Monthly water situation report: Solent and South Downs Area

Summary - October 2026

Solent and South Downs (SSD) had above average rainfall in October, receiving 126% (127mm) of long term average (LTA) of 100.5mm. Monthly mean river flows ranged from below normal to normal in October across SSD. End of month groundwater levels ranged from exceptionally low to above normal in October. Soils in all the hydrological areas ended the month drier than average for October. End of month reservoir stocks decreased and were below average at both Ardingly Reservoir (Ouse) with 18.8% of LTA, and at Arlington Reservoir (Cuckmere) with 30% of LTA.

1.1 Rainfall

SSD had above average rainfall in October, receiving 126% (127.3mm) of long term average (LTA) of 100.5mm.

The areal units in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and West Sussex, received more rainfall and rainfall totals were in the above normal range. The highest monthly total rainfall was received by the Lymington areal unit with 148% (148mm) of LTA (100.1mm). While hydrological areas in East Sussex received less rainfall and the rainfall totals were in the normal range. The lowest total rainfall was in the Cuckmere areal unit with 107.3mm, 105% of LTA (101.9mm).

During the first five days of October, there was little to no rainfall in the SSD area, and the last five days were also characterized by a lack of rainfall. The period between 6 and 17 October was changeable with spells of rain on some days and drier and brighter condition on others. Over 75% of the monthly rainfall fell between 18 to 26 October. This widespread heavy rainfall associated with the two named storms with strong winds crossing the South-east: Storm Austen and Storm Boelo.

Storm Austen resulted in the highest daily rainfall totals of the month on 22 October, when:

- 60mm was recorded at Ashington raingauge, located east of Pulborough within the Arun hydrological area
- 56mm was recorded at Duncton raingauge, located south of Petworth and 50mm at Storrington raingauge, both in the Western Rother Greensand
- 46.2mm was recorded at Chilgrove House raingauge (north of Chichester), in the West Sussex Chalk hydrological area

The March to October 8-month period has been the 10th driest for the SSD and for the Test Chalk and the East Hampshire Chalk areal units. It was also the seventh driest for the Cuckmere and the eight driest for the Ouse hydrological area.

All these statistics are based on records going back to 1871.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

Even though there were above average rainfalls in October, soils in all the hydrological areas ended the month drier than average for October.

In response to the rainfall, soils get wetter, and soil moisture deficits have fallen since last month. On the last week of October, we started to see the first signs of groundwater recharge in some of our more responsive groundwater sites. However, soil moisture deficits remain high for the SSD and for all hydrological areas and it was around double of the LTA for the end of October. This is due to the accumulated rainfall deficit throughout 8-month period between March to October, and the recurring dry spells even in those months when some rainfall did occur.

There was little effective rainfall in hydrological areas with highly permeable geology, and no effective rainfall in hydrological areas with impermeable geology.

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows ranged from below normal to normal in October.

There were three sites where the monthly mean river flows ranked as below normal: River Test at Broadlands, River Itchen at Allbrook&Highbridge and River Ouse at Goldbridge. The flows at these sites ranged between 34% and 84% of the LTA.

At the rest of the indicator sites the monthly mean flows were classed as normal, and ranged between 29% and 85% of the LTA.

After the widespread heavy rainfall between 18 and 26 October, flows had a peak at most sites. However, with the drier weather returning on the last week of the month, flows were on a decline across all the SSD catchments.

Based on long-term records, the monthly mean river flows in October were not noteworthy.

1.4 Groundwater levels

End of month groundwater levels for October ranged from exceptionally low to above normal.

After the rainfall between 18 and 26 October, we started to see the first signs of groundwater recharge in some of our more responsive groundwater sites. However, the end of month groundwater levels at all indicator sites have fallen compared to the levels at the end of last month.

The end of month groundwater level was in the exceptionally low range at Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight, and at Chilgrove in the West Sussex Chalk. The groundwater level was the lowest on record at Carisbrooke Castle since 1977 and was the eight lowest at Chilgrove since 1981.

End of month groundwater levels were notably low at Harting Common (Western Rother Greensand), at Beeding Hill (West Sussex Chalk) and at Houndean Bottom (East Sussex Chalk). The groundwater levels were, the fifth lowest on record at Houndean Bottom since 1977 and the sixth lowest at Beeding Hill since 1979.

End of month groundwater levels were below normal at Clanville Gate in the Test Chalk.

At five sites the end of month groundwater levels were normal:

- at Lopcombe Corner, in the Test Chalk
- at Preston Candover, at West Meon and at Catherington; in the East Hampshire Chalk
- at Cornish Farm located in the East Sussex Chalk.

The other groundwater site on the Isle of Wight, at Youngwoods Copse, had the end of month groundwater level in the above normal range.

So, despite the accumulated rainfall deficit throughout the 8-month period between March to October, end of month groundwater levels remained at normal to above normal levels at half of the reported sites.

1.5 Reservoir stocks

End of month reservoir stocks remain below average at Ardingly Reservoir (Ouse) and at Arlington Reservoir (Cuckmere). Ardingly Reservoir was at 18.8% of total capacity (LTA 70%) and Arlington Reservoir was at 30% of total capacity (LTA 61.9%).

This represented a decrease of 4% for the Ardingly reservoir and 8.5% for the Arlington reservoir compared to the September figures of 22.8% and 38.5%, respectively.

1.6 Environmental impact

SSD moved into drought status at the start of August due to the lack of rainfall and declining water resources conditions. There are Temporary Use Bans (TUBs) in effect in the SSD area, impacting supply areas of Southern Water (Hampshire and the Isle of Wight) and South East Water (Sussex).

There were 26 licence restrictions in place during October; 5 PWS (public water supply) and 21 non- PWS.

<u>Arun & Western Streams:</u>

- At the beginning of the month there were 9 non-PWS restrictions in place: 4 on the River Arun, one on the River Lod, one on the Pagham Rife and 3 on the River Rother
- From the second week 6 licences stayed in cessation, while one licence could restart abstraction and for 2 licences the abstraction period has ended. On the third week there was no change in the licence restrictions. So, on the second and third week there were 6 licences in cessation: 4 on the River Arun, one on the River Lod, and one on the Pagham Rife

- From 20 October, 3 more licences could restart and only 3 remained in cessation: one on the River Arun, one on the River Lod, and one on the Pagham Rife
- On the last week of the month all non-PWS licences could restart and there were no abstraction restrictions in place

PWS: The Ems augmentation scheme is in operation since 18/08.

Cuckmere & Pevensey Levels:

PWS: The restriction on the abstraction rate for the PWS licence on the Wallers Haven was in place throughout the month.

East Hampshire:

- There was one non-PWS cessation in place throughout the month on the River Meon

PWS: one abstraction rate condition on the River Meon.

Isle of Wight:

- At the beginning of the month 4 non-PWS restrictions were in place all on the River Medina
- From the second week, 2 licences could restart abstraction and for one licence the abstraction period has ended. There was no further change in the licence restrictions in October. So, from 6 October there were one restriction in place on the River Medina

PWS: one abstraction aggregate volume condition for the PWS licence were in place on the Caul Bourne throughout October. The Medina-Yar transfer scheme, which was in operation since 18 August, has stopped on 22 October.

New Forest:

- At the beginning of the month there were 4 restrictions in effect: three on the Walkford Brook and one on the River Lymington
- From the second week 2 licences stayed in cessation, while one licence could restart abstraction and for one licence the abstraction period has ended. On the third week there was no change in the licence restrictions. So, on the second and third week there were 2 licences in cessation, both on the Walkford Brook
- From 20 October, the two remaining non-PWS licences could restart and there were no abstraction restrictions in place for the rest of the month

Test and Itchen:

- At the beginning of the month there were 3 restrictions in place: 2 on the River Ower and one on the River Test
- From the second week for one licence the abstraction period has ended, and on the third week there was no change in the licence restrictions. So, on the second and third week, two licences were in cessation: one on the River Ower and one on the River Test
- From 20 October, one more licence could restart and only one remained in cessation for the rest of the month on the River Test

Table 10.6 of the abstraction licence flow constraints available in the appendices.

Author: Groundwater, Hydrology and Contaminated Land Team, Solent and South Downs Area

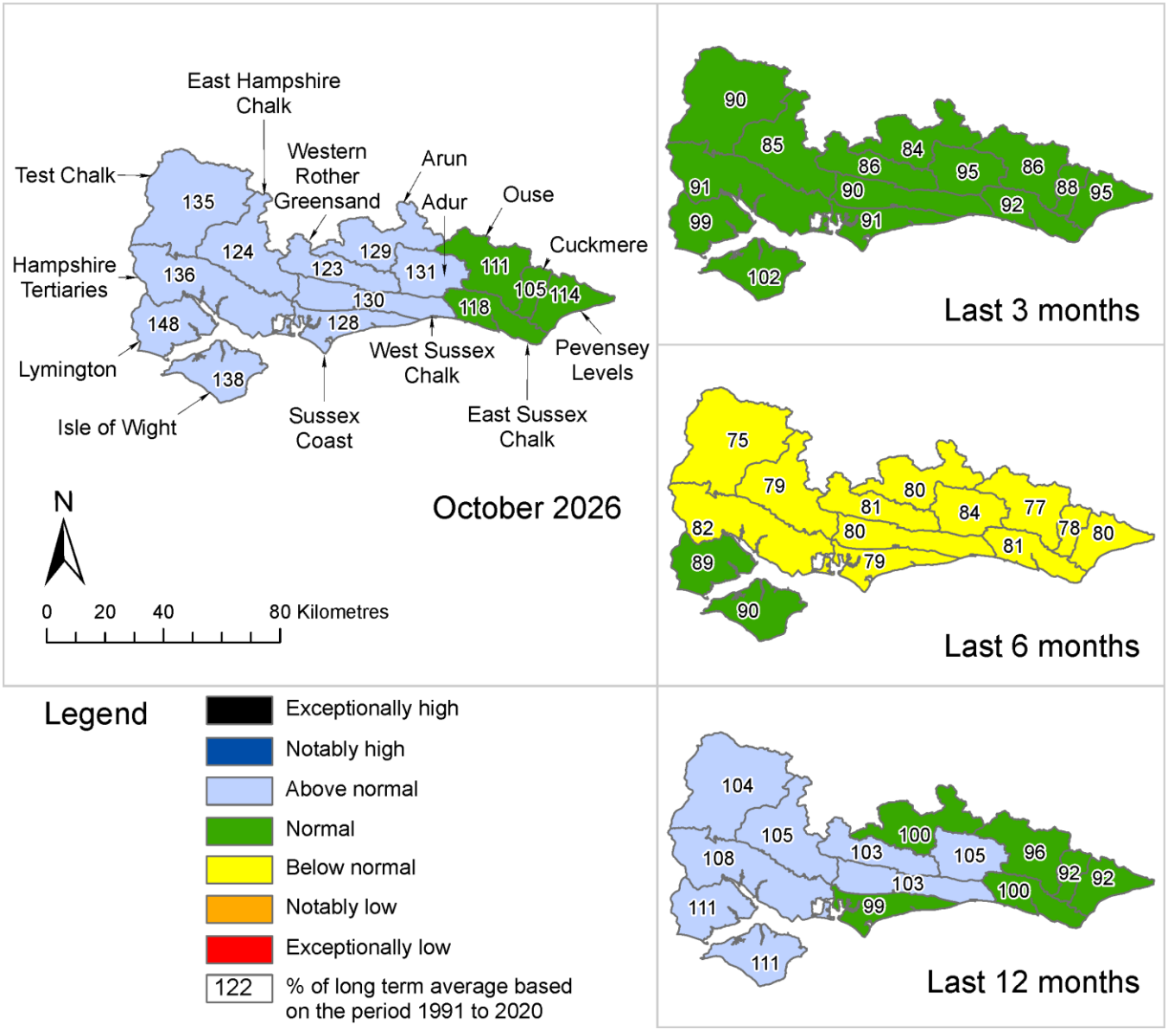
Contact Details: 03708 506506, HydrologySSD@environment-agency.gov.uk

All data are provisional and may be subject to revision. The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the Environment Agency (EA). Its officers, servants or agents accept no liability for any loss or damage arising from the interpretation or use of the information, or reliance upon views contained in this report.

2. Rainfall

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 31 October 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.

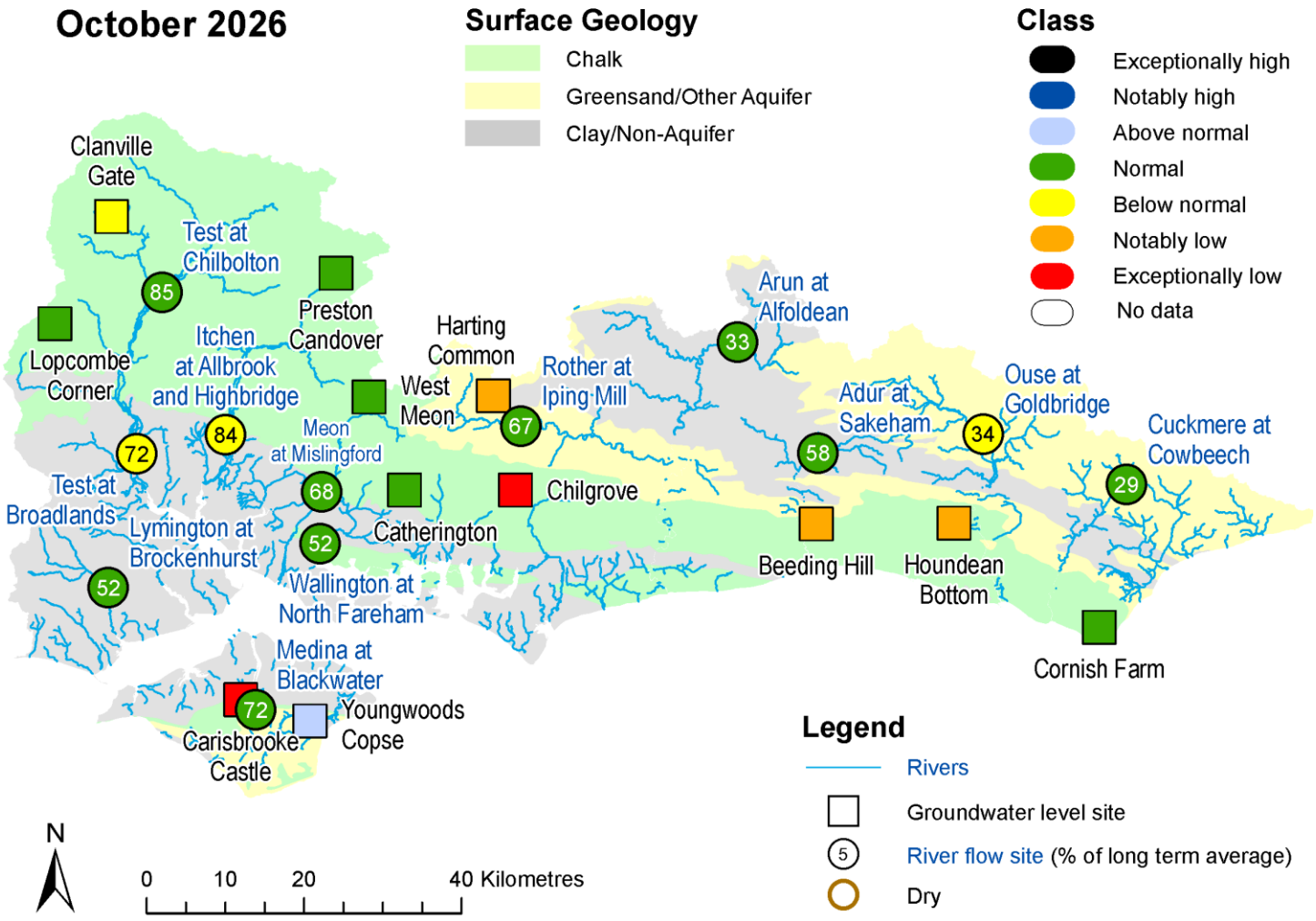


Rainfall data for January 2025 onwards, extracted from EA 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from EA intensity rain gauges. (Source: EA. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to January 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

3 River flows and Groundwater levels

3.1 River flows and Groundwater level map

Figure 3.1: Monthly mean river flow and end of month groundwater levels values at our indicator sites for October 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic October monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.

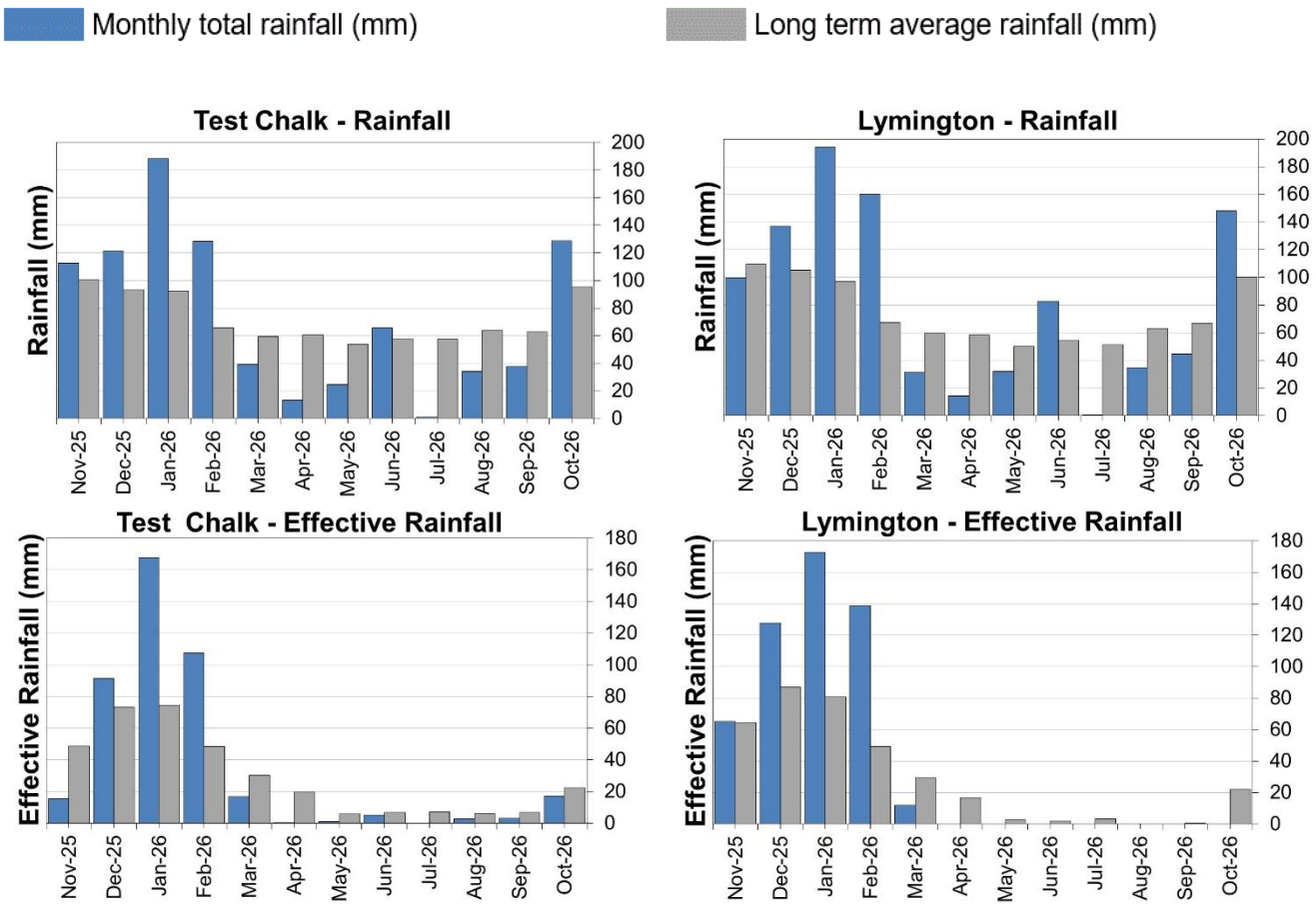


(Source: EA). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

4 West Hampshire

4.1 West Hampshire 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.

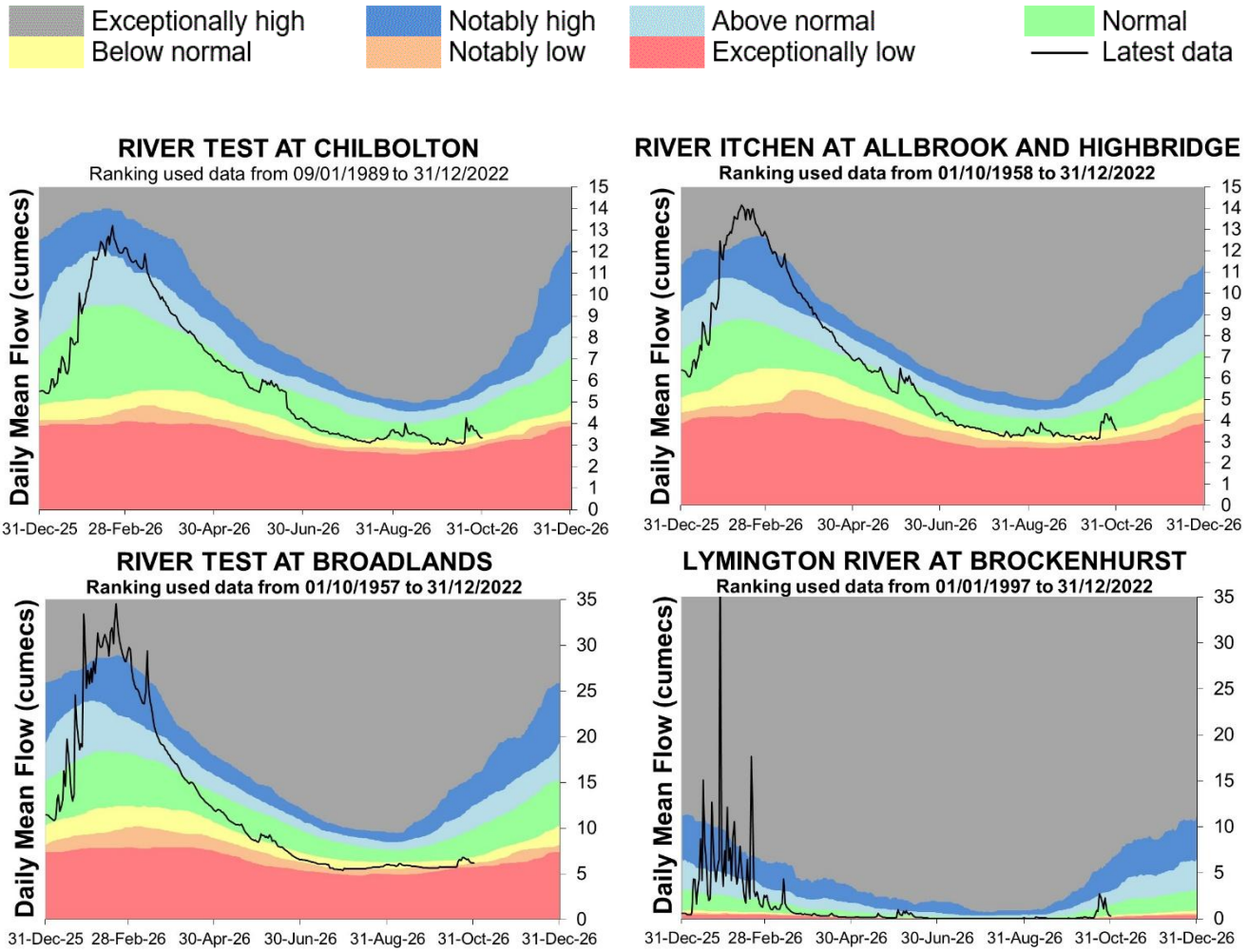


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EA effective rainfall data (Source: EA Soil Moisture Model 2026).

4.2 West Hampshire River flow charts

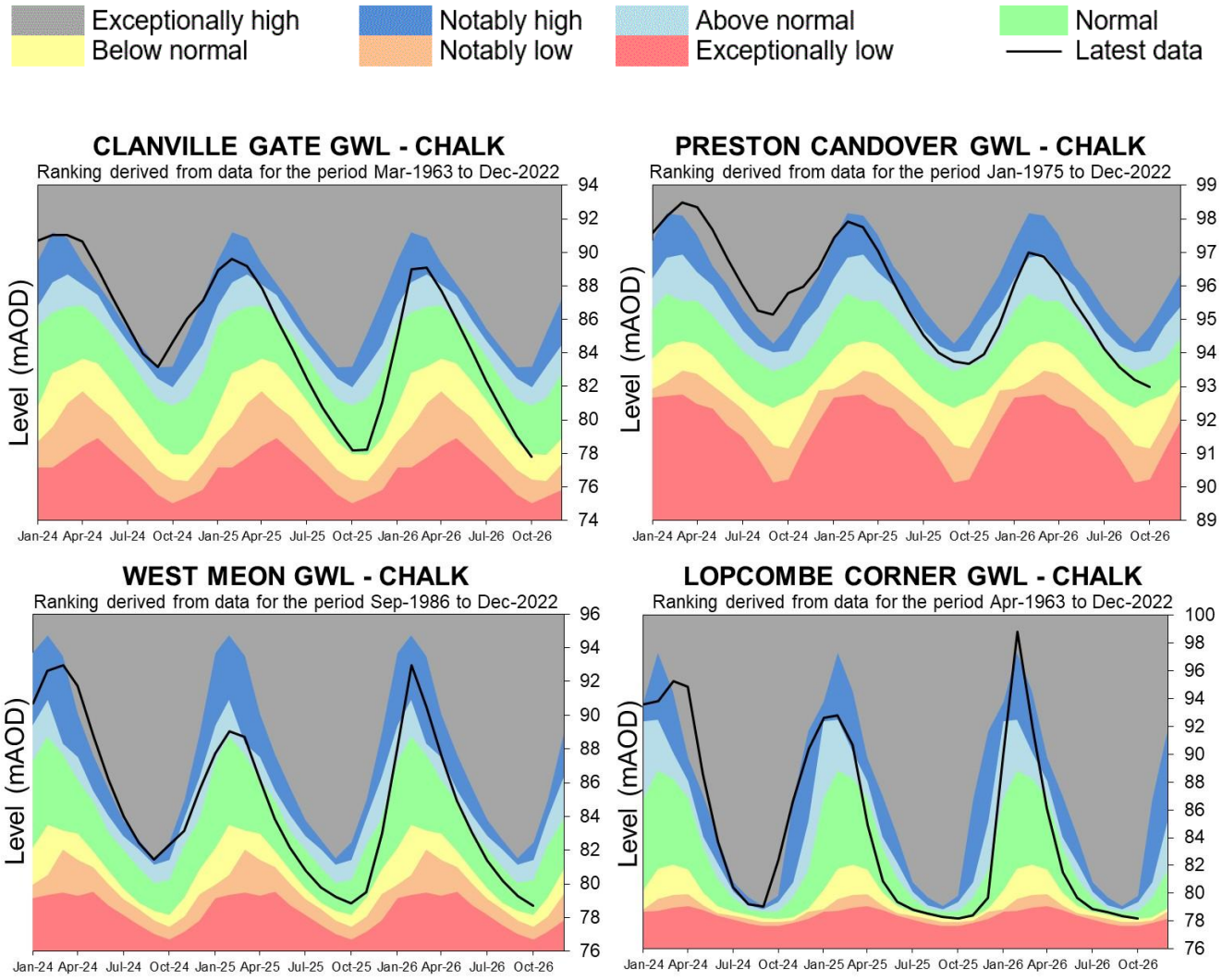
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows.



Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

4.3 West Hampshire Groundwater level charts

Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 34 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.

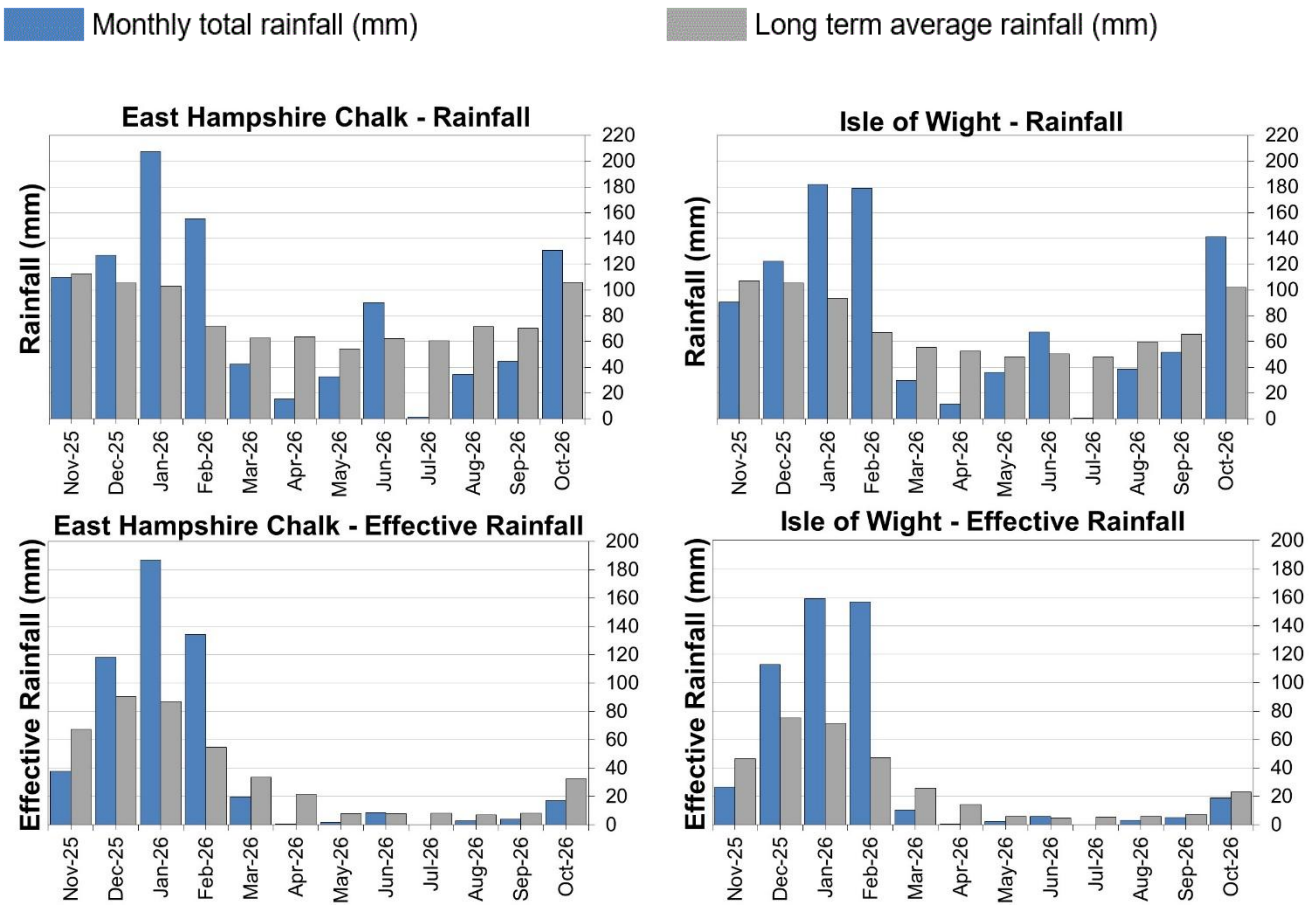


Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

5 East Hampshire and Isle of Wight

5.1 East Hampshire and Isle of Wight 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.

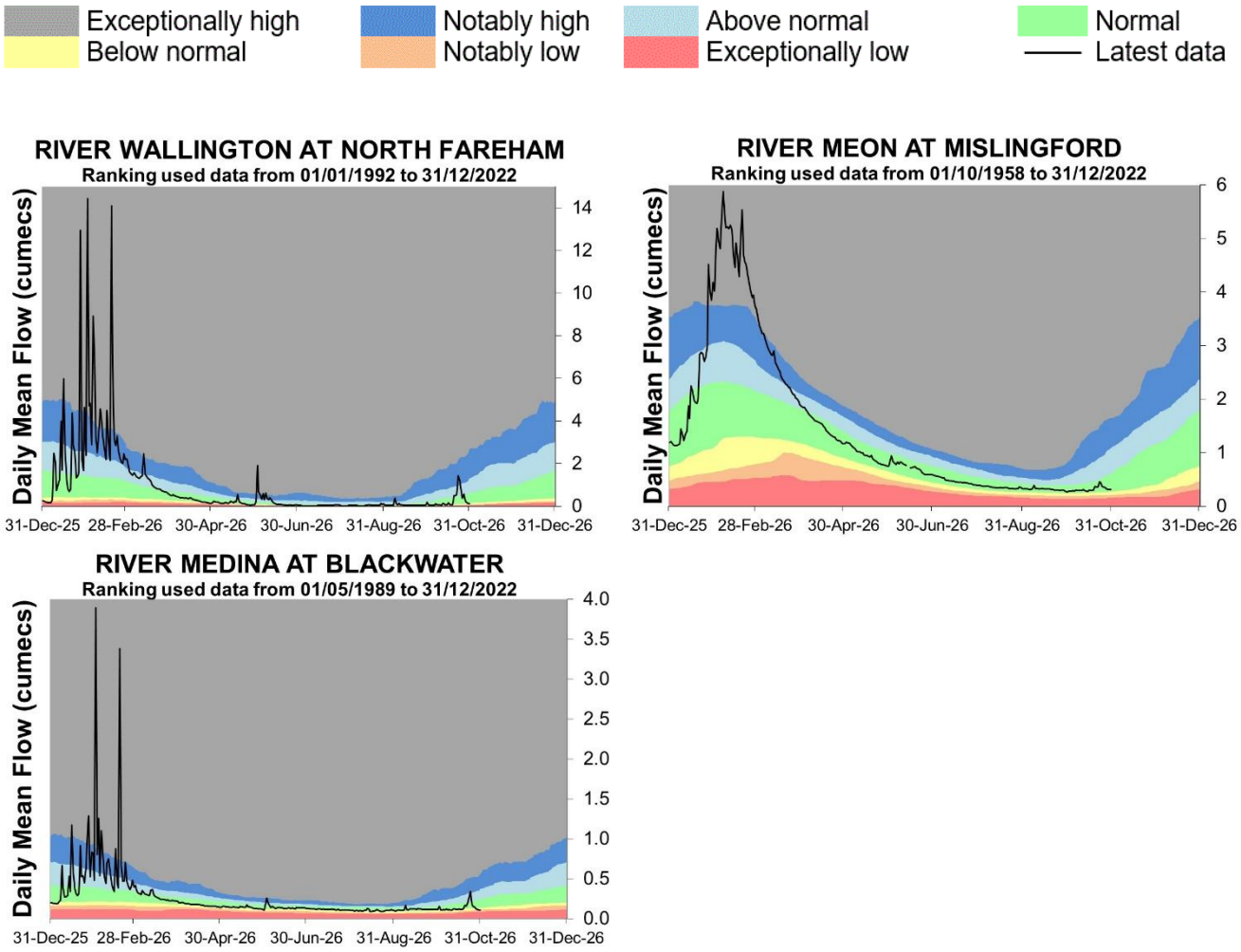


Rainfall data for January 2025 onwards, extracted from EA 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from EA intensity rain gauges. (Source: EA. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to January 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

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

5.2 East Hampshire and Isle of Wight River flow charts

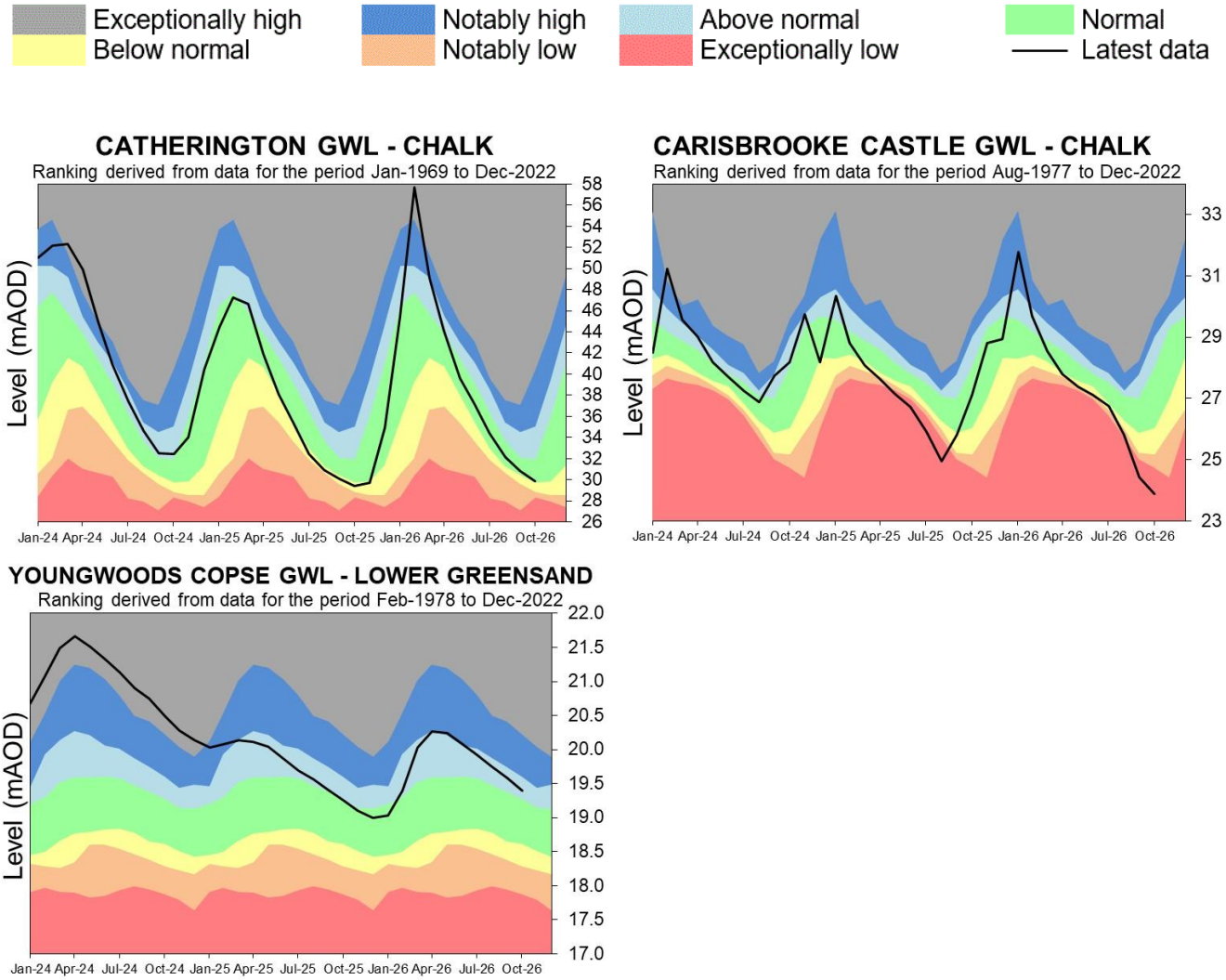
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows.



Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

5.3 East Hampshire and Isle of Wight Groundwater level charts

Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 34 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.

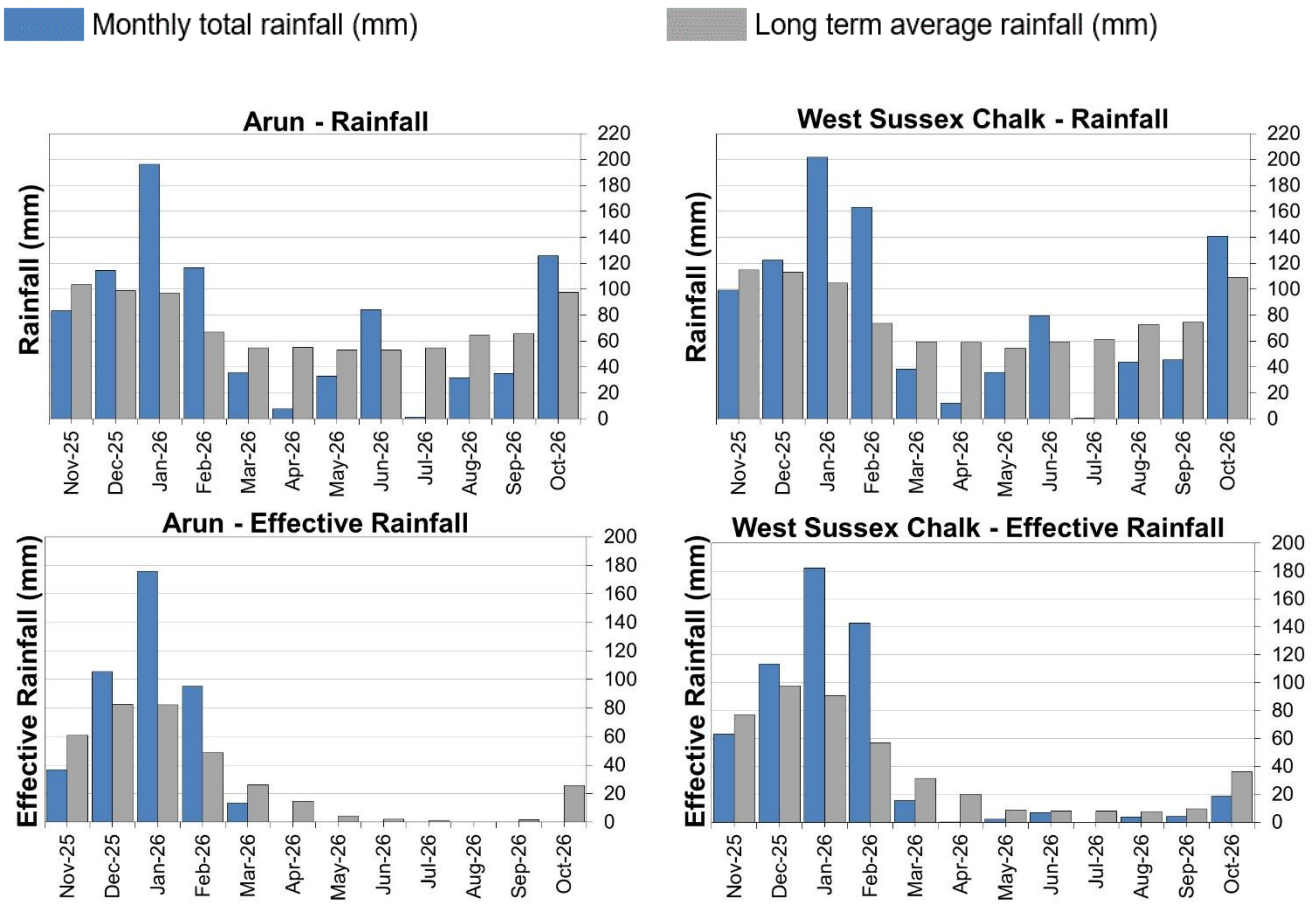


Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

6 West Sussex

6.1 West Sussex Rainfall and Effective Rainfall charts

Figure 6.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 12 months as a percentage of the 1991 to 2020 long term average.

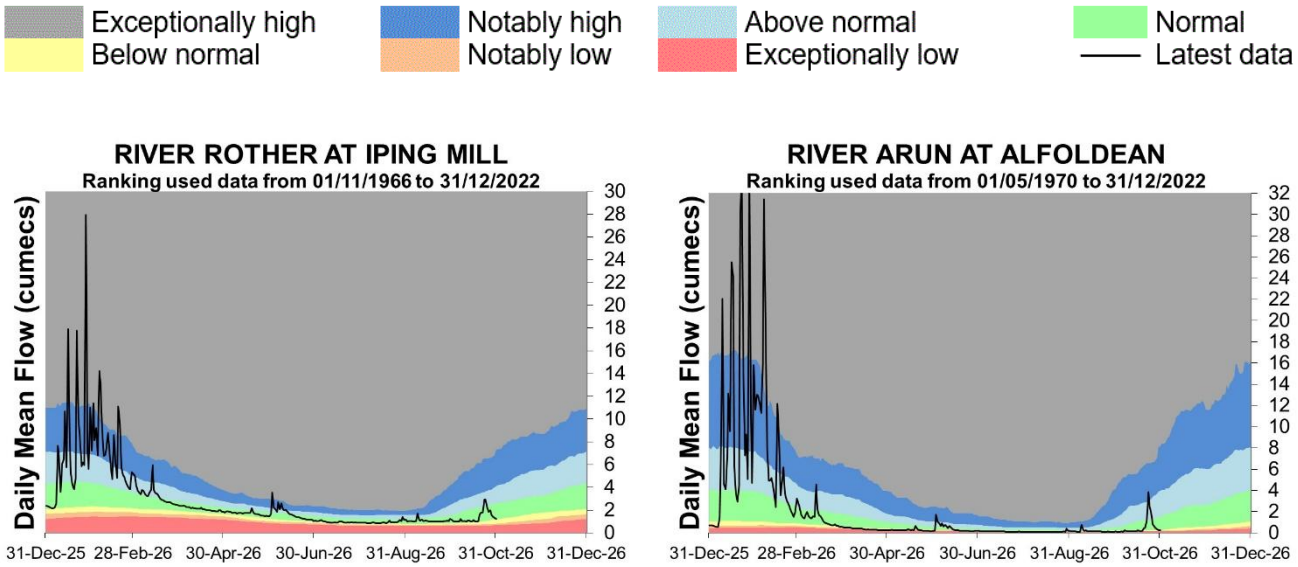


Rainfall data for January 2025 onwards, extracted from EA 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from EA intensity rain gauges. (Source: EA. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to January 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

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

6.2 West Sussex River flow charts

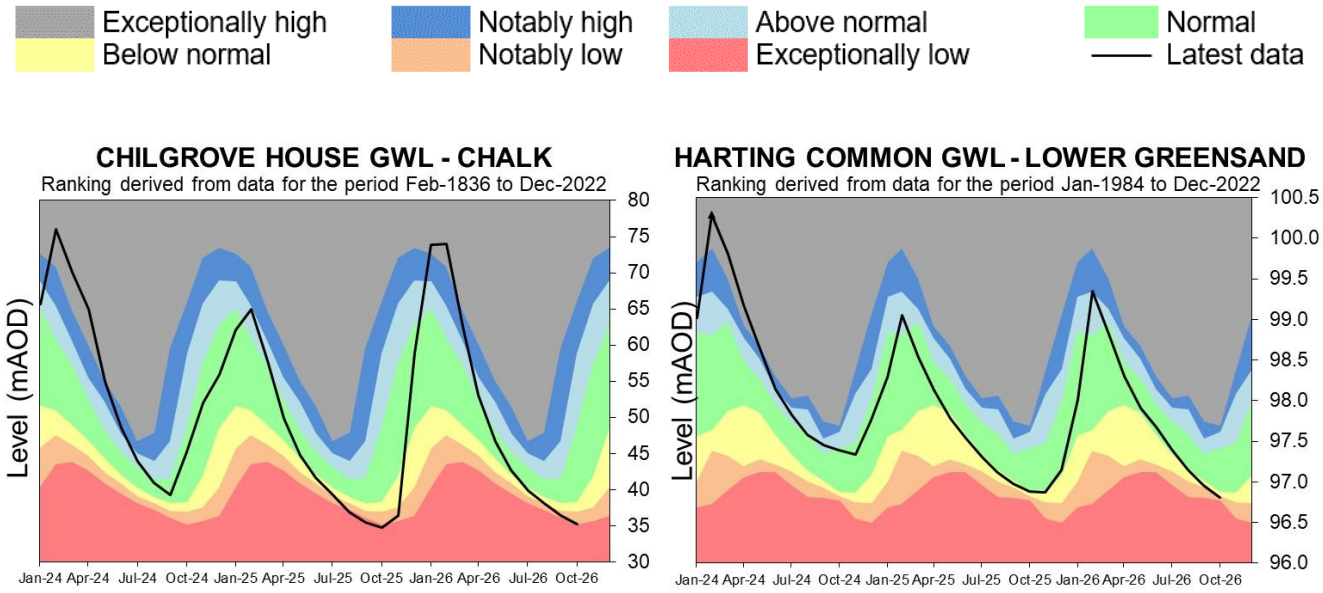
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows.



Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

6.3 West Sussex Groundwater level charts

Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 34 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.

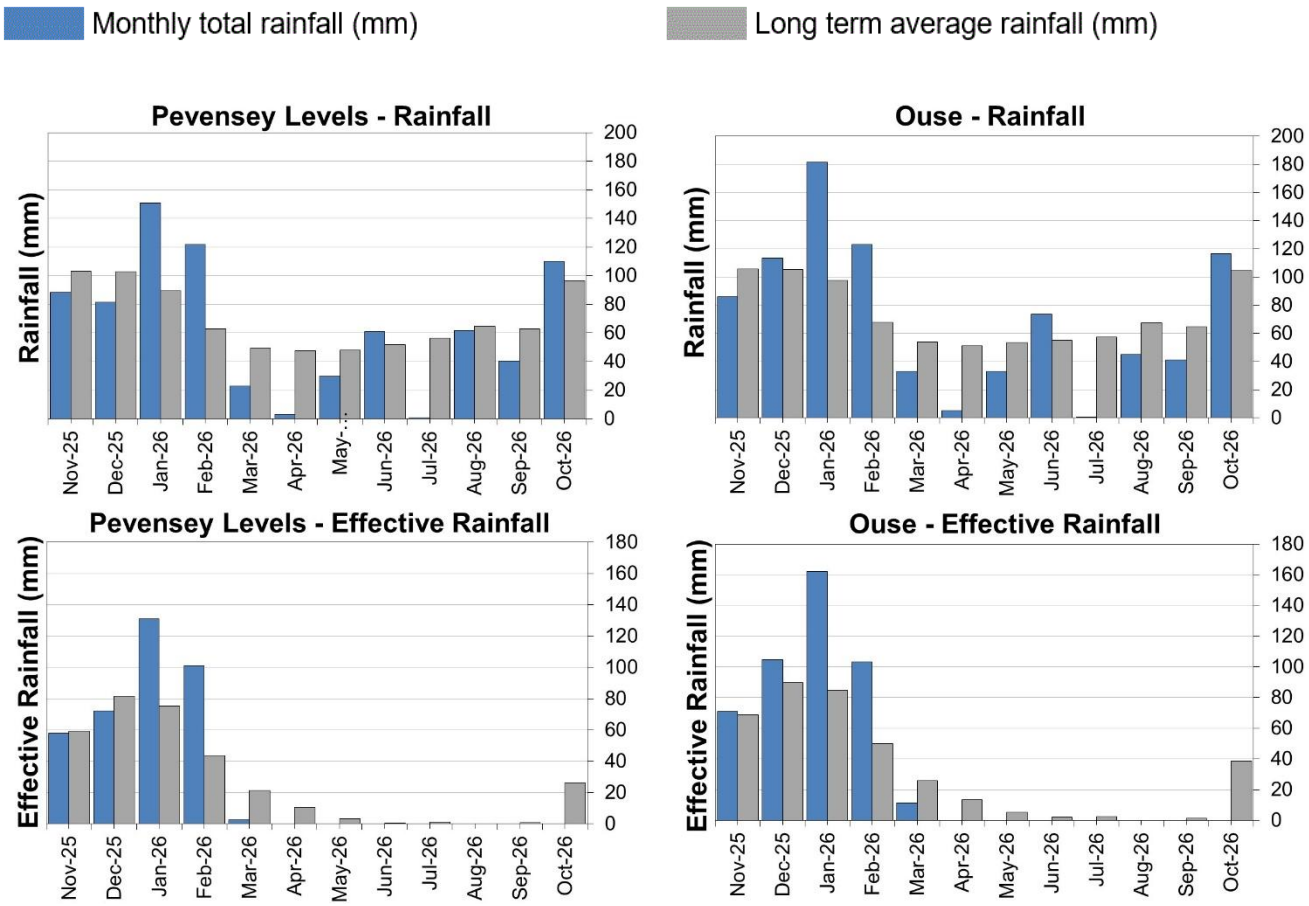


Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

7 East Sussex

7.1 East Sussex 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.

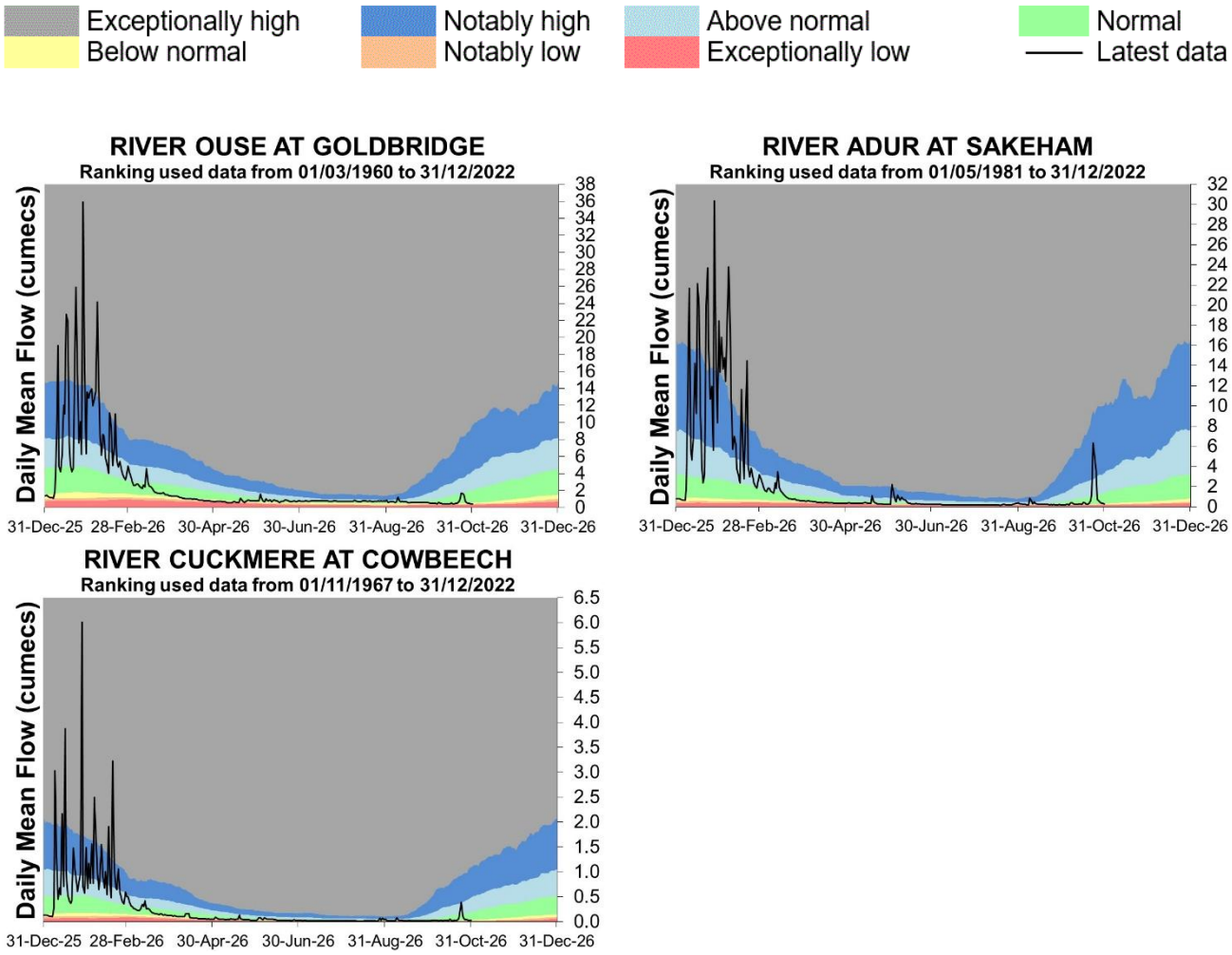


Rainfall data for January 2025 onwards, extracted from EA 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from EA intensity rain gauges. (Source: EA. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to January 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

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

7.2 East Sussex River flow charts

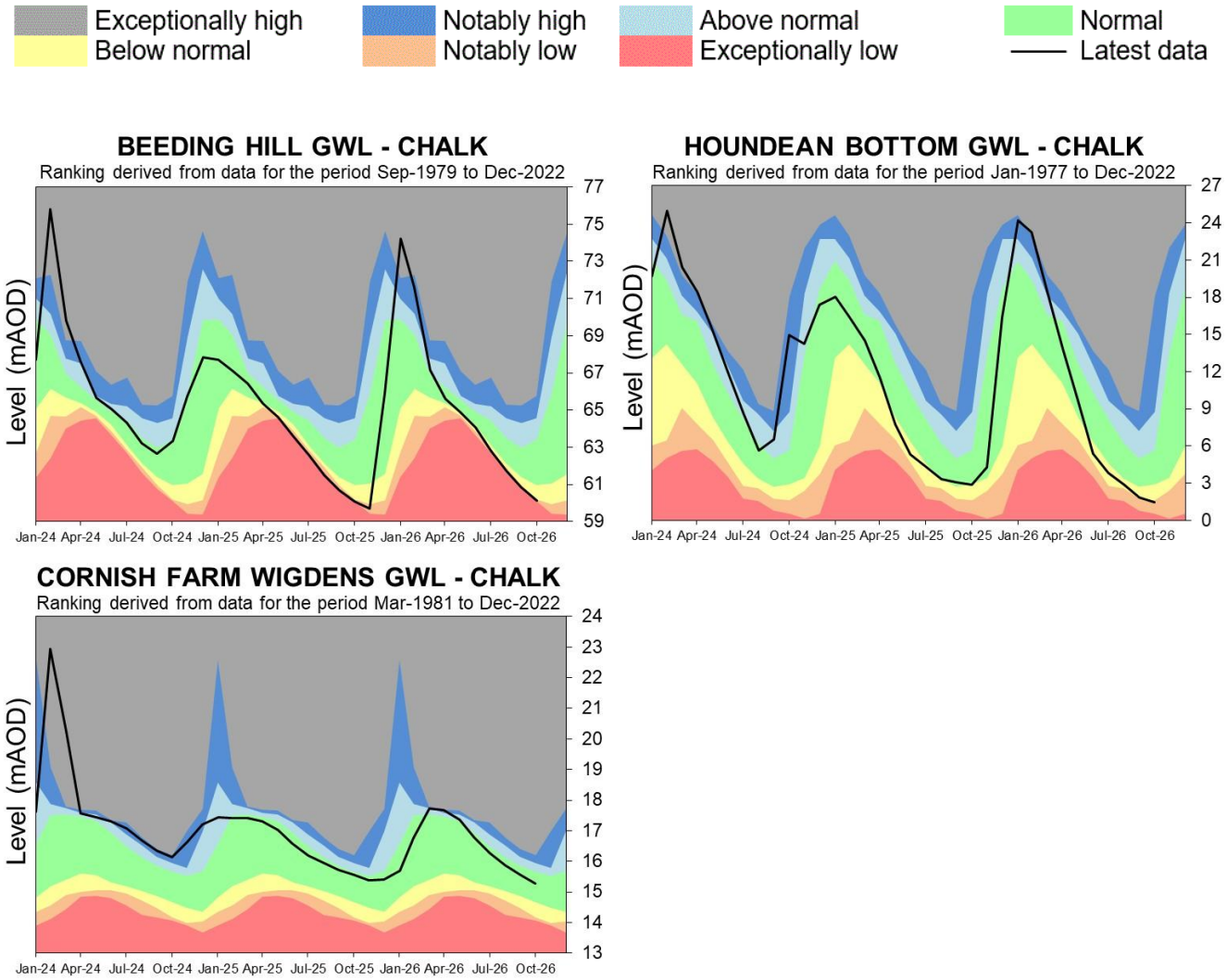
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flow for index sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows.



Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

7.3 East Sussex Groundwater level charts

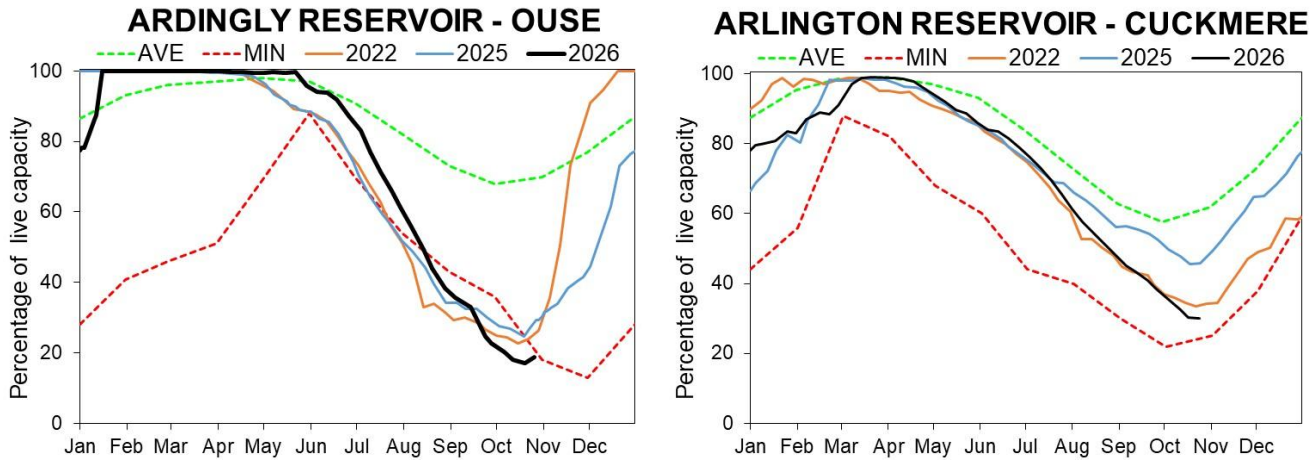
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 34 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



Source: EA, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. EA, AC0000807064, 2026.

8 Reservoir stocks

Figure 8.1: End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term minimum and average stocks.



(Source: South East Water).

9 Glossary

9.1 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^3/s).

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).

9.2 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.

10 Appendices

10.1 Rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit table

Figure 10.1: This is areal rainfall, effective rainfall (percolation or runoff) and soil moisture deficit for the hydrological areas across the SSD. 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 section 10.2

Hydrological area	Rainfall total (mm) October	Rainfall October as %LTA	Effective rainfall total (mm) October	Effective rainfall October as %LTA	Soil moisture deficit (SMD) October	SMD End of October LTA
Test Chalk	128.9	135%	17.0	76%	127.2	68
East Hampshire Chalk	130.8	124%	17.2	53%	110.9	54
West Sussex Chalk	140.9	130%	18.6	51%	95.3	48
East Sussex Chalk	119.9	118%	15.4	51%	110.9	61
Isle of Wight	141.5	138%	18.7	81%	111.5	79
Western Rother Greensand	137.6	123%	18.2	47%	99.2	49
Hampshire Tertiaries	131.9	136%	0.0	0%	100.4	60
Lymington	147.9	148%	0.0	0%	77.3	54
Sussex Coast	114.6	128%	0.0	0%	122.5	75
Arun	125.7	129%	0.0	0%	98.7	51
Adur	130.0	131%	0.0	0%	85.0	48
Ouse	116.4	111%	0.0	0%	95.7	43
Cuckmere	107.1	105%	0.0	0%	95.9	43
Pevensey Levels	109.9	114%	0.0	0%	99.9	54
SSD Average	127.2	126%	7.5	27%	102.2	56

Rainfall data for January 2025 onwards, extracted from EA 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from EA intensity rain gauges. (Source: EA. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to January 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

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

10.2 Seasonal summary table of rainfall and effective rainfall

Winter season: 01/10/2026 to 31/03/2027

Hydrological area	Current Seasonal rainfall total (mm) October 2026	Current Seasonal rainfall as % LTA	Current Seasonal effective rainfall total (mm) October 2026	Current Seasonal effective rainfall as % LTA
Test Chalk	128.9	135%	17.0	76%
East Hampshire Chalk	130.8	124%	17.2	53%
West Sussex Chalk	140.9	130%	18.6	51%
East Sussex Chalk	119.9	118%	15.4	51%
Isle of Wight	141.5	138%	18.7	81%
Western Rother Greensand	137.6	123%	18.2	47%
Hampshire Tertiaries	131.9	136%	0.0	0%
Lymington	147.9	148%	0.0	0%
Sussex Coast	114.6	128%	0.0	0%
Arun	125.7	129%	0.0	0%
Adur	130.0	131%	0.0	0%
Ouse	116.4	111%	0.0	0%
Cuckmere	107.1	105%	0.0	0%
Pevensey Levels	109.9	114%	0.0	0%
SSD Average	127.4	126%	7.5	27%

Rainfall data for January 2025 onwards, extracted from EA 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from EA intensity rain gauges. (Source: EA. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to January 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

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

10.3 Rainfall banding table

Hydrological area	October 2026 band	August 2026 to October 2026 cumulative band	May 2026 to October 2026 cumulative band	November 2025 to October 2026 cumulative band
Test Chalk	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
East Hampshire Chalk	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
West Sussex Chalk	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
East Sussex Chalk	Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Isle of Wight	Above normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
Western Rother Greensand	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
Hampshire Tertiaries	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
Lymington	Above normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
Sussex Coast	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Arun	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Adur	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
Ouse	Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Cuckmere	Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Pevensey Levels	Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal

10.4 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	October 2026 band	September 2026 band
Alfoldean Gs	Arun	Arun	Normal	Exceptionally low
Allbrook + Highbridge	Itchen	Itchen	Below normal	Normal
Blackwater	Medina	Isle of Wight	Normal	Normal
Broadlands	Test	Test Lower	Below normal	Below normal
Brockenhurst GS	Lymington	New Forest	Normal	Exceptionally low
Chilbolton GS	Test	Test Upper	Normal	Normal
Cowbeech Gs	Cuckmere	Cuckmere	Normal	Normal
Goldbridge Gs	Ouse	Ouse Sussex	Below normal	Normal
Iping Mill Gs	Rother	West Rother	Normal	Normal
Mislingford GS	Meon	Meon	Normal	Normal
North Fareham GS	Wallington	Wallington	Normal	Below normal
Sakeham GS	Adur	Adur	Normal	Normal

10.5 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of October 2026 band	End of September 2026 band
Carisbrooke Castle	Isle Of Wight Central Downs Chalk	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
Youngwoods Copse	Isle of Wight Lower Greensand	Above normal	Above normal
Clanville Gate	River Test Chalk	Below normal	Normal
Lopcombe Corner	River Test Chalk	Normal	Normal
Preston Candover	River Itchen Chalk	Normal	Normal
West Meon Hut	River Itchen Chalk	Normal	Normal
Catherington	River Meon Chalk	Normal	Normal
Chilgrove House	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Beeding Hill	Brighton Chalk Block	Notably low	Notably low
Houndean Bottom	Brighton Chalk Block	Notably low	Below normal
Harting Common Down	Western Rother Lower Greensand	Notably low	Below normal
Cornish Wigdens	Eastbourne Chalk Block	Normal	Normal

10.6 Abstraction licence flow constraints

Number of flow constraints in force between 1 to 5 October 2026	Number of flow constraints in force between 6 to 12 October 2026	Number of flow constraints in force between 13 to 19 October 2026	Number of flow constraints in force between 20 to 26 October 2026	Number of flow constraints in force between 27 to 31 October 2026
25	17	17	12	8

10.7 Solent and South Downs hydrological areas map



10.8 SSD Areal Rainfall Monthly Long Term Averages

Hydrological area	Jan LTA mm	Feb LTA mm	Mar LTA mm	Apr LTA mm	May LTA mm	Jun LTA mm	Jul LTA mm	Aug LTA mm	Sep LTA mm	Oct LTA mm	Nov LTA mm	Dec LTA mm
Test Chalk	92.6	65.7	59.4	60.5	53.7	57.8	57.5	63.8	62.8	95.3	100.9	93.1
East Hampshire Chalk	102.7	72.1	62.7	63.5	54.4	62.1	60.5	71.4	70.2	105.8	112.8	105.3
West Sussex Chalk	104.6	73.7	59.5	59.1	54.4	59.4	60.9	73.0	74.4	108.8	114.8	113.2
East Sussex Chalk	96.4	66.9	53.8	49.9	51.2	55.6	57.3	67.6	65.3	101.2	110.6	106.9
Isle of Wight	93.5	66.9	55.4	52.6	47.9	50.6	47.8	59.7	65.9	102.2	107.4	105.6
Western Rother Greensand	110.6	77.5	61.9	64.1	56.4	59.6	57.9	73.1	73.7	111.7	118.1	115.1
Hampshire Tertiaries	95.4	66.7	58.1	57.8	49.8	56.3	51.2	64.7	65.2	97.3	105.1	99.4
Lymington	96.7	67.4	59.6	58.2	50.1	54.5	51.2	62.9	66.6	100.1	109.5	105.3
Sussex Coast	86.8	59.1	48.5	49.6	45.3	50.6	48.8	59.3	59.9	89.3	95.3	93.3
Arun	96.8	67.1	54.7	55.3	53.2	53.3	54.7	64.6	65.8	97.7	103.4	98.9
Adur	94.7	65.6	52.7	52.8	53.5	52.5	53.8	65.1	63.5	99.4	102.9	100.2
Ouse	97.7	67.7	53.9	51.2	53.4	54.9	57.5	67.4	64.7	104.6	105.9	105.4
Cuckmere	94.4	65.8	51.0	49.0	50.5	55.8	56.8	68.7	65.4	101.9	106.8	105.5
Pevensey Levels	89.5	62.7	49.5	47.6	48.1	51.8	56.3	64.6	62.9	96.3	103.0	102.9
SSD Average	96.8	67.7	56.9	56.5	52.0	56.0	55.3	66.0	66.2	100.5	106.6	102.4