

**1810 flooding (4-10 fatalities)** - <http://www.lincolnshirelive.co.uk/200-years-flood-end-floods/story-11195470-detail/story.html> the text below from the website does mention Fishtoft and Fosdyke as areas that were affected:

"AS many as 10 people may have died during the great **flood** of 1810, which engulfed the area in the pitch black of night and without warning. The total loss of life has only now been revealed, following **research** into archived material. Historian Hilary Healey has researched the incident and uncovered details of the deaths, which reveal the body count to be much more than the four believed to have perished.

In **Fosdyke**, a servant girl of farmer Mr Birkett found herself surrounded by the sea in a pasture while milking cows and was washed away. Also in **Fosdyke**, an **elderly** woman in the course of the night was washed out of an upper window of her cottage and drowned. At **Fishtoft**, Mr Smith Jessop, a farmer's son, was drowned while trying to rescue some of his father's sheep. Accounts of the flood are few, but the Stamford Mercury recorded some inquests which may have been held at Boston court. These included a youth, William Green, about 16 years old, who drowned at Fishtoft, another unidentified boy, thought to have been from a fishing boat called the Amber Blay, and John Jackson and William Black, also from a wrecked vessel. Inquests were also held into the deaths of two women from Fosdyke, Esther Tunnard and Ann Burton, drowned by the flood inundating their cottages (one of them may have been the person referred to above). Hilary said: "There is also reference to an earlier inquest. It is difficult to arrive at a definitive number of those who died and it is known there were other deaths further up the coast."

The following is taken from the Boston Gazette, which reported on the flood three days after the disaster.  
"On Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, it began to rain at Boston and continued to do so throughout the day. From 11 o'clock in the day 'til six in the evening, it blew extremely hard; and from that hour 'til nine, a perfect hurricane.  
"The tide in the evening came in with great rapidity and rose, half an hour before the expected time of full flood, to a height exceeding by four inches what it is recorded to have attained on any occasion preceding.  
"Houses, which on no occasion whatever before had been invaded by the tide, were now, by its over-pouring all probable bounds, filled to a great depth with the water, which rushed into kitchens and cellars, and inundated every apartment until it found its level.  
"Whole streets were thus circumstanced. The performance of divine service on Sunday in the parish church, Boston, was prevented by the tide on the preceding evening having completely flooded the area appropriated to public worship.

"The height of the water against the western end of the steeple, was two feet eight inches and a half. Friskney new sea bank was broken by the tide in two or three places; Leverton new sea bank the same; of the Freiston new bank scarcely a vestige was left; as was Boston East old bank, and the banks at Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton, Frampton and Fosdyke.

"The old sea banks, unhappily for the country, have proved insufficient in height, as the surge passes over them almost along the whole line: and this was the cause of the breaches – the overflow having first scoured away the banks, from the summit to the base, on the land side.

"The situation of the country, in consequence, from Wainfleet almost to Spalding, a distance of 30 miles, is such as exceeds our powers of description. The hotel at Freiston Shore was for some hours in danger of being quite washed down; the great bow window of the dining-room although a considerable height from the ground, was forced from the **building** by the water, and carried to the distance of several fields. Dead sheep are seen lying in numbers from every road that is passable.

"The roads from Boston towards the sea at Fosdyke Wash are nearly impassable, being horse-belly deep in water, and the **communications** along the sea banks are cut off by the breaches in them."

1923 flooding – [http://booty.org.uk/booty.weather/climate/1900\\_1949.htm](http://booty.org.uk/booty.weather/climate/1900_1949.htm) apart from this one link, I couldn't find many matches to the 1923 event.

One of the wettest Febs across England & Wales (using the EWP records). With a value of 153mm (representing circa 230% of the all –series mean), it was the wettest Feb of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> wettest in the entire series (as of 2014).

1810, November 10, In [Boston, Lincolnshire](#) up to 10 deaths are thought to have occurred in the town due to a storm surge.

1949 flooding – [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storm\\_tides\\_of\\_the\\_North\\_Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storm_tides_of_the_North_Sea) quite a bit of detail on wikipedia.com for storm tides over the years.

1949, January 8, Storm disturbance in the North Sea

1953 flooding – North Sea Floods - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North\\_Sea\\_flood\\_of\\_1953](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sea_flood_of_1953)

The **1953 North Sea flood** ([Dutch](#): *Watersnoodramp*, literally "water emergency disaster") was a major [flood](#) caused by a heavy storm that occurred on the night of Saturday, 31 January 1953 and morning of Sunday, 1 February 1953. The floods struck the [Netherlands](#), [Belgium](#), [England](#) and [Scotland](#).

A combination of a high [spring tide](#) and a severe [European windstorm](#) over the [North Sea](#) caused a [storm tide](#); the combination of wind, high tide, and low pressure led to a water level of more than 5.6 metres (18.4 ft) above mean sea level in some locations. The flood and waves overwhelmed sea defences and caused extensive flooding. The [Netherlands](#), a country with 20% of its territory below [mean sea level](#) and 50% less than 1 metre (3.3 ft) above sea level and which relies heavily on sea defences, was worst affected, recording 1,836 deaths and widespread property damage. Most of the casualties occurred in the southern province of [Zeeland](#). In England, 307 people were killed in the [counties](#) of [Lincolnshire](#), [Norfolk](#), [Suffolk](#) and [Essex](#). Nineteen were killed in Scotland. Twenty-eight people were killed in [West Flanders](#), Belgium.

In addition, more than 230 deaths occurred on water craft along [Northern European](#) coasts as well as on ships in deeper waters of the North Sea. The ferry [MV Princess Victoria](#) was lost at sea in the [North Channel](#) east of [Belfast](#) with 133 fatalities, and many [fishing trawlers](#) sank.

Realising that such infrequent events could recur, the Netherlands particularly, and the United Kingdom carried out major studies on strengthening of coastal defences. The Netherlands developed the [Delta Works](#), an extensive system of dams and [storm surge barriers](#). The UK constructed storm surge barriers on the [River Thames](#) below London and on the [River Hull](#) where it meets the [Humber estuary](#).

1976 flooding - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storm\\_tides\\_of\\_the\\_North\\_Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storm_tides_of_the_North_Sea)

The [flood of 1976](#) and the "North Frisian Flood" of 1981 brought the highest water levels measured to date on the North Sea coast, but because of sea defences such as improved warning systems and [dikes](#) built and modified after the flood of 1962, these led only to property damage

## Recent storm tides [edit]

The flood of 1976 and the "North Frisian Flood" of 1981 brought the highest water levels measured to date on the North Sea coast, but because of sea defences such as improved warning systems and dikes built and modified after the flood of 1962, these led only to property damage.<sup>[16][17]</sup>

### Comparative table of surge heights along the east coast of Britain [edit]

Water levels during the storm surges of 1953, 1976, 1978, <sup>[18]</sup> 1983, 1993, 2006 and 2013 (metres O.D.)							
Location	1953 evening tide	1976 evening tide	1978 observed evening tide	1983 February <sup>[19]</sup>	1993 January/February 1993	2006 November 1	2013 December 5 <sup>[20]</sup>
Wick	-	-	3.92	-	-	-	2.07
North Shields	3.32	3.43	3.52	-	-	-	<b>3.58</b>
Barton on Humber	-	-	5.15	-	-	-	-
South Ferriby	4.79	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.30</b>	-	-	-	-
Immingham	4.50	4.50	4.67	-	-	-	<b>5.80</b>
Grimsby	-	4.35	<b>4.50</b>	-	-	-	-
Boylift	-	4.30	<b>4.50</b>	-	-	-	-
Boston Dock	5.25	5.24	<b>5.50</b>	-	-	-	-
Boston Grand Sluice	5.40	5.22	<b>5.63</b>	-	-	-	-
Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6.10<sup>[21]</sup></b>
Fosdyke	ca. 5.40	5.18	<b>5.90</b>	-	-	-	-
Wisbech	ca. 5.10	4.99	<b>5.60</b>	-	-	-	-
King's Lynn	5.65	4.99	<b>5.92</b>	-	-	-	-
Wells	5.13	4.46	4.91	-	-	-	<b>5.31<sup>[22]</sup></b>
Great Yarmouth	<b>3.28</b>	2.69	2.19	2.59	-	2.52	-
Haddiscoe	-	-	1.76	1.70	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.74</b>	-
Lowestoft	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.97
Southwold	<b>3.50</b>	2.50	2.00	-	-	-	-
Aldeburgh	<b>3.78</b>	2.83	2.45	-	-	-	-
Sheerness	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>3.00<sup>[23]</sup></b>

(Tide and location Image from wikipedia)

Full list of storm surges / tidal events from wikipedia - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storm\\_tides\\_of\\_the\\_North\\_Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storm_tides_of_the_North_Sea)

## Major storm tides[edit]

- 838, December 26, Netherlands, more than 2,400 deaths
- 1014, September 28, Netherlands, several thousands of deaths<sup>[24]</sup>

- 1099, November 11, The [Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#) states, that in London 'On the festival of St Martin, the sea flood sprung up to such a height and did so much harm as no man remembered that it ever did before'.<sup>[3]</sup>
- 1164, February 16, [Saint Juliana flood](#), Netherlands and Germany, several thousands of deaths
- 1170, November 1, [All Saints' Flood](#), Netherlands, marks beginning of creation of [Zuiderzee](#)
- 1206, Netherlands, 60,000 deaths
- 1219, January 16, [Saint Marcellus flood](#), Netherlands and Germany, 36,000 deaths struck [West Friesland](#)<sup>[4]</sup>
- 1248, a year with three storm tides in The Netherlands with major inundations
- 1277, Netherlands and Germany, formation of [Dollart](#)
- 1277, Netherlands and Germany, formation of [Lauwerszee](#)
- 1282, Netherlands, separates island of [Texel](#) from mainland
- 1287, December 13, [Saint Lucia flood](#), Netherlands, formation of [Waddenzee](#) and Zuiderzee, 50,000 - 80,000 deaths. Major impact on Cinque Ports in England.
- 1288, February 5, [Saint Agathaflood](#), Netherlands, several thousands of deaths
- 1322, Netherlands and Belgium, [Flanders](#) loses all coastal islands, many deaths especially in [Holland](#), [Zeeland](#) and Flanders
- 1334, November 23, Netherlands, several thousands of deaths
- 1362, January 16, [Grote Mandrenke](#) (big drowner of men) or [Saint Marcellus flood](#), Belgium, Netherlands, Germany and Denmark, created a great part of the [Wadden Sea](#) and caused the end of the city of [Rungholt](#); 25,000 to 40,000 deaths, according to some sources 100,000 deaths
- 1404, November 19, first [Saint Elisabeth flood](#), Belgium and Netherlands, major loss of land
- 1421, November 19, second [Saint Elisabeth flood](#), Netherlands, storm tide in combination with extreme high water in rivers due to heavy rains, 10,000 to 100,000 deaths
- 1424, November 18, third [Saint Elisabeth flood](#), Netherlands
- 1468, [Ursula flood](#), should have been more forceful than second Saint Elisabeth flood
- 1477, first [Cosmas- and Damianus flood](#), Netherlands and Germany, many thousands of deaths
- 1530, November 5, [St. Felix's Flood](#), Belgium and Netherlands, many towns disappear, more than 100,000 deaths
- 1532, November 1, [All Saints flood](#), Belgium, Netherlands and Germany, several towns disappear, many thousands of deaths
- 1570, November 1, [All Saints flood](#), Belgium and Netherlands, several towns disappear, more than 20,000 deaths
- 1571-72, unknown date, marine flooding on the Lincolnshire coast between Boston and Grimsby resulted in the loss of 'all the saltcotes where the best salt was made'.<sup>[5]</sup>
- 1634, October 11–12, [Burchardi flood](#), broke the Island of [Strand](#) into parts ([Nordstrand](#) and [Pellworm](#)) in [Nordfriesland](#)
- 1651, February 22 in Germany, March 4–5 Netherlands, [St. Peter's Flood](#)
- 1663, December 7 The diarist [Samuel Pepys](#) noted "the greatest tide that ever was remembered in England to have been in this river, all [Whitehall](#) having been drowned."<sup>[6]</sup>
- 1686, November 12, [Saint Martin flood](#), Netherlands, 1586 deaths
- 1703, December 7, [Great Storm of 1703](#), England, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany, many thousands of deaths
- 1717, December 24, [Christmas flood 1717](#), Netherlands, Germany and Scandinavia, more than 14,000 deaths
- 1810, November 10, In [Boston, Lincolnshire](#) up to 10 deaths are thought to have occurred in the town due to a storm surge.<sup>[7]</sup>
- [1825, February 3](#), Netherlands, 800 deaths

- 1916, January 13–14, Zuiderland flood Netherlands, 16 casualties and ~300 km<sup>2</sup> flooded around the [Zuiderzee](#) this flood led to the construction of the [Afsluitdijk](#), creating the [IJsselmeer](#).<sup>[8]</sup>
- 1949, January 8, Storm disturbance in the North Sea.<sup>[9]</sup>
- 1953, January 31–1, ([North Sea flood of 1953](#)) most severe in the Netherlands, leading to the [Delta Works](#), 2533 deaths
- 1962, February 16–17, ([Hamburg-Flut](#)) flooded one fifth of [Hamburg](#) and claimed 315 lives
- 1976, January 3–4, [Gale of January 1976](#)
- 1978, January 11–12, [1978 North Sea storm surge](#) East coast of England.
- 1981, November 24–25, North Frisian Flood, severe surge with dike breaches in Denmark.
- 1982, December 19, the largest negative surge recorded in the North Sea coincided with a high tide, water levels dropped rapidly posing a navigational hazard.
- 1993, February 21, an internal surge in the North Sea and high waves brought flooding to the [Norfolk Broads](#).<sup>[10]</sup>
- 1999, December 3, [Cyclone Anatol](#)
- 2007, November 8–9, [North Sea flood of 2007](#) (Tilo)
- 2011, November 24–27, [Cyclone Berit](#) (Xaver) and "Lille Berit" (Yoda).
- 2013, October 10, east coast of England surge (Xenon), Environment Agency warning of minor flooding and disruption, tide passed without major flooding.<sup>[11]</sup>
- 2013, December 5–7, On 4 December the [Environment Agency](#) released a warning to communities along the East Coast of England to prepare for the most serious tidal surge in 30 years, with a significant threat of coastal flooding, associated with [Cyclone Xaver](#).<sup>[12]</sup>
- 2017, January 4–5, storm Axel.<sup>[13]</sup>
- 2017, January 12–13, (incl. Vidar NO<sup>[14]</sup>). <sup>[15]</sup>