

Table 2 A list of 91 Category 2 flood events and available information

Event no.	Year	Month	Day	Category	County, region or country	Location	References	Description
1	1915	9		2	North East Scotland (North Sea)	Nairn, Buckie	Hickey (1997)	This event (which occurred during an unspecified time in late-September 1915) saw "many" thousands of tons of material eroded from an area of reclaimed land in Buckie when the embankment [flood defence] was washed away by the sea, and 0.25–0.5 miles [0.8–1.6 km] of the overlying railway was damaged (Hickey, 1997). There was also flooding and damage to the harbour wall in Nairn, where winds of a predominantly north to north-westerly orientation were recorded, reaching gale force speeds for a duration of up to 5 hours.
2	1915	11		2	North East Scotland (North Sea)	Nairn	Hickey (1997)	According to Hickey (1997), a "terrible" gale damaged the head of the west pier at Nairn during this event, with the "almost" total destruction of coastal defences. Several stables close to the harbour were flooded. According to the source cited in Hickey (1997), this event occurred mid-November (newspaper article dated 15 th November 1915 with no explicit reference to date of the event).
3	1918	1	15	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Shoreham, Littlehampton, Southampton	The Times (1918); Zong & Tooley (2003); Eden (2008)	This event was associated with flooding at Shoreham according to Zong and Tooley (2003). The Times (1918) report "much" flooding over the country at the time of this event, due to a combination of storms, snow, sleet and rain. The flooding at Shoreham, and at Littlehampton, was caused by overflowing rivers. At Northam, Southampton low-lying areas and some residential properties were flooded, and some streets were flooded to a depth of several feet.
4	1920	1	8-9	2	North Sea (Scotland)	Perth (Tayside), Dundee	The Times, (1920); Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with flooding at Perth and some surrounding areas within Tayside, due to both fluvial and marine sources (The Times, 1920; Zong and Tooley, 2003). "Miles" of land were reportedly inundated, and the flooding at Perth was said to have been the most serious experienced for years. On 9 th January 1920, an "exceptional" high tide was observed at

Dundee during this event, reportedly the highest since 1868 (Hickey, 1997). Consequently, there was flooding in the harbour. It is likely that there were some monetary losses associated with this event given the areas impacted and extent of flooding.

5	1920	5	29	2	North Sea (England)	Louth, Grimsby	The Times (1920); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with flooding at Louth and the Lud Valley, and Grimsby (Zong and Tooley, 2003). Newspaper reports indicate the event was dominated by fluvial sources, with the marine influence unclear (The Times, 1920). An early estimate suggested 350 properties were seriously damaged and 22 people were killed. Because the marine influence is unclear, this event is limited to Category 2.
6	1921	12	18	2	North Sea (Scotland)	Alloa	Hickey (1997)	This event (possibly a continuation of the storm that caused flooding a day earlier) saw "considerable" flooding at Alloa (Hickey, 1997). At the shorehead the quay was flooded up to 100 yards [91.4 m] inland as far as the Mar Hotel. At Tullibody Island the Inch was almost completely submerged, and 35 sheep were drowned.
7	1923	2		2	Irish Sea (Scotland)	Dumfries	Hickey (1997)	According to Hickey (1997), this event saw local flooding with a section of the roadway at Dumfries, of 10–15 ft. [3–4.6 m] in length, from the Hoddam Castle Hotel to the foot of Bank Street left under water. The track for the new water mains at Whitesands was also temporarily flooded out. This event was caused by a combination of marine and fluvial sources (Hickey, 1997). According to the source cited in Hickey (1997) this event occurred early-February (newspaper article dated 7 th February 1923 with no explicit reference to date of the event).
8	1924	2		2	North Sea (North East England)	Blyth (Northumberland)	Northumberland County Council (2010)	This event (which occurred during an unspecified time in February 1924) was associated with flooding in Blyth with local roads and non-residential properties inundated (Northumberland County Council, 2010). The flood water extended along Regent Street almost as far as Travellers Rest Hotel. The sea level return period was estimated to be 1 in 28 years.
9	1924	12	27	2	Irish Sea (England), North Sea (South)	Southsea (Portsmouth,	Met Office (1924); Hickey	According to Hickey (1997), minor flooding was experienced in Dundee during this event when water overflowed the harbour

					East England), English Channel (the Solent)	Hampshire), Folkstone, Sandgate, Deal (Kent), Blackpool, Fleetwood, Lytham, Sandylands (Lancashire), Gretna, Dundee	(1997); Zong & Tooley (2003)	wall. In Gretna, 1,200 sheep were reportedly drowned at Rockcliff Marsh. One source cited by Hickey (1997) dates this event as having occurred between 26 th - 31 st December 1924. There was also flooding in Blackpool, Fleetwood and Sandylands on 27 th December 1924 according to Zong and Tooley (2003), and also along the south coast at Portsmouth, Southsea, Folkestone, Sandgate and Deal. The Met Office (1924) also reports that there was “extensive” flooding across the country during the last few days of December 1924.
10	1926	11	4-5	2	Irish Sea-Atlantic- Firth of Clyde (West Scotland)	Broomielaw, Kirkcudbright, Innerleithen, Glasgow	Met Office (1926); The Times (1926); Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003); Eden (2008)	This event may have occurred during 4 th – 5 th November 1926, or during one of the two days (depending on which sources are most accurate). For 4 th November 1926, there was reported to be a storm surge along the west coast of Scotland, which in combination with high river flows, caused considerable flooding on the mouth of some rivers (Eden, 2008). In Glasgow, the sea level was reportedly the highest in 44 years. Reported by the other sources for 5 th November 1926, a south-westerly gale caused an "abnormally" high tide at Kirkcudbright, where the water was well over the breastwork at the harbour, and some of the low-lying ground was flooded (Hickey, 1997). Zong and Tooley (2003) report coastal flooding in Broomielaw and Glasgow, citing newspaper reports which mention "serious" damage resulting from flooding in "many" parts of Scotland (The Times, 1926). At Glasgow, the tide was highest since 1882 (see equivalent report of the sea level event of the day previous, above). At Innerleithen, the High Street was completely under water.
11	1928	3	22- 23	2	North Sea (England)	Hull, Berwick-upon- Tweed	Zong & Tooley (2003); Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Hull and Berwick-upon-Tweed according to Zong and Tooley (2003). “Exceptionally” high tides in Hull were reported, where one or two houses were damaged and flooded, along with some local roads (The Times, 1928). At Berwick, hundreds of pounds worth of damage was sustained owing to high sea levels and waves. Around 50 yards [46 m] of a promenade was undermined, which then collapsed.

12	1930	2	1	2	English Channel (Dorset)	Portland, Chesil Beach (Dorset)	The Times (1930a); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Portland and Chesil Beach according to Zong and Tooley (2003). "Thousands" of tons of water percolated through the barrier and inundated Victoria Square (The Times, 1930a).
13	1930	3	16	2	English Channel (East Sussex)	Winchelsea	The Times (1930b); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Winchelsea (Zong and Tooley, 2003), where "serious" damage was caused following a breach which allowed thousands of tons of water to inundate onto low-lying ground (The Times, 1930b).
14	1931	8	18	2	Irish Sea (England), English Channel (Sussex)	Seaford, Fleetwood	The Times (1931); Zong & Tooley (2003)	There was "considerable" damage on the south and west coasts during this event, together with some coastal flooding (The Times, 1931; Zong and Tooley, 2003). At Seaford, the main coast road to Eastbourne was flooded, and the lower promenade in Fleetwood was breached.
15	1935	2	6	2	South East England (North Sea), South England (English Channel)	Southend, Benfleet (Essex), Cowes (Isle of Wight)	The Times (1935a); Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event is mentioned in a compilation of historical coastal floods in North West Europe developed by Hickey (1997), and is associated with a storm surge in Southend, Essex. Zong and Tooley (2003) also report flooding in Southend and Benfleet during this event, and on the south coast at Cowes, Isle of Wight. There was also flooding along the River Thames due to the high tides, and some non-residential properties in Grays were reportedly flooded (The Times, 1935a).
16	1935	9	15-16	2	North Sea (England)	Barton-on-Humber (North Lincolnshire)	The Times (1935b); Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003)	15 th September 1935 was associated with coastal flooding in Barton-on-Humber according to Zong and Tooley (2003). At least 16 residential properties were flooded here, with extensive damage to furniture and several victims left homeless (The Times, 1935b). All of the residents evacuated the area. In a separate source (but likely to be part of the same event), there was a storm surge along the English North Sea coastline during 16 th September 1935 (Hickey, 1997).
17	1935	9	17	2	English Channel (Solent, Dorset)	Southampton, Milford, Netley, Keyhaven, Cowes,	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with coastal flooding and erosion at several locations in and around the Solent, Hampshire including Milford, Keyhaven, Bournemouth, Southampton and Cowes (Ruocco et al. 2011). Non-residential properties were flooded in

						Bournemouth		Cowes, Isle of Wight where the sea inundated the high street. In Bournemouth, around 300 beach huts were destroyed, whilst in Keyhaven residential properties nearly 0.5 miles [0.8 km] from the shore were left at risk of flooding. In Woolston, Southampton residents were photographed using rowing boats along local roads. The rough seas resulted in a 'graveyard' of shipping in Southampton Water after this event, with several vessels having blown ashore.
18	1936	1	9-10	2	Celtic-Irish Sea, Atlantic (West Scotland)	Newport, Troon, Largs, Brodick, Rothesay, Ardrossan, Lamlash	Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003)	9 th January 1936 was associated with flooding in Newport (Zong and Tooley, 2003). The location is ambiguous – it is not confirmed whether this was Newport on the Isle of Wight, or south Wales – although the storm track and events on 10 th January 1936 suggest western UK (and hence Wales) was affected. On 10 th January 1936, according to Hickey (1997), there was an event that saw flooding in several towns around the Firth Of Clyde. In Troon, a number of houses were flooded at Harbour Row, and part of the controlled refuse dump on the north shore was washed away. Local roads were also inundated in Largs and Brodick, along with a number of commercial properties in Rothesay, where the water overflowed the esplanade. There was also flooding observed in Ardrossan. Meteorological observations at Paisley and Abbotsinch indicate gusts of 62 knots [32 m/s] and 58 knots [30 m/s], respectively. The sea levels in places were described as being "exceptional".
19	1936	3	1	2	North Sea (England)	Hull	The Times (1936); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Hull according to Zong and Tooley (2003). A breach of 30 ft. [9.1 m] wide in the banks of the River Hull was caused by high tides, which allowed thousands of acres of agricultural land to flood, in parts to depths of up to 10 ft. [3 m] (The Times, 1936).
20	1937	1	27-28	2	Irish Sea (North Wales)	Rhos-on-sea, Beaumaris	Met Office (1937); Zong & Tooley (2003); Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Rhos-on-Sea and Beaumaris (Zong and Tooley, 2003). The storm conditions during this event contributed to the flooding of the River Dee, Wales which caused widespread damage and isolated many houses (Haigh et al. 2015).

21	1938	11		2	Irish Sea (Scotland)	Gretna, Rockcliff Marsh, Solway Firth	Hickey (1997)	This event was associated with flooding in the Solway Firth (Hickey, 1997). Nearly 1,000 sheep to the value of £1,600 (1938 monies) were drowned at Rockcliff Marsh. In Gretna, the reportedly rapid rise in the tide drew attention, as the marsh became "completely" inundated in approximately 10 minutes. According to a source cited in Hickey (1997), this event occurred late-November (newspaper article is dated November 28 th with no explicit reference to date of event).
22	1938	4	3	2	North Sea (England)	Horse, London	Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Horse and London according to Zong and Tooley (2003). In Horse, the defences repaired from February breached once more (The Times, 1938). Large areas of agricultural land flooded to great depth.
23	1942	12	9-10	2	Irish Sea (Scotland-Solway Firth)	Solway Firth, Gretna, Annan	Hickey (1997)	This event reportedly saw the highest tide for over 40 years in Solway Firth according to Hickey (1997). Here, fields and roads at "many" points along the shore were submerged. The River Sark experienced high sea levels for approximately one mile upstream, and the inrush of water overran land between the rivers Sark and Esk, leaving the Sark Tollbar marooned. At Gretna, flooding of agricultural land resulted in the loss of 40 sheep. Approximately 22 acres [0.1 km ²] of land surrounding the Annan– Dumfries road was also inundated, and one person was left injured having cycled over an eroded hole. A number of residential properties were flooded in Annan.
24	1945	12	18-19	2	English Channel (Dorset, the Solent, Sussex)	Seaford, Chiswell, Hayling Island (Havant)	The Times (1945); Zong & Tooley (2003); Ruocco et al. (2011)	On 18 th December 1945, there was coastal flooding in Seaford and Chiswell according to Zong and Tooley (2003), with strong winds and high tides causing flooding and damage along the wider south and east coasts (The Times, 1945). At Hayling Island, 30 bungalows and two residential clubs were damaged. At Eastoke, the coastline was thrust back by more than 35 ft. [10.7 m] and waves were breaking over the roofs of residential properties. In Seaford, the waves reached heights of about 40–50 ft. [12.2–15.2m], damaging about 100 yards [91.4 m] of the sea wall. On 19 th December 1945, there was flooding in parts of Hampshire including Hayling Island where damage to property

totalled several thousands of pounds (Ruocco et al. 2011).

25	1946	12	8	2	North Sea (England), English Channel (Sussex)	Lowestoft, Hastings, Pevensey Bay, Seaford, Eastbourne, Sandgate	The Times (1946); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with flooding along the south coast at Hastings, Pevensey Bay, Seaford, Eastbourne and Sandgate (Zong and Tooley, 2003). There was also flooding reported in Lowestoft on the east coast (The Times, 1946). There are reports of many coastal roads blocked/covered in boulders/shingle including Seaford where the main Dover-Brighton road was under 1 ft. [0.3 m] of shingle. At Lowestoft, the decking on the sea wall collapsed in two separate sections, one 210 ft. [64 m] and the other 510 ft. [155 m] wide.
26	1947	1		2	North Sea (Scotland)	Kirkcaldy	Hickey (1997)	This event was reportedly associated with flooding in Kirkcaldy, Scotland (Hickey, 1997), where overtopping/overflow of the sea wall flooded the esplanade, the overlying road, and many surrounding properties. The water here was more than 2 ft. [0.6 m] deep in places, and the flood penetrated more than 200 yards [183 m] inland. Heavy seas also forced many ferry services across the Hebrides to be cancelled, with wave heights reportedly around 30 ft. [9.1 m] high. According to a source cited in Hickey (1997), this event occurred early-January (newspaper article is dated 10 th January 1947 with no explicit reference to date of event).
27	1947	4	21-23	2	Irish Sea (Scotland-Solway Firth-Rivers Annan and Nith)	Annan, Tay, Welldale (Dumfries)	Hickey (1997)	21 st April 1947 was associated with serious flooding at Annan, Scotland with waves reportedly over 6 ft. [1.8 m] high during an abnormally high tide (Hickey, 1997) This was attributed to a south-easterly gale with maximum wind speeds at Renfrew airport around 61 knots [31 m/s] and averaging 35 knots [18 m/s]. The loading station of a cement store on Port St. was submerged by 6 ft. [1.8 m] of water, and there was serious flooding at the mouth of the River Annan. Extensive, deep flooding was also reported at Welldale. On 22 nd April 1947 there was continued flooding, with "deep" flood water reported at Welldale (Hickey, 1997). During 23 rd April 1947, it is reported that large tracts of land were flooded in the Solway Firth (Hickey, 1997). Near the River Sark the floodwater affected agricultural land 0.5 miles [0.8 km] from the shore. In Annan, local roads alongside the harbour were once again inundated (from the

								previous two days). Examining meteorological data it is clear that the floods from 21 st – 22 nd April 1947 are associated with the same storm. The inundation reported for 23 rd April 1947 may have been from those events, or possibly as a result of a storm that followed quickly after.
28	1948	1	29	2	English Channel (South West)	Looe, Saltash, Brixham	Zong & Tooley (2003); Haigh et al. (2015); British Pathe, (n.d.)	This event was associated with flooding in Looe, Saltash and Brixham (Zong and Tooley, 2003; Haigh et al. 2015). In Looe, a holiday resort and the main street were flooded after the harbour wall was overtopped at high tide (British Pathe, n.d.).
29	1949	10	23	2	English Channel (the Solent-Kent)	Hastings, Hythe, Folkstone, Sandgate, Southampton	The Times (1949); Lamb (1991); Zong & Tooley (2003); Ruocco et al. (2011)	Considerable damages were incurred in parts of the south and east coasts during this event, including Hampshire, East Sussex and Kent (The Times, 1949b; Lamb, 1991; Zong and Tooley, 2003). In Southampton, some areas were flooded to a depth of several ft. and required pumping, with a reported 10 properties flooded in Dale Valley Road (Ruocco et al. 2011).
30	1950	2	16	2	Irish Sea-Atlantic-Firth of Clyde (West Scotland), North Sea-River Tay (East Scotland)	Aberfoyle, Perth, Helensburgh	Hickey (1997)	This event, associated with localised flood impacts in Scotland, was predominantly caused by fluvial sources, although some marine influence was noted (Hickey, 1997). On the east coast, Commercial Street in Perth was flooded, whilst on the west coast floods impacted non-residential properties in Helensburg. There was "extensive" river flooding at Crieff to thousands of acres of agricultural land. In Aberfoyle, damages of several thousands of pounds were incurred as several residential properties were inundated. The railway line here was also flooded. Local roads in numerous locations were submerged, and bus services were also affected in some places.
31	1951	12	28-29	2	English Channel (Cornwall to Kent)	Southampton, Beaulieu, Shanklin, Sandown, Cornwall, Kent, St Leonards, Sussex	The Times (1951); Lamb (1991); Zong & Tooley (2003); Ruocco et al. (2011)	28 th December 1951 was associated with wave damages in Shanklin, Isle of Wight (with some waves reportedly reaching 20ft. [6.1 m] high), and resultant damage along the esplanade and beach totalled thousands of pounds (Ruocco et al. 2011). Other nearby affected areas included Beaulieu, Southampton, and Hythe where local roads and some non-residential properties were inundated. There was also coastal flooding in Kent and Cornwall, among other areas. 29 th December 1951

								was associated with extensive coastal flooding in the Severn Valley (unspecified location), and along the Kent and Sussex coasts, including St. Leonards (Zong and Tooley, 2003). Impacts were also reported in London (Zong and Tooley, 2003). In Cleveleys and Knott-End-on-Sea (Lancashire) many streets were flooded to 1 ft. [0.3 m] (The Times, 1951).
32	1953	9	23	2	Bristol Channel	Bristol, Pill-on-Avon	The Times (1953a); Zong & Tooley (2003); Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Bristol and Pill-on-Avon (Zong and Tooley, 2003). The village of Pill was flooded on three occasions, with the inundation during 23 rd September 1953 described as the worst in 20 years (The Times, 1953). Ferry boat passengers were landed half way up the main street. Residential properties and some roads were flooded. The highest tide for 15 years was observed in Guernsey during this event, where overtopping flooded some residential and non-residential properties. The main coastal road in St. Peter Port was under 2 ft. [0.6 m] of water and many other roads were also flooded.
33	1954	9	14	2	Bristol Channel	Ashton Gate, Bristol	The Times (1954); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Ashton Gate, Bristol (Zong and Tooley, 2003). The high sea levels here blocked all drainage mains, with overflowing water causing flooding to some residential properties (The Times, 1954a).
34	1954	10	14	2	North Sea (North East England)	Hull	The Times (1954); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Hull according to Zong and Tooley (2003). The sea level was described as "exceptionally" high although the flooding was reported to have lasted for around 2 hours, varying from 1– 2 ft. [0.3–0.6 m] in depth (The Times, 1954b). Scores of residential properties close to the river bank in Hull were flooded, and some residents took refuge in upper rooms. Some roads were impassable and traffic was disrupted. It was suggested that the flooding was only a local occurrence.
35	1954	11	30	2	English Channel (Dorset, the Solent)	Christchurch, Lymington, Southampton	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with serious flooding in Lymington, Hampshire where many residential properties were inundated to a depth of up to 4 ft. [1.2 m] (Ruocco et al. 2011). A similar flood depth was seen in parts of Christchurch where waves were reportedly reached 50 ft. [15 m] high. A caravan park was

								evacuated.
36	1954	12	8	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Ryde, Lymington, Southampton	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with widespread flooding across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with local roads and quayside areas at many locations inundated including Southampton, Fareham, Lymington and Hythe (Ruocco et al. 2011). In Ryde, Isle of Wight the basement level of some residential properties were flooded to several inches.
37	1956	1	30	2	East Scotland (North Sea, Firth of Forth)	Kirkcaldy, Wick	Hickey (1997)	According to Hickey (1997), this event affected many locations along the east coast of Scotland during strong gale-force and predominantly south-easterly winds. In Kirkcaldy, where the tide was highest for "many" years, the esplanade flooded for over 0.5 miles [0.8 km] and many non-residential properties were inundated. Part of the pier was destroyed in Newtonhill, where bus services were also affected.
38	1957	2	16	2	Celtic Sea (England), Bristol Channel, North Sea (Scotland)	Bridgewater, Comwich, Ilfracombe, Crovie, Gardenstown	Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003)	According to Hickey (1997), this event was associated with localised impacts in Scotland. The village of Crovie was worst affected, where the coastal road was "washed" away and many houses left damaged due to the storm. Thirty families were forced to evacuate, and residents were reportedly faced with the prospect of abandoning the village. Gardenstown was also impacted, and total damages were estimated at £100,000 (1957 monies). There was also flooding in Bridgewater, Comwich and Ilfracombe, in addition to parts of the Thames Valley (Zong and Tooley, 2003).
39	1957	9	24	2	Celtic Sea (England)	Westward Ho!, Bideford, Appledore, Instow, Ilfracombe	The Times (1957a); Zong & Tooley (2003)	According to Zong and Tooley (2003), this event was associated with coastal flooding in Westward Ho!, Bideford, Appledore, Instow, Ilfracombe and the Bristol Channel. Some residential properties were flooded in Westward Ho!, and in Bideford flood water reached a depth of about 1 ft. [0.3 m] (The Times, 1957a).
40	1957	12	10	2	English Channel (Cornwall-Devon-Dorset)	Starcross, Saltash, Topsham, Weymouth, Bournemouth	The Times (1957b); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Starcross, Saltash, Topsham, Weymouth and Bournemouth (the latter location is not known to be susceptible to coastal flooding, hence this may have comprised severe overtopping by waves). There was some disruption to coastal traffic, including along the main

Weymouth-Bournemouth road which was covered in shingle (The Times, 1957b). In Starcross, Devon part of the railway was impacted.

41	1959	10	17	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Yarmouth, Gurnard, Newport, Lymington	Ruocco et al. (2011)	Notable flooding occurred in the Isle of Wight during this event with impacts observed at Newport, Yarmouth, and Gurnard, with impacts at the latter amongst the worst with holiday chalets inundated (Ruocco et al. 2011). Other impacted areas included Keyhaven and Lymington, with reports of damaged boats and quayside property.
42	1959	12	3	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Cowes, Hythe (Hampshire), Marchwood (Southampton)	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Hampshire, with the worst impacts reportedly observed in Cowes, Isle of Wight where a considerable part of the high street was inundated, along with many other local roads (Ruocco et al. 2011). A road in Marchwood, Southampton was described as an 'inland waterway'.
43	1959	12	30	2	North Sea (England, Scotland)	Hull, Ipswich, Dundee	The Times (1959) Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Ipswich, Hull and Dundee according to Zong and Tooley (2003). The sea levels were described as "exceptionally" high (The Times, 1959). Some towns experienced flooding to depths of over 4 ft. [1.2 m]. In Camperdown Dock, near Dundee the sea level reached 25 ft. 5 inches [7.75 m]. Large sections of the old town in Hull were impassable to traffic. The basement level of some commercial properties were also flooded. There were also impacts in Ipswich Docks.
44	1960	1	6	2	North Sea (Scotland)	Alloa, Stirling	Hickey (1997)	This event saw the highest recorded sea level at Alloa in nearly 100 years, measuring 26 ft. 10 inches [8.2 m], where agricultural land and several residential properties were inundated (Hickey, 1997). Flooding was also reported in Grangemouth and Bo'ness, and in Stirling where 21 ewes drowned as 20 acres of agricultural land became submerged.
45	1961	10	24-25	2	English Channel (Dorset, the Solent), Atlantic West	Portsmouth (Old Portsmouth, Eastney), Fareham,	Dawson et al. (2011); Ruocco et al. (2011); Haigh et al.	On 24 th October 1961, there was an event described by residents of one local road in Old Portsmouth as the worst in living memory (Ruocco et al. 2011; Haigh et al. 2015). Similarly, residents in Northney, Hayling where residential properties were

					Scotland	Langstone, Hayling, Cowes, Newport, Ryde, Totton, Southampton, North Skye	(2015)	also inundated to several ft. deep described the flooding as the worst in 20 years. Extensive flooding was reported at other areas in and around Portsmouth including Drayton, Eastney, and Langstone, with many local roads inundated, alongside residential and non-properties. Defences were also badly damaged in places. Also on 24 th October 1961, at North Skye (West Scotland) the piers at Armadale and Raasay, and several low-lying properties were flooded (Dawson et al. 2011). 25 th October 1961 was associated with repeated flooding in Old Portsmouth (continuing from one day earlier), but of lesser severity (Ruocco et al. 2011). There was overtopping at Hayling Island and Emsworth, with non-residential properties and quayside property badly affected. In Northney, school children were ferried across floodwater of up to 5 ft. [1.5 m] depth.
46	1962	1	10	2	English Channel (Dorset and the Solent)	Bournemouth, Hythe, Ryde	Ruocco et al. (2011)	"Most" of the main roads within the shopping area at Hythe were inundated during this event, along with some basement-level property in Ryde, Isle of Wight (Ruocco et al. 2011). In Bournemouth, a 15 ft. [4.6 m] gap was created in the promenade.
47	1962	1	12	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Eastoke, Hayling, Lymington, Milford-on-Sea	Ruocco et al. (2011)	Following on only a couple of days from a previous storm, residential properties in south Hayling Island were inundated to a depth of over 2 ft. [0.6 m] during this event, with overtopping and flooding also observed in Eastoke, Milford and Lymington (Ruocco et al. 2011). Hurst Spit was partially damaged at its eastern end.
48	1963	11	1-4	2	English Channel (the Solent, Sussex)	Havant (Hayling Island, Emsworth, Langstone), Fareham, Southampton, Warsash, Bognor	Ruocco et al. (2011)	1 st November 1963 was associated with flooding in Langstone, Hampshire and Bognor Regis, Sussex where "tons" of shingle were displaced (Ruocco et al. 2011). On 2 nd -3 rd November 1963, the sea wall in Northney (Hayling Island, Hampshire) was breached in three places during this event, inundating a holiday camp and local roads, which subsequently delayed bus services (Ruocco et al. 2011). Local roads were also flooded in nearby Fareham and Warsash. The 4 th November 1963 is associated with inundation of the A27 near Emsworth with vehicles reportedly "axle-deep" in floodwater (Ruocco et al. 2011). Flooding was also reported in Woodmill, Southampton. Tide

gauge records at Southampton indicate 3 days of sustained surge activity, which generated extreme sea levels of > 1 in 1 year levels (but less than 1 in 10 year levels).

49	1963	11	19	2	North Sea (Thames), English Channel (Kent-Sussex)	London, Hastings, Folkstone	The Times (1963); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in Hastings and Folkstone on the south coast, in addition to London according to Zong and Tooley (2003). Some streets in the centre of Hastings were flooded, and some basement level non-residential property was flooded in Maidenhead (The Times, 1963).
50	1965	1	20	2	North Sea (England), English Channel (Dorset)	Dymchurch, Hull, Bournemouth	The Times (1965); Zong & Tooley (2003)	This event was associated with coastal flooding in the North Sea – to the south (Dymchurch, Kent) and north (Hull), in addition to Bournemouth on the south coast (Zong and Tooley, 2003). A school at Dymchurch was among those impacted when overtopping took place over several miles of sea wall (The Times, 1965). In Bournemouth, the promenade was flooded during the highest seas in 30 years.
51	1966	10	15-16	2	English Channel (Dorset, the Solent)	Mudford, Hythe, Southampton, Lymington	Ruocco et al. (2011)	On October 15 th marshland in Hythe, Hampshire was inundated by “several” inches due to a combination of heavy rainfall and high sea levels (Ruocco et al. 2011). Other affected areas included Lymington and Southampton. On October 16 th , some residential properties in Portswood, Southampton were inundated to a depth of 5 inches [0.1 m] and required pumping (Ruocco et al. 2011). Several roads were flooded.
52	1967	1		2	Irish Sea (Scotland-Solway Firth), North Sea (Scotland-Moray Firth)	Carsethorn, Nigg Bay	Hickey (1997)	This event saw flooding in Caresthorn during an unspecified time in January 1967, affecting agricultural land and some residential properties close to the shore. In Nigg-Bay, Aberdeenshire, a breach in the seawall caused some minor flooding. Note that the same locations flooded severely on 27 th - 28 th February this year.
53	1967	11	2-4	2	English Channel (the Solent, Sussex)	Bognor, Ryde, Cowes, Hayling, Fareham	Ruocco et al. (2011)	On 2 nd November 1967, nearshore areas in Bognor were inundated to depths of up to 2 ft. [0.6 m] along with one of the highest sea levels of the year (Ruocco et al. 2011). Some non-residential properties in York Road were flooded. Other impacted areas included Newport, Cowes and Ryde. In Hayling Island, some areas flooded to a depth of 2 ft. [0.6 m] owing to

								high sea levels and heavy rain, and the floods here were reportedly the worst in 9 years. Many local roads and properties were inundated. During 4 th November 1967, there was flooding for the third successive day in Wallington (Fareham, Hampshire), caused by a combination of heavy rain and high sea levels.
54	1968	12	20-21	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Hythe, Lymington, Ryde, Cowes, Hythe, Newport, Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), Portsmouth (Eastney), Southampton, Netley, Beaulieu	Ruocco et al. (2011)	On 20 th December 1968, it was reported that some roads, non-residential property, and areas of marshland in Hythe were flooded during this event, reaching depths of up to 9 inches [0.2 m] in places (Ruocco et al. 2011). Other affected areas included Lymington and Ryde, with rough seas at the latter location forcing closure of the train service on the pier. 21 st December 1968 was also associated with flooding in several locations around the Solent (Ruocco et al. 2011). Impacts were reportedly most serious in Cowes, Isle of Wight where parts of the town centre were inundated to a depth of 3 ft. [0.9 m] Pedestrians were ferried around local roads on boat, and several non-residential properties were affected.
55	1969	2	19	2	English Channel (South West), North Sea (England)	Teignmouth, Dawlish, Paignton	Met Office (1969); Hickey (1997); Eden (2008)	Eden (2008) reports "extensive" coastal flooding along the south coast generated by an easterly gale with gusts of up to 82 mph [37 m/s] (at the Lizard). Affected areas included Teignmouth, Dawlish and Paignton, with roads and railways reportedly impassable (Eden, 2008; Met Office, 1969). According to Hickey (1997), this event also impacted the English North Sea coastline.
56	1969	3	18	2	North Sea (Scotland)	Kirkcaldy	Met Office (1969)	According to Hickey (1997) and the references therein, this event saw a "large" area of the esplanade in Kirkcaldy flooded in places to a depth of 2 ft. [0.6 m]. Wind and wave damages were reported for other Scottish towns, with many instances of damaged boats and transport disruptions.
57	1969	11	12	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Fareham, Emsworth, Portchester, Cowes	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This was event was associated with localised flooding in the Solent (Ruocco et al. 2011). The A27 close to Portchester was inundated, along with local roads and some non-residential property in other nearby areas. Businesses were forced to close in Cowes when the High Street was inundated, and key transport routes in Southampton were also flooded with many

								vehicles broken down.
58	1972	2	2	2	Irish Sea (Scotland)	Isle Of Whithorn	Hickey (1997)	According to Hickey (1997), this event was associated with localised impacts in Scotland, with reports of flooding in the Isle Of Whithorn where the pier at the village was "reduced to rubble". Damage of the harbour was estimated at £50,000 (1972 prices).
59	1974	1	11	2	Celtic Sea (Wales, Devon), Atlantic (North West Scotland)	Amroth, Pembrokeshire (South Wales), Barnstaple (North Devon), Ireland (Sligo, Waterford, Cork), Stornoway (Scotland)	The Times (1974); Met Office (1974); Lamb (1991); Hickey (1997); Zong & Tooley (2003); Haigh et al. (2015)	This event reportedly saw the worst flooding in Lewis, Scotland for 14 years according to Hickey (1997). Elsewhere, the River Clyde overflowed its banks inundating a road in Renfrew, amongst other towns in southern and western Scotland (Met Office, 1974). Local roads were also inundated in Stornoway together with three car parks, to a depth of one foot [0.3 m], and non-residential and residential properties. There was also flooding in Amroth, Pembrokeshire and Barnstaple (Zong and Tooley, 2003), with the highest tides for 300 years reported in the former location, consequently causing severe damage (The Times, 1974). In Barnstaple, Devon residents experienced the worst floods for 25 years, and residential properties were also flooded in Guernsey.
60	1974	1	12	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Hayling Island, Ryde	Ruocco et al. (2011)	The sea levels at Hayling Island, Hampshire reached "frightening" heights during this event, with many homes "swamped" by flood water and vehicles swept away (Ruocco et al. 2011). The flood water reached waist high in some properties, with one reportedly left with shingle indoors reaching to a depth of 3 ft [0.9 m]. Properties here incurred damages to thousands of pounds, with some left in danger of collapsing. In Ryde, the hovercraft was blown off the terminal by the strong winds.
61	1975	1	28	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Langstone, Cowes, Newport, Ryde, Wallington, Portsmouth	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with flooding in Hayling Island and Southsea (Portsmouth), along with Newport, Ryde and Cowes in the Isle of Wight where some non-residential properties required pumping to remove flood water (Ruocco et al. 2011). There was also flooding in Langstone and Fareham.

62	1976	10	14-15	2	English Channel (Devon, Dorset)	Torquay, Chiswell	Zong & Tooley (2003); West (2014)	14 th October 1976 was associated with coastal flooding in Torquay, Devon (Zong and Tooley, 2003). 15 th October 1976 was associated with flooding at Chiswell, Isle of Portland caused by overtopping and seepage at Chesil Beach (West, 2014). The island was cut off from the mainland once the adjoining road became inundated.
63	1978	2	26	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Hayling, Portsmouth	Ruocco et al. (2011); West (2014)	This event was associated with the worst flooding during the winter of 1978 at Hayling Island (Ruocco et al. 2011). Many local roads became impassable, and "scores" of residential properties exposed to 15 ft. [4.6 m] waves were flooded. The sea wall and car park were destroyed in West Bay, Isle of Portland during this event (West, 2014).
64	1978	11	15	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Hythe, Calshot	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with flooding in Hythe and Calshot (Ruocco et al. 2011). At the latter location, the head of the spit was isolated once the road adjoining the mainland became inundated. Many local roads were inundated elsewhere, and a low-lying golf course in Southampton was described as having turned into a lake.
65	1979	11		2	Irish Sea (Scotland)	Carsethorn (Dumfries)	Hickey (1997)	This event was associated with localised flooding at Carsethorn in early November during a neap tide in which agricultural land was inundated, and the beach profile was raised in places by 5 ft. [1.5 m] (Hickey, 1997).
66	1980	1	21	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Gosport, Hayling	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with flooding in Hayling Island and Gosport (Portsmouth), which was exacerbated by a burst water pipe (Ruocco et al. 2011). In Hayling Island, residential properties exposed to reportedly 20 ft. [6.1 m] waves were inundated, along with local roads which were under 2 ft. [0.6 m] of water.
67	1982	10	16	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Hayling Island	Ruocco et al. (2011)	Localised flooding was reported in and around Milford-on-Sea and Hayling Island during this event, where some residential properties were inundated to a depth of several inches (Ruocco et al. 2011). In Hayling Island, some local roads were inundated to a depth of up to 2ft. [0.6 m] and several beachside huts were

								"swept" away. A flood warning prompted the evacuation of 50 hospital patients.
68	1984	10	24-25	2	Celtic Sea-River Camel (North Cornwall, England); English Channel (Dorset, the Solent)	Polmorla, Wadebridge, Padstow, Chapel Amble, Warsash (River Hamble), Fareham, Cowes	Davison et al. (1993); Cornwall Council (2011); Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with flooding in Polmorla, Wadebridge, Chapel Amble and Padstow (Cornwall Council, 2011). The only extreme recorded sea level that month at Newlyn was at 16:00 on 24 th October 1984 (return period of approximately 1 in 2 years). Also on this day, as the high tide advanced eastward, there was localised flooding in the Solent region – including Warsash (River Hamble, near Southampton), Fareham, Cowes (Isle of Wight; Ruocco et al. 2011). Impacts were reportedly restricted to quayside property and roads. On 25 th October 1984 there was coastal flooding at Christchurch (Dorset; Davison et al. 1993).
69	1985	1	22	2	North Sea (Scotland)	Portgordon, Portessie, Buckie Loch, Shelly Head	Hickey (1997)	Several locations in Scotland were flooded during this event including Portgordon, Portessie, Buckie Loch and Shelly Head (Hickey, 1997). Reported impacts describe agricultural land being left submerged, and some residential properties in Portgordon, although this was reportedly "very minor".
70	1986	11	21	2	English Channel (South West and central), Celtic Sea (Wales)	Cornwall, Isle of Wight-the Solent (Cowes, Portsmouth), East Sussex, Wales	Met Office (1986)	There was widespread flooding and damage along southern England and Wales during this event with hundreds of hectares of agricultural land inundated in Portsmouth, Hampshire, as well as East Sussex (Met Office, 1986).
71	1987	10	7-9	2	Celtic Sea (North Cornwall, England); English Channel (the Solent)	Boscastle, Chapel Amble, Polmorla (Wadebridge, River Camel), Lymington, River Hamble, Southampton, Cowes, Shanklin, Ryde, Fareham	Met Office (1987); Zong & Tooley (2003); Cornwall Council (2011); Ruocco et al. (2011); Haigh et al. (2015)	7 th October 1987 was associated with widespread flooding around the Solent, Hampshire (Ruocco et al. 2011). In the Isle of Wight, residential properties were inundated in Shanklin, Ryde and Cowes, with some in the latter two locations requiring pumping to remove flood water. Many local roads were also flooded around the mouth of the River Hamble and in Southampton. Other impacted areas included Lymington and Fareham. 9 th October 1987 was also associated with coastal flooding on the Isle of Wight (Zong and Tooley, 2003). An event was also recorded for an unspecified time in October 1987; and associated with coastal flooding in North Cornwall; at Boscastle (River Valency), and approximately 20km further southwest at

								Chapel Amble and Polmorla (River Camell; Cornwall Council, 2011). The only time this month in which there was an extreme sea level in the region was on 7 th October 1987 at Newlyn; hence this is very likely to be part of the same event.
72	1990	2	1-3	2	Irish Sea (Wales); Atlantic (North West Scotland)	Towyn, Stornoway; England (unknown locations)	Lamb (1991); Hickey (1993); Zong & Tooley (2003)	On 1 st February 1990, there was flooding in Towyn, Wales (Zong and Tooley, 2003). Over 3 weeks later, the town would be hit again by a major flood event – the fact that Zong and Tooley (2003) omit the 26 th February 1990 major flood in their database indicates this entry is either a date error; or that the town was hit by flooding during this date from the same storm that caused flooding in England and Scotland over this time. 2 nd February 1990 was associated with localised impacts concentrated in Stornoway, Scotland (Hickey, 1997). Local roads were inundated, along with the Town Hall, and the Central Bus Station was left cut-off. In Braighe, the inundation had reached the end of the airport runway as the shingle embankment was "virtually" washed away. On 3 rd February 1990, there was reportedly "disastrous" flooding in England, although no further detail is given (Lamb, 1991).
73	1994	12	7	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Langstone, Gosport, Emsworth, Hayling, Botley	Ruocco et al. (2011); Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with localised flooding in some locations in the Solent, Hampshire including Langstone, Gosport, Hayling Island and Emsworth. In some areas, the flood water reached a depth of 4 ft [1.2 m], and required pumping. Local roads which became impassable in Hayling isolated parts of the island. The A27 nearby Fareham was also partly inundated. Some quayside property was also inundated.
74	1995			2	North Sea (England)	Blyth	Northumberland County Council (2015)	One property was reportedly flooded in Blyth, Northumberland during this event (which occurred at an unspecified time in 1995).
75	1995	1	19	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Langstone, Gosport, Portsmouth, Southsea, Hayling, Southampton	Ruocco et al. (2011)	This event was associated with localised flooding in some locations in the Solent, Hampshire (Ruocco et al. 2011). The high street in Langstone was inundated to a depth of 3 ft. [0.9 m], and overtopping in parts of Portsmouth also flooded a number of local roads. Some residential properties in Northney, Hayling Island were isolated due to the flood water. Properties

								<p>were also affected in Fareham and Totton, with conditions at the latter location described as among the worst observed during this event.</p>
76	1996	1		2	English Channel (Cornwall), Celtic Sea (North Cornwall)	Sladesbridge, Gillan Harbour, Lerryn, Polperro	Cornwall Council (2011)	<p>This event (which occurred during an unspecified time in January 1996) was associated with fluvial and marine flooding in Sladesbridge, Gillan Harbour on the Lizard, Lerryn and Polperro (Cornwall Council, 2011). An estimated 10 properties were inundated in the latter two locations.</p>
77	1996	4		2	Celtic Sea-River Camel (North Cornwall, England)	Wadebridge	Cornwall Council (2011)	<p>This event (which occurred during an unspecified time in April 1996) was associated coastal flooding in Wadebridge, where 20 properties were reportedly flooded (Cornwall Council, 2011).</p>
78	1997	2		2	North Sea (North East England)	Blyth, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Holy Island	Northumberland County Council (2015)	<p>During February 1997, there was coastal flooding in Blyth and Berwick-upon-Tweed which saw local roads and properties inundated (Northumberland County Council, 2015).</p>
79	1998	1	14	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Selsey, Ryde	Ruocco et al. (2011)	<p>This event was associated with flooding in Selsey, reportedly two days after having experienced a tornado (Ruocco et al. 2011). Some residential properties were inundated to knee depth, with 30 affected in total. The strong wave conditions at Ryde caused concern when the hovercraft was displaced.</p>
80	1999	10	24	2	English Channel (the Solent)	Selsey, Southsea (Portsmouth)	Ruocco et al. (2011)	<p>This event was associated with a 285 yard [260 m] breach in the sea defences in Selsey, Hampshire which resulted in flooding in a nearby caravan park to depths of upto 18 inches [0.5 m] (Ruocco et al. 2011). There was also overtopping in Southsea, Portsmouth which left parts of the seafront closed off after flooding.</p>
81	2000	12	12	2	English Channel (Dorset)	Christchurch	Haigh et al. (2015)	<p>This event was caused by a combination of heavy rainfall and high tides (Haigh et al. 2015). Impacted locations included Christchurch, where 9 properties were flooded (Dorset County Council, 2011).</p>
82	2002	9		2	North Sea (North East England)	Seahouses (Northumberland)	Northumberland County Council	<p>During an unspecified time in September 2002, some local roads were flooded in the coastal village of Seahouses, North</p>

(2015)

Northumberland due to overtopping (Northumberland County Council, 2015).

83	2006	3		2	English Channel (Cornwall), Celtic Sea (North Cornwall)	Bude, Boscastle, Wadebridge, Perranporth, Portreath, Hayle, St Erth and Lelant, Newlyn, Penzance, Gweek, Flushing, Pentewan, Par, Fowey, Looe, Saltash	Cornwall Council (2011)	This event (which occurred during an unspecified time in late-March) was associated with coastal flooding in many locations across north and south Cornwall, including Bude, Boscastle, Wadebridge, Perranporth, Portreath, Hayle, St Erth and Lelant, Newlyn and Penzance, Gweek, Flushing, Pentewan, Par, Fowey, Looe and Saltash (Cornwall Council, 2011). In Looe, 15 properties were reportedly inundated with flood water reaching a depth of 0.6 m in places.
84	2006	3	30	2	Bristol Channel	Tintern	Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with flooding in Tintern, Wales where flood water of 1.5 ft. [0.5 m] in depth inundated the A466, which was subsequently closed as a precaution (BBC, 2006; Haigh et al. 2015). Some non-residential properties were also flooded.
85	2006	10	6-8	2	Celtic Sea (Devon, Cornwall), English Channel (South West)	Widemouth Bay, Trebarwith Strand, Port Isaac, Polzeath, Mawgan Porth, Newquay, Perranporth, Portreath, St Ives, Penzance, Flushing, Penryn, Perranarworthal, Mevagissey, Fowey and Looe	Cornwall Council (2011); Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with coastal flooding at many locations in the county of Cornwall including Widemouth Bay, Trebarwith Strand, Port Isaac, Polzeath, Mawgan Porth, Newquay, Perranporth, Portreath, St Ives, Penzance, Flushing, Penryn, Perranarworthal, Mevagissey, Fowey and Looe (Cornwall Council, 2011; Haigh et al., 2015). In Looe, 80 properties were reportedly flooded.
86	2006	12	3	2	Celtic-Irish Seas, English Channel (South West England, Northern Ireland)	Devon, Cornwall	Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with reportedly severe flooding in some areas of Northern Ireland, where a fisherman was swept out to sea (Haigh et al. 2015). There was also localised coastal flooding in parts of Devon and Cornwall. Across the southwest of the UK, roads were closed and thousands were without power.

87	2011	11	27	2	North Sea (England)	Whitby, Scarborough, Humber Estuary, Norfolk	Haigh et al. (2015)	This event was associated with coastal flooding along parts of the east coast of the UK, most notably in Whitby, around the Humber Estuary, and in Norfolk (Haigh et al. 2015). Impacts included flooding of non-residential properties in Scarborough, and several breaches to defences around the Norfolk coastline.
88	2012	10	18	2	English Channel (Cornwall)	Lynmouth, Mevagissey, Looe, Kingsbridge	Met Office (2012)	North-westerly winds led to coastal flooding in Devon and Cornwall during this event, with a number of properties flooded in Lynmouth, Mevagissey, Looe and Kingsbridge (Met Office, 2012).
89	2015	12	30	2	Irish Sea-Firth of Clyde (Scotland)	Saltcoats	BBC (2016a)	From the sources available it is difficult to quantify the respective marine-fluvial contributions to the severe flooding that occurred across Scotland on this day (BBC, 2016a).
90	2016	4	10	2	English Channel (Cornwall)	St Maws, Porthleven, Looe, Cawsand	BBC (2016b)	This event was associated with “huge” waves which saw overtopping and subsequent flooding in many areas of Cornwall (BBC, 2016b). Vehicles and non-residential properties were among the damaged assets, with some ground-floor property required pumping to remove flood water.
91	2016	11	19	2	English Channel (Dorset, the Solent)	Swanage, Portsmouth	ITV (2016)	The first named storm in the 2016/17 season – Storm Angus – has caused flooding on Swanage high street in Dorset and in Southsea. In Swanage, storm waves damaged part of the seawall. Several roads and businesses were also flooded at the bottom of the high street. This video shows the clean up in Swanage: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EzWhssUS9dE . In Southsea there was flooding at Pyramids and Rock Gardens caused by wave overtopping.

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