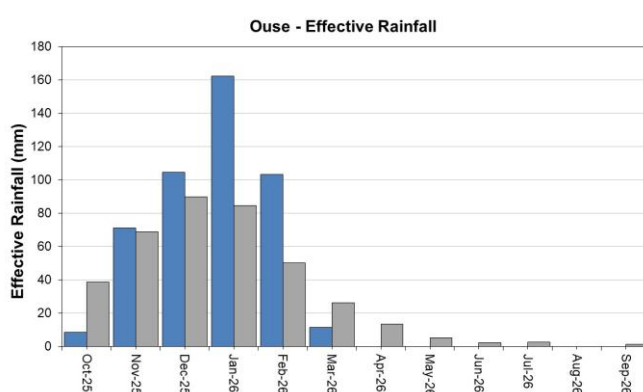
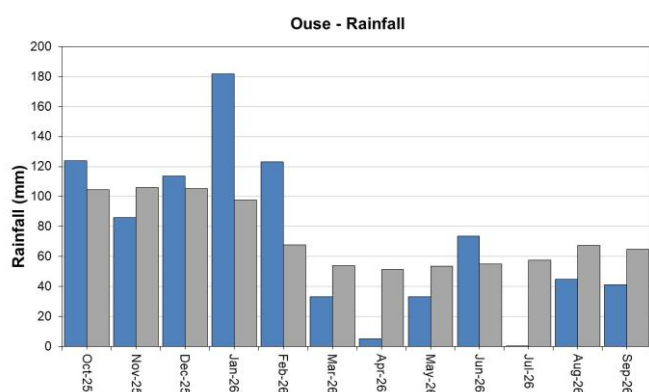
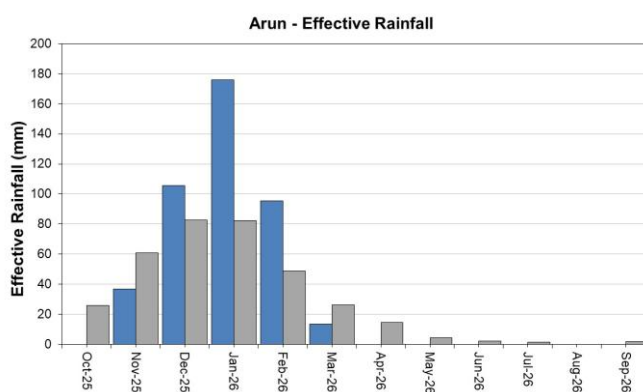
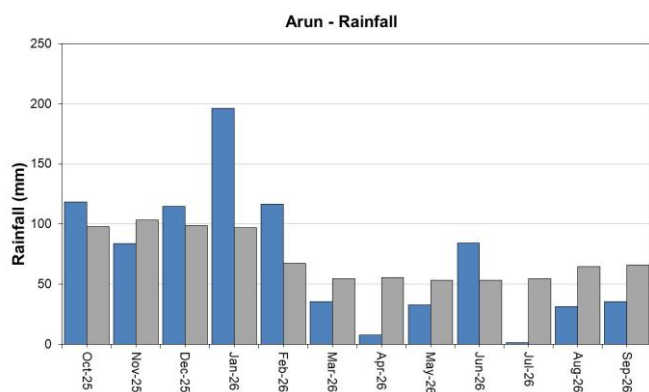
(Source: water companies).

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 12 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of hydrological areas.



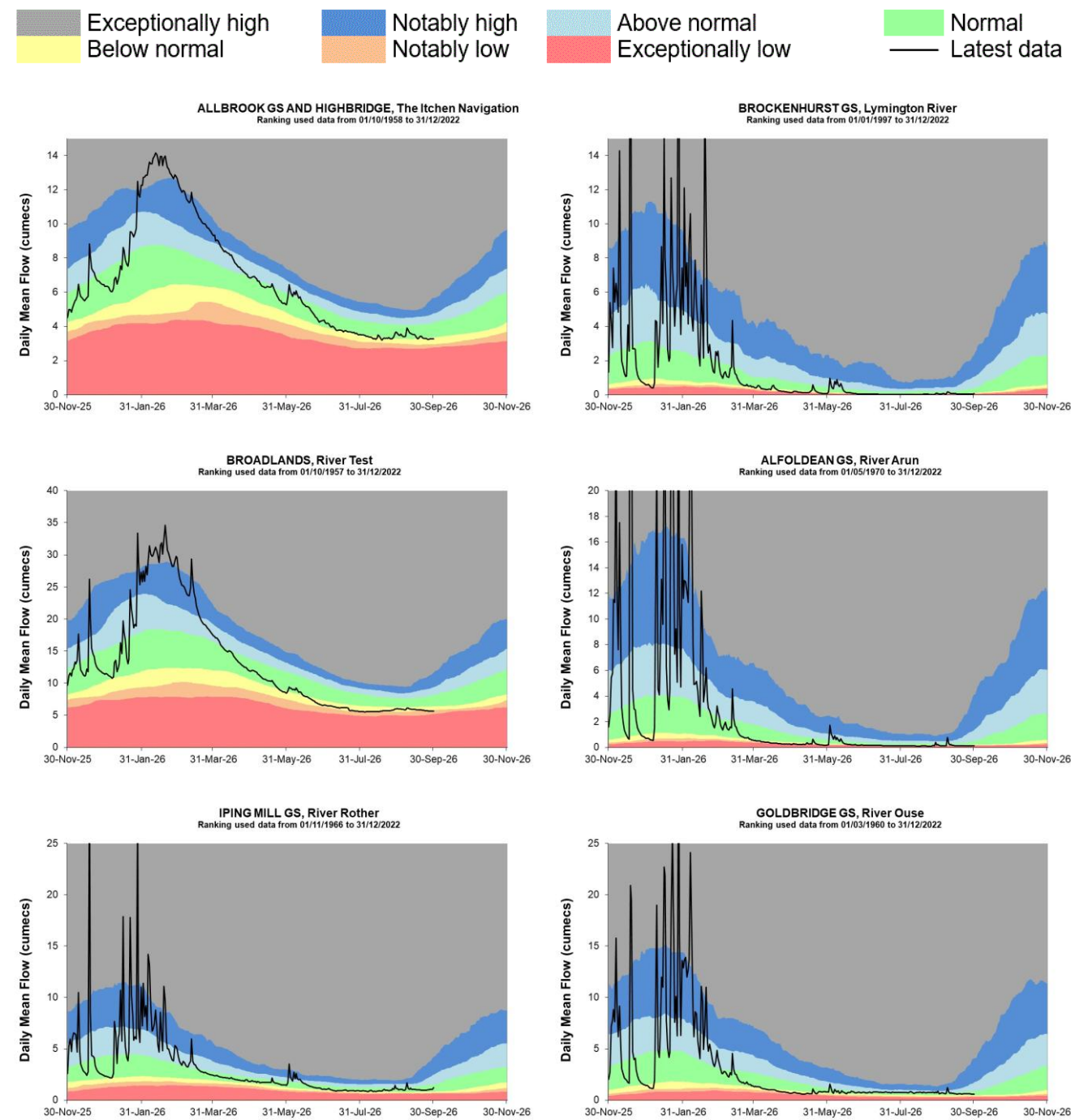


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

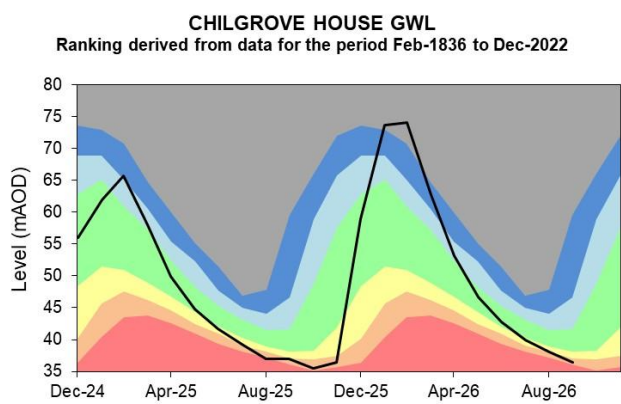
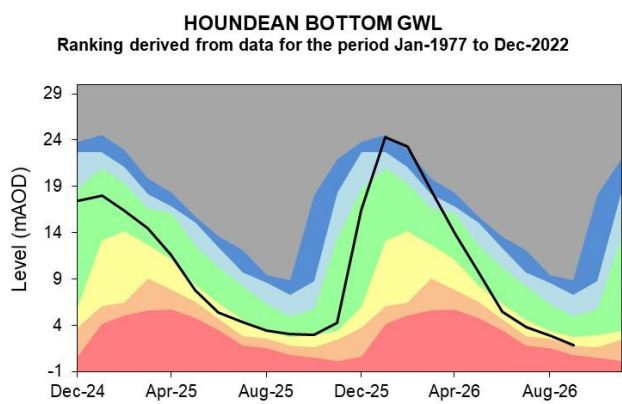
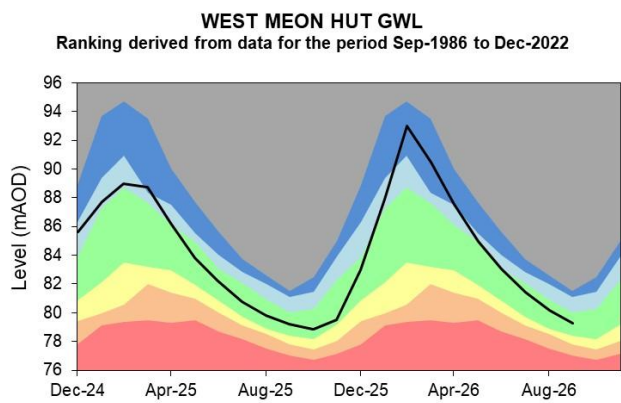
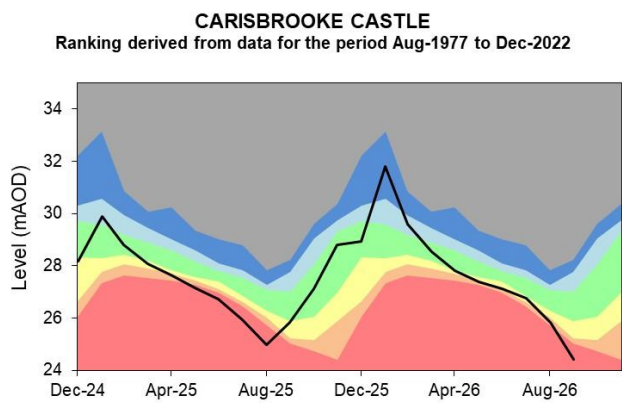
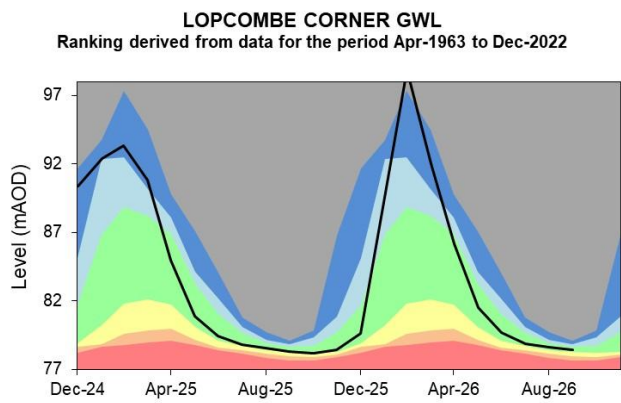
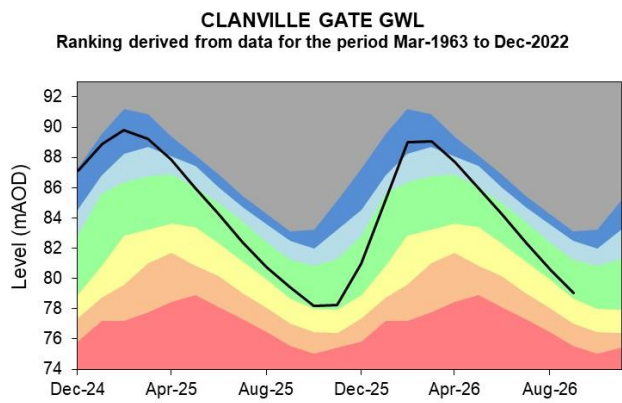
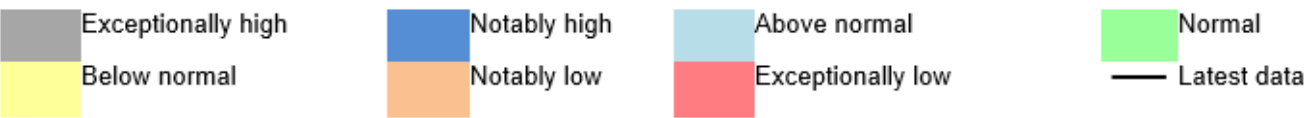
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

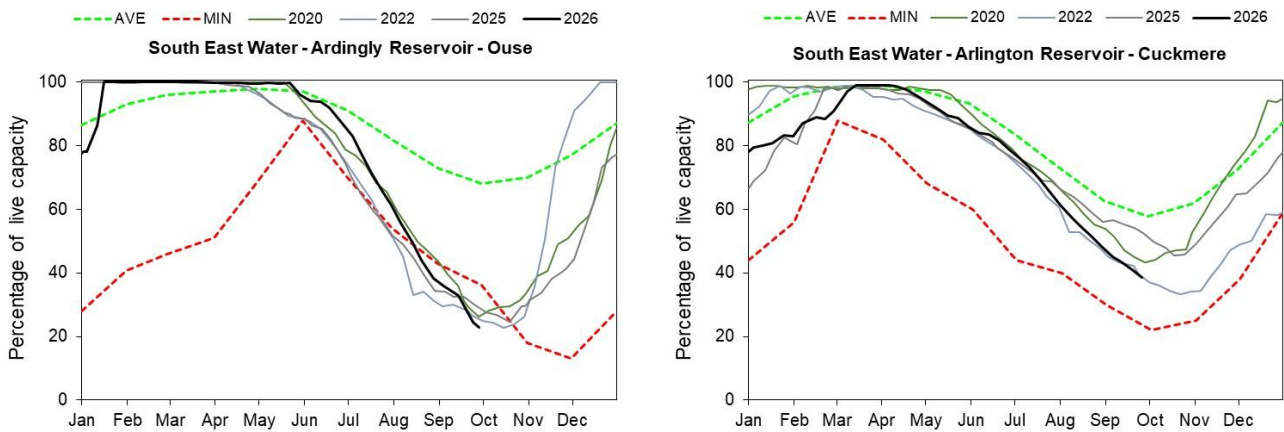
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at indicator groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



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.

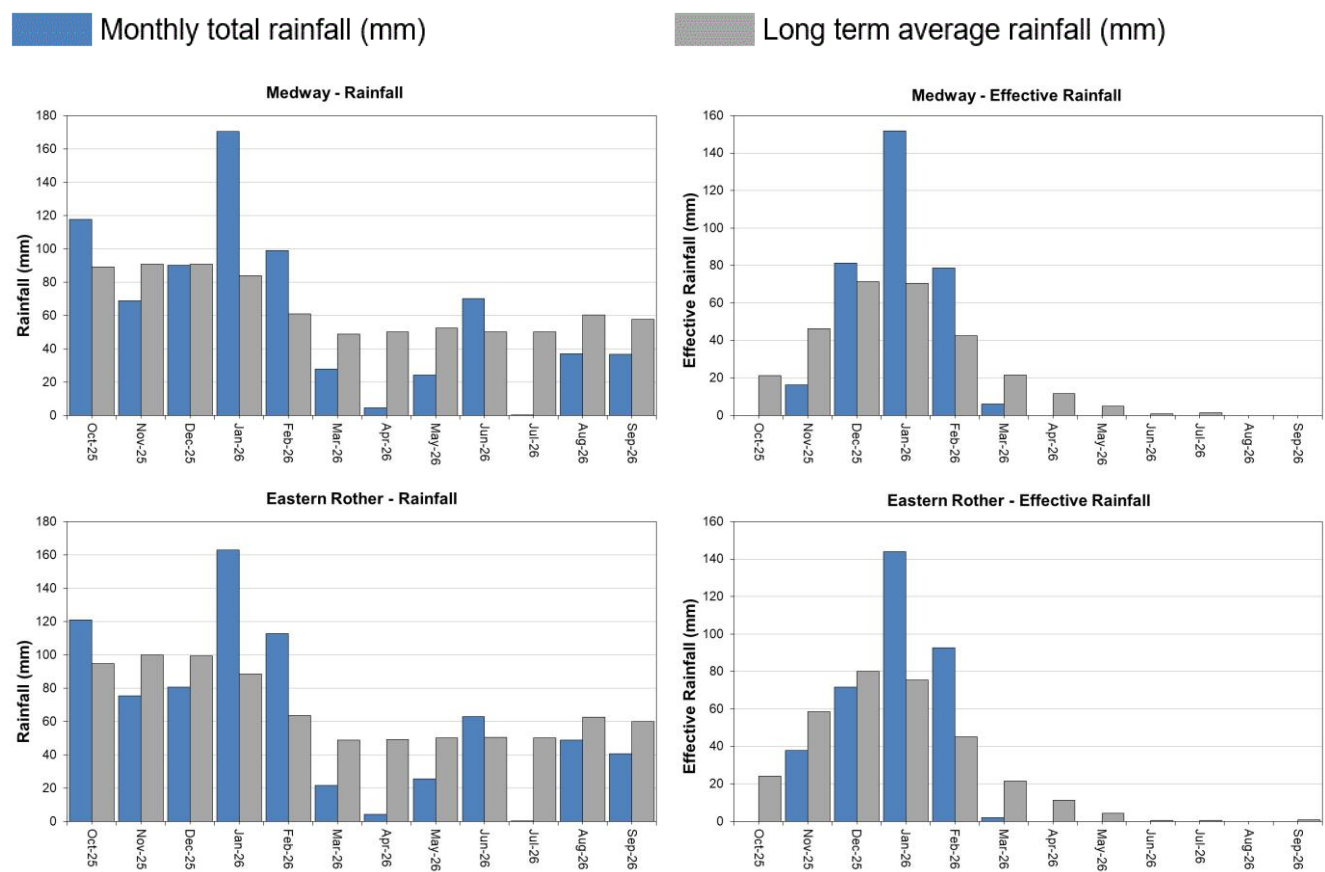


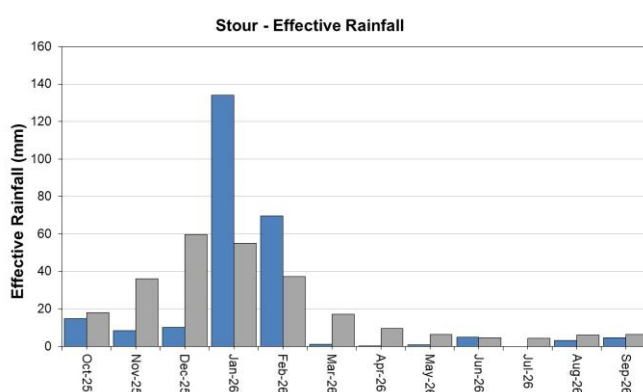
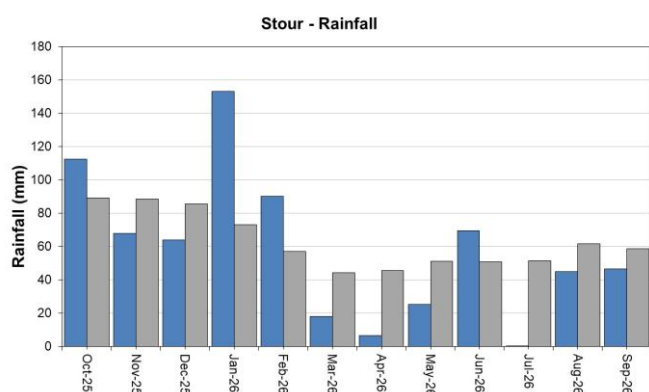
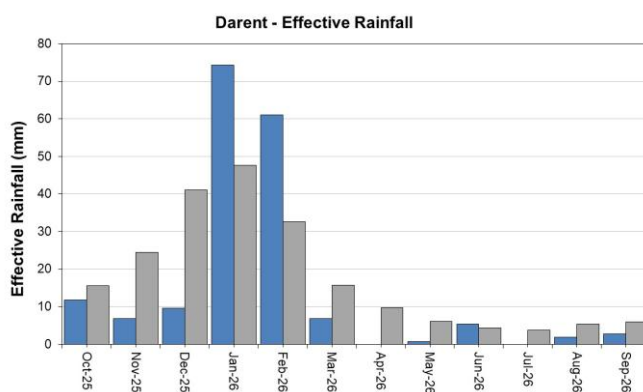
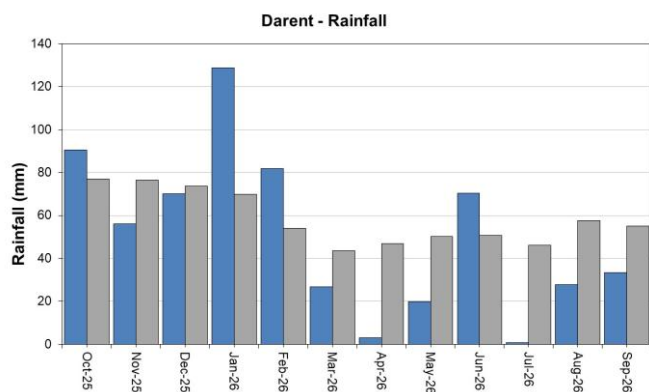
(Source: water companies).

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 12 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of hydrological areas.



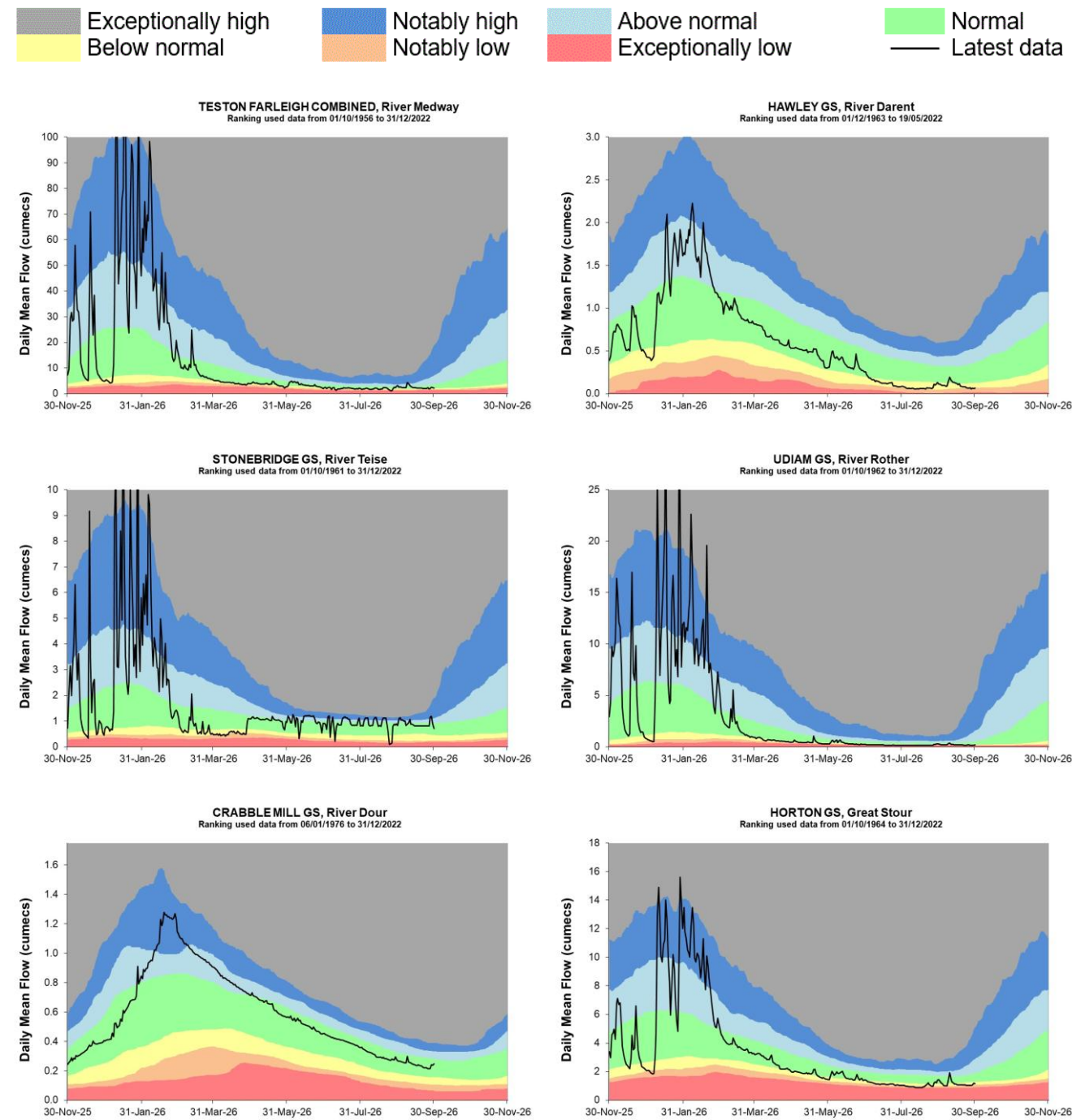


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

7.2 KSLES River flow charts

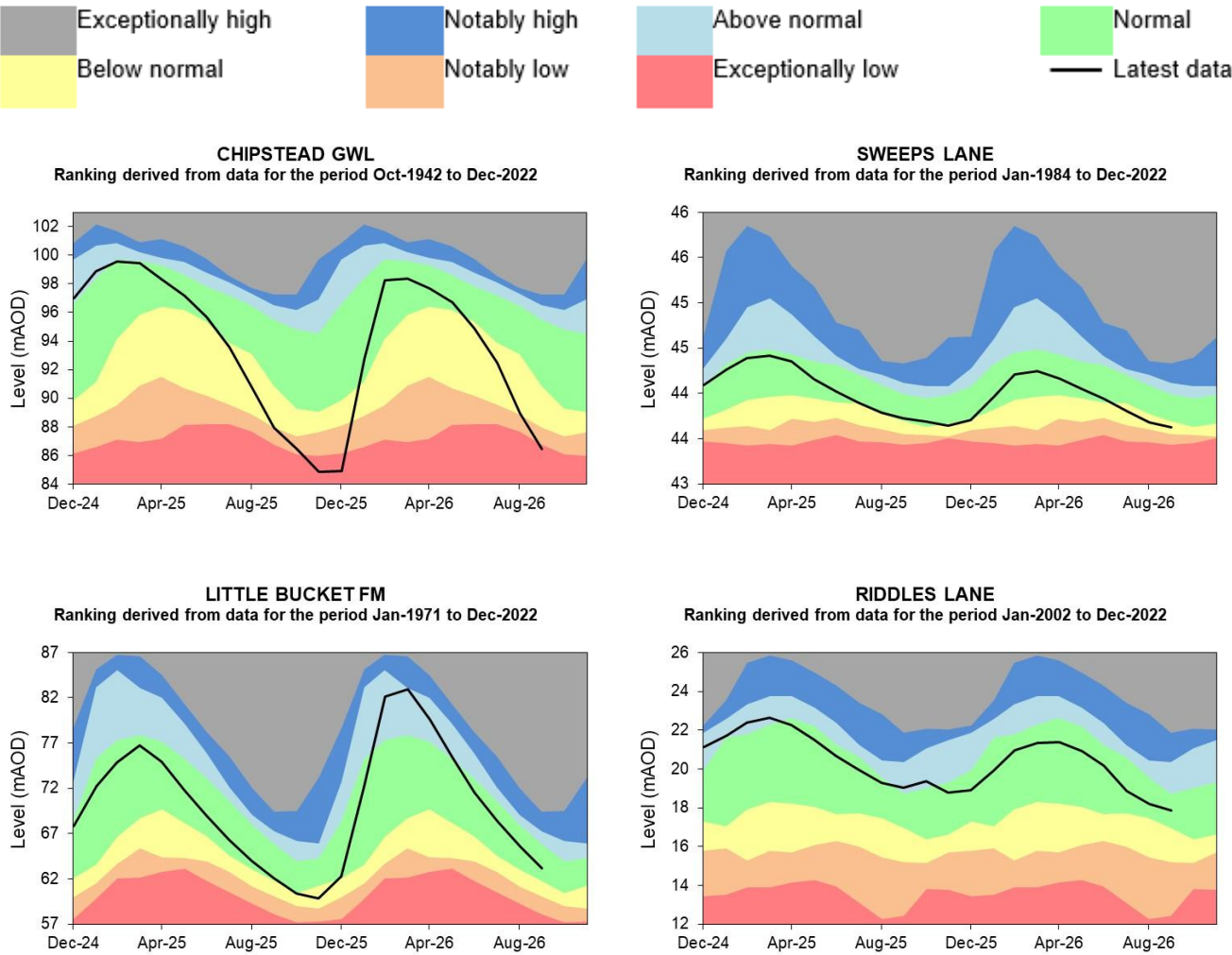
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

7.3 KSLES Groundwater levels

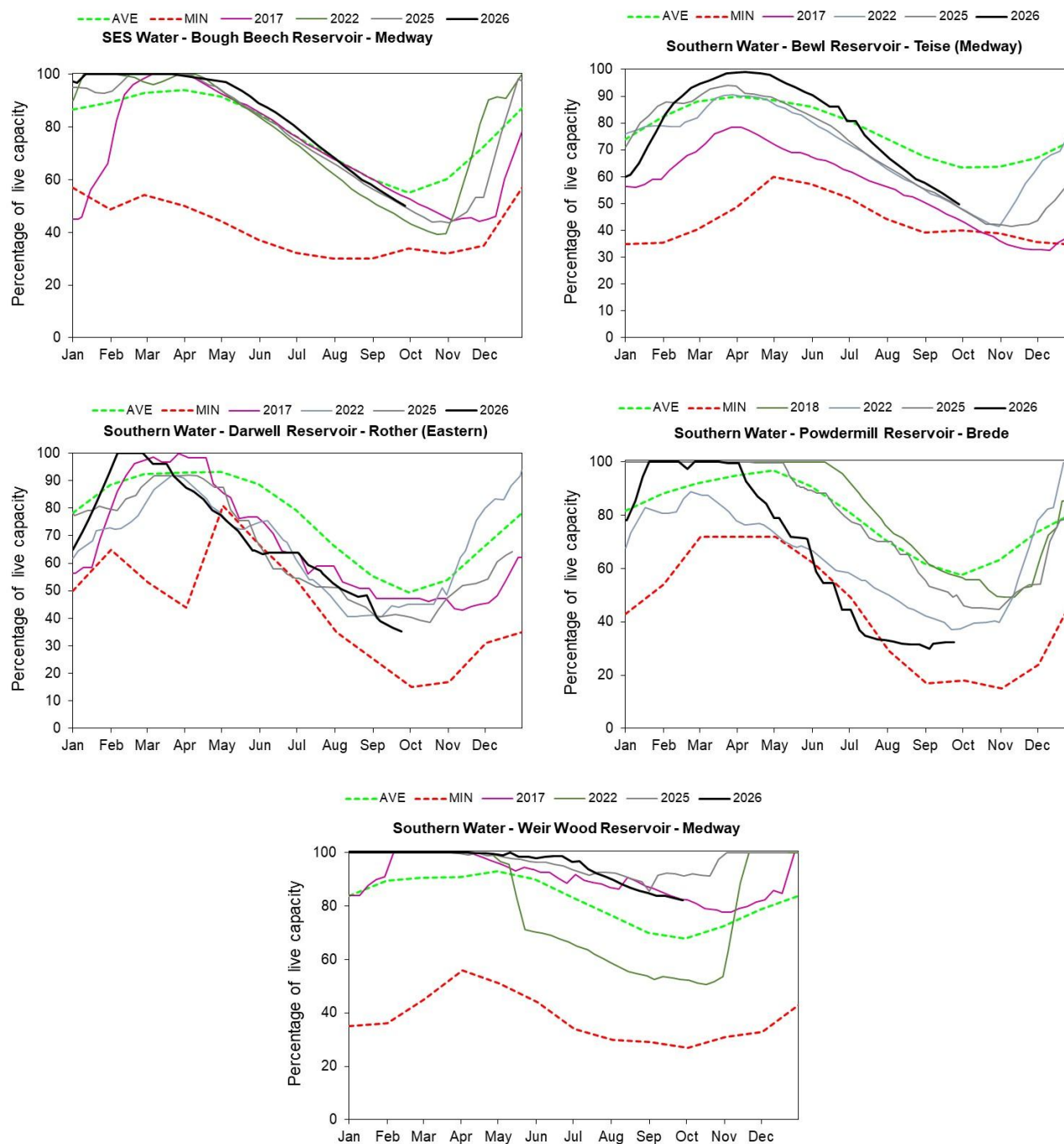
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at indicator groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



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	Sep 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Sep 2026 band	Jul 2026 to September cumulative band	Apr 2026 to September cumulative band	Oct 2025 to September cumulative band
Cotswold West	56	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Cotswold East	57	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Berkshire Downs	46	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Chilterns West	51	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Chilterns East Colne	46	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North Downs - Hampshire	60	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
North Downs - South London	58	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Upper Thames	51	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Cherwell	57	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Thame	52	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Loddon	55	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Lower Wey	54	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Mole	59	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Lower Lee	49	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North London	51	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
South London	60	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal

Roding	55	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Ock	50	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Enborne	46	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Cut	55	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Lee Chalk	59	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
River Test	60	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
East Hampshire Chalk	64	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Above normal
West Sussex Chalk	61	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
East Sussex Chalk	68	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Sw Isle Of Wight	79	Normal	Notably low	Notably low	Above normal
River Darent	61	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North Kent Chalk	62	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Stour	79	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Dover Chalk	81	Normal	Notably low	Notably low	Normal
Thanet Chalk	100	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Western Rother Greensand	59	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Hampshire Tertiaries	65	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Above normal
Lymington River Avon Water And O	67	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Above normal
Sussex Coast	67	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Arun	54	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Adur	68	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Ouse	64	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal

Cuckmere River	61	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Pevensey Levels	64	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
River Medway	64	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Eastern Rother	68	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Romney Marsh	80	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
North West Grain	65	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Sheppy	69	Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Below normal

9.2 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	Sep 2026 band	Aug 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	Below normal	Notably low
Stonebridge Gs	River Teise	Teise	Normal	Normal
Teston Farleigh Combined	River Medway	Medway Estuary	Normal	Below normal
Udiam Gs	River Rother	Rother Kent Lower	Notably low	Exceptionally low
Alfoldean Gs	River Arun	Arun	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
Allbrook Gs And Highbridge	The Itchen Navigation	Itchen	Normal	Below 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	Notably low	Exceptionally low
Marlborough	River Kennet	Kennet	Notably low	Notably low
Sheepbridge	River Loddon	Loddon	Normal	Notably low
Tilford	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Sep 2026 band	End of Aug 2026 band
Ashley Green Stw	Mid-chilterns Chalk	Below normal	Normal
Lilley Bottom	Upper Lee Chalk	Normal	Normal
Little Bucket Fm	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Normal
Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Exceptionally low	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	Notably low
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Exceptionally low	Notably low
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	Below normal	Normal
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Notably low	Below normal
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Notably low	Exceptionally low
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal

9.4 South-east England hydrological areas for reference



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