Monthly water situation report:

South-east England

1 Summary - October 2026

Six of the last seven months were significantly below average rainfall. October broke the mould with 122% of the long term average (LTA) for the month. This was largely as a result of the two named storms which crossed the south-east of England during the month. The month started relatively dry, with only 20% of the monthly total recorded by 15 October. However, this increased to 70% after 22 October when the first storm arrived. The soil moisture deficits (SMDs) fell slightly from peak values in early October then fell steadily from mid-October onwards in response to the two storms. Despite these reductions in the SMD, they generally ended the month around twice the LTA for October across the south-east. Around a third of the expected recharge occurred during the month.

The seasonal decline in flows continued during the month at the 21 flow indicator and 16 groundwater sites. There was a muted response to the rainfall at the flow sites. Groundwater levels at two sites rose slightly at the end of October. Eight fluvial flood alerts were issued during the month.

1.1 Rainfall

Six of the last seven months were significantly below average rainfall. October broke the mould with 122% of the LTA for the month. The month started relatively dry, with only 20% of the monthly total recorded by 15 October. However, the first named storm of the year, Storm Austen, crossed the south-east of England on 22-23 October, bringing strong winds, a yellow weather warning and the highest daily total of 60mm rainfall, recorded at Ashington, Solent and South Downs (SSD). Austen accounted for an average of 22% of the monthly total rainfall on average. A short lull followed before the second named storm of the winter, Boelo, crossed the country on 24 October. Boelo had less impact on the south-east, however, the rainfall was widespread and daily totals accounted for an average of 20.7% of the monthly total.

Surprisingly, there were only 13 days during the month, on average, when more than 1mm rainfall was recorded in a day. Most of these were in the second half of the month.

The month’s rainfall has impacted the rainfall statistics recorded in previous water situation reports during the summer. However, the legacy of the exceptionally dry summer is still apparent as the south-east had the fourth driest eight-month period ending in October on record, with the last driest in October 2003. The Roding, Hertfordshire and North London (HNL) had the third driest eight-month period on record, after 1996.

1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

The SMDs fell slightly from peak values in early October in response to light rainfall on 4 October, levelled off for the next two weeks, then fell steadily from 18 October to 25 October in response to the two storms. They rose slightly during the last week of October which was dry. Despite these reductions in the SMD, they generally ended the month around twice the LTA for October across the south-east. There was some recharge during the month in response to the rainfall, averaging at 34% of the LTA.

1.3 River flows

The seasonal decline in flows continued during the month at the 21 flow indicator sites. Most rivers showed a muted response to the two storms as the SMDs remained high across the south-east. Those which did not respond included the River Coln at Bibury, Thames (THM) and the River Test at Broadlands, SSD. Thirteen of the 21 indicator sites recorded monthly mean flows in the normal range for the time of year. These were found in both groundwater-fed catchments and impermeable catchments, distributed across the south-east.
The sites which recorded below normal flows for October were also found scattered across the south-east. The River Test at Broadlands (SSD) and the River Darent at Hawley, Kent, South London and East Sussex (KSLES) represented groundwater-fed rivers and the River Ouse at Goldbridge and the River Rother at Udiam (both KSLES), draining impermeable catchments. The River Coln at Bibury (THM) recorded exceptionally low flows and had the third lowest October flows on record. There were eight fluvial flood alerts issued during the month.

	HNL	THM	SSD	KSLES	Total
Fluvial Flood Alerts	4	2	1	1	8

1.4 Groundwater levels

The decline of groundwater levels continued during the month. Only Riddles Lane and Sweeps Lane (both KSLES) showed a slight increase in levels at the end of the month in response to the rainfall. The month end levels ranged from exceptionally low to normal, with around half of the 16 indicator sites in the normal range. There were four sites in the exceptionally low range, including Chipstead, North Downs (KSLES) and Jackaments, Cotswold Oolites (THM). Carisbrooke (SSD) recorded the lowest October level on record and Chipstead (KSLES) the second lowest, after 2005.

1.5 Reservoir stocks

The rainfall this month has provided some help to the reservoir storage across the south-east. All of the reservoirs recorded below LTA storage for October with one exception being Weir Wood (KSLES) which ended the month above the LTA. However, storage at Farmoor, Lower Thames (both THM), Ardingly (SSD) and Lower Lee (HNL) reservoirs increased during the month for the first time since the spring. Darwell and Powdermill reservoir levels (both KSLES) levelled off during the month.
Most of the water companies that operate across the south-east still have temporary use bans (TUBs) as a result of the dry conditions of the last six months.
The West Berkshire Groundwater Scheme (THM) has been switched off during the month.

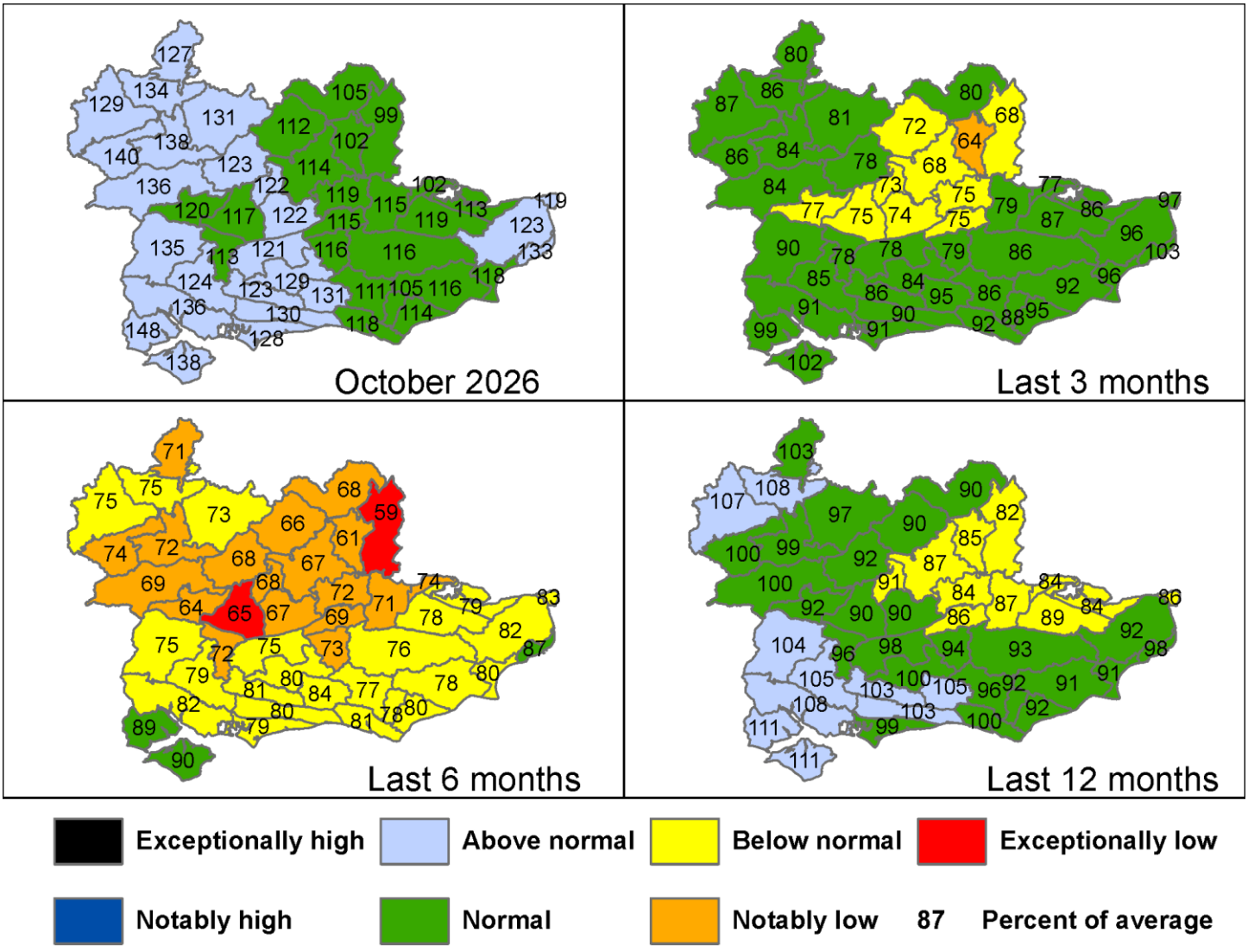
Author: HNL Groundwater and Hydrology, groundwaterhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

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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 October 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.

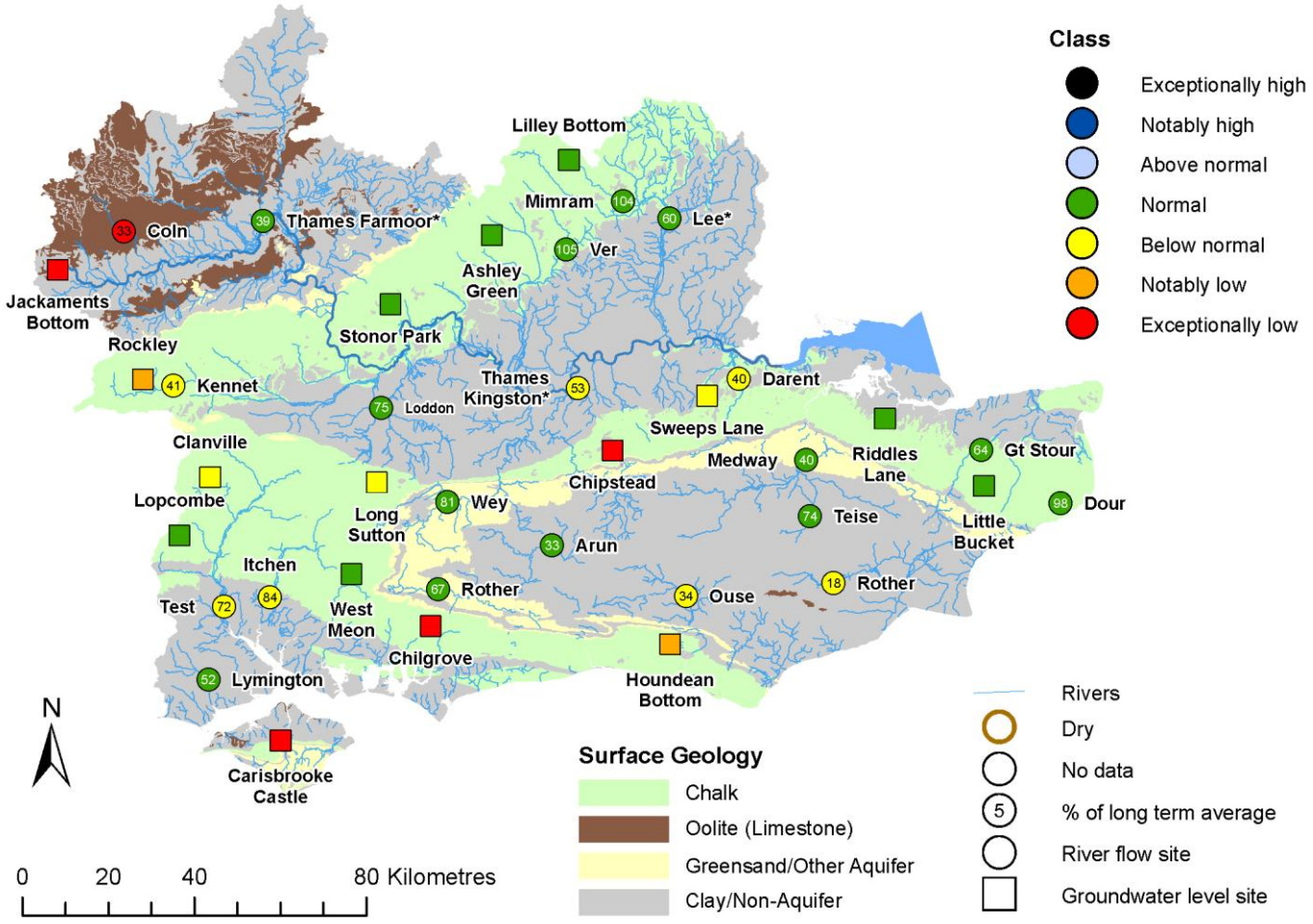


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright 2026 AC0000807064).

2.2 River flows and groundwater levels map

Figure 2.2: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for October 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic October monthly means. A table is available in the appendices with detailed information. Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of October 2026, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic October 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) October Total	October % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) October total	October % LTA	SMD (mm) End of October	SMD (mm) End Oct LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	114	129%	14	46%	95	41
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	116	137%	15	87%	138	75
6130TH	Chilterns - West	99	123%	13	78%	151	80
6162TH	North Downs - Hampshire	112	112%	14	54%	137	62
6190TH	Wey - Greensand	117	121%	15	57%	130	64
	Thames Area Average	101	126%	6	41%	138	70
	River Thames Catchment Average	101	124%	6	41%	138	70

Number	Hydrological Area	Rainfall (mm) October Total	October % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) October total	October % LTA	SMD (mm) End of October	SMD (mm) End Oct LTA
6140TH	Chilterns - East - Colne	89	113%	11	66%	158	81
6600TH	Lee Chalk	73	105%	9	78%	176	103
6507TH	North London	81	114%	0	0%	159	90
6509TH	Roding	67	99%	0	0%	178	91
	Herts and North London	76	107%	4	43%	168	91
6230TH	North Downs - South London	102	115%	13	55%	145	70
6706So	Darent	88	113%	11	71%	158	89
6707So	North Kent Chalk	98	119%	12	68%	140	82
6708So	Stour	110	123%	14	79%	121	77
6809So	Medway	103	115%	0	0%	118	59
	Kent, South London & East Sussex Average	97	117%	6	40%	138	89
6701So	Test Chalk	129	136%	17	76%	127	68

Number	Hydrological Area	Rainfall (mm) October Total	October % LTA	Effective rainfall (mm) October total	October % LTA	SMD (mm) End of October	SMD (mm) End Oct LTA
6702So	East Hampshire Chalk	131	124%	17	53%	111	54
6703So	West Sussex Chalk	141	129%	19	51%	95	48
6804So	Arun	126	129%	0	0%	99	51
6805So	Adur	130	130%	0	0%	85	48
	Solent & South Downs Average	127	126%	8	27%	102	56
	South East Average	105	122%	6	34%	130	73

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 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.

Winter period 01/10/2026 to 31/10/2026

Number	Hydrological Area	Seasonal Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Rainfall as % LTA	Seasonal Effective Rainfall (mm) Total	Seasonal Effective Rainfall as % LTA
6010TH	Cotswolds - West	114	129%	14	46%
6070TH	Berkshire Downs	116	137%	15	88%
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6507TH	North London	81	114%	0	0%
6509TH	Roding	67	99%	0	0%
	Herts and North London	76	107%	4	43%
6230TH	North Downs - South London	102	115%	13	55%
6706So	Darent	88	113%	11	71%
6707So	North Kent Chalk	98	119%	12	68%
6708So	Stour	110	123%	14	80%
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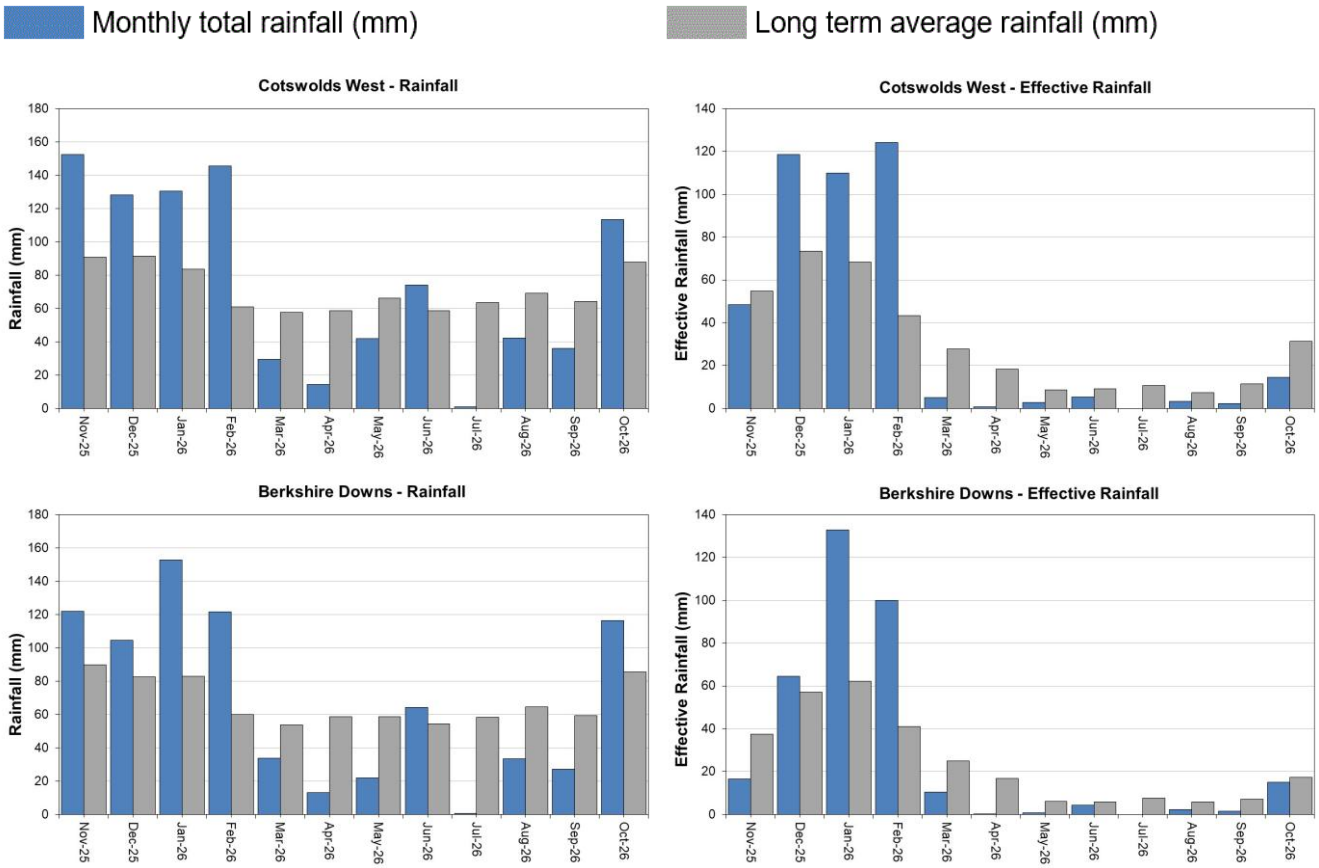
Rainfall data extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 2026).

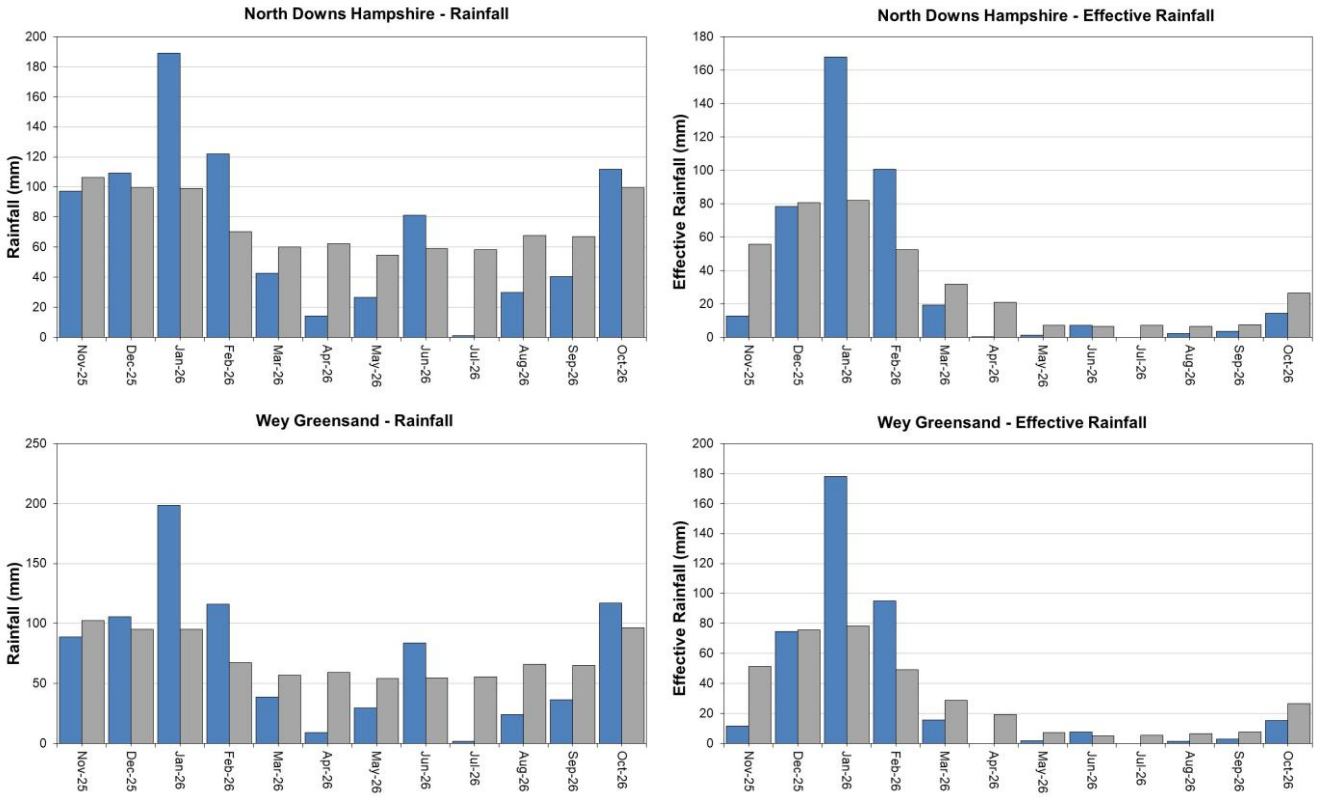
EA effective rainfall data (Source EA Soil Moisture Model 2026.)

4 Thames Area (THM)

4.1 THM Rainfall and effective rainfall charts

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



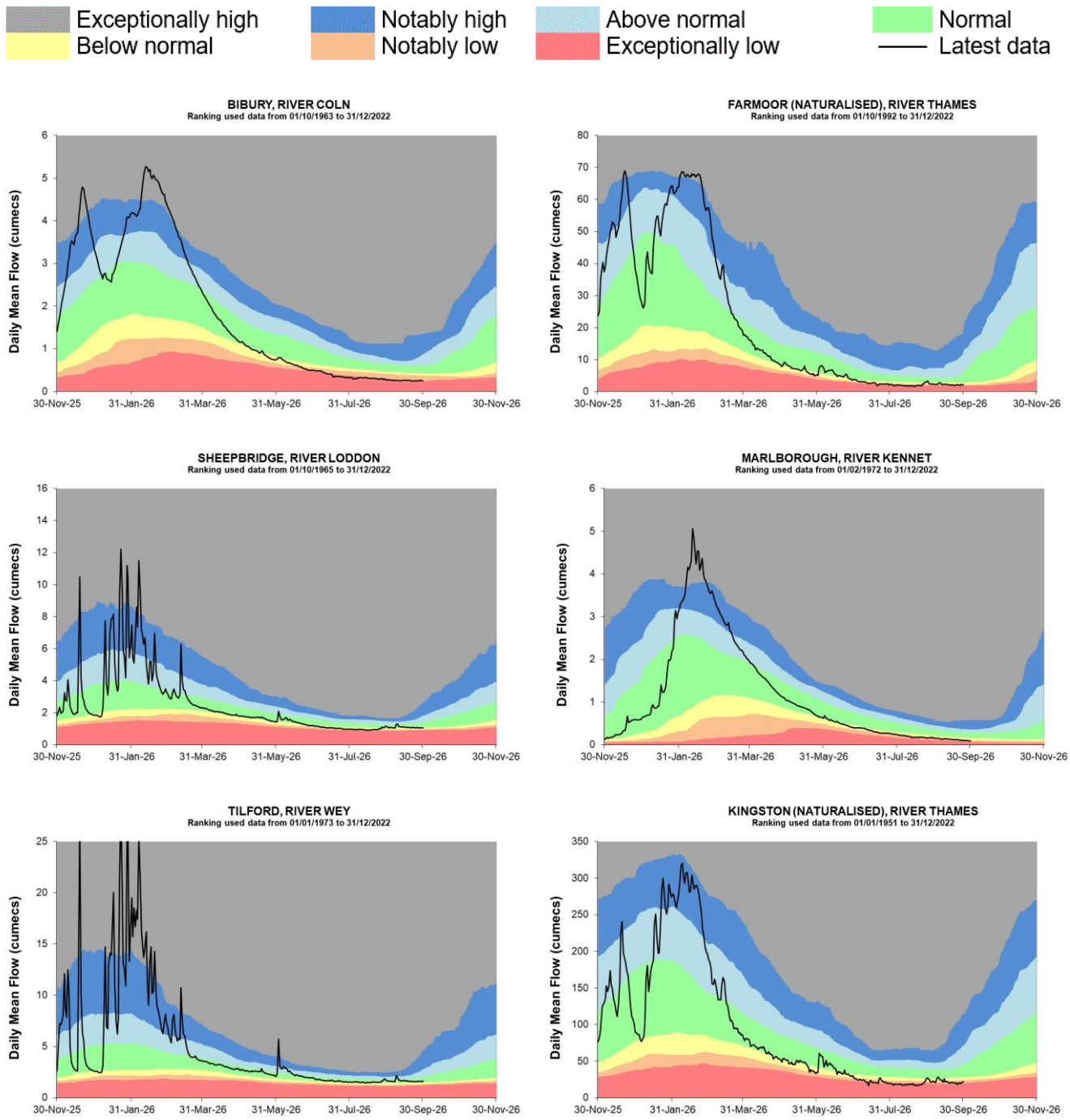


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

4.2 THM River flow charts

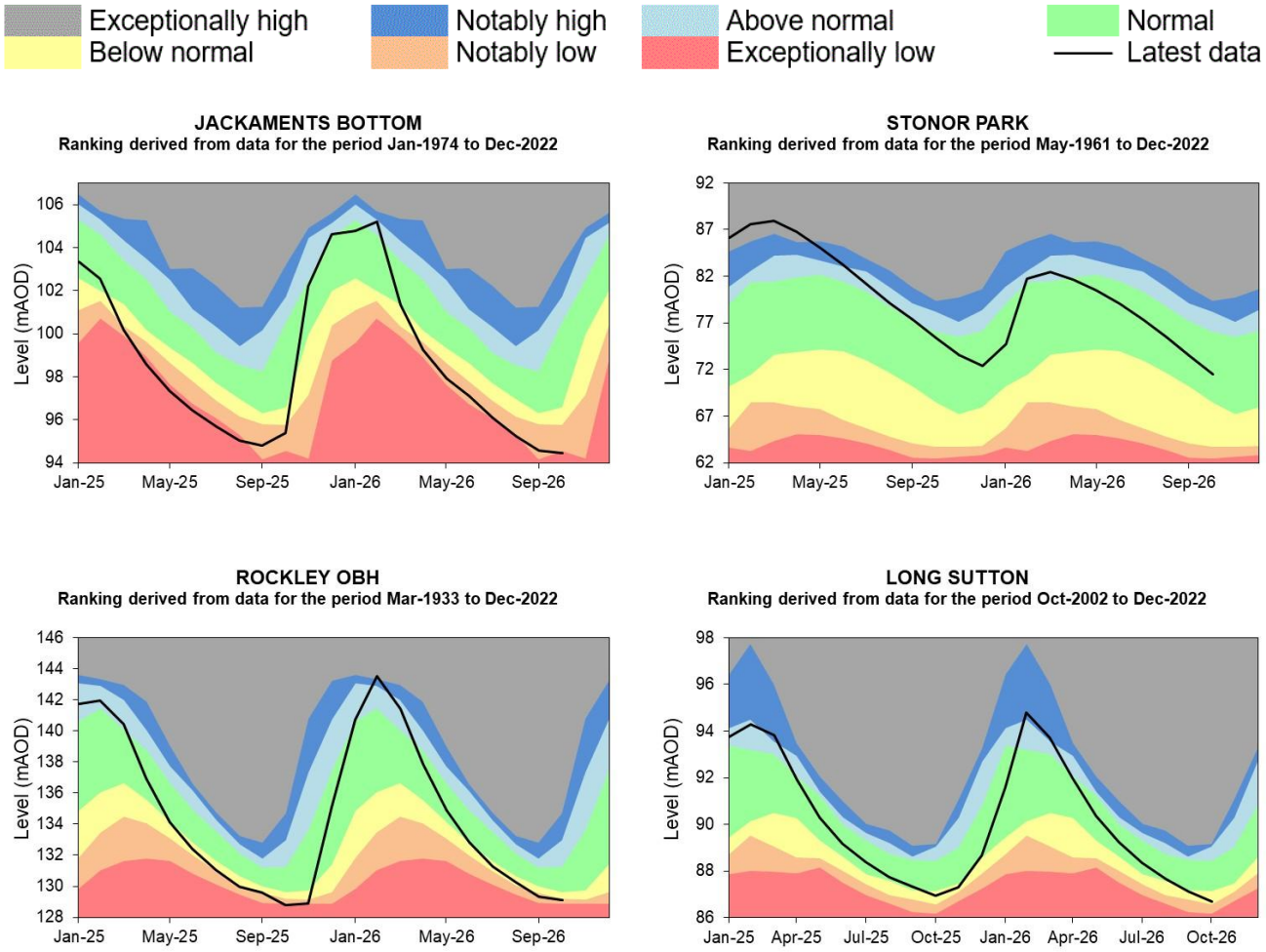
Figure 4.2: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

4.3 THM Groundwater level charts

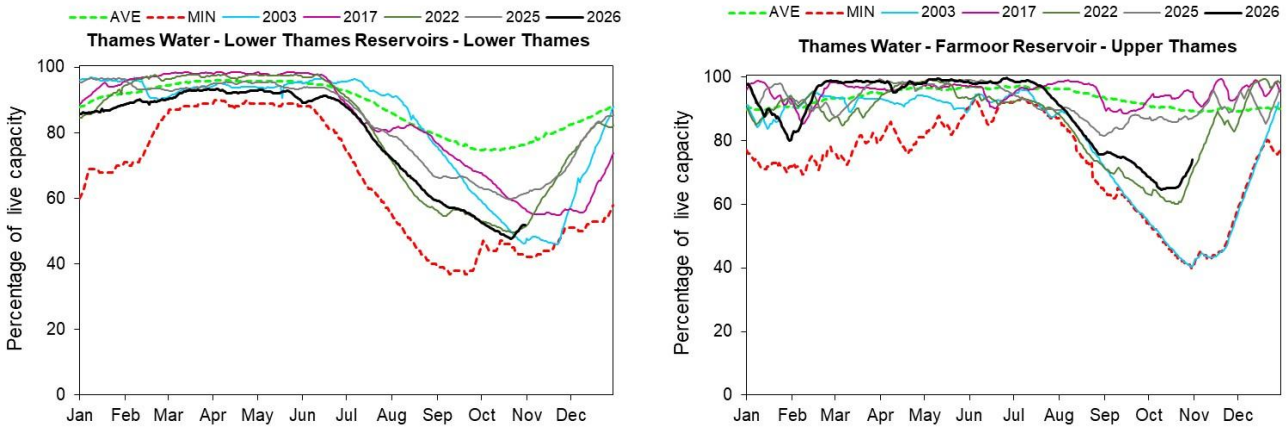
Figure 4.3: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.



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.

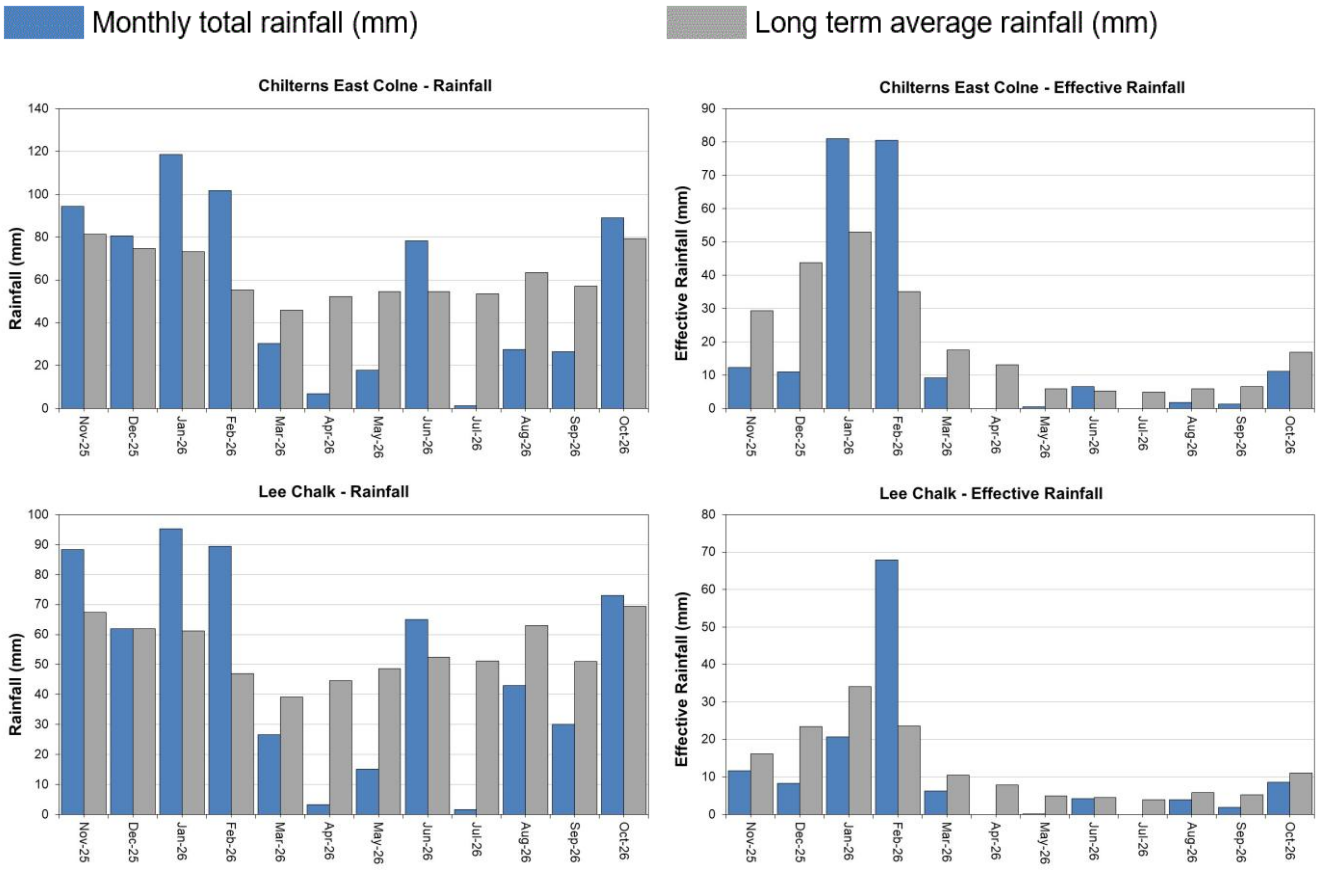


(Source: water companies).

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.

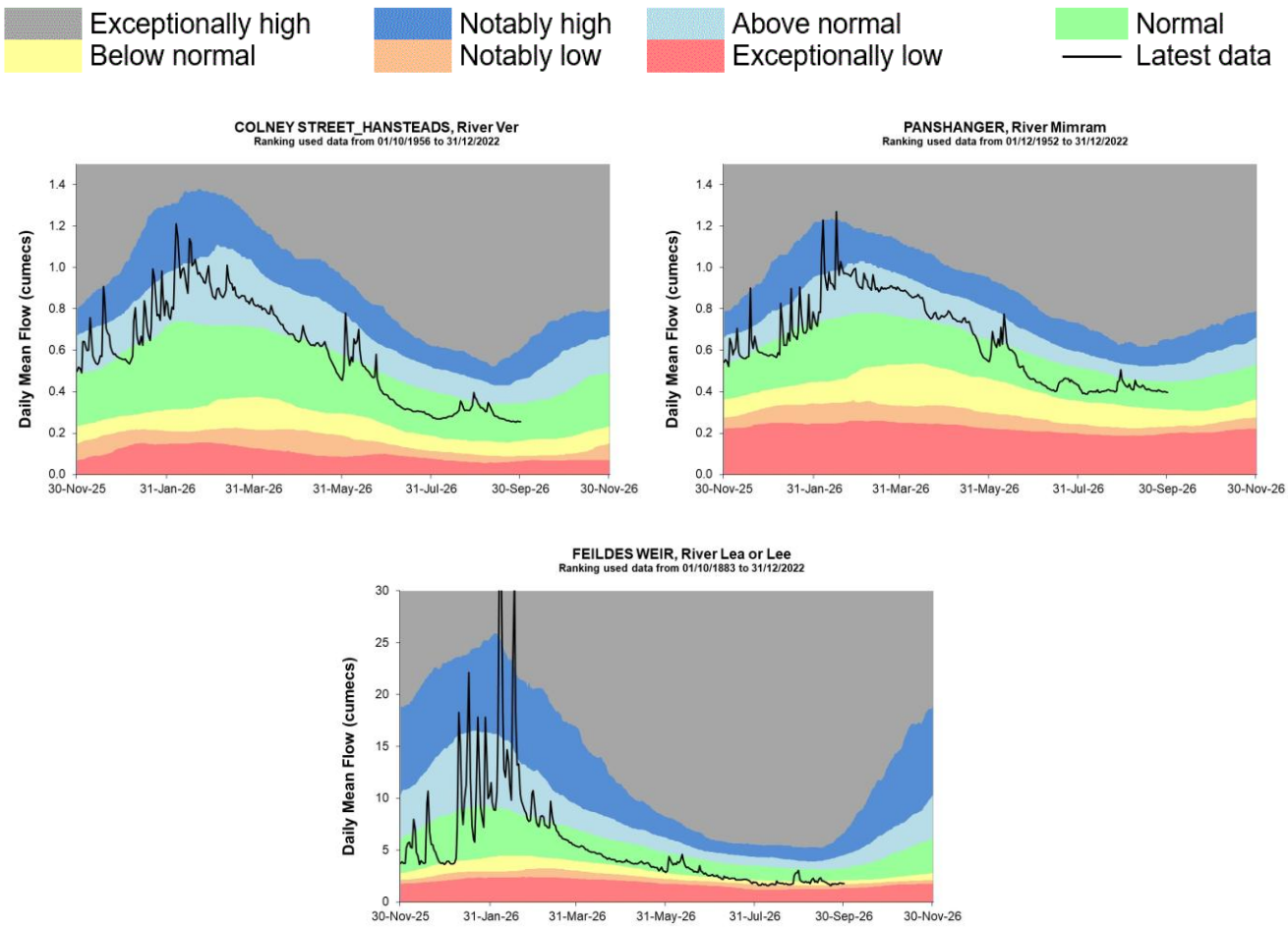


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

5.2 HNL River flow charts

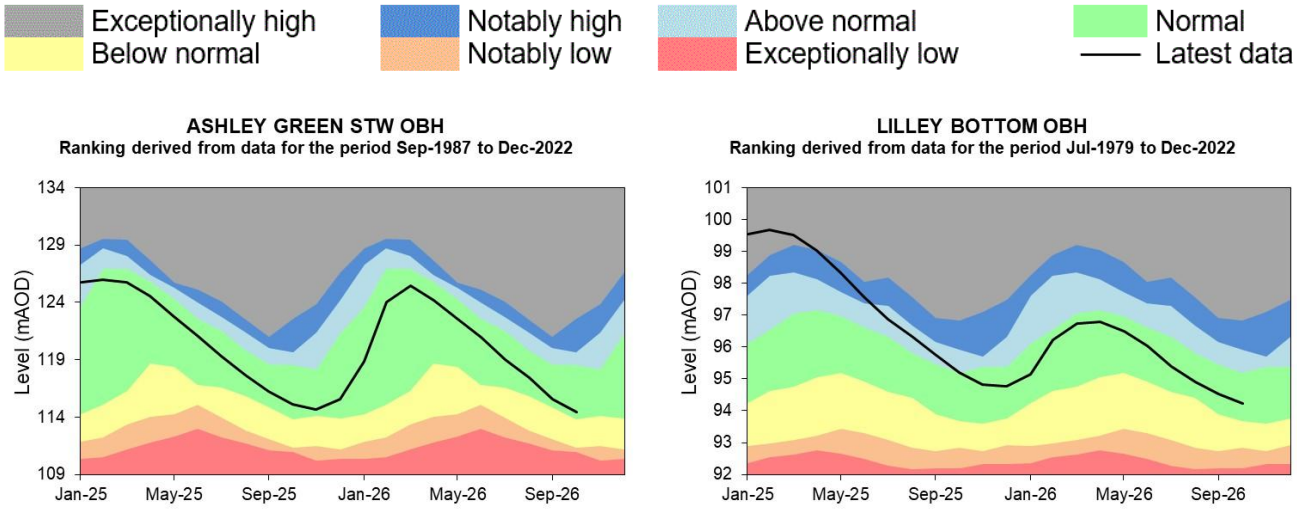
Figure 5.2 Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

5.3 HNL Groundwater level charts

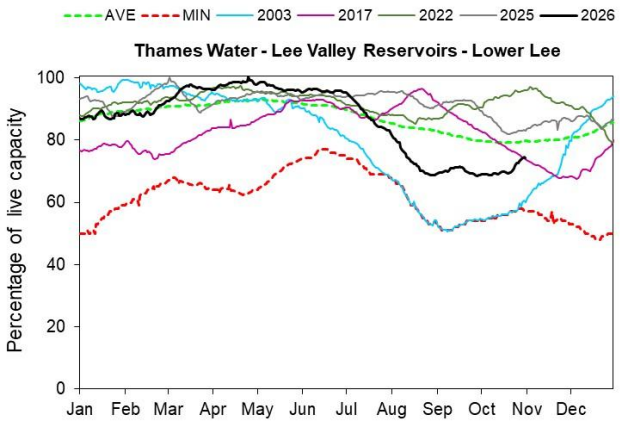
Figure 5.3: End of month groundwater levels at indicator groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



Source: Environment Agency, 2026.

5.4 HNL Reservoir stocks

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

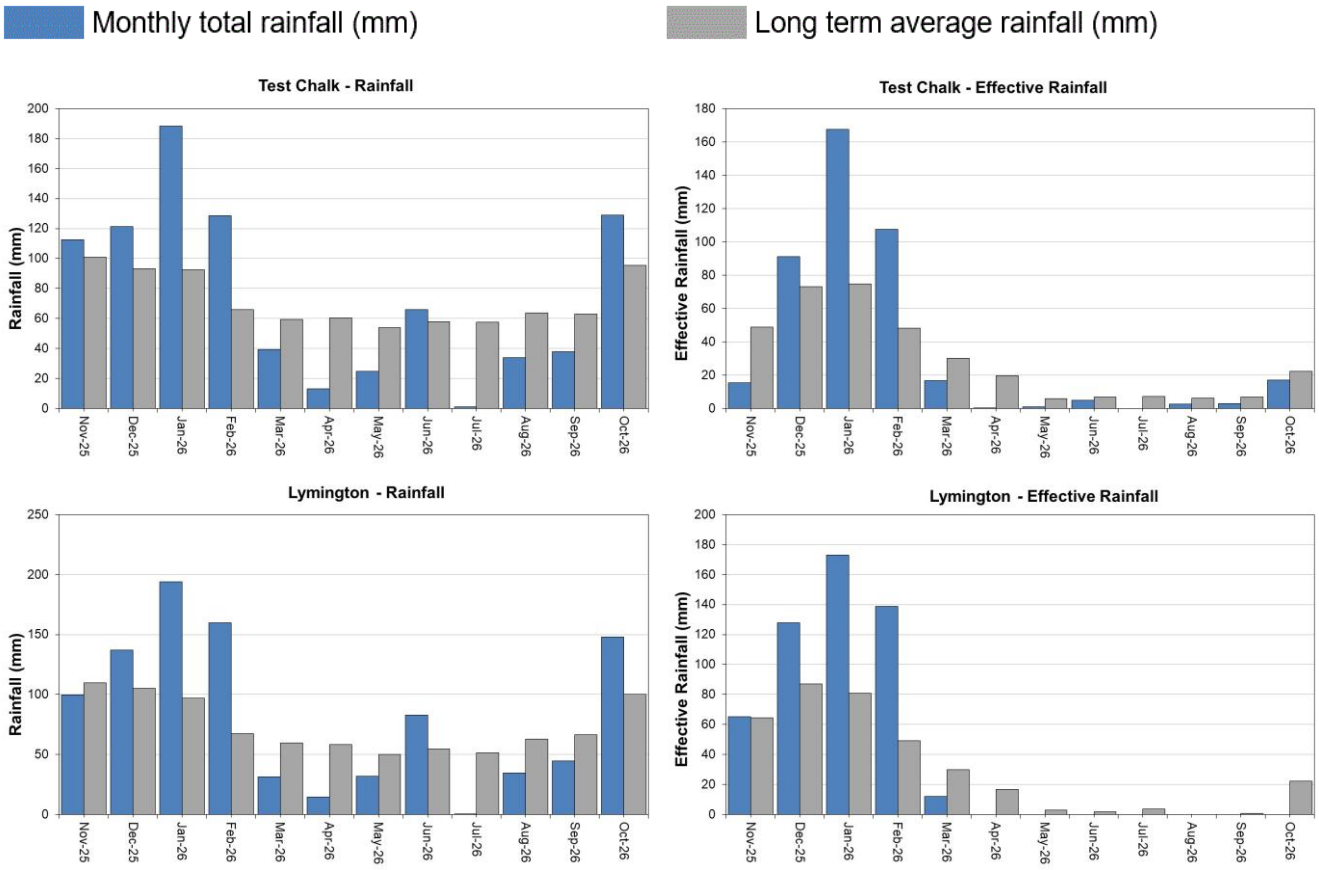


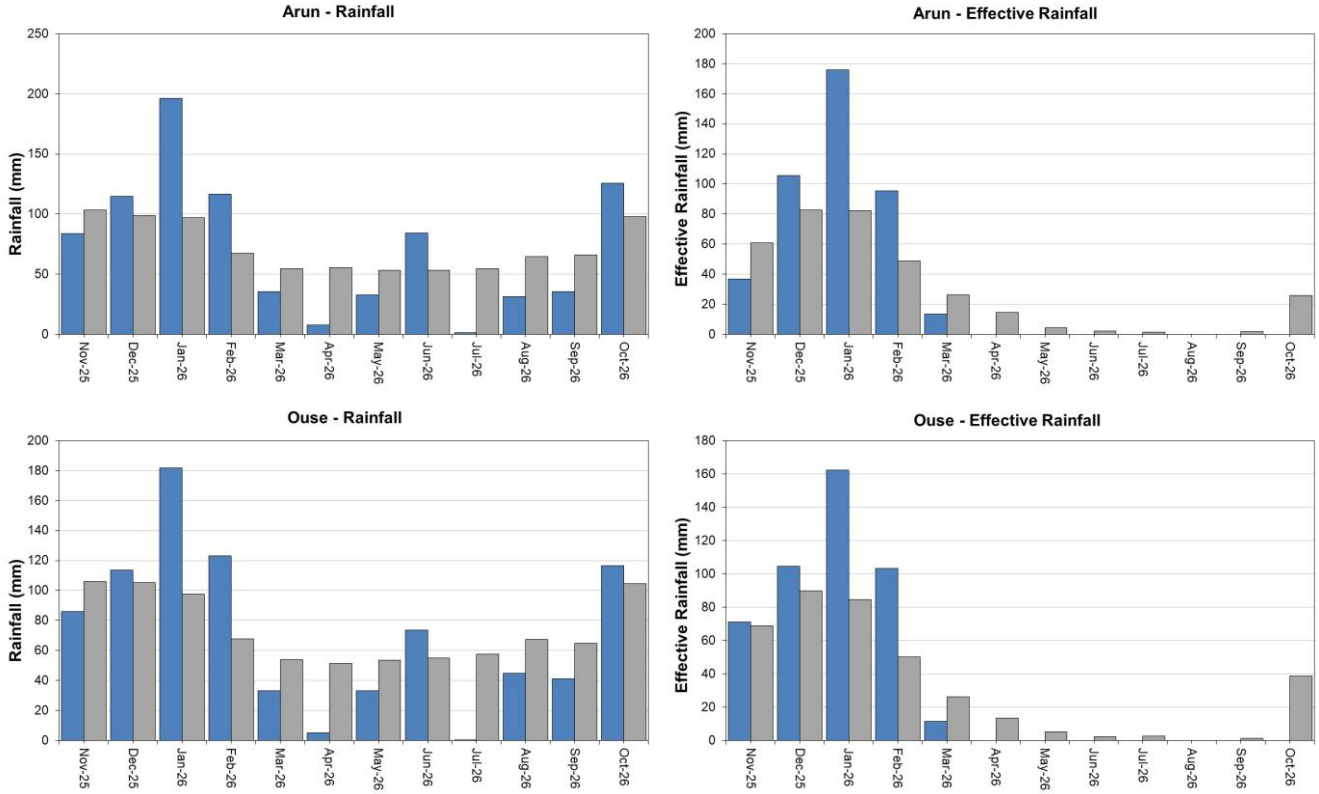
(Source: water companies).

6 Solent and South Downs (SSD)

6.1 SSD Rainfall and Effective Rainfall charts

Figure 6.1: Monthly rainfall and effective rainfall totals for the past 12 months compared to the 1991 to 2020 long term average for a selection of hydrological areas.



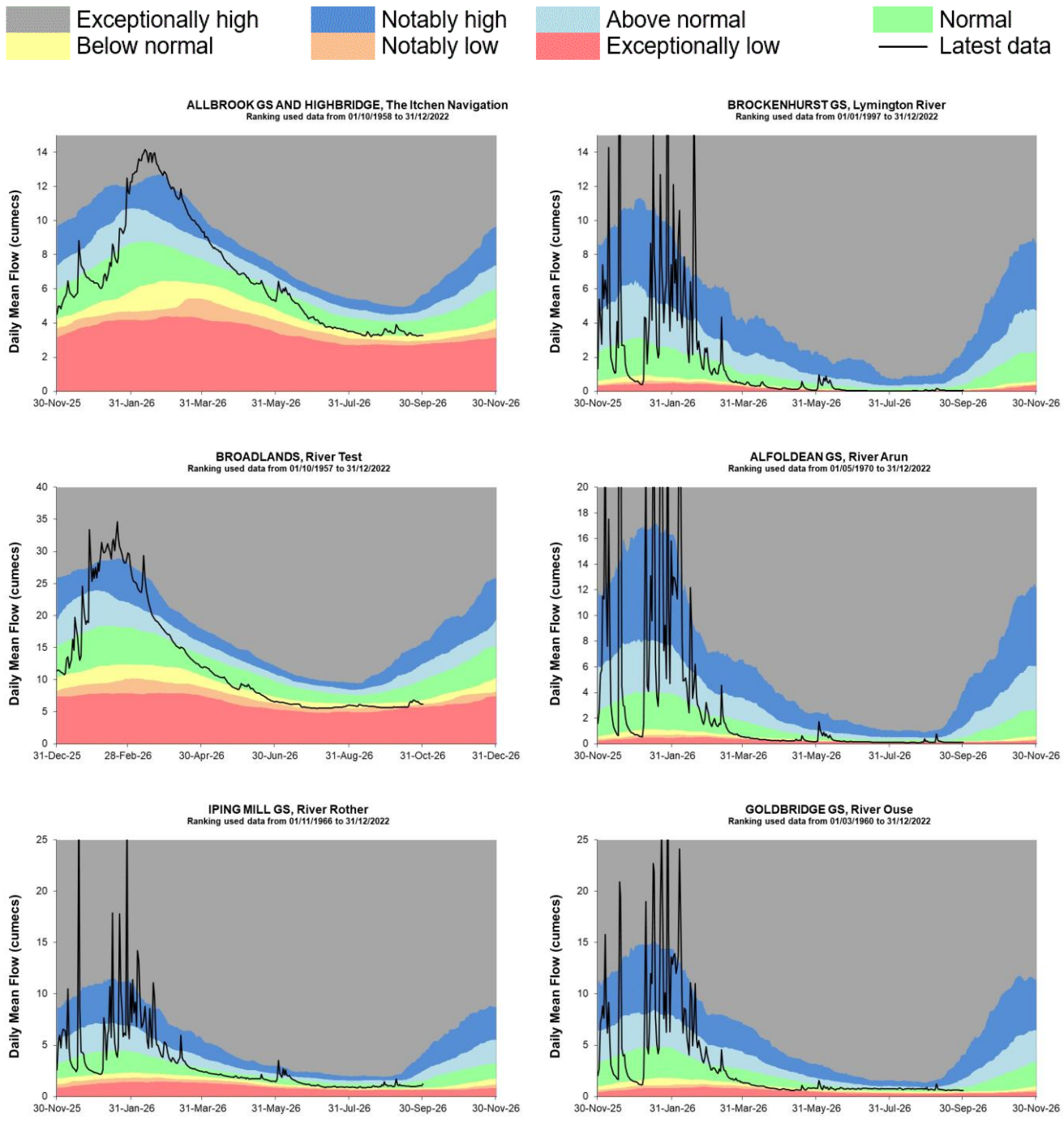


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

6.2 SSD River flow charts

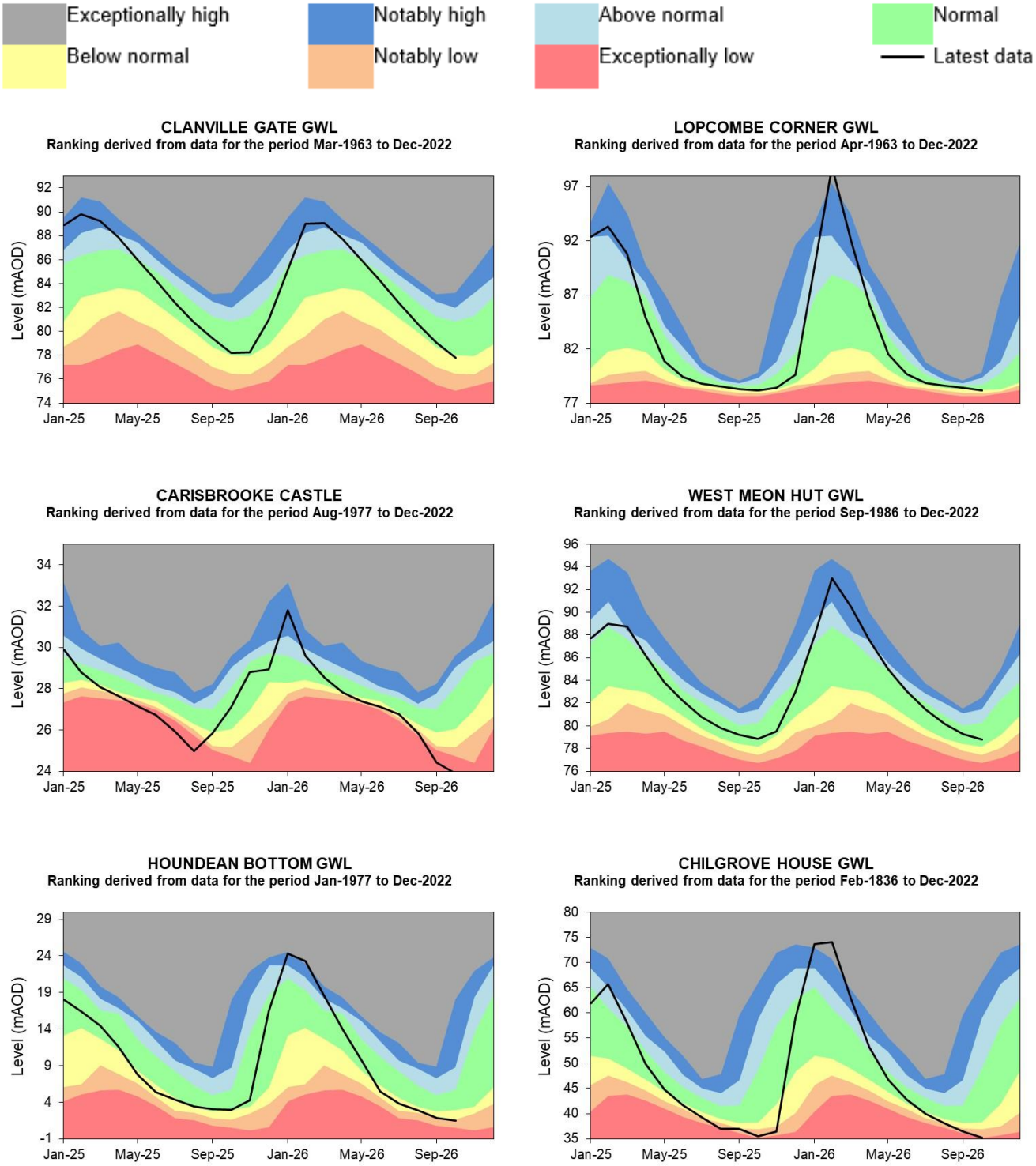
Figure 6.2: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026

6.3 SSD Groundwater levels

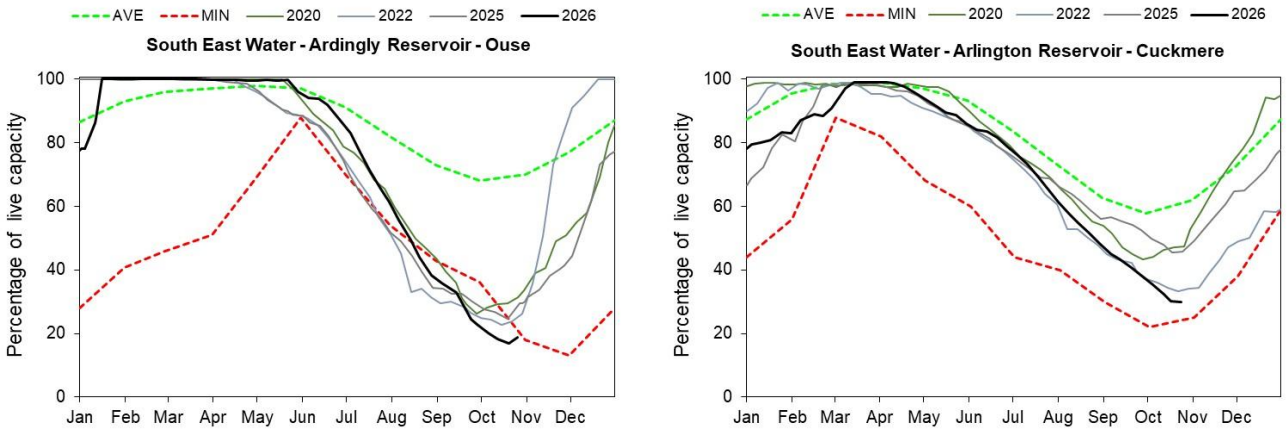
Figure 6.3: End of month groundwater levels at indicator groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



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.

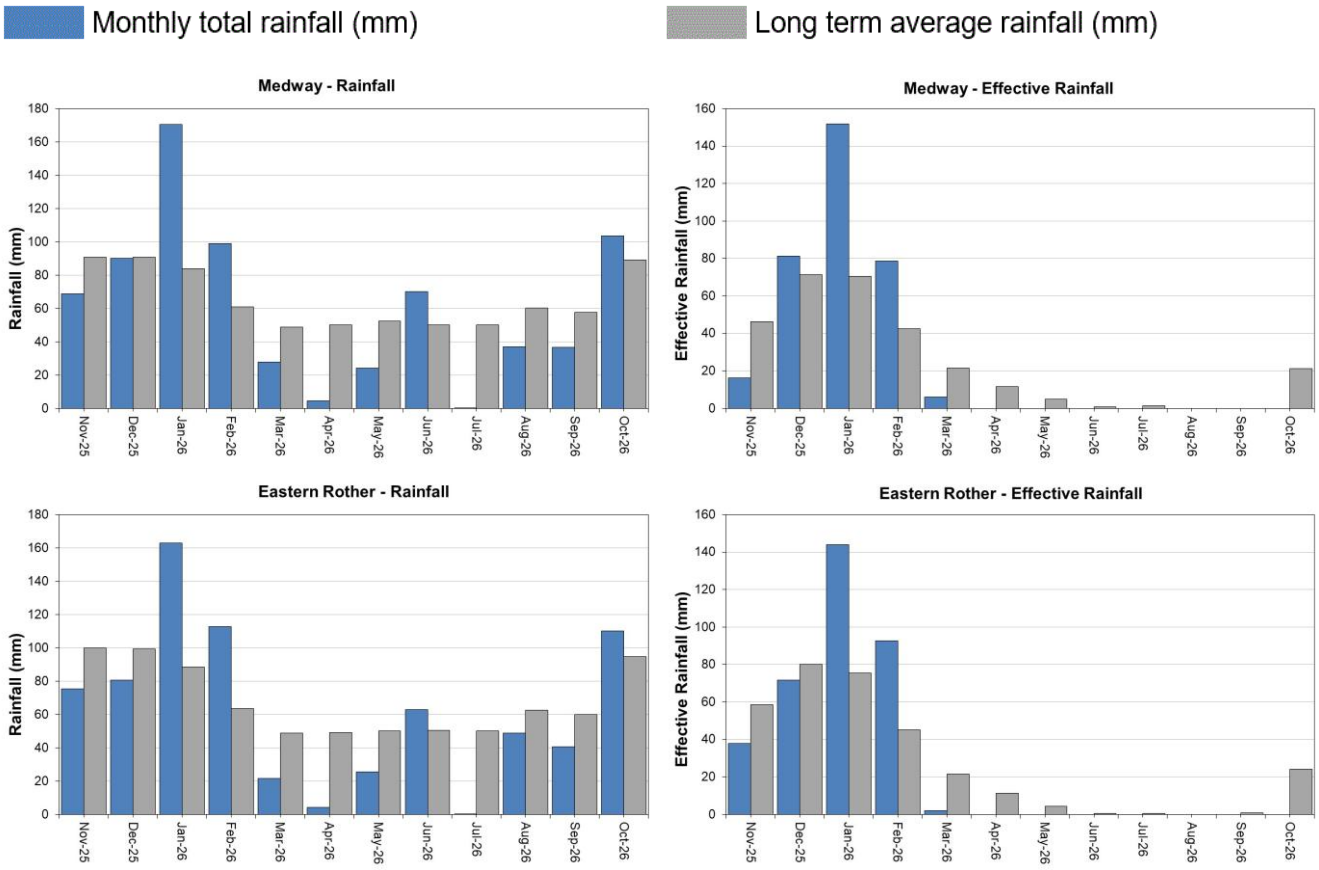


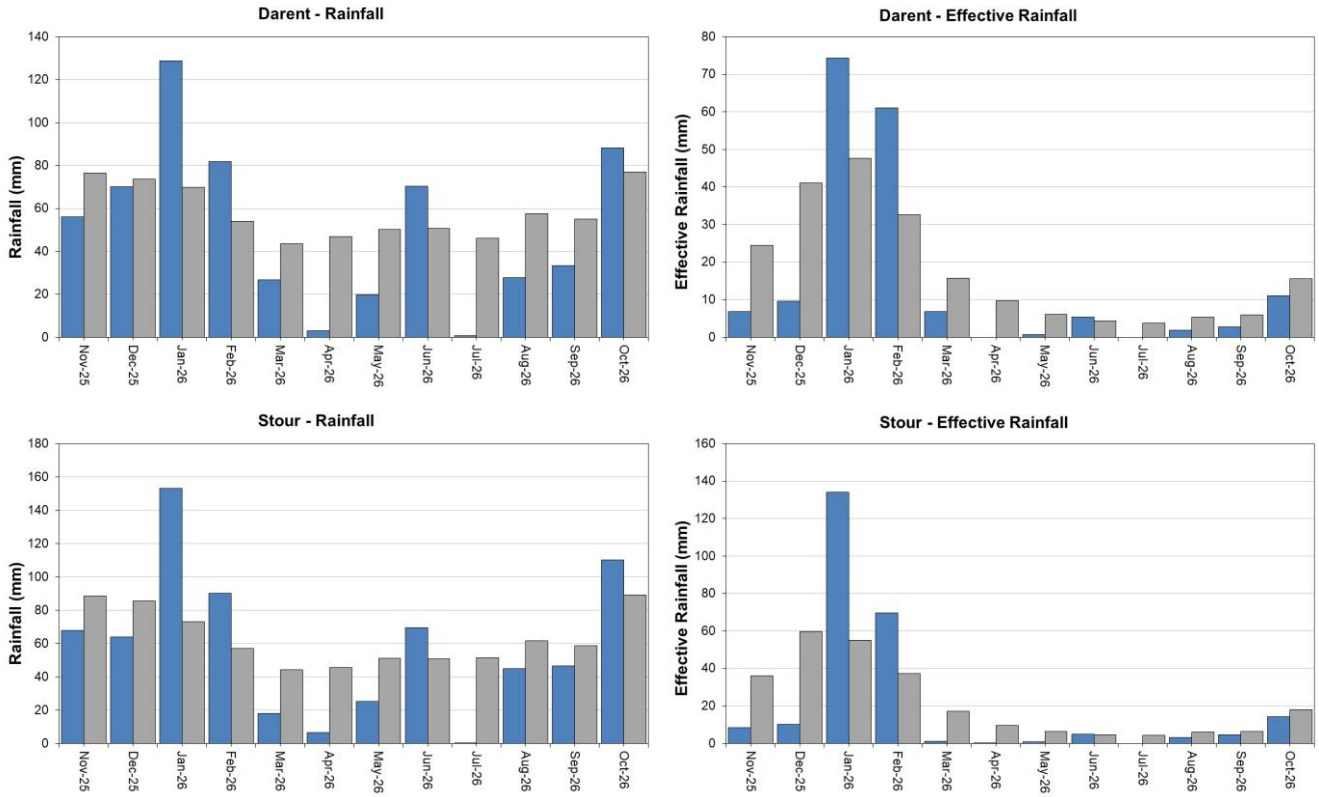
(Source: water companies).

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.



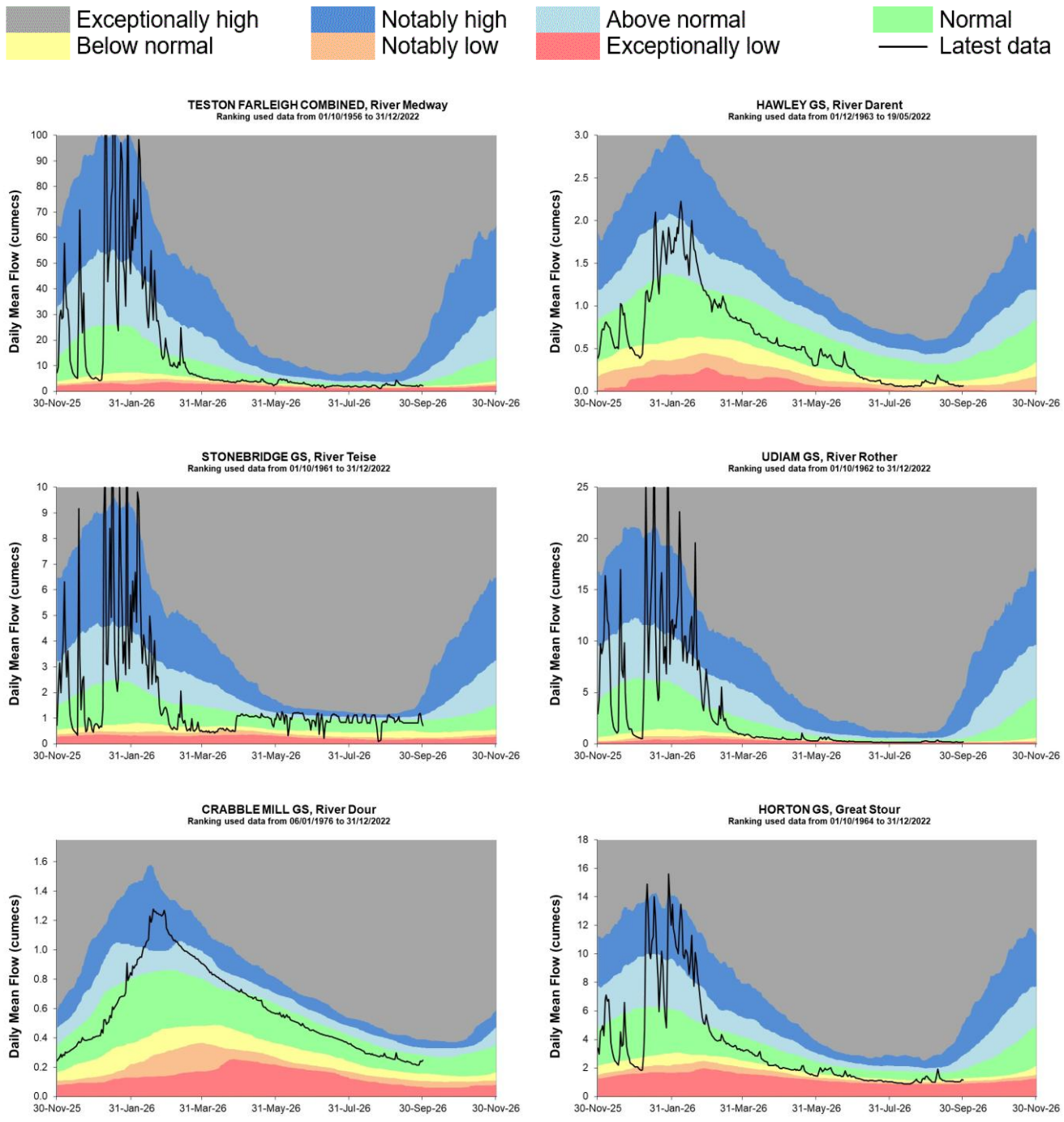


Rainfall data is extracted from the Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges.

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

7.2 KSLES River flow charts

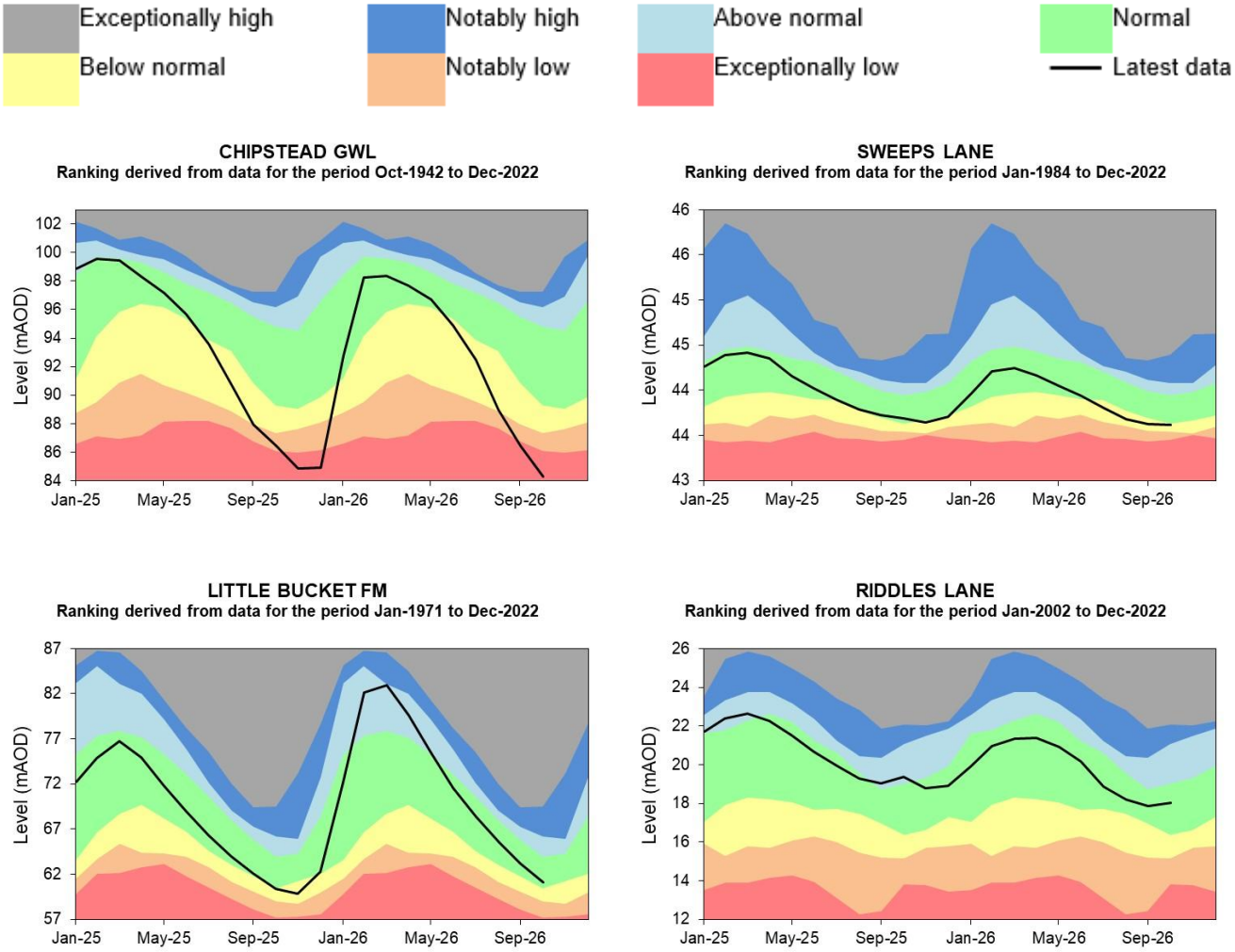
Figure 7.2: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites over the past year, compared to an analysis of historic flows.



Source: Environment Agency. 2026 .

7.3 KSLES Groundwater levels

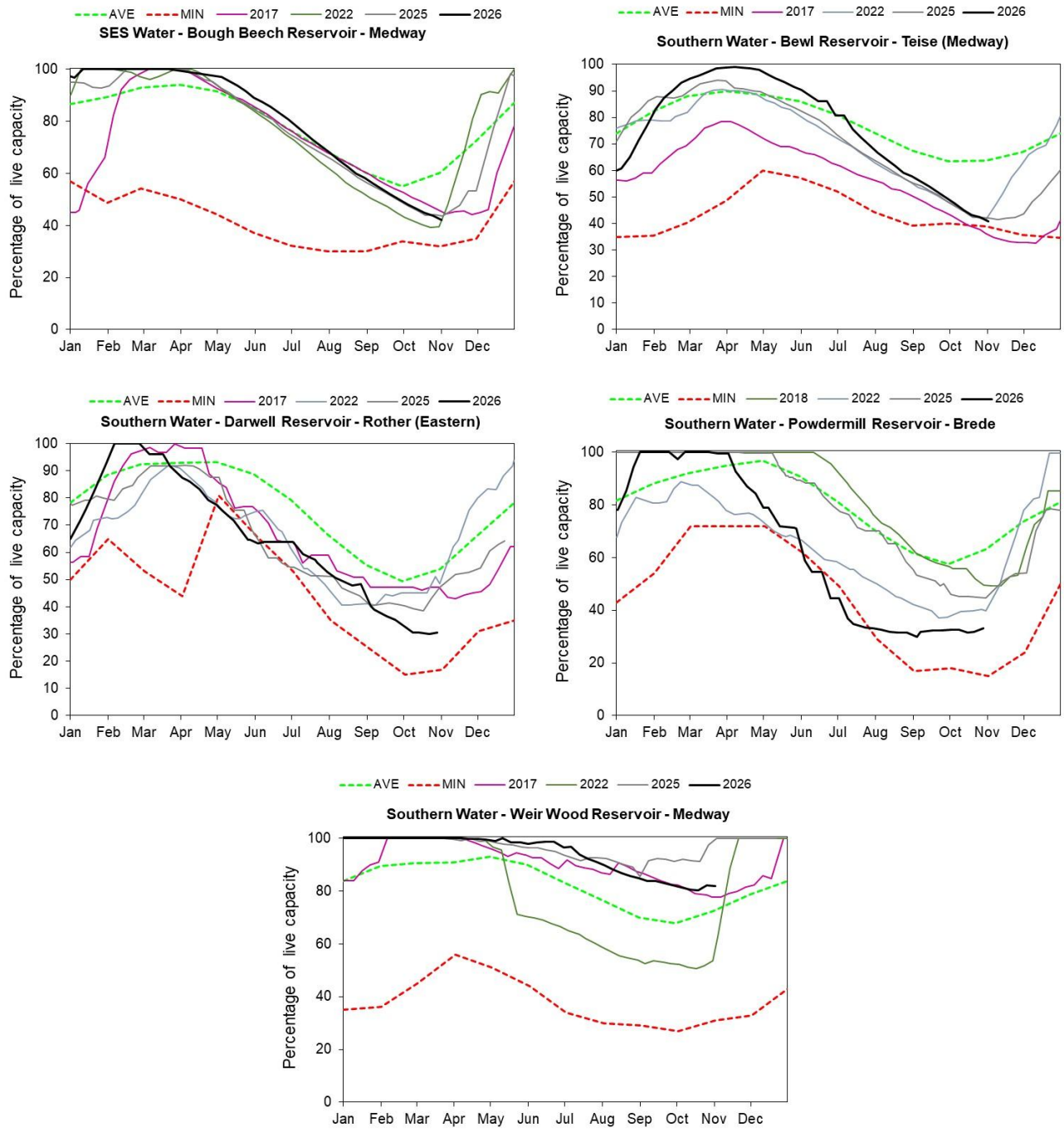
Figure 7.3: End of month groundwater levels at indicator groundwater level sites for major aquifers. 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels.



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	Oct 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Oct 2026 band	Aug 2026 to October cumulative band	May 2026 to October cumulative band	Nov 2025 to October cumulative band
Cotswold West	75	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
Cotswold East	75	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
Berkshire Downs	69	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
Chilterns West	68	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
Chilterns East Colne	66	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Normal
North Downs - Hampshire	72	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
North Downs - South London	69	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
Upper Thames	74	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
Upper Cherwell	71	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal

Hydrological area	Oct 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Oct 2026 band	Aug 2026 to October cumulative band	May 2026 to October cumulative band	Nov 2025 to October cumulative band
Thame	73	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Loddon	65	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Lower Wey	67	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Normal
Upper Mole	73	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
Lower Lee	61	Notably Low	Notably low	Notably low	Below normal
North London	67	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
South London	72	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
Roding	59	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Ock	72	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
Enborne	64	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Normal
Cut	68	Notably Low	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
Lee Chalk	68	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Normal
River Test	75	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal

Hydrological area	Oct 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Oct 2026 band	Aug 2026 to October cumulative band	May 2026 to October cumulative band	Nov 2025 to October cumulative band
East Hampshire Chalk	79	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
West Sussex Chalk	80	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
East Sussex Chalk	81	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Sw Isle Of Wight	90	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
River Darent	71	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Below normal
North Kent Chalk	78	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Below normal
Stour	82	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Dover Chalk	87	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Thanet Chalk	83	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Below normal
Western Rother Greensand	81	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
Hampshire Tertiaries	82	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal

Hydrological area	Oct 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Oct 2026 band	Aug 2026 to October cumulative band	May 2026 to October cumulative band	Nov 2025 to October cumulative band
Lymington River Avon Water And O	89	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
Sussex Coast	79	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
River Arun	80	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
River Adur	84	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Above normal
River Ouse	77	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Cuckmere River	78	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Pevensey Levels	80	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
River Medway	76	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Eastern Rother	78	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal
Romney Marsh	80	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Normal

Hydrological area	Oct 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Oct 2026 band	Aug 2026 to October cumulative band	May 2026 to October cumulative band	Nov 2025 to October cumulative band
North West Grain	74	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Below normal
Sheppy	79	Below Normal	Normal	Below normal	Below normal

9.2 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	Oct 2026 band	Sep 2026 band
Colney Street_hansteads	River Ver	Colne	Normal	Normal
Feildes Weir	River Lea Or Lee	Lee	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	Normal	Below normal
Stonebridge Gs	River Teise	Teise	Normal	Normal
Teston Farleigh Combined	River Medway	Medway Estuary	Normal	Normal
Udiam Gs	River Rother	Rother Kent Lower	Below normal	Notably low
Alfoldean Gs	River Arun	Arun	Normal	Exceptionally low
Allbrook Gs And Highbridge	The Itchen Navigation	Itchen	Below normal	Normal
Broadlands	River Test	Test Lower	Below normal	Below normal
Brockenhurst Gs	Lymington River	New Forest	Normal	Exceptionally low

Site name	River	Catchment	Oct 2026 band	Sep 2026 band
Goldbridge Gs	River Ouse	Ouse Sussex	Below normal	Normal
Iping Mill Gs	River Rother	West Rother	Normal	Normal
Farmoor (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames	Normal	Notably low
Kingston (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames North Bank	Below normal	Notably low
Marlborough	River Kennet	Kennet	Below normal	Notably low
Sheepbridge	River Loddon	Loddon	Normal	Normal
Tilford	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

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

Site name	Aquifer	End of Oct 2026 band	End of Sep 2026 band
Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Below normal	Normal
Lopcombe Corner Gwl	River Test Chalk	Normal	Normal
Long Sutton	Basingstoke Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Notably low	Notably low
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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