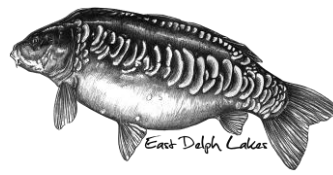


Whittlesey Wash Flood Monitoring

Please view on tablet or PC



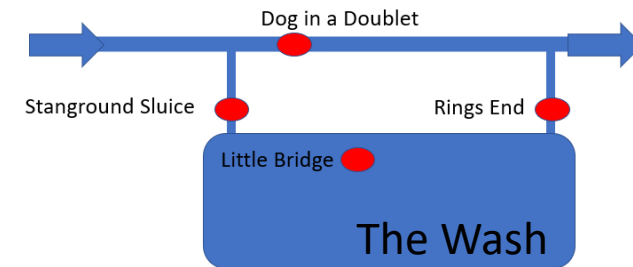
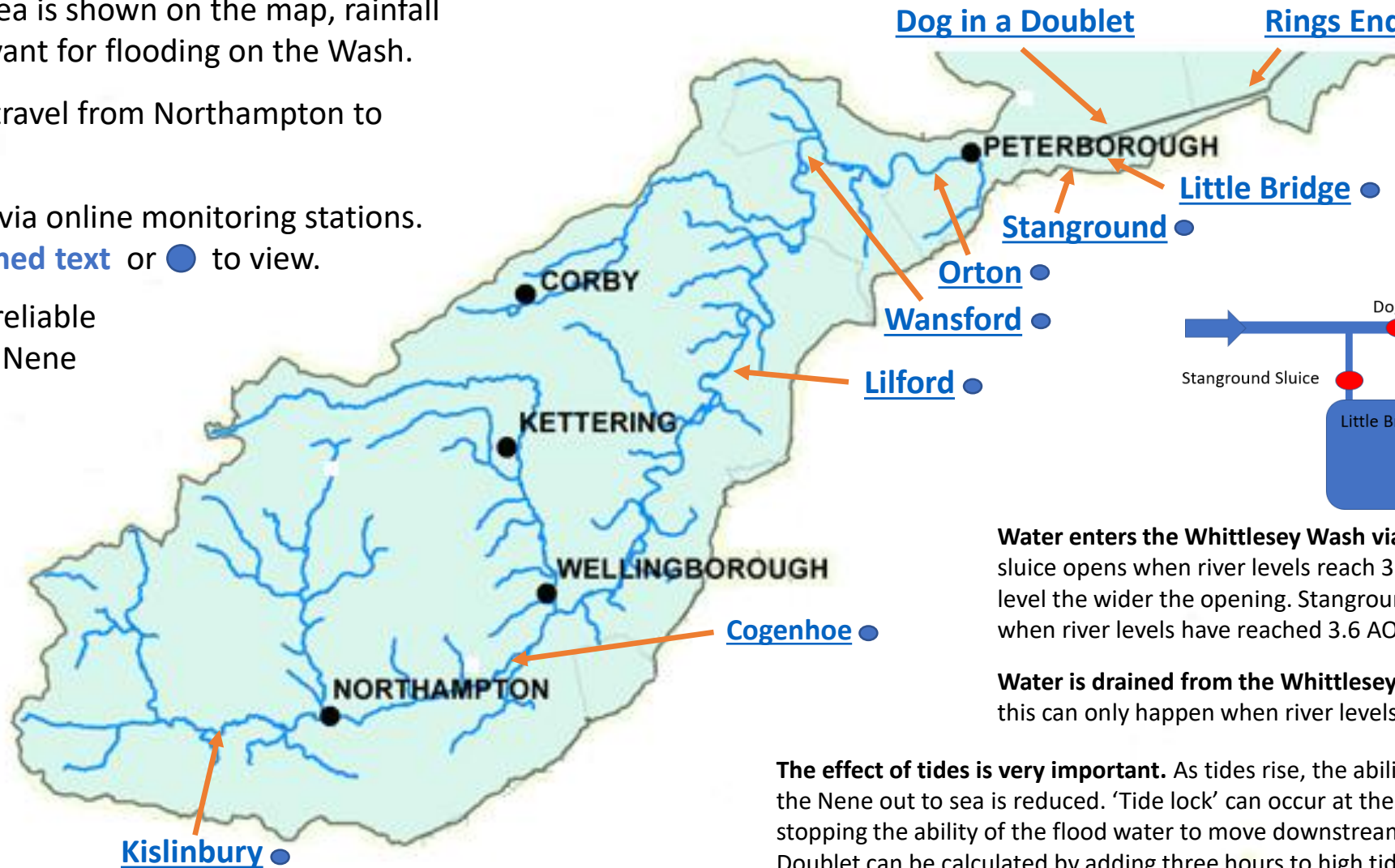
The Whittlesey Wash is flooded by the River Nene. The River Nene catchment area is shown on the map, rainfall outside the area is irrelevant for flooding on the Wash.

Water takes five days to travel from Northampton to Peterborough.

River levels are available via online monitoring stations. Click on the [blue underlined text](#) or ● to view.

The Met Office provides reliable rainfall data for the River Nene catchment.

[Rainfall forecast](#)
[Rainfall history](#)



Water enters the Whittlesey Wash via Stanground sluice. The sluice opens when river levels reach 3.8 AOD. The higher the river level the wider the opening. Stanground sluice will close again when river levels have reached 3.6 AOD.

Water is drained from the Whittlesey Wash at Rings End, but this can only happen when river levels have sufficiently dropped.

The effect of tides is very important. As tides rise, the ability of water to flow through the Nene out to sea is reduced. 'Tide lock' can occur at the Dog in a Doublet stopping the ability of the flood water to move downstream. High tide at the Dog in a Doublet can be calculated by adding three hours to high tide at [West Lighthouse](#).

The [West Lighthouse Tide Timetable](#) is critical to working out how much water potentially can flood onto the Wash. During the period when river levels are high it's 'good news' if tides are peaking below 3m. If tides are peaking over 3m during the period of high river levels, the flooding will be worse.

When water levels are rising, use 'depth markers' at your property. Observe the water height, then cross refer that height to the data from Little Bridge. For example the East Delph Lakes track floods at 1.18m, the car park floods at 1.37m and the B1040 floods over at 1.43m. With a little ingenuity its possible to predict what flood level might impact higher parts of your property.