



D1.2-Map and report of key climate-change hazards

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym / Abbreviation	Meaning / Full text
CCLL	Coastal City Living Lab
CSI	Coastal Sensitivity Index
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Approach
GIS	Geographic Information System
MHW	Mean High Water
NBS	Nature-Based Solution
WP	Work Package





BACKGROUND: ABOUT THE SCORE PROJECT

SCORE is a four-year EU-funded project aiming to increase climate resilience in European coastal cities.

The intensification of extreme weather events, coastal erosion and sea-level rise are major challenges to be urgently addressed by European coastal cities. The science behind these disruptive phenomena is complex, and advancing climate resilience requires progress in data acquisition, forecasting, and understanding of the potential risks and impacts for real-scenario interventions. The Ecosystem-Based Approach (EBA) supported by smart technologies has potential to increase climate resilience of European coastal cities; however, it is not yet adequately understood and coordinated at European level.

SCORE outlines a co-creation strategy, developed via a network of 10 coastal city ‘living labs’ (CCLLs), to rapidly, equitably and sustainably enhance coastal city climate resilience through EBAs and sophisticated digital technologies.

The 10 coastal city living labs involved in the project are: Sligo and Dublin (Ireland), Barcelona/Vilanova i la Geltrú, Benidorm and Oarsoaldea (Spain), Oeiras (Portugal), Massa (Italy), Piran (Slovenia), Gdańsk (Poland) and Samsun (Turkey).

SCORE will establish an integrated coastal zone management framework for strengthening EBA and smart coastal city policies, creating European leadership in coastal city climate change adaptation in line with The Paris Agreement. It will provide innovative platforms to empower stakeholders’ deployment of EBAs to increase climate resilience, business opportunities and financial sustainability of coastal cities.

The SCORE interdisciplinary team consists of 28 world-leading organizations from academia, local authorities, RPOs, and SMEs encompassing a wide range of skills including environmental science and policy, climate modelling, citizen and social science, data management, coastal management and engineering, security and technological aspects of smart sensing research.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a deliverable of the SCORE project, funded under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003534.

This document primarily describes the methodology and summarises the results and conclusions of Task 1.2 – Mapping of past extreme events and identification of key hazards in the coastal cities. It is part of the work included in WP1, whose final objective is to produce a high-level baseline risk map of extreme climate impacts and sea-level rise based on a semi-quantitative assessment of exposure and vulnerability for the ten CCLLs

This report is based on the literature review carried out in Task 1.1 and on a participatory process involving the CCLLs, in conjunction with WP2.

Past extreme climate events in the CCLLs (including all frontrunners and followers) have been mapped, and the key climate-related hazards identified and categorised under existing climatic conditions. Moreover, the past event database is a very valuable output of this report, as it can be exploited by other project participants and external users.

For this purpose, the following indicative hazard categories have been considered: heavy precipitation, coastal flooding, coastal erosion, pluvial flooding, river flooding, landslides, droughts, heat waves, cold spells, storms, heavy snowfall, strong winds, forest fires, and other hazards.

The latter category has been designed to include impacts relating to multi-hazard risk and cascading effects, such as coastal ecosystem issues, seawater intrusion, water scarcity, harmful algal blooms, and pollution.

Within these categories, different hazards have been identified and mapped using the ArcGIS Pro software.

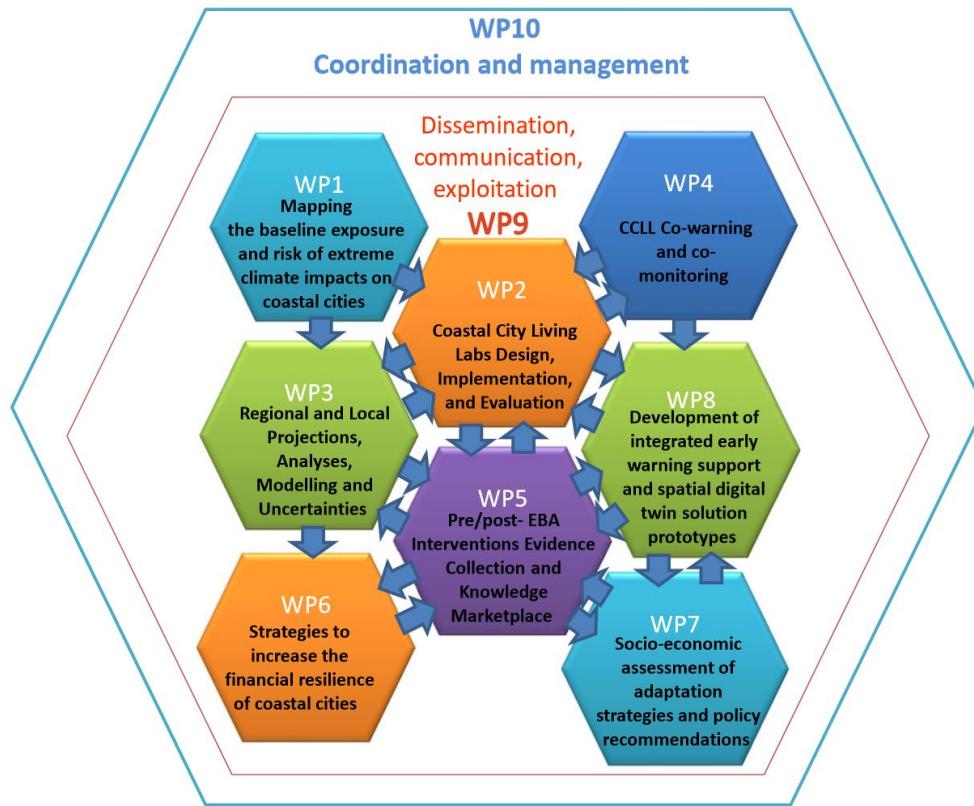
Finally, the most relevant hazards for each city have been selected for further investigation in Tasks 1.3, 1.4 and in WP6.

LINKS WITH OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A number of work packages are being prepared under the umbrella project *Smart Control of the Climate Resilience in European Coastal Cities* (acronym: SCORE) between 2021 and 2025:

- **Work Package 1** – Mapping the baseline exposure and risk of extreme climate impacts on coastal cities
- **Work Package 2** – Coastal City Living Labs Design, Implementation, and Evaluation
- **Work Package 3** – Regional and Local Projections, Analyses, Modelling and Uncertainties
- **Work Package 4** – CCLL co-warning and comonitoring
- **Work Package 5** – Pre/post-EBA Interventions Evidence Collection and Knowledge Marketplace
- **Work Package 6** – Strategies to increase the financial resilience of coastal cities
- **Work Package 7** – Socio-economic assessment of adaptation strategies and policy recommendations
- **Work Package 8** – Development of integrated early warning support and spatial digital twin solution prototypes
- **Work Package 9** – Dissemination, communication, exploitation
- **Work Package 10** – Coordination and management



**Figure 1: SCORE work packages structure.**

In this vein, this report has been prepared as the second of four deliverables of Work Package 1 – Mapping the baseline exposure and risk of extreme climate impacts on coastal cities:

- **Deliverable 1.1** – Literature review report
- **Deliverable 1.2** – Map and report of key climate-change hazards
- **Deliverable 1.3** – Map and report of baseline exposure and vulnerability
- **Deliverable 1.4** – Report of baseline risk analysis

The main goal of WP1 is to produce a high-level baseline risk map of extreme climate impacts and sea-level rise based on a semi-quantitative assessment of exposure and vulnerability for the ten CCLLs. The *Literature review report* was completed in December 2021; this task ends in June 2022, the 12th month of the SCORE project. The maps produced in this task are required as an intermediate step, but exposure and vulnerability studies are also required. Therefore, the exposure and vulnerability studies at a high level performed in the *Map and report of baseline exposure and vulnerability* will be the next steps forward.

In addition, this document is complemented by the data collected from the CCLLs in WP2. The report outcomes will directly feed the next WP1 tasks and contribute to the development of certain tasks in WP3, WP5, WP6, WP7 and WP8.



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1. INTRODUCTION

The generalised sea level and temperature rise are poised to exacerbate a variety of hazards: coastal flooding and erosion events, heavy rains and pluvial/river floods, heat waves and cold spells, and landslides, among others. Moreover, the hazards can trigger a number of impacts: destruction of land as it is permanent submerged or eroded; economic and social losses due to the impacts on infrastructure, buildings, facilities, services, industry and agriculture; and potential loss of coastal ecosystems when the environmental conditions are altered. Overall, these changes will affect coastal landforms and ecosystems including oceans, beaches, estuaries, lagoons and rivers.

In the framework of SCORE, the impacts of sea level rise and increases in precipitation extremes (either heavy rainfall events or droughts) due to climate change on European coastal cities will be mitigated by co-design, and co-development with citizens and stakeholders, and by deploying, testing, and demonstrating innovative EBAs, smart technologies and hybrid Nature Based Solutions (NBSs) while facilitating financial sustainability. For this purpose, extensive information on past extreme climate events is needed. As there is a range of information sources that provide data and information about extreme climate events for large different levels, the collaboration between SCORE partners has been crucial to collect the largest dataset possible.

This document will provide information on how the past extreme climate events collected have been used to produce significant outputs for the SCORE project. In the next sections, a summary of the methodology utilised for the identification of the key climate-related hazards affecting each CCLL for baseline characterisation, as well as a set of maps representing the main past extreme climate events occurred in the CCLLs using GIS software are given. The most relevant hazards for each city will be consequently further investigated in Task 1.3, Task 1.4 and WP6.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Overview

The main purpose of Task 1.2 is the production of a set of maps representing the main past extreme climate events occurred in the CCLLs using GIS software (e.g., footprints of past events, hazard maps, symbols representing the past events), and the identification and categorisation of the key climate-related hazards under the existing climatic conditions for each CCLL.

2.2. Information sources

Data for this task have been mainly collected from the responses to WP2 questionnaires, and from the previous task, the literature review. The information sources utilised include, *inter alia*: CCLL's existing datasets, repositories at national, regional and local levels, scientific publications, risk assessments and other technical documents containing relevant information.

A summary of the information sources utilised in this report is provided in Table 1. Due their extension, the information sources are described specifically for each city throughout the Results section. Besides, in the literature review (D1.1), scientific sources including conference proceedings, scientific-technical reports and peer-reviewed scientific journal articles were reviewed through the Scopus and Web of Science scientific databases for each city. The outputs of this review also complements the results provided in this report.



**Table 1: Information sources by CCLL.**

CCLL	Information sources and spatiotemporal resolution
Sligo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from Ordnance Survey Ireland on Ireland's Open Data Portal (administrative boundary of County Sligo) • Past events: CCLL partners (county level, 1973-2021)
Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from Ordnance Survey Ireland on Ireland's Open Data Portal (administrative boundaries of Kildare, Meath, Dublin and Wicklow counties) • Information on historical flood events: web-viewer (floodinfo.ie) from OPW (Ireland, first known event-Autumn 2014)
Vilanova i la Geltrú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from National Institute of Geography of Spain (IGN) (administrative boundary of Vilanova i la Geltrú municipality) • Past climate-related events: CCLL partners (affected areas, 1988-2021) • Briefs on extreme weather events: Meteorology Service of Catalonia (Catalonia region, last 3 centuries) • Tropical nights and hot days: Vilanova i la Geltrú Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Sant Pere de Ribes weather station, 2004-2013) • Shoreline evolution: Cartography and Geology Institute of Catalonia online tool (2016-present)
Benidorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent and areas affected by past climate-related events: shapefiles from Official Cartography of Valencian Community by Institute of Cartography of Valencia (administrative boundary of Benidorm municipality), CCLL partners (Levante, Poniente and Finestrat beaches) and self-production from satellite imagery (footprints of IES Pere Maria Orts high school, CV-70 road and Terra Mitica theme park) • Past climate-related events: CCLL partners (affected areas, 1980-2020) • Related scientific sources: (Cramer et al., 2018; Fernández Montes & Sánchez Rodrigo, 2014; Gonzalez-Hidalgo et al., 2007; Imeson et al., 1998)
Oarsoaldea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from geoEuskadi (administrative boundaries of Erreteria, Lezo, Pasaia and Oiartzun municipalities) • Past climate-related events: CCLL partners (municipality-level, 1900-2022)
Oeiras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from Portuguese Public Administration's open data portal (administrative boundary of Oeiras municipality, including parishes of Algés, Linda-a-Velha and Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo, Carnaxide and Queijas, Barcarena, Portosalvo and Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos and Caxias) • Past climate-related events: DISASTER database (Zêzere et al., 2014) (parish-level, 1865-2021) • Climate-related occurrences (landslides, coastal flooding and land flooding): Civil Protection occurrences database (municipality-level, 2006-2022) • Hazard and susceptibility maps: Civil Protection Plan (municipality-level, 2018)
Massa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from Tuscany Region (administrative boundary of Massa municipality) • Past climate-related events: CCLL partners (municipality-level, 1994-2021) • Hazard maps on coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides: adapted from maps from District Basin Authority of the Northern Apennines (Massa municipality) • Reports on past climate events: Regional Functional Centre of the Tuscany Region (Tuscany region, 2009-present)
Piran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from CCLL partners (administrative boundary of Piran municipality) • Past climate-related events: CCLL partners (municipality-level, 2005-2021) • Flood maps: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning – Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Water and Flood Cadastre Warning Maps (Slovenia)





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landslides: Analysis of landslide occurrence in Slovenia and preparation of landslide probability map (Slovenia) Climate-related occurrences (coastal flooding, land flooding, strong winds, cold spells, droughts and landslides): Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (municipality-level, 2005-2021) Related sources: (Brečko Grubar et al., 2019; Kovačič et al., 2016)
Gdańsk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from European Environment Agency (administrative boundary of Gdańsk city) Past climate-related events: Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk (Gdańsk city, 1829-1992 and 2010-2017) Information on changes in mean annual sea levels (1955-2015), storm surge values (1955-2015), and urban floods (1992-2016): Plan of adaptation to climate change in the city of Gdańsk until 2030 (Gdańsk city) Climate-related occurrences (floods): Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk (Gdańsk city, 2010-2017)
Samsun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCLL geographical extent: shapefile from European Environment Agency (administrative boundary of Samsun province) Past climate-related events: CCLL partners (province-level, 1963-2012) Scientific sources: (Ozturk et al., 2015; Ozturk & Sesli, 2015; Tătui et al., 2019)

2.3. Mapping of past climate events

To produce the maps, the basic idea is to combine the data on past climate events and geographical information. The steps involving this process are illustrated in Figure 2. After collecting the past events from the responses, the information is processed, and a GIS model of the study area is built. In this model, the areas affected by the past events are identified and mapped, and the past events are accordingly assigned. The final step involves the formatting and reporting of the final outputs, which are presented in this document.

Figure 2: Workflow of the methodology to produce the maps.



Regarding the extreme climate events, they have been collected and summarised with the help of the Task 1.2 partners. The past events have been classified under a wide variety of categories, mainly based in the Sixth Assessment Report from the IPCC. Thus, the categories considered include heavy precipitation, coastal flooding, coastal erosion, pluvial flooding, river flooding, landslides, droughts, heat waves, cold spells, storms, heavy snowfall, electric storms, strong winds, forest fires, and other hazards as shown in Figure 3. The previous list is not exhaustive and additional categories could be included in the study in the case that they are detected to be of particular concern to a CCLL.



Figure 3: Overview of the climate-related events identified in Task 1.2.



For the sake of mapping, the individualisation of each event has been very important. Complementary data clearly defining the affected area, date, duration, category of the event (as explained in previous lines) and a short description have been of great help in the production of maps. The full lists including all the past events collected and the complementary data are presented in the Appendix II – Past events datasets in the form of tables. A short example is provided in Table 2, where an extract of three rows represents how the past events have been individualised.

Table 2: Extract of the past extreme climate events collected in Oarsoaldea CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected	Duration
RF8	River flooding	Floods close to the mouth of Oiartzun River.	01/01/1981	Erreteria and Oiartzun	1 day
CF1	Coastal flooding	The sea high tide coincided with sea storm. 20 cm height of water in the streets of Pasaia (San Juan district).	01/02/2014	Pasaia (San Juan District)	1 day
PF1	Pluvial flooding	Ground floors and streets flooded, business and vehicles damaged, street and roadblocks.	01/06/1992	Central areas of Erreteria, Pasaia and Oiartzun.	1 day

2.4. Identification of key climate-related hazards

Finally, the most relevant hazards for each city have been identified and will be further investigated in Tasks 1.3, 1.4 and in WP6. The key climate-related hazards have been identified considering the existing information, the local expertise from the CCLLs, SCORE partners, and stakeholders through workshops, questionnaires, and internal meetings.





2.5. Limitations of the methodology

The level of detail of the results for each CCLL depends on the Frontrunner/Fellow status. The level of detail of the results is greater for the Frontrunner cities, whereas the Fellow cities will develop the methodology gradually in the future. The status (see Table 3) is in alignment with the SCORE project through the analysis performed in WP2 for the deliverable D2.1, and the development of future tasks, especially those in WP1, WP3 and WP6. Furthermore, the level of detail for each CCLL depends on the available information.

Table 3: Frontrunner/Fellow status of the CCLLs in the SCORE project.

CCLL	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP6	WP7	WP8
Benidorm	Frontrunner	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow
Vilanova i la Geltrú	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Fellow	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Frontrunner
Dublin	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow
Gdańsk	Fellow						
Piran	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow
Massa	Frontrunner	Fellow	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Fellow	Frontrunner
Oarsoaldea	Frontrunner						
Oeiras	Frontrunner	Fellow	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow
Samsun	Fellow	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow	Fellow
Sligo	Frontrunner	Frontrunner	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow	Frontrunner	Fellow

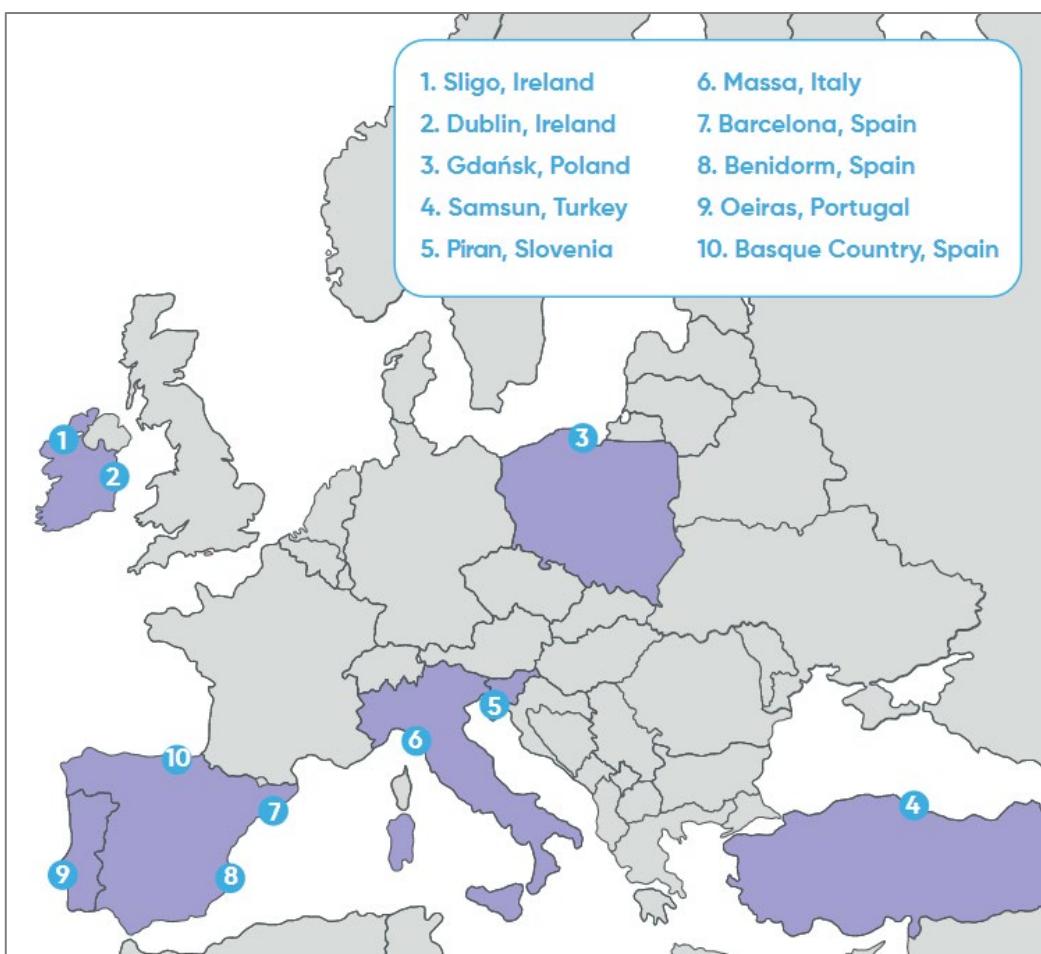
The CCLLs of Benidorm, Vilanova, Piran, Massa, Oarsoaldea, Oeiras and Sligo have the status of Frontrunners for this task, whereas Dublin, Gdańsk, and Samsun have been selected as Fellows. Notwithstanding, in Task 1.3 and Task 1.4, the imbalance between the two roles is substantially reduced. In Task 1.3, indicators of exposure and vulnerability are developed, regardless of the CCLL status. Moreover, the characterisation of baseline risk and identification of risk hot spots developed in Task 1.4 considers all CCLLs equally, including the maps produced. For this purpose, these tasks also include complementary and extended data on the key climate-related hazards identified in this report.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Overview

This section reports the information sources regarding the key climate-related hazards and past extreme climate events identified for each CCLL. Moreover, the complete versions of all the maps produced and complementary datasets are provided in the appendixes (Appendix I – maps and Appendix II – Past events datasets, respectively).



**Figure 4: Location of the CCLLs.**

3.2. Sligo

The main natural or climatic-related hazards identified are storms, coastal and land flooding, and coastal erosion. The increased frequency and intensity of winter storms are the main hazards identified as these had the most significant impact in recent years. Coastal flooding and erosion have a high potential of causing significant and irreparable damage. Particularly, the impact on municipal infrastructure and chronic, short term transport disruption are especially relevant.

The study area is County Sligo, as CCLL Sligo is interested in whether a given hazard spread across a large geographical area may impact the CCLL. The geographic data have been derived from the publication of Ordnance Survey Ireland on Ireland's Open Data Portal¹, which includes a dataset of the Irish Administrative Areas generated from the 2019 OSi National Statutory Boundary dataset, summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of the geographical files utilised in CCLL Sligo's past events mapping

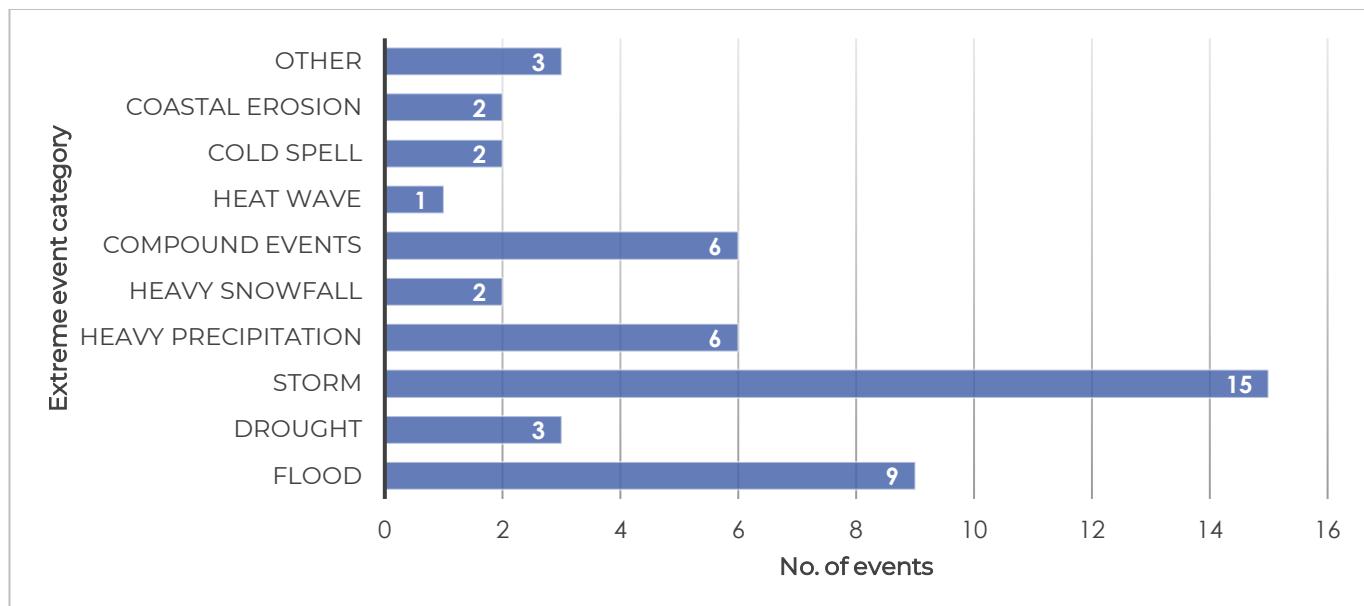
Area	Description	Shapefile source
County Sligo	Shapefile representing County Sligo generalised to 20 m from 2019 OSi National Statutory Boundary dataset. Coordinate Reference System: Irish Transverse Mercator.	Ireland's Open Data Portal.

¹ https://data.gov.ie/dataset/counties-osi-national-statutory-boundaries-generalised-20m1/resource/366a5e7f-7bc5-470f-a820-34a2a5469d73?inner_span=True



In total, forty-nine (49) extreme climate events have been registered for this CCLL, summarised in the Appendix (see Sligo). Their distribution by event category is represented in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Number of past events recorded in Sligo by event category.



Storms are the most frequent extreme events, with fifteen (15) occurrences, followed by nine (9) flooding events. The less frequent extreme events are coastal erosion episodes, cold spells and heavy snowfalls, with two (2) occurrences each one, and heat waves, recorded only one (1) time. Moreover, three (3) events have been categorised under the “Other” label, and six (6) events have been also reported under the “Compound Event” category (see Table 5).

Table 5: Past extreme climate events under “Compound Event” and “Other” categories recorded for CCLL Sligo.

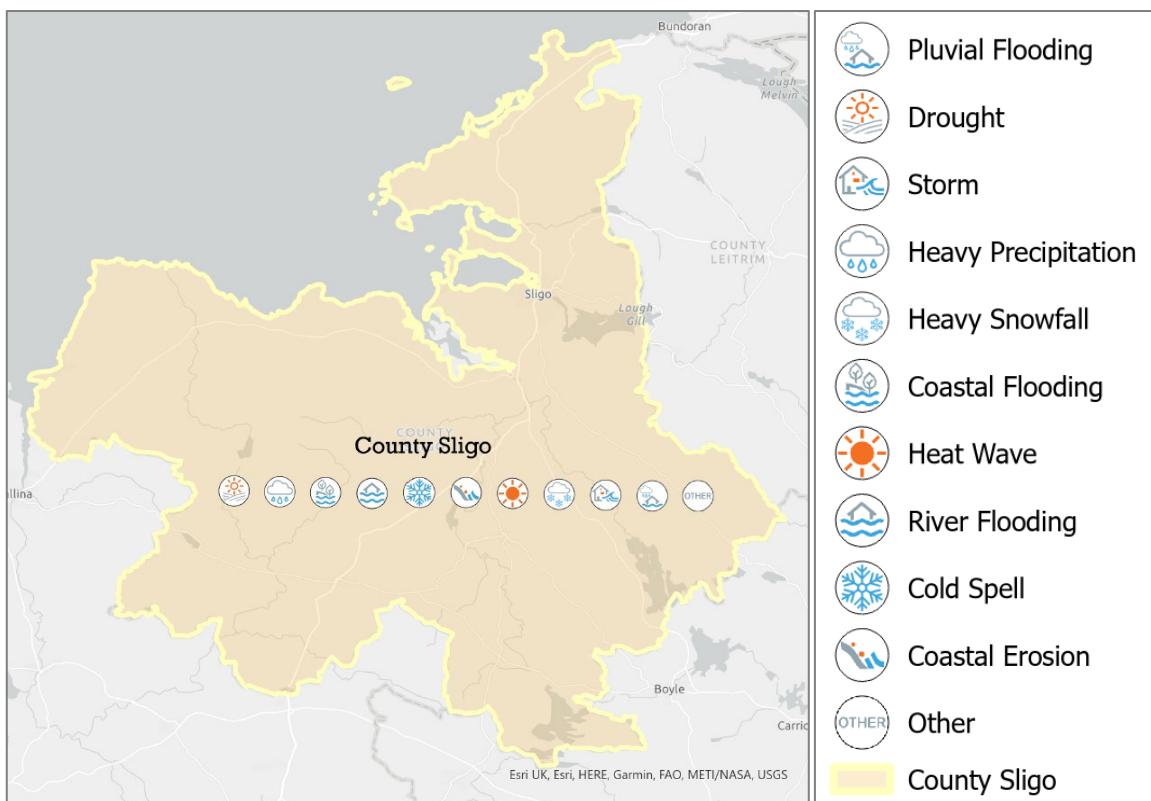
Extreme Event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date
C1	Compound Event	Storm and Heavy precipitation	February 1990
C2	Compound Event	Storm surge and Coastal flooding	February 2002
C3	Compound Event	Flooding and Landslide	September 2003
C4	Compound Event	Heavy rain and flooding	Summer 2008
C5	Compound Event	Winter storms and storm surges	Winter 2013/14
C6	Compound Event	Heatwave and drought	Summer 2018
O1	Other	Storm force winds	February 1988
O2	Other	Hurricane force winds	December 1998
O3	Other	Driest winter in 25 years	Winter 2016/17

The climate events categories described previously have been represented in a GIS model. The full map can be found in the Appendix of this document (Sligo). A snapshot is represented in Figure 6.





Figure 6: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards identified in Sligo CCLL.



3.3. Dublin

Coastal flooding and erosion have caused some of the most severe impacts recorded in recent years. For instance, coastal flooding regularly impacts the commuter rail system as well as primary roadways and busy tourist areas in the city, disrupting the public and private transport in Dublin.

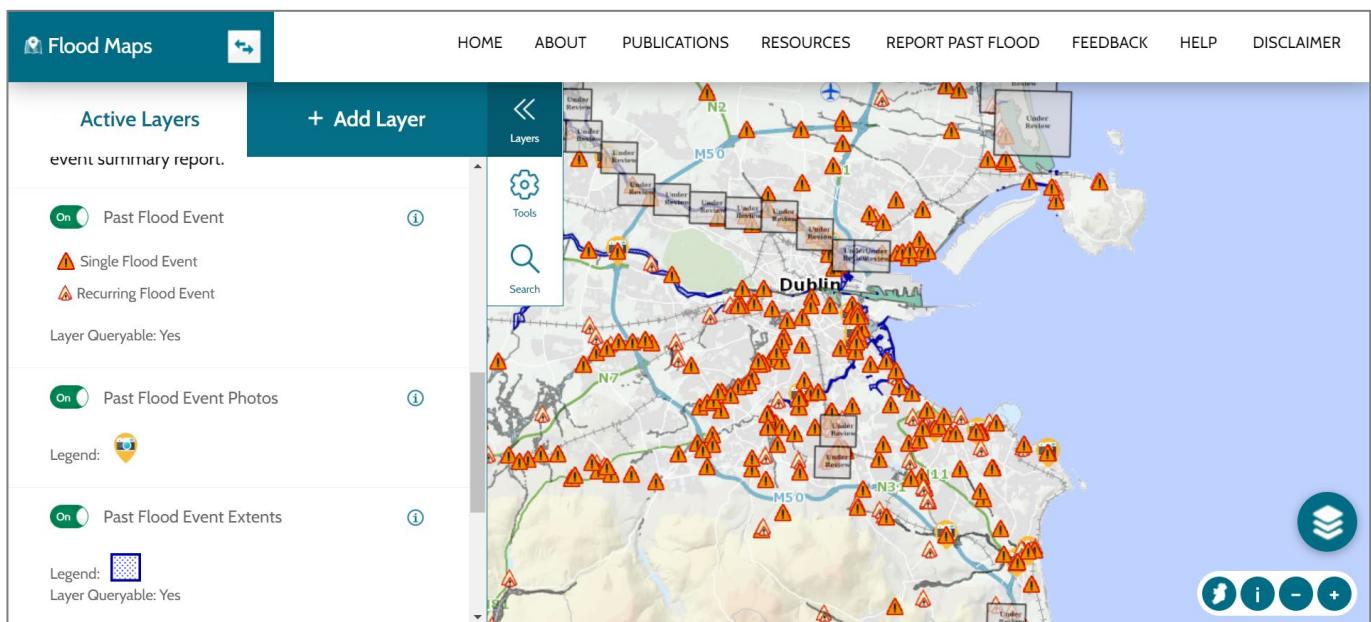
The National Flood Data Archive, which provides information on past flood event records, is continually being updated by the Office of Public Works. The past flood events information is currently accessible for events which occurred pre-Autumn 2014 in a web map². This map data provides information about the location of known flood events in Ireland and shows supporting information in the form of reports, photos and press articles. Data are available on the website and can be viewed by turning on the “Past Flood Events” layer, that enables this past flood event data to be viewed simultaneously with predictive flood mapping layers, as shown in Figure 7.

Past flood events are represented on the map in three different ways. Where the boundary of a flood has been mapped, the flood is shown as a shaded area with a blue border defining the extent of the flood. Floods without extent information are represented with a point symbol at the approximate location of the flood. Where more than one flood has occurred in the same location, and to denote a location with recurring flooding, a multiple flood point symbol is used.

² <https://www.floodinfo.ie/map/floodmaps/?X=7061815.17613&Y=-880434.69084&Z=7>



Figure 7: Snapshot of Flood Maps online map showing past flood events in Dublin, as identified by the Office of Public Works.

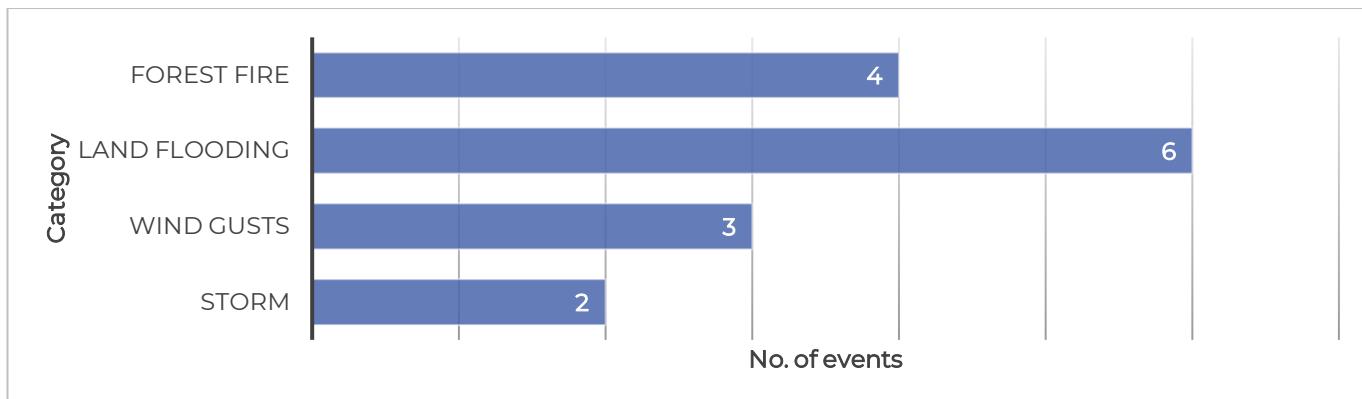


3.4. Vilanova i la Geltrú

Land flooding, coastal flooding, coastal erosion, strong winds and forest fires have been identified as the main hazards affecting the area, leading to impacts on tourism and local economy, damage to residential and commercial buildings and coastal infrastructure; loss of cultural heritage, ecosystems and biodiversity (wetlands, sandy and subaquatic habitats); and population safety.

In this context, Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL has produced a list summarising the past extreme climate events occurred in the municipality, which can be found in the Appendix (see Vilanova i la Geltrú). In addition, Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL has provided data on past forest fires occurred in Catalunya since 1986. The forest fires that affected Vilanova i la Geltrú have been extracted and included in the past events list and mapped. In summary, the total number of events identified is fifteen (15), including episodes of land flooding, storms, strong winds, and forest fires. The number of events by category is represented in Figure 8.

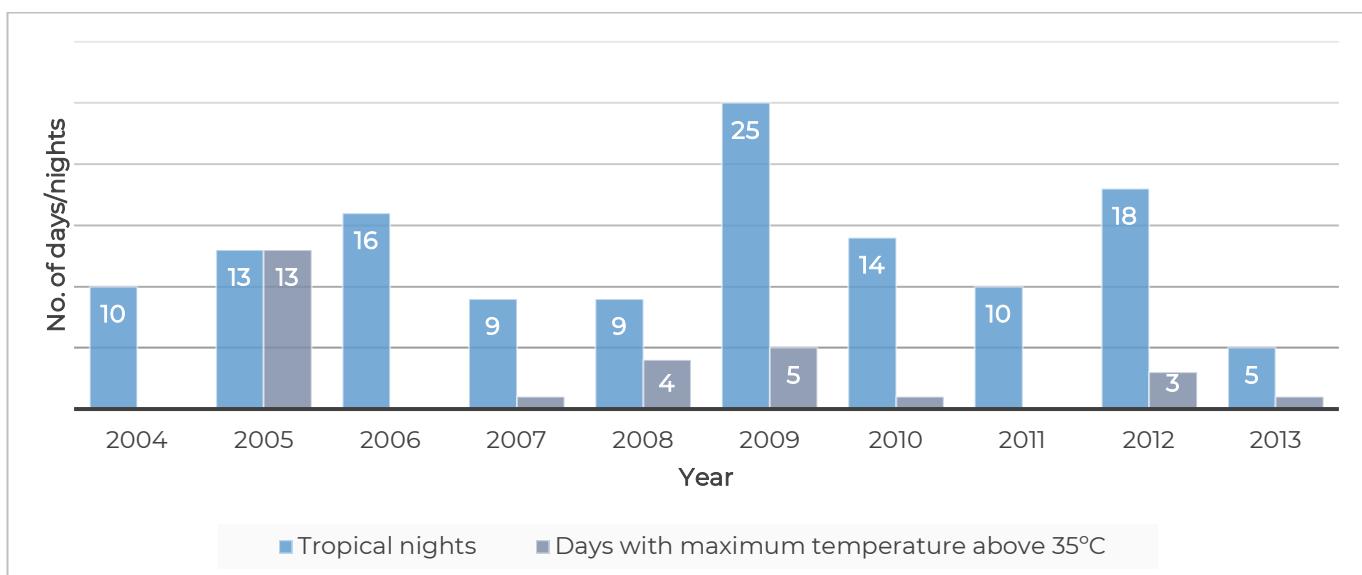


**Figure 8: Number of past events recorded in Vilanova i la Geltrú by category.**

The main data sources regarding past extreme climate events are the Meteorology Service of Catalunya, Vilanova i la Geltrú Climate Change Adaptation Plan and Cartography and Geology Institute of Catalunya.

The Meteorology Service of Catalunya³ (Servei Meteorològic de Catalunya) holds a series of brief explanatory summaries of the main extreme weather events that have occurred in Catalonia over the last 300 years, especially since the mid-nineteenth century. The affected area of a relevant flood event⁴ in 1987 has been included in the past events map.

Vilanova i la Geltrú Climate Change Adaptation Plan⁵ holds information on extreme temperatures. The number of tropical nights (in which the minimum temperature does not fall below 20.0°C) and days with maximum temperatures above 35.0°C in the period 2004-2013 is significant (Figure 9). Tropical nights stand out especially in 2009 and 2012, with twenty-five (25) and eighteen (18) episodes respectively, followed by 2006 and 2010, with sixteen (16) and fourteen (14) episodes. Moreover, the days with temperatures above 35.0°C were highest in 2005 and 2009, with thirteen (13) and five (5) episodes. In 2017, the absolute maximum temperature reached 37.0°C in August.

Figure 9: Evolution of the number of tropical nights and hot days at the Sant Pere de Ribes weather station (2004-2013). From: Vilanova i la Geltrú Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

³ <https://www.meteo.cat/wpweb/divulgacio/publicacions/efemerides/>

⁴ https://www.meteo.cat/wpweb/divulgacio/publicacions/efemerides/1987-10-03_30-any-s-dels-catastrofics-aiguats-doctubre-de-1987/

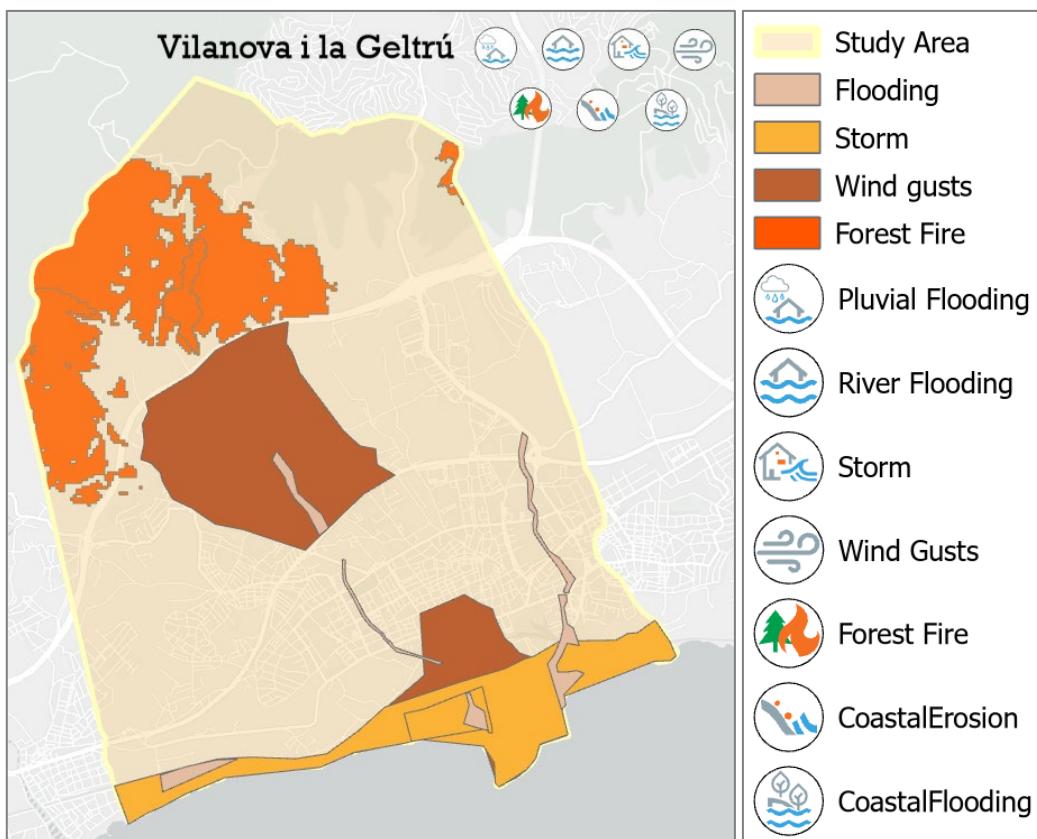
⁵ [doc_51397699.pdf \(vilanova.cat\)](http://doc_51397699.pdf)



Furthermore, the Cartography and Geology Institute of Catalonia (Institut Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya) provides a web-viewer⁶ where the evolution of the Catalonian coastline since 2016 can be derived through orthoimagery comparison.

Finally, the information on past events described previously has been represented in the map included in the Appendix (see Vilanova i la Geltrú) and Figure 10.

Figure 10: Key climate-related hazards identified in Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL.



3.5. Benidorm

Data for this task have been mainly collected from the responses to WP2 questionnaires and from the previous task, the literature review. During the literature review, it was found that the main sources regarding climate change extreme impacts in Benidorm were scientific publications.

According to the CCLL's responses, the main concerns of climate change in this area are the increase in the frequency and intensity of torrential storms, coastal flooding and coastal erosion. They have the potential to decrease the beach width and consequently its recreational space, impact on the infrastructures attached to the beach (promenades, businesses, etc.), damage the exposed low areas and affect the tourism.

In this context, a review of the daily soil erosion in Western Mediterranean areas can be found in Gonzalez-Hidalgo et al. (2007). The main conclusions reached are that, although soil erosion varies from site to site, and from year to year, the annual amount of soil eroded depends on a few daily extreme coastal erosion events, mainly due to heavy rainfall. Furthermore, the Benidorm Surface soil has the highest erodibility in Alicante province (Imeson et al., 1998).

Moreover, an increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts in the Mediterranean basin has been observed since 1950, posing additional challenges to existing environmental problems (Cramer et al., 2018). Particularly, in

⁶ <https://visors.icgc.cat/costa/#12/40.5391/0.5812>



Alicante, a steady rise in the minimum temperatures has been detected, whereas the precipitation shows high variability in the interannual and interdecadal trends across the last decades (Fernández Montes & Sánchez Rodrigo, 2014).

Figure 11 illustrates the impacts of storms on the Benidorm coastline, which have also been recorded in video by the newspapers *El Mundo*⁷ (07/09/2015), *ABC*⁸ (21/01/2020 and 10/10/2020) and *Información*⁹ (20/01/2020).

Figure 11: Storm causing coastal flooding over Benidorm on 05/10/2014. From METEORED¹⁰.



In summary, thirty-seven past events have been recorded in Benidorm for the period 1950-2020, including episodes of coastal flooding, coastal erosion, pluvial flooding, strong winds, landslides and heavy precipitation (Table 6). Five of them affected the whole area of Benidorm (heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding events). The remaining thirty-two, affected smaller areas, which have been defined in the GIS model. Levante Beach is the most affected area with seventeen occurrences of coastal flooding and coastal erosion. Poniente Beach has been affected ten times by either coastal flooding or coastal erosion. The data indicate that Cala Finestrat has been flooded twice by pluvial flooding. Two events of strong winds have been recorded in Terra Mitica theme park and IES Pere Maria Orts Institute. And, finally, one landslide occurred over the CV-70 road.

⁷ <https://www.elmundo.es/comunidad-valenciana/2015/09/07/55eda524e2704e49268b459b.html>

⁸ https://www.abc.es/espagna/comunidad-valenciana/abci-atipica-imagen-playa-benidorm-inundada-lluvia-puente-pilar-202110091701_video.html

<https://www.abc.es/local-alicante/20141006/abci-lluvias-benidorm-201410061558.html>

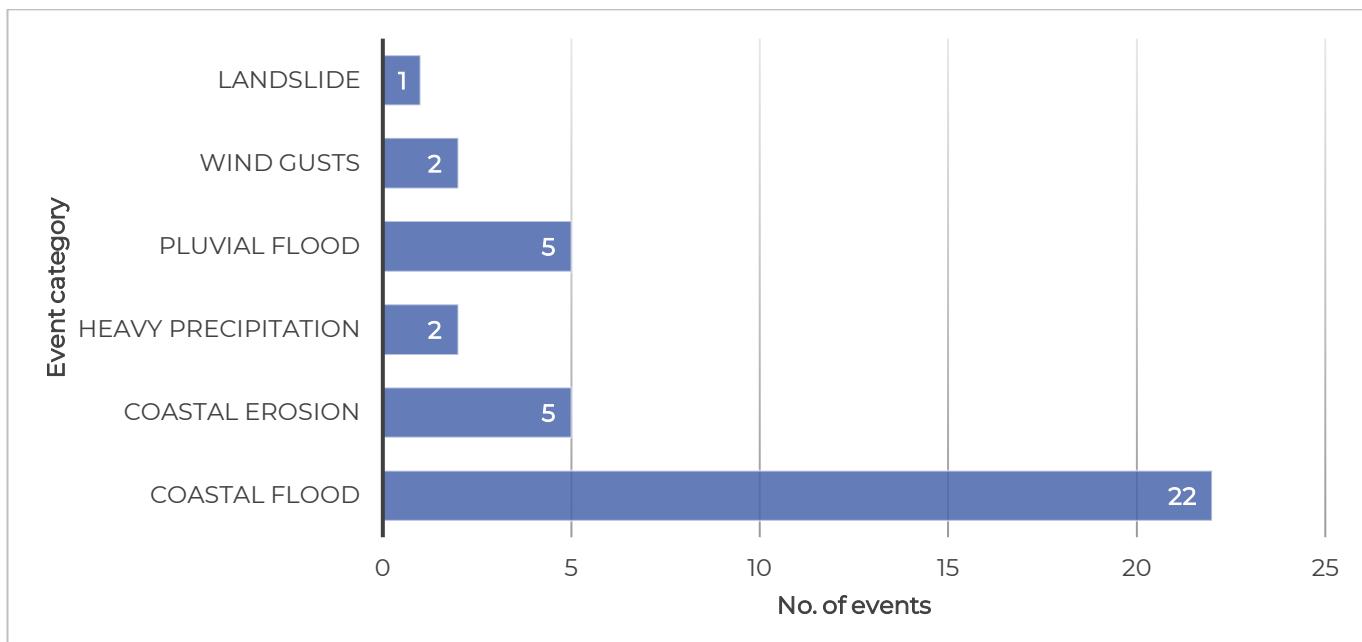
⁹ <https://www.informacion.es/benidorm/2020/01/21/temporal-traga-arena-playa-levante-4958955.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.tiempo.com/>

**Table 6: Geographic distribution of the past events recorded in Benidorm CCLL.**

Area	No. of past events recorded	Past events categories
Poniente beach	10	Coastal flooding, coastal erosion
Levante beach	17	Coastal flooding, coastal erosion
Cala Finestrat	2	Pluvial flooding
Terra Mitica	1	Strong winds
IES Pere Maria Orts	1	Strong winds
CV-70	1	Landslide
Benidorm	5	Pluvial flooding, heavy precipitation
Total	37	All above: coastal flooding, coastal erosion, pluvial flooding, strong winds, landslide, heavy precipitation

The number of events by category are represented in Figure 12. Coastal flooding is the most recurrent event, accumulating up to twenty-two (22) occurrences. The following categories which accumulate more events are coastal erosion and pluvial flooding, with five (5) occurrences each one. Finally, the less recurrent events are strong winds, landslides and heavy precipitation. Note here that some events can include others, for example pluvial flooding events are usually led by heavy precipitation events.

Figure 12: Number of past events recorded in Benidorm CCLL by category.

The affected areas have been represented in the GIS model. A summary of the geographical files produced can be found in Table 7. The study area (Benidorm municipality) has been derived from the Official Cartography of Valencian Community resources. The shapefiles representing the three beaches (Levante, Poniente and Cala Finestrat) were provided by Benidorm CCLL. The shapefiles representing the remaining areas (Terra Mitica theme park, IES Pere Maria Orts institute and CV-70 road) have been self-produced from satellite imagery.

**Table 7: Summary of the geographical files utilised in Benidorm's past events mapping.**

Area	Description	Shapefile source
Benidorm municipality	Shapefile containing Benidorm municipality area at 1:5000 scale from photogrammetric restitution from digital flights between the years 2005-2018	Institut Cartogràfic Valencià ¹¹ . Official Cartography of Valencian Community
Levante beach	Shapefile representing Levante beach footprint	Provided by Benidorm CCLL
Poniente beach	Shapefile representing Poniente beach footprint	Provided by Benidorm CCLL
Cala Finestrat beach	Shapefile representing Cala Finestrat beach footprint	Provided by Benidorm CCLL
Terra Mítica theme park	Shapefile representing Terra Mítica theme park footprint	Self-produced from satellite imagery
IES Pere María Orts institute	Shapefile representing IES Pere María Orts institute footprint	Self-produced from satellite imagery
CV-70 road	Shapefile representing CV-70 road throughout Benidorm municipality	Self-produced from satellite imagery

The information previously described is summarised in the map included in the Appendix (see Benidorm), which is also illustrated in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards identified in Benidorm CCLL

¹¹ <https://icv.gva.es/va/>



3.6. Oarsoaldea

The main climate change-related hazards and extreme impacts identified in the CCLL are flooding, coastal erosion, landslides and storm surge and tourism, cultural heritage, commercial and residential buildings and energy and transport networks, respectively.

Above all, flooding of residential and tourist areas near the sea is especially relevant, as many Guipúzcoa municipalities are settled in old marshes.

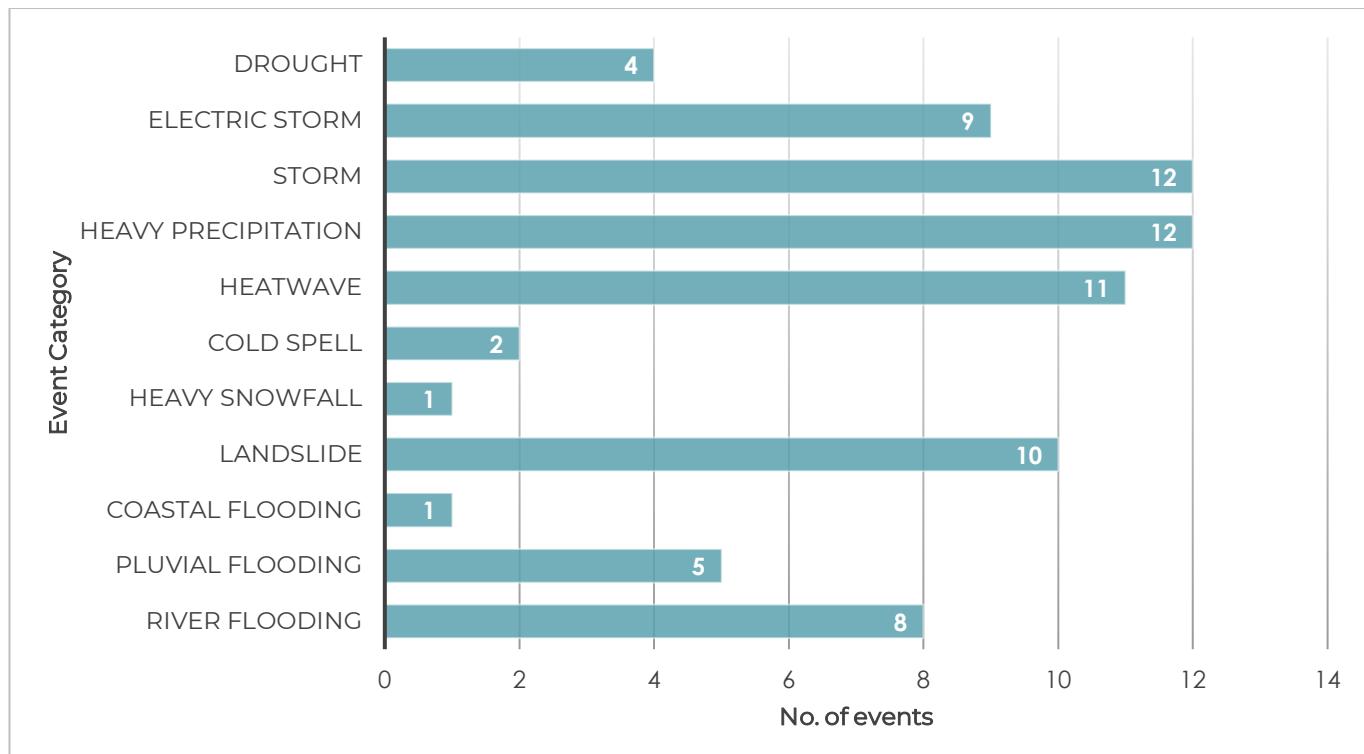
In light of Oarsoaldea's responses, the study area has been divided in the four municipalities which are part of Oarsoaldea, namely: Erreteria, Lezo, Oiartzun and Pasaia. A summary of the geographical files utilised in the GIS model is included in Table 8. The geographical data have been mainly collected from *geoEuskadi*¹² website and consist of five 1:5000 scale shapefiles.

Table 8: Summary of the geographical files utilised in Oarsoaldea's past events mapping.

Area	Description	Shapefile source
Study Area	Shapefile representing Oarsoaldea shire/county at 1:5000 scale.	Self-produced from geoEuskadi data
Erreteria	Shapefile representing Erreteria municipality at 1:5000 scale.	geoEuskadi
Oiartzun	Shapefile representing Oiartzun municipality at 1:5000 scale.	geoEuskadi
Pasaia	Shapefile representing Pasaia municipality at 1:5000 scale.	geoEuskadi
Lezo	Shapefile representing Lezo municipality at 1:5000 scale.	geoEuskadi

With the help of the partners, the past extreme climate change events in Oarsoaldea have been collected and summarised (see Oarsoaldea). The number of events by category are represented in Figure 14. Storms and heavy precipitation events are the most recurrent events. Of especial relevance are also heat waves, landslides, electric storms and river flooding episodes. Finally, the less recurrent events are cold spells, heavy snowfall and coastal flooding episodes.

¹² <https://www.geo.euskadi.eus/webgeo00-inicio/es/>

**Figure 14: Number of past events recorded in Oarsoaldea CCLL by category (1900-2022).**

In summary, seventy-five (75) past events have been collected in Oarsoaldea, including episodes of river flooding, pluvial flooding, coastal flooding, landslide, heavy snowfall, cold spell, heatwave, heavy precipitation, storm, electric storm, and drought (Table 9). Fifty (50) of them affected the whole area of Oarsoaldea, including heavy snowfall, cold spell, heatwave, heavy precipitation, storm, electric storm, and drought events. The remaining twenty-five (25), affected one or more of the municipalities included in Oarsoaldea, but not all the four. Each municipality has been analysed individually, so it has been counted how many times each municipality was affected by one of these last twenty-five (25) events. In this way, Erreenteria has been affected eleven (11) times by either river or pluvial flooding; Oiartzun six (6) times by river or pluvial flooding again; Pasaia has been the most affected municipality registering eighteen (18) events including river flooding, pluvial flooding, coastal flooding and landslides; and Lezo has been the less affected municipality only registering three (3) events of pluvial flooding or landslides.

Table 9: Distribution per geographic area of the past events recorded in Oarsoaldea CCLL.

Area	No. of past events recorded	Past events categories
Erreenteria	11*	River flooding and pluvial flooding.
Oiartzun	6*	River flooding and pluvial flooding.
Pasaia	18*	River flooding, pluvial flooding, coastal flooding, storm and landslide.
Lezo	3*	Pluvial flooding and landslide.
Oarsoaldea	50	Heavy snowfall, cold spell, heatwave, heavy precipitation, storm, electric storm and drought.
Total	75	All above.

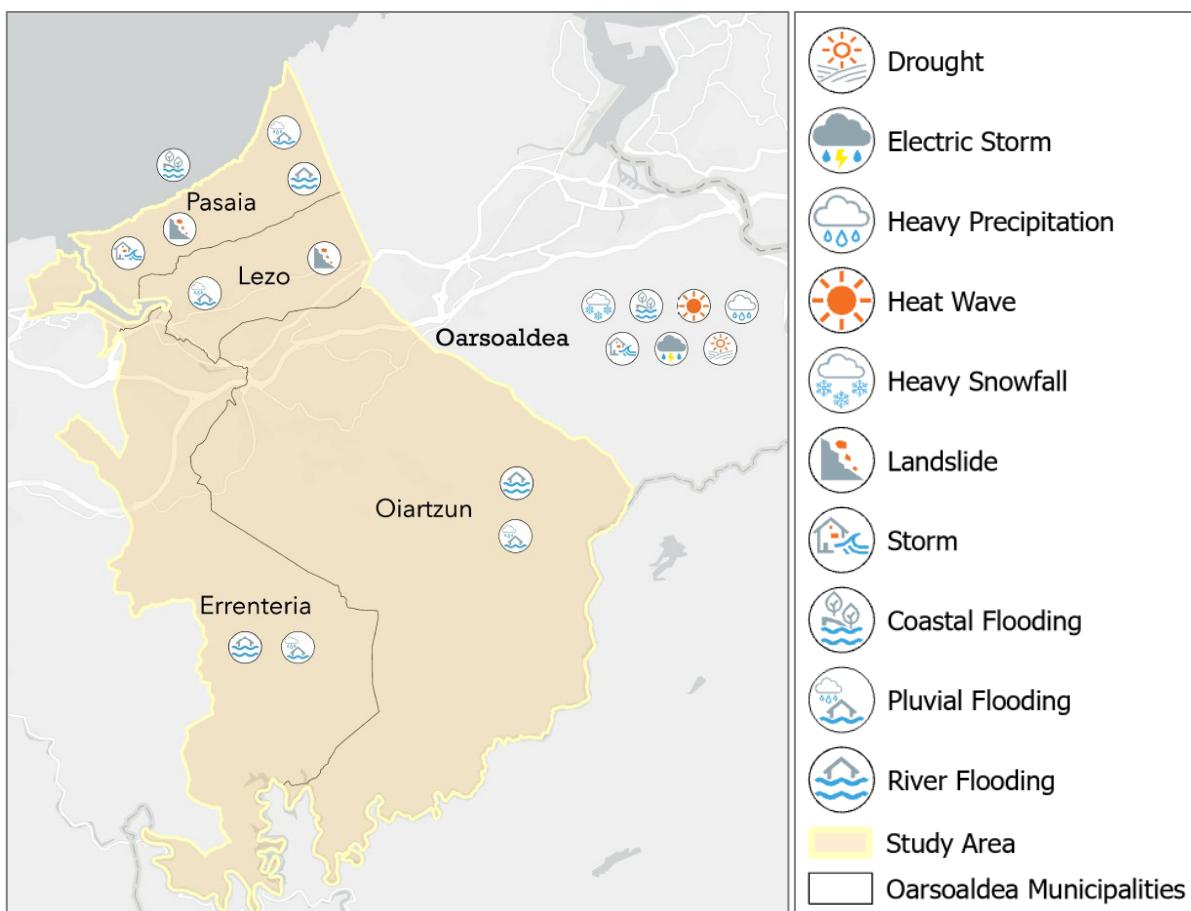
* Twenty-five (25) events in total, affecting Oarsoaldea's municipalities partially.





Consequently, the events have been assigned to the affected areas in the GIS model (see Oarsoaldea). In Figure 15, different symbols represent the events occurred in each area of study.

Figure 15: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards identified in Oarsoaldea CCLL.



Photography for the coastal flooding affecting Pasaia in Winter 2014 and the river flooding occurred in Erreenteria December 2021 have been provided by Oarsoaldea CCLL. These pictures are presented in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Coastal flood in Winter 2014 in Pasaia (left) and river flood in December 2021 in Erreenteria (right).





3.7. Oeiras

Flooding, coastal erosion, landslides, droughts and heat waves are the main climate change hazards identified in Oeiras. Although Oeiras Municipality is connected to many climatic-related hazards, flooding is seen as the most relevant. Hazards associated to floods can directly affect several assets (e.g., public facilities and infrastructures), as well have societal impacts on health and public services.

The main information sources on past climate events for Oeiras are described in the following lines.

- **Civil Protection occurrences database¹³**. The National Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection have classified, in a national database, occurrences by type since 2006.
- **DISASTER database¹⁴**. This database, from Instituto of Geography and Spatial Planning – University of Lisbon (IGOT-UL), is based on newspapers sources and contains information on landslides and floods that caused casualties; injuries; and missing, evacuated or homeless people; for the period 1865-2010. More information can be found in Zêzere et al. (2014) and the project web page.
- **Civil Protection Municipality plan¹⁵**. The document “Plano Municipal De Emergência De Proteção Civil Municipio De Oeiras – 2018” reports and provides susceptibility maps of the climate related risks in Oeiras Municipality (e.g., extreme coastal floods, heatwaves, cold spells, landslides, and river and pluvial floods).

The study area (Oeiras municipality) has been geographically divided at parochial level (Table 10), including the parishes of Oeiras e S. Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos e Caxias; Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo; Carnaxide e Queijas; Barcarena; and Porto Salvo. The geographical data have been obtained and derived from the Portuguese Public Administration’s open data portal^{16,17} (Dados.gov).

Table 10: Summary of the geographical files utilised in Oeiras’s past events mapping.

Area	Description	Shapefile source
Study Area	Shapefile representing Oeiras municipality.	Self-produced from Portuguese Public Administration’s open data portal.
União das freguesias de Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo	Shapefile representing the parishes of Algés, Linda-a-Velha and Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo.	Self-produced from Portuguese Public Administration’s open data portal.
União das freguesias de Carnaxide e Queijas	Shapefile representing the parishes of Carnaxide and Queijas.	Self-produced from Portuguese Public Administration’s open data portal.
Barcarena	Shapefile representing Barcarena parish.	Self-produced from Portuguese Public Administration’s open data portal.
Porto Salvo	Shapefile representing Porto Salvo parish.	Self-produced from Portuguese Public Administration’s open data portal.

¹³ <https://dados.gov.pt/en/reuses/ocorrencias-em-aberto/>

¹⁴ <http://riskam.ul.pt/disaster/en>

¹⁵ <http://planos.prociv.pt/Documents/132131286457737300.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://dados.gov.pt/es/datasets/freguesias-de-portugal/>

¹⁷ <https://dados.gov.pt/es/datasets/concelhos-de-portugal/>



União das freguesias de Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos e Caxias	Shapefile representing the parishes of Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos and Caxias.	Self-produced from Portuguese Public Administration's open data portal.
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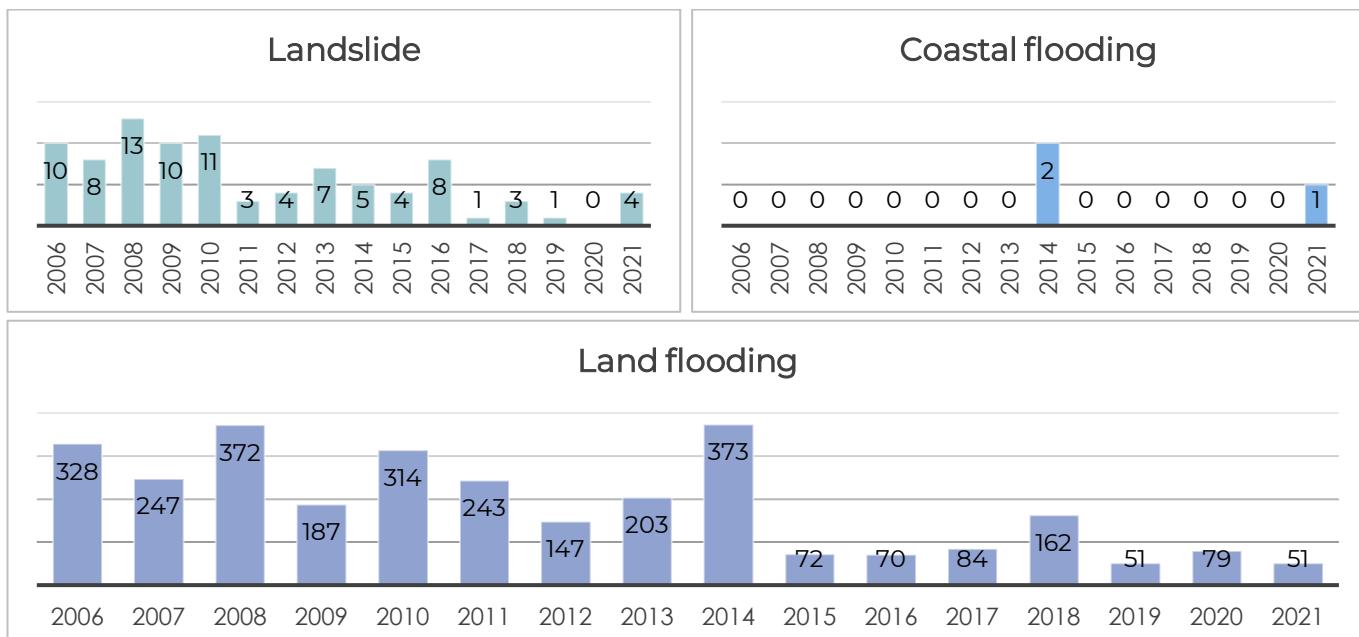
The Civil Protection occurrences database holds a record of a wide variety of natural and technological related hazards that have occurred in Portugal since 2006. In particular, the past events obtained from this dataset for Oeiras municipality are summarised in Table 11. The most frequent events are the episodes of flooding due the heavy rainfall, with over three thousand (~3000) occurrences. Moreover, ninety-two (92) landslides and three (3) coastal flooding episodes have been recorded. There have been not found events of strong winds, heavy snowfall, heat waves, cold spells, droughts or coastal erosion in this database for Oeiras. In addition, the number of occurrences by type and year for the entire municipality have been represented in Figure 17.

Table 11: Geographic distribution of the climate-related occurrences recorded in Oeiras CCLL at parochial level from the Civil Protection occurrences database for the years 2006-2021.

Area (parishes)	Landslide	Pluvial Flooding*	Coastal Flooding	Total
Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo	22	790	1	813
Carnaxide e Queijas	35	842	0	877
Barcarena	20	336	0	356
Porto Salvo	2	115	0	117
Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos e Caxias	13	900	2	915
Total (Oeiras municipality)	92	2983	3	3078

* Specifically, flooding of built spaces or surfaces, including roads or streets, by the combination of heavy precipitation and partially or totally impeded drainage.

Figure 17: Number of occurrences by category recorded in the Civil Protection occurrences database in Oeiras CCLL for the period 2006-2021.





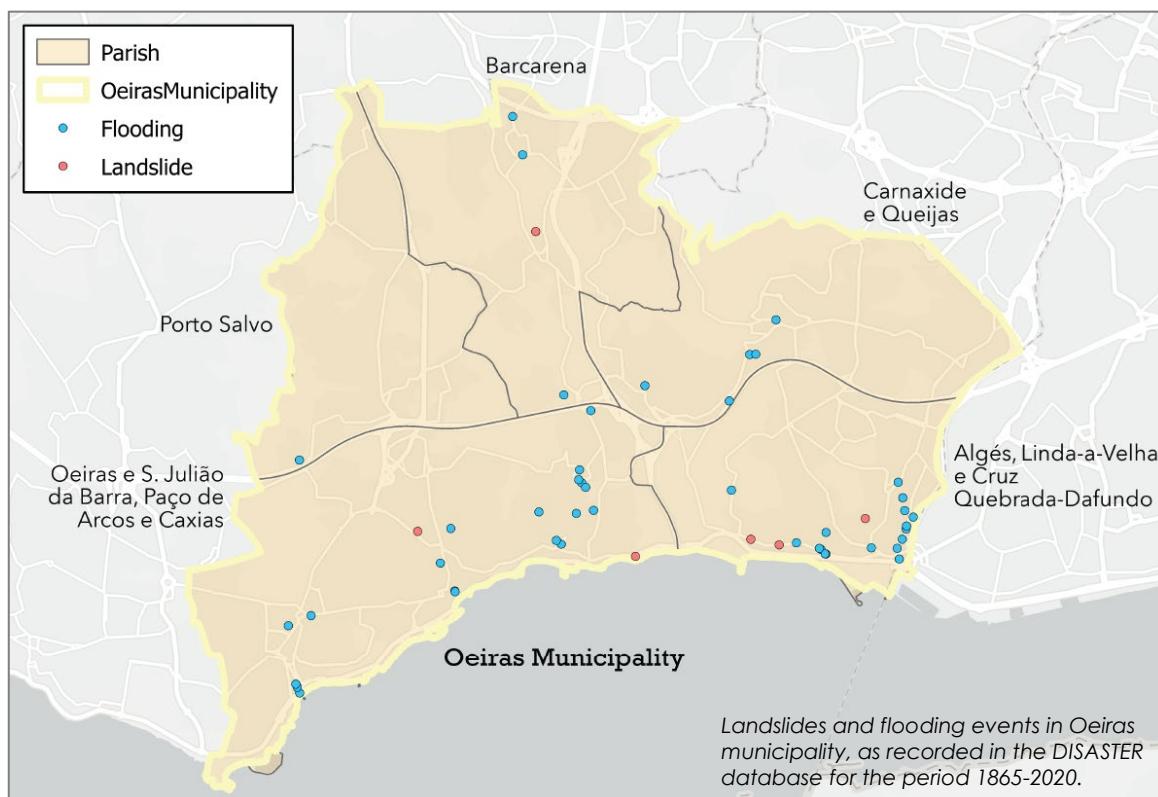
The DISASTER database contains information on landslides and flooding episodes exclusively. The number of events by study and category area are summarised in Table 12. In total, forty-five (45) flooding events and six (6) landslides occurrences have been identified during 1865-2020.

Table 12: Geographical distribution of past events recorded in Oeiras CCLL at parochial level from the DISASTER database for the years 1865-2020.

Area (parishes)	Landslide	Flooding	Total
Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo	3	17	20
Carnaxide e Queijas	0	5	5
Barcarena	1	3	4
Porto Salvo	0	1	1
Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos e Caxias	2	19	21
Total (Oeiras municipality)	6	45	51

The previous events from the DISASTER database have been represented in a map (Figure 18). Most of the events are concentrated along the coastline, in the parishes of Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos, Caxias, Algés, Linda-a-Velha and Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo; whereas only one (1) event has been recorded in Porto Salvo.

Figure 18: Map representing the landslides (red points) and flooding events (blue points) in Oeiras municipality recorded in the DISASTER database for the period 1865-2020.



The document *Plano Municipal De Emergência De Proteção Civil Municipio De Oeiras – 2018* contains a series of susceptibility maps, including, among other natural hazards, heat waves, cold spells, strong winds, river and pluvial



flooding events, coastal flooding and landslides. A more detailed description of the information available on this document is provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of the maps contained in the document Plano Municipal De Emergência De Proteção Civil Municipio De Oeiras – 2018 related to WP1.

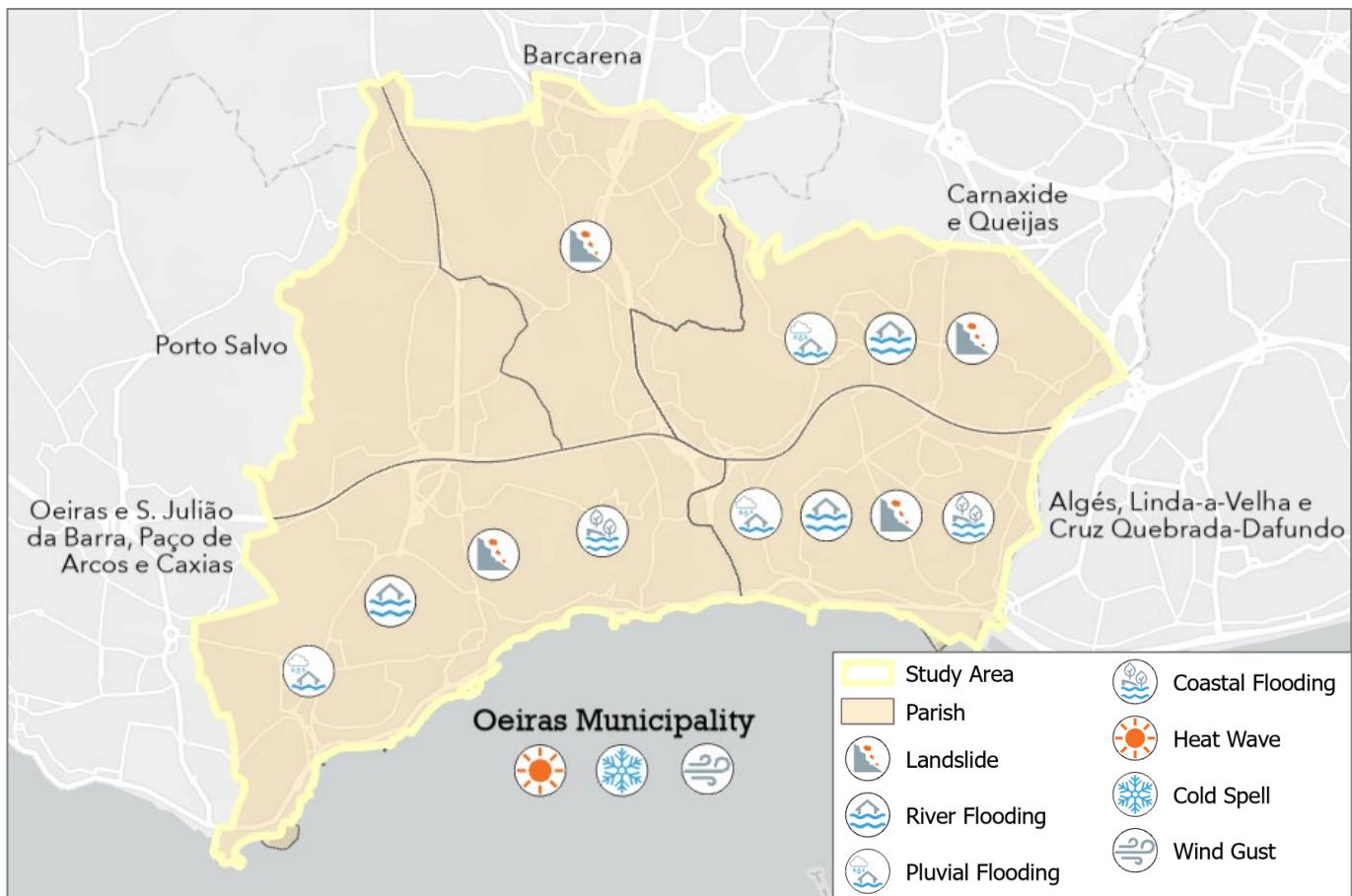
Map title	Climate event category	Short description
Suscetibilidade de ocorrência de ondas de calor no concelho de Oeiras	Heat wave	The map represents the susceptibility of occurrence of a heat wave in Oeiras municipality in a colour scale ranging between very low, low and moderate.
Suscetibilidade de ocorrência de ondas de frio no concelho de Oeiras	Cold spell	The map represents the susceptibility of occurrence of a cold spell in Oeiras municipality in a colour scale ranging between low and moderate.
Suscetibilidade de ocorrência vento forte no concelho de Oeiras	Strong wind	The map represents the susceptibility of occurrence of a strong wind in Oeiras municipality in a colour scale ranging between low, moderate and high.
Ocorrências de inundações entre 2006 e 2007	River and pluvial flooding	The map represents the past river and pluvial flooding events in Oeiras municipality occurred during 2006-2007.
Delimitação das Áreas Inundáveis para um período de retorno de 100 anos	River and pluvial flooding	The map represents the flood-prone areas in Oeiras municipality for the 100-year period return.
Carta de Risco de Inundação (Alínea a) e b) do Artigo 8.º do DL 115/2010).	River and pluvial flooding	Flood risk map in Oeiras municipality
Inundações e Galgamentos Costeiros	Coastal flooding	The map represents the coastal areas susceptible of coastal flooding in Oeiras municipality.
Inventário de Movimentos de Massa em Vertentes no Município de Oeiras	Landslide	The map represents the landslides in Oeiras municipality occurred during 2006-2007.
Suscetibilidade aos Movimentos de Massa em Vertentes no Município de Oeiras	Landslide	The map represents the susceptibility of occurrence of a landslide in Oeiras municipality in a colour scale ranging between very low, low, moderate and high.

According to the three information sources described before, a map representing the main hazards affecting each parish and the entire municipality of Oeiras has been produced in ArcGIS Pro (see Oeiras). As it can be observed in the map, which is partly shown in Figure 19, the main climate-change-related hazards affecting the study area are landslides, river flooding, pluvial flooding, coastal flooding, heat waves, cold spells and strong winds. The three first affect mainly the parishes of Carnaxide e Queijas; Oeiras e São Julião da Barra, Paço de Arcos e Caxias; and Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo; although landslides also affect Barcarena. Coastal flooding events are of concern for practically the entire Oeiras coastline. Finally, heat waves, cold spells and strong winds affect the whole municipality.





Figure 19: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards identified in Oeiras CCLL.



3.8. Massa

In Tuscany, as in many other regions, there is an increasing trend in intense precipitation episodes, which have led to significant negative impacts on this CCLL in recent decades. Following on the results from the literature review, the most dangerous climate-related hazards are represented by the floods in lowland areas and landslides in the hilly area, from the point of view of the safety of people, and the coastal erosion, from the point of view of economic consequences. The reduction of the beach area by the erosion is one of the main economic problems arisen due to the impact on the tourist offer.

The main information source regarding extreme climate events is the alert system provided by the Regional Functional Centre of the Tuscany Region. Reports on past climate events since 2009 are available on its website¹⁸.

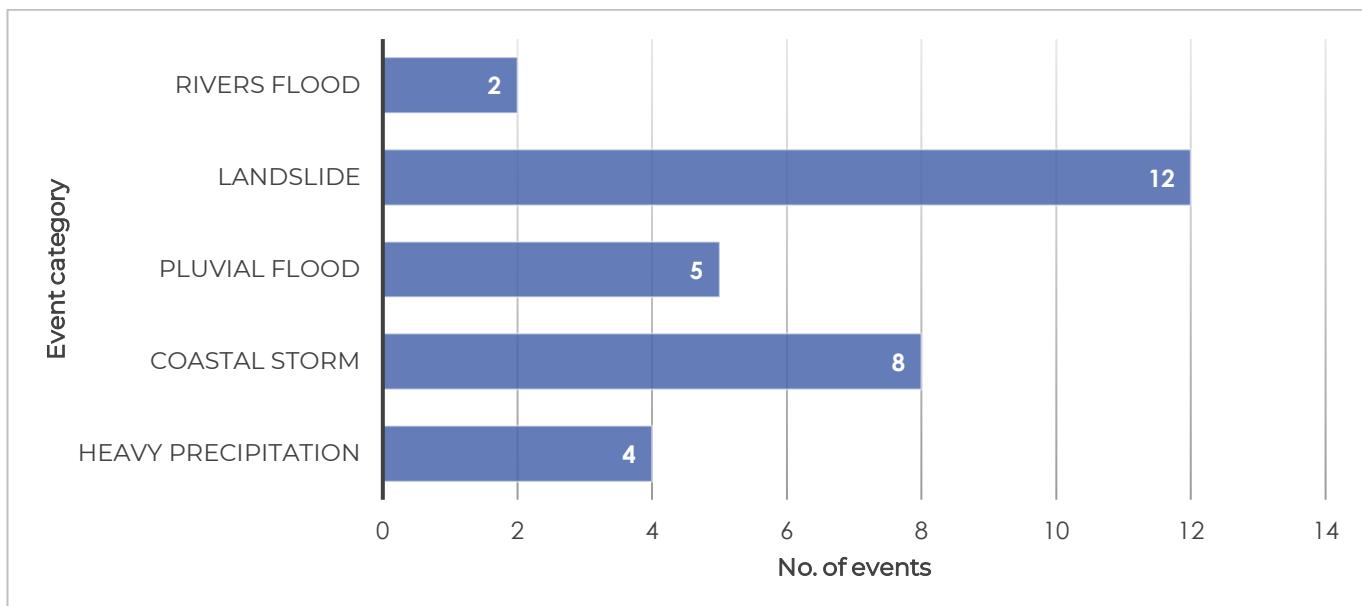
The information on past climate events provided by Massa CCLL is summarised in the Appendix (see Massa). The past events list includes the categories of heavy precipitation, coastal storm, river flooding, landslides and pluvial flooding, although episodes of coastal erosion and strong winds can also be identified within the short descriptions. The events mainly affect the areas of the city centre, the hilly and the mountain areas, and the coast, as specified in Table 14.

¹⁸ <https://www.cfr.toscana.it/index.php?IDS=23&IDSS=191>

**Table 14: Geographical distribution of the past events identified in Massa CCLL.**

Event category	Areas affected
Heavy precipitation	Hilly and coastal area
Coastal Storm	Coastal area and city centre
Pluvial Flood	Coastal area, city centre, hilly area and mountain area
Landslide	Hilly and mountain areas
Rivers Flood	Coastal area
Strong wind	City centre and coastal area
Coastal Erosion	Coastal area

In total, thirty-one (31) events have been identified since 1994 (Figure 20). Most of them are landslides, with twelve (12) occurrences, followed by eight (8) coastal storm episodes. Seven (7) land flooding events, which five (5) have been catalogued as pluvial flooding and two (2) as river flooding, and four (4) heavy precipitation events complete the table.

Figure 20: Number of past events recorded in Massa CCLL by category (1994-2021).

Furthermore, the District Basin Authority of the Northern Apennines (Autorità di bacino distrettuale dell'Appennino Settentrionale) have produced hazard maps on coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides, which are publicly available on a web-viewer^{19,20}.

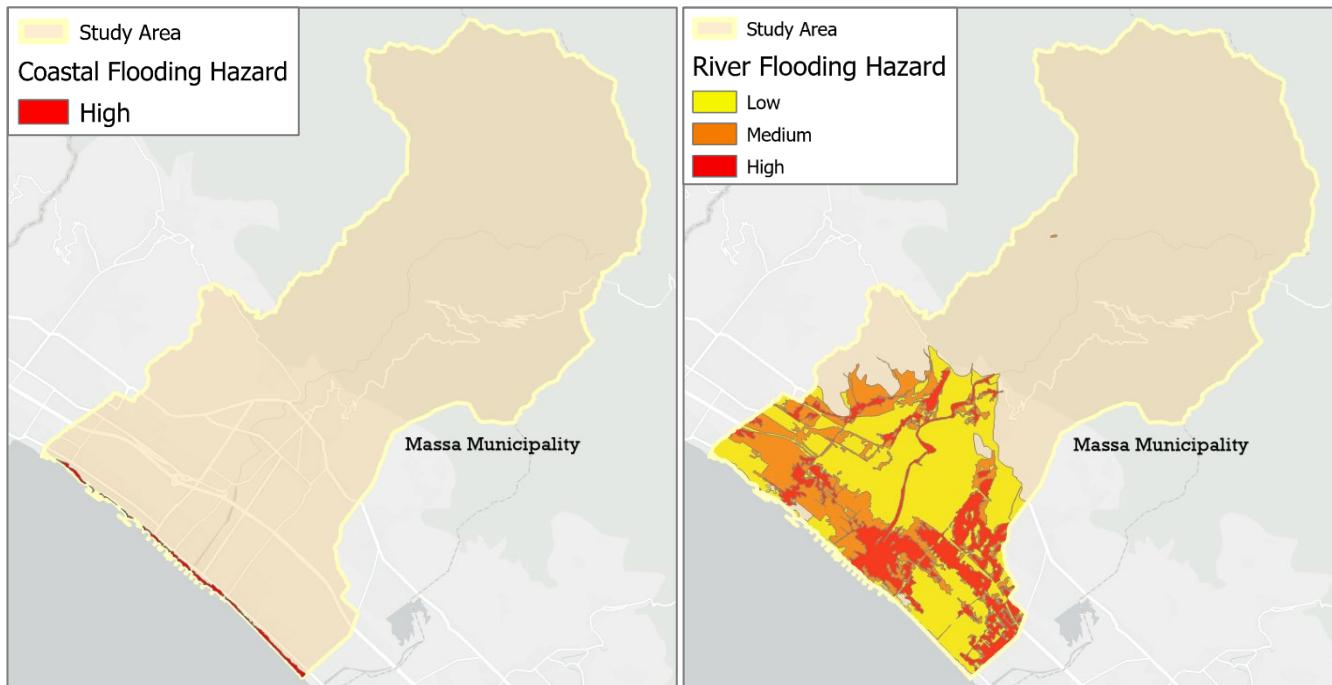
¹⁹<https://geodataserver.appenninosettentrionale.it/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bc700cea326441a49c0bb6d4a4b24c5b>

²⁰<https://geodataserver.appenninosettentrionale.it/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5df4e2dc9f79431ea89eef064912c45a>



The data on coastal flooding²¹ and river flooding²² hazards for Massa municipality shown in Figure 21, have been retrieved from the map “PGRA - Mappa della Pericolosità da alluvione fluviale e costiera”, for the Northern Apennine District, pursuant to EC “Directive 2007/60” and the Italian “Legislative Decree 49/2010”.

Figure 21: Coastal flooding (left) and river flooding (right) hazard in Massa municipality, according to the probability scenarios of low (yellow), medium (orange) and high (red) hazard. Data from: Autorità di bacino distrettuale dell'Appennino Settentrionale – “Mappa della Pericolosità da alluvione fluviale e costiera” (PGRA).



Moreover, the landslide hazard information²³ displayed in Figure 22 has been downloaded from the “Plan on landslide and geomorphological risk” (PAI) at 1/10,000 scale, and the spatial reference system utilised is the ROMA40/OVEST.

Finally, the map representing the extreme climate events affecting Massa CCLL is included in the Appendix (see Massa) and Figure 23.

²¹ http://www.adbarno.it/pagine_sito_opendata/gds_md_scheda_ridotta.php?id_ds=2840

²² http://www.adbarno.it/pagine_sito_opendata/gds_md_scheda_ridotta.php?id_ds=2839

²³ http://www.adbarno.it/pagine_sito_opendata/gds_md_scheda_completa.php?id_ds=2841#blocco09





Figure 22: Landslide hazard map in Massa municipality, according to the probability scenarios of high (orange) and very high (red) hazard. Data from: Autorità di bacino distrettuale dell'Appennino Settentrionale – “Pericolosità geomorfologica del PAI bacini regionali toscani”.

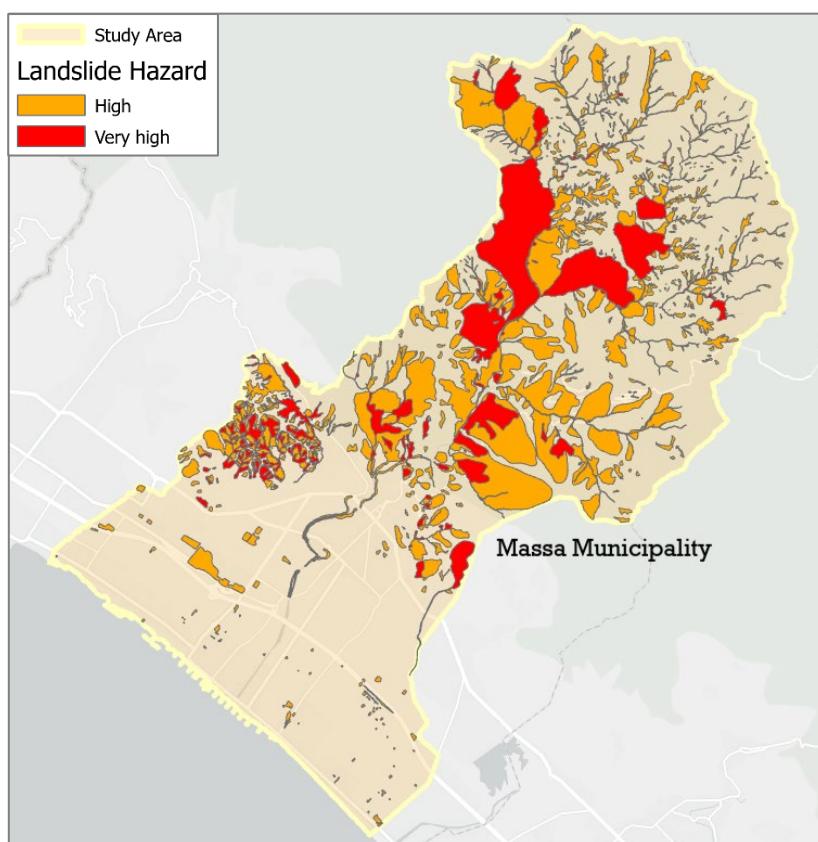
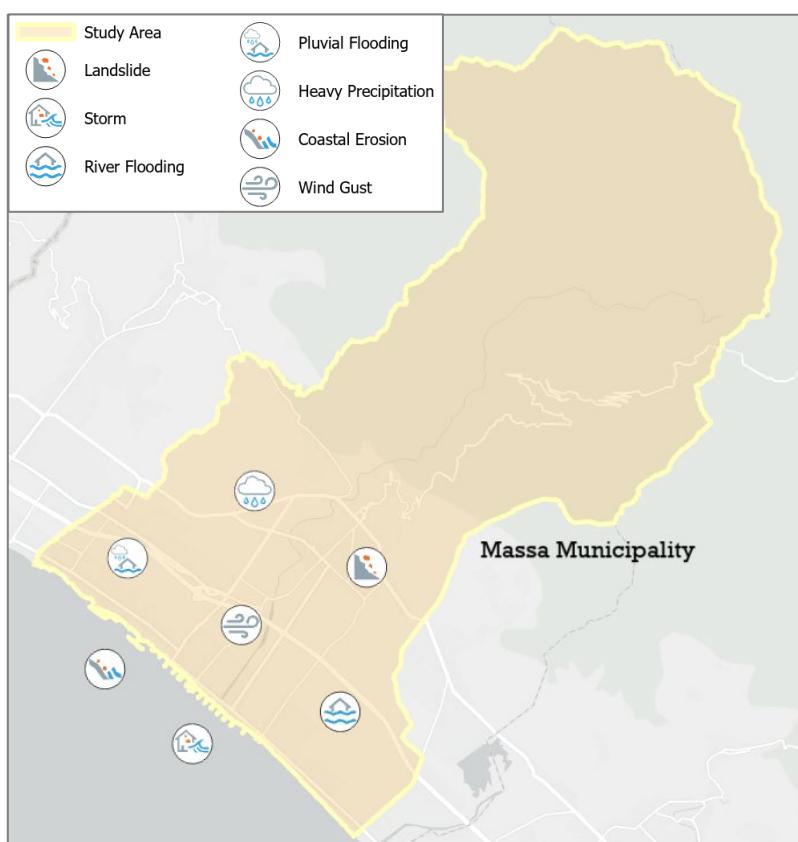


Figure 23: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards identified in Massa CCLL.





3.9. Piran

The main concerns for this CCLL are storms, coastal flooding, droughts and heat waves. Coastal flooding produces damage to life and property and water infrastructure, access to fresh water, and adverse effects on aquacultures receiving the storm runoff. It leads to road cut-offs and the isolation of the citizens and threats buildings and heritage sites. In this sense, a review of coastal flooding events along the Slovenian coast with emphasis on their formation, extent and impacts can be found in Kovačič et al. (2016). A similar study is carried out in Grubar et al. (2019), where land exposure to flooding is determined for sea level rises of 50 and 100 cm along the Slovenian coast. For the worst scenario, great urban areas would be submerged (see Figure 24), including the old city centre of Piran. In fact, as a recent example, an episode of coastal flooding affected the Tartini Square (Piran) in November 2019. Moreover, the increasing frequency of heatwaves and droughts may exacerbate the water scarcity in the Slovenian coastal area, especially during the summer tourist season. Conversely to coastal flooding, droughts and water scarcity are identified as long-term challenges.

Figure 24: Flooded areas (blue) in case of rising mean sea level by 100 cm and high tide. From: Grubar et al. (2019).



The CCLL of Piran has provided a dataset containing occurrences (Civil Protection interventions) related to climate events in Piran since 2005. The list of occurrences has been extracted from the platform managed by the Administration of the RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief²⁴ in Piran. The total amount of occurrences recorded in the database is 1713, including episodes of coastal flooding, land flooding, strong winds, cold spells, droughts and

²⁴ <https://spin3.sos112.si/javno/zemljevid>



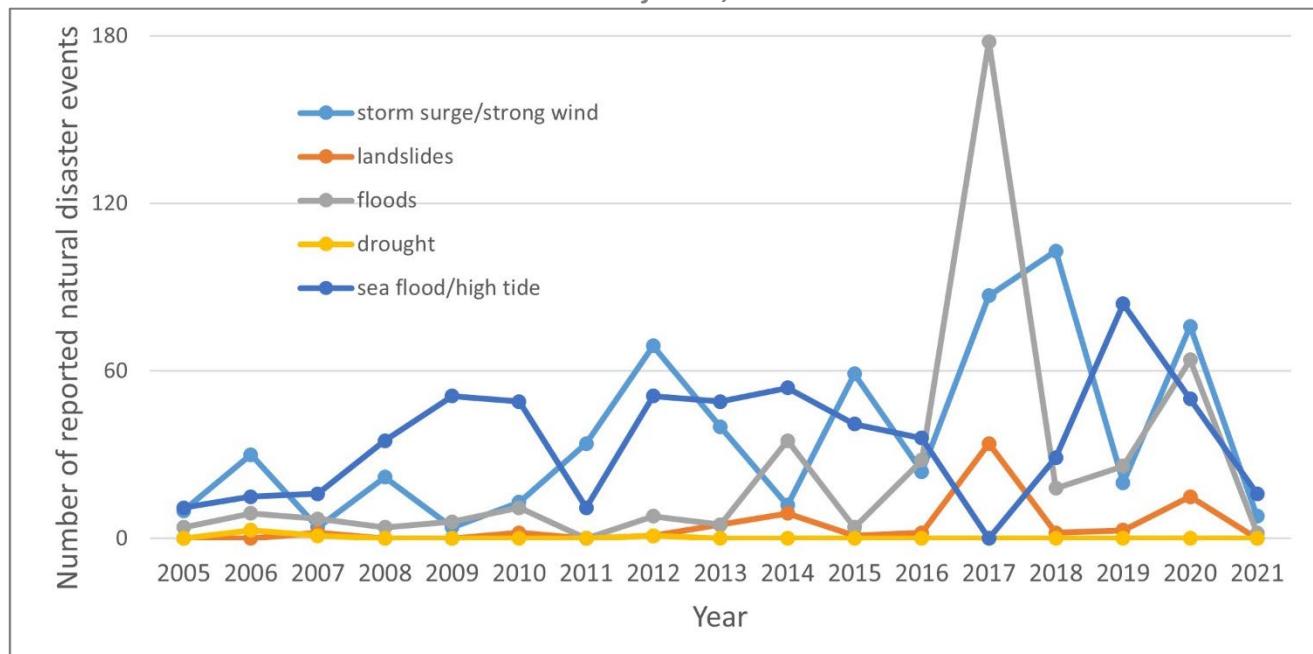
landslides. The distribution of the number of occurrences are described in Table 15 and Figure 25, where the floods are subcategorised into coastal flooding, pluvial flooding, river flooding, and groundwater flooding.

Table 15: Number of climate-related occurrences recorded in Piran CCLL by category since 2005, as provided by the Administration of the RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief.

Event category	Number of events
Coastal flooding	598
Pluvial flooding	362
River flooding	39
Groundwater flooding	7
Strong winds	616
Cold spell	10
Drought	5
Landslide	76
Total	1713

The most frequent event are coastal flooding, pluvial flooding, and strong winds, with 598, 362, and 616 episodes, respectively, whereas the other flooding categories, landslides, cold spells and droughts show a reduced number of occurrences in the city.

Figure 25: Yearly reported number of occurrences related to natural disaster events over the period 2005-2021 in the town of Piran, Slovenia.



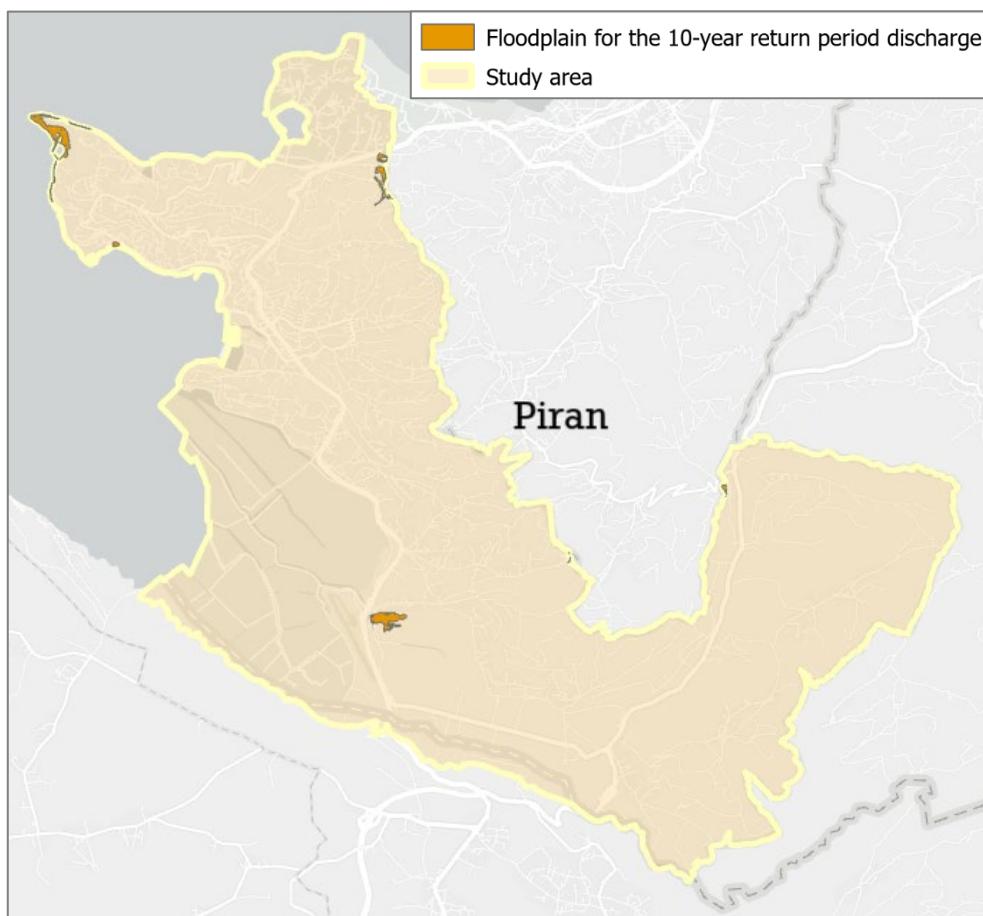
Furthermore, Piran CCLL has provided extensive information on flood and landslides hazard maps for this task. The information sources and related data are presented in the following lines. The complete datasets are included in the Appendix (see Piran).





Firstly, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning – Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Water, has produced a series of integrated flood hazard maps, representing the floodplains for the 500-year²⁵, 100-year²⁶ and 10-year²⁷ return periods discharge value. Unfortunately, only the map associated to the 10-year return period discharge value was available during the writing of this report, and therefore, it is the only map of the series which has been included in the Appendix (see Piran) (Figure 26). Flood hazard areas for this map are determined primarily based on a flood warning map, according to the document *Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 60/07 (Article 5)*. The determination of areas is carried out using modelling and analysis methods, which correspond to the recognised state of science based on hydrological, geological, geomorphological and geodetic data, as well as data on land use and cover.

Figure 26: Floodplains for the 10-year return period discharge value. From: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning – Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Water.



Similarly, Piran CCLL also provided a series of maps (Flood Cadastre Warning Map²⁸) containing data on:

- Areas of very rare floods involving floods with a return period of 50 years or more,
- Areas of frequent floods, which include floods with a return period of 2 to 5 years.

²⁵ <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/integralna-karta-poplavne-nevarnosti-ikpn/resource/be96647a-9881-425b-aa72-11d97d5fd2c1>

²⁶ <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/integralna-karta-poplavne-nevarnosti-ikpn/resource/da7f4e13-c165-4fb5-af89-3f62a802f6e9>

²⁷ <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/integralna-karta-poplavne-nevarnosti-ikpn/resource/ea4df3e3-6da3-4f19-b353-b2f4fe6308e1>

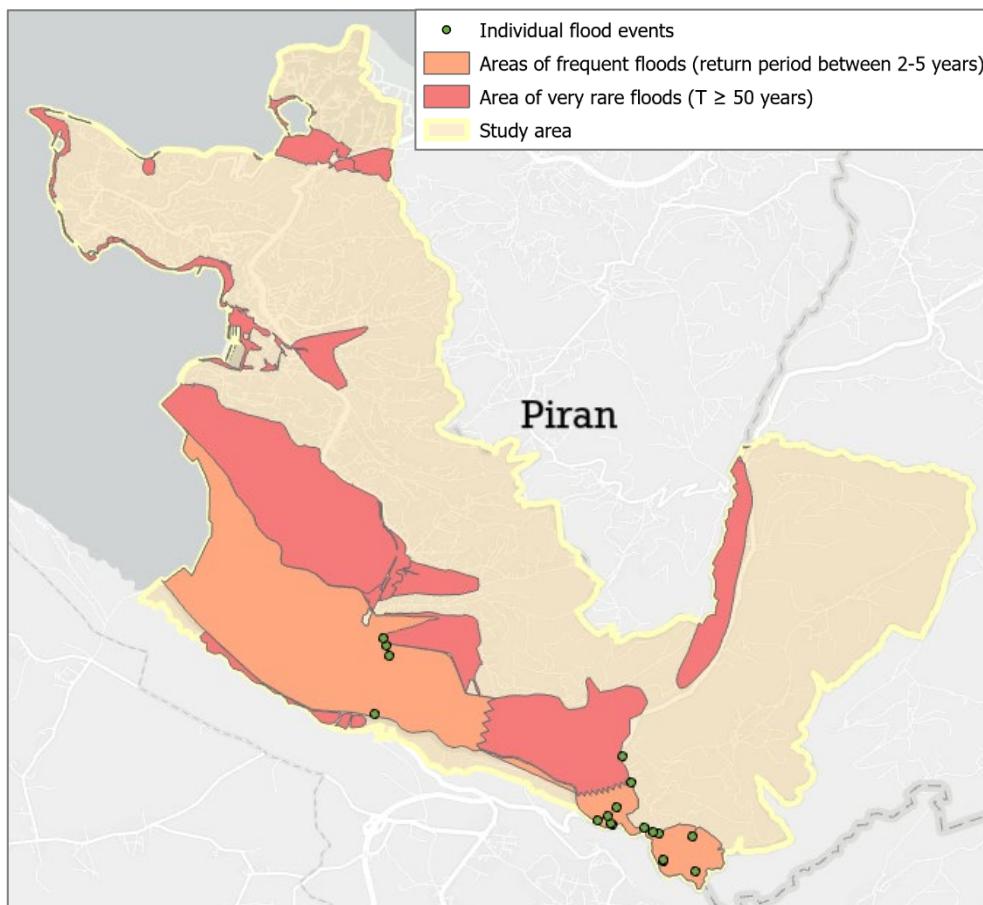
²⁸ <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/opozorilna-karta-poplav/resource/cb0a034c-a534-4fb2-89ff-01db9ff07358>



- Locations of individual flood events with point markings.

The floodplains describe areas of possible occurrences of fluvial and pluvial flooding, according to the associated return period, and determined according to the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 60/07 (Article 5)* (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Area of frequent floods, areas of very rare floods, and past individual flood events. Data from: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning – Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Water.

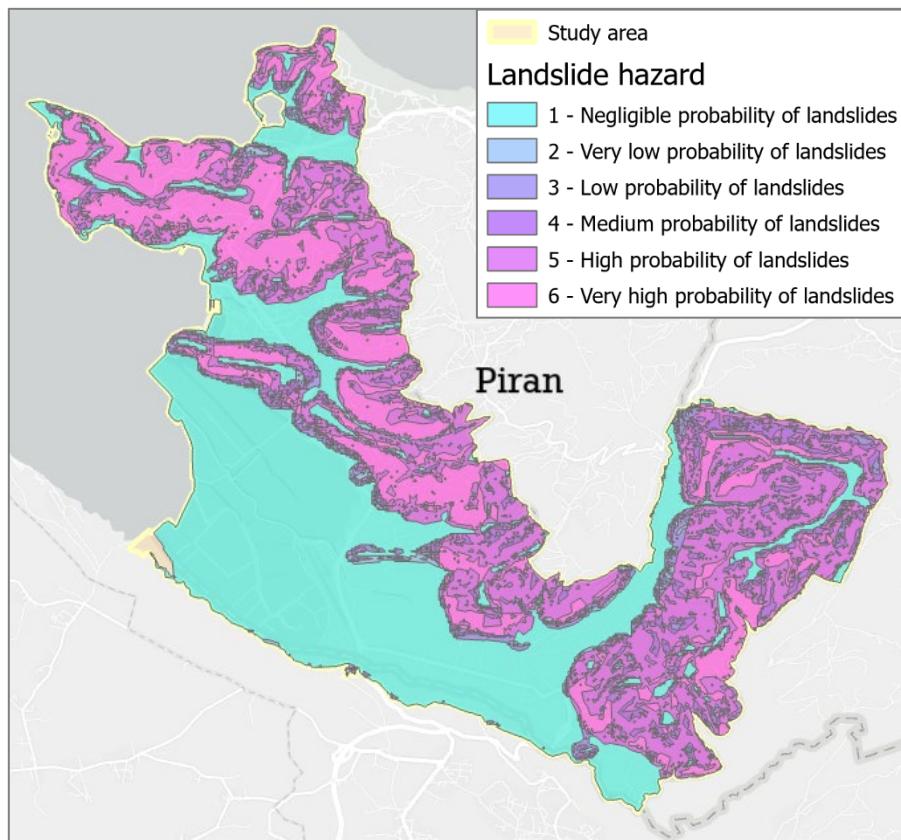


Besides, a landslide hazard map has been produced based on the information provided by Piran CCLL, according to the document *Analysis of landslide occurrence in Slovenia and preparation of landslide probability map²⁹* (*Analiza Pojavljanja Plazov V Sloveniji In Izdelava Karte Verjetnosti Plazenj*) (Figure 28). The probability scenarios include negligible, very low, low, medium, high and very high probability of landslides. The areas where a landslide is more likely to occur are in the mountains, whereas the probability of landslides is lower in the plains. More details about the probability levels can be found in the reference document.

²⁹ <http://www.sos112.si/slo/tdocs/plazenja.pdf>

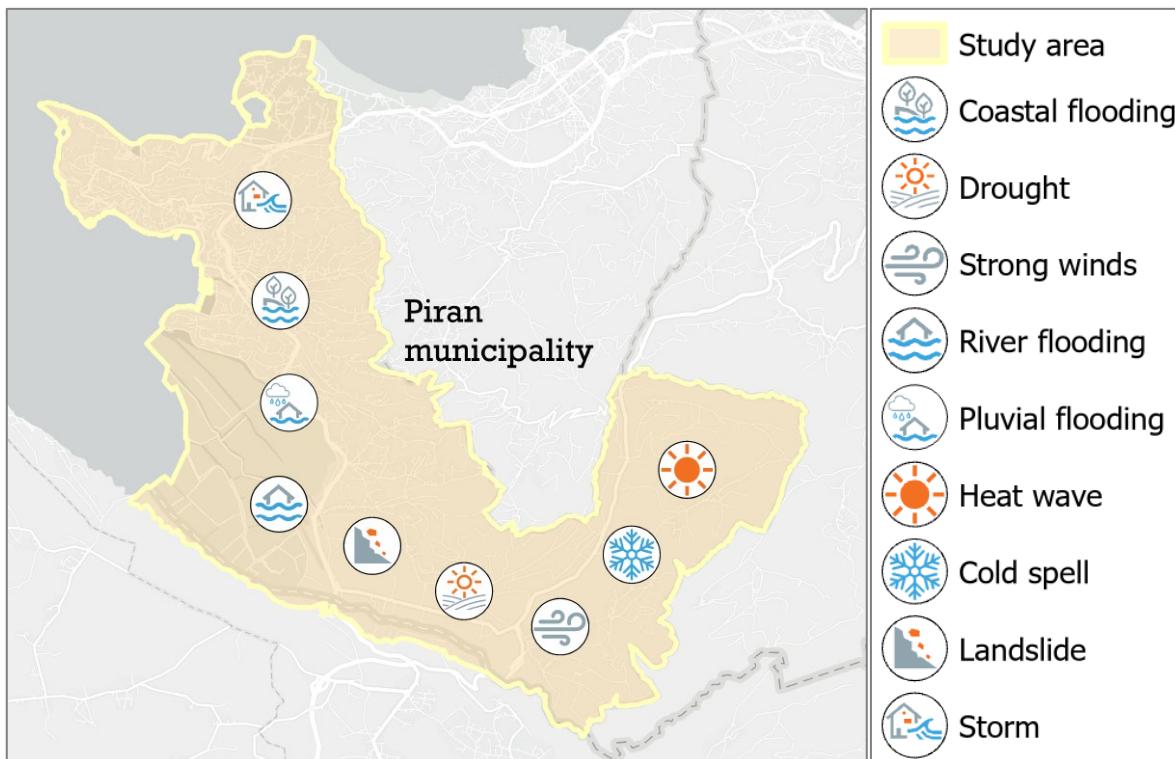


Figure 28: Landslide hazard map in Piran. Data from: Analiza Pojavljanja Plazov V Sloveniji In Izdelava Karte Verjetnosti Plazenj.



Finally, the map summarising the key climate-related hazards identified in Piran can be found in Appendix I – maps, whereas an extract is shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards identified in Piran CCLL.





3.10. Gdańsk

Due to its location, Gdańsk is threatened by many types of floods, both in terms of sources and the scale of possible phenomena. There have been many studies on the historical floods in Gdańsk, caused by both intense rainfall, thaws and ice jams on the Vistula, storm surges from the sea and anthropogenic-related causes (damage to flood protection or anti-storm protection facilities, breakage of embankments, etc.).

According to Gdańsk CCLL, two are the main information sources on past extreme climate events in Gdańsk: the Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk (Regionalny Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej Gdańsk³⁰) and the document "Plan of adaptation to climate change in the city of Gdańsk until 2030" (Plan adaptacji do zmian klimatu miasta Gdańsk do roku 2030³¹).

Data for more than five hundred (500+) pluvial flooding notifications in Gdańsk for the years 2010-2017 and historical floods during 1829-1992 have been made available by the Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk. However, the data on flooding events since 2018 were not available during the writing of this report. The available dataset includes information on the fields described in Table 16. The complete dataset is presented in the Appendix (see Gdańsk).

Table 16: Legend of the floods database provided by the Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk.

Name	Description
Flood location	Name of the river basin, sub-basin and/or coastal area or other areas associated with each area of potential significant flood risk.
Event category	Information on the specific sources of flooding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A11 – Fluvial (River) • A12 – Pluvial • A14 – Sea Water
Mechanism of flooding	For each flood event, the mechanism(s) of flooding is indicated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A21 – Natural Exceedance. • A22 – Defence Exceedance. • A23 – Defence Infrastructural Failure. • A24 – Blockage/Restriction. • A25 – Other. • A26 – No data available on the mechanism of flood. • A27 – Mechanism uncertain.
Short description	Additional information describing the flooding event.
Impacts (human health)	Relevant impacts on human health. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B11 – Human health: adverse consequences for human health, whether immediate or secondary, such as may arise from pollution or interruptions in the provision of water supply and treatment services. Include fatalities. • B12 – Community: adverse community implications such as detrimental impacts on local governance and public administration, emergency response, education, healthcare and social work (e.g., hospitals). • B13 – Other. • B14 – Not applicable.
Impacts (environment)	Relevant impacts on the environment.

³⁰ <http://www.rzgw.gda.pl/>

³¹ <http://44mpa.pl/gdansk/>



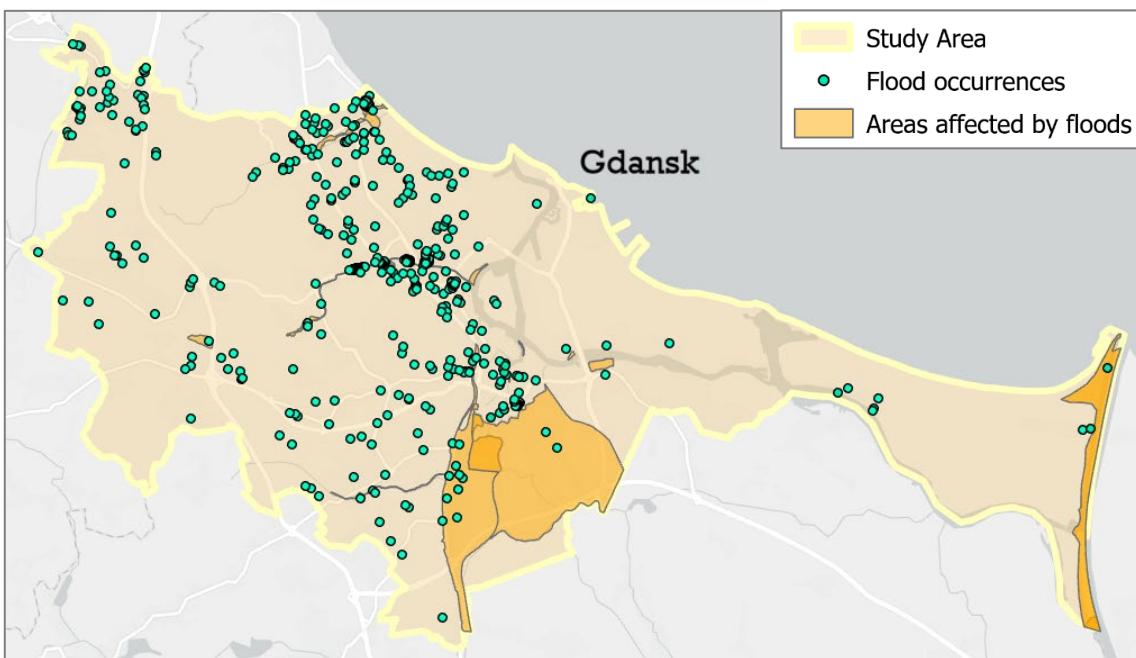
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B21 – Status of bodies of water: adverse impacts on the ecological or chemical status of surface water bodies or chemical status of groundwater bodies. Such consequences can arise from pollution from different sources (point and diffuse) or due to the hydromorphological effects of floods. • B22 – Protected areas: adverse consequences for protected areas or water courses such as those designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives, bathing waters or drinking water extraction points. • B23 – Pollution sources: sources of potential contamination in the event of a flood. • B24 – Other potential adverse environmental effects such as soil, biodiversity, flora or fauna. • B25 – Not applicable.
Impacts (cultural heritage)	<p>Relevant impacts on cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B31 – Cultural assets: adverse consequences for cultural heritage that may include archaeological sites / monuments, architectural sites, museums, spiritual sites and buildings. • B32 – Landscape: adverse permanent or long-term consequences for cultural landscapes, that is, cultural properties that represent the combined works of nature and man, such as relics of traditional landscapes. • B33 – Others. • B34 – Not applicable.
Impacts (economy)	<p>Relevant impacts on the economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B41 – Real estate (such as homes and businesses). • B42 – Infrastructure (assets such as utilities, power generation, transportation, storage and communications). • B43 – Land use in rural areas (e.g., agriculture, forestry, mineral extraction and fishing). • B44 – Economic activities (e.g., production, construction, retail, services and other employment). • B45 – Other. • B46 – Not applicable.
Date	Date of the flood occurrence (date of the flood's peak).
Size of flooding	<p>The size that characterises the maximum size of the flood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lokalne – Local. • Małe – Small. • Średnie – Medium. • Duże – Large.
Return period (years)	The statistical prediction of years between certain flood magnitude events (frequency). It has been reported as a return period (e.g., once in every 100 years).
LAT	Latitude
LON	Longitude

The mechanism of flooding for each pluvial flooding event has been described as “natural exceedance”, as opposed to other possible mechanisms, such as defence exceedance, defence infrastructural failure, and blockage or restriction. Similarly, most of the pluvial flooding events have been categorised as “other rapid onset”, instead of, e.g., flash flood, snow melt flood, medium onset flood, slow onset flood, debris flow, high velocity flow or deep flood. The locations of the flood notifications are mapped in Figure 30.





Figure 30: Geographical distribution of the flood notifications (1829-2017) in Gdańsk. Data from: Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk (Regionalny Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej Gdańsk).



The document *Plan of adaptation to climate change in the city of Gdańsk until 2030* analyses, *inter alia*, the pluvial, river and coastal flooding events; the sea level rise; and the storm surge in Gdańsk. The main results of this study are summarised in the following lines.

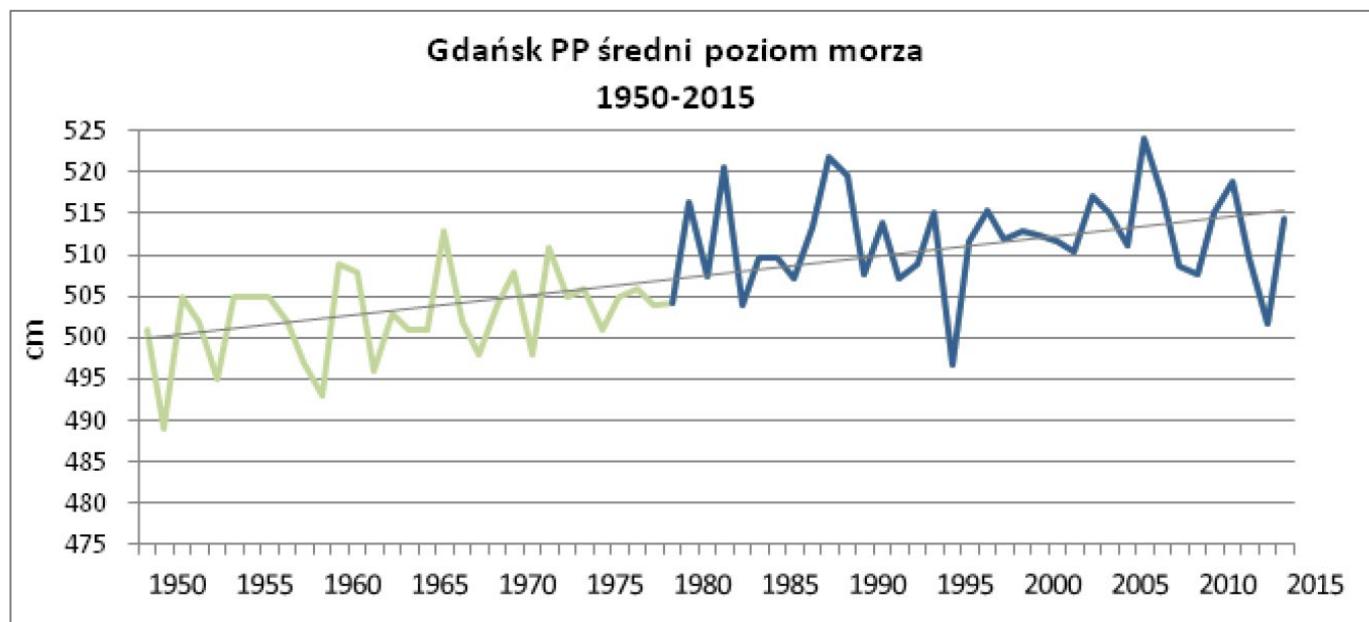
Only in the multi-year period 1992-2016, as many as twenty-three (23) cases of urban (sudden, flash) floods were recorded around the city of Gdańsk (see Appendix – Gdańsk). The distribution of urban floods in the city of Gdańsk is characterised by an upward trend for an ordered time series. For instance, as a result of the flood that took place on July 9, 2001, significant areas of the city were affected, including the Orunia-Św. Wojciech Lipce and Śródmieście, as well as the areas of the Wrzeszcz Górnny and Wrzeszcz Dolny districts located by the Strzyża stream. Roads and houses next to them collapsed, the railway line Gdańsk - Tczew was seriously endangered. As a result of the flood, 304 people needed immediate evacuation, and the flood stress resulted in the death of 4 people. Moreover, during a downpour on July 9, 2001, within eight hours, 127.7 mm of water per square meter dropped. Finally, the flood in Gdańsk in 2001 caused losses in the city's infrastructure, estimated at about PLN 200 million - not including the losses incurred by the inhabitants.

The document also analyses changes in mean annual sea levels. In Gdańsk Northern Port, in the analysed period 1981-2015 and in the multi-year period 1955-2015, and in both cases, slight increasing trends were noted, as shown in Figure 31.





Figure 31: Mean sea level in the Northern Port of Gdańsk for the multi-year period 1955-2015 (Plan adaptacji do zmian klimatu miasta Gdańsk do roku 2030).



Finally, storm rises in the South Baltic Sea pose a significant flood risk to cities located in the Polish coastal zone. For all the indicators of storm surge analysed (number of storm surges in a given year, number of hours above the Mean High Water Level (MHW) in a given year, maximum level in a given year) in Gdańsk, a growing trend is visible for the ordered time series. In the study, any excess of the characteristic MHW level by the sea mirror was considered to be a storm surge. For the tide gauge located in Gdańsk (Northern Port), this value was 594 cm (which corresponds to an ordinate of 0.86 m above sea level) and was calculated for the multi-year period 1955-2015. The data analysis showed that fifty-nine (59) storm surges occurred in Gdańsk in this multi-year period. In the last analysed 15-year period (2000-2015), nineteen (19) storm surges were recorded, and during four (4) of them the level equal to or higher than 620 cm was recorded. The largest number of storm surges, as many as five (5) cases, occurred in 2007. The total time of exceeding the MHW level in 2007 was 70 hours. In the 15-year period (2000-2015), the total time of exceeding the MHW level was 210 hours (the entire analysis period, 454 hours). The absolute maximum sea level occurred during a storm surge in 2004. The level of 644 cm was recorded then, corresponding to an ordinate of 1.36 m above sea level and to a maximum storm surge of 50 cm according to this methodology.

All the conducted analysis and the recorded effects of natural hazards show that the most serious threat in Gdańsk, due to the location and topography of the city, is mainly the occurrence of sudden urban floods (flash floods) and floods from the side of rivers and floods from the sea (stormy floods). The main cause of which is the wind and the constantly observed rise in sea level.

Another important threat that affects the quality of Gdańsk's functioning is the occurrence of strong gusts of wind and torrential rains due to intense storms, which can cause serious losses in many areas of the economy, hinder transport and pose a threat to human life. In addition, studies have shown that landslides may be a problem in Gdańsk, although most of them are located in undeveloped areas, covered with forests, thickets or wastelands (only about one third of the designated landslides pose a threat to buildings and communication or transmission infrastructure). Despite the currently minor problem in Gdańsk, in the future, attention should be paid to the increasing frequency of heat waves and hot days, which have a negative impact on the human and nature systems as well as economic and communication infrastructure. A quite significant stressor affecting many sectors in the city may be the presence of snow cover, which is characterised by large spatial diversification in the area of Gdańsk. It should be noted, however, that due to the observed climate warming, a further reduction in the number of days





with snow cover is expected. Due to the local conditions and the coastal location, the urban heat island and air pollution pose a lesser threat in Gdańsk.

3.11. Samsun

As a result from the *Literature Review Report* (SCORE – D1.1), it was found that coastal erosion is the most important concern for the Samsun CCLL and Kızılırmak Delta. Coastal and land floods are other important hazards for the region. In this context, the Samsun CCLL has outlined three scientific articles providing information regarding coastal erosion and shoreline change, which are summarised in the following lines, and produced a table summarising the historical pluvial flooding events (see Appendix – Samsun).

In addition, within the scope of the Turkish Disaster Data Bank project carried out by the Planning and Mitigation Department, the Turkish Disaster Data Bank System³² has been launched for test broadcasting. However, unfortunately, the web page was not working during the writing of this report.

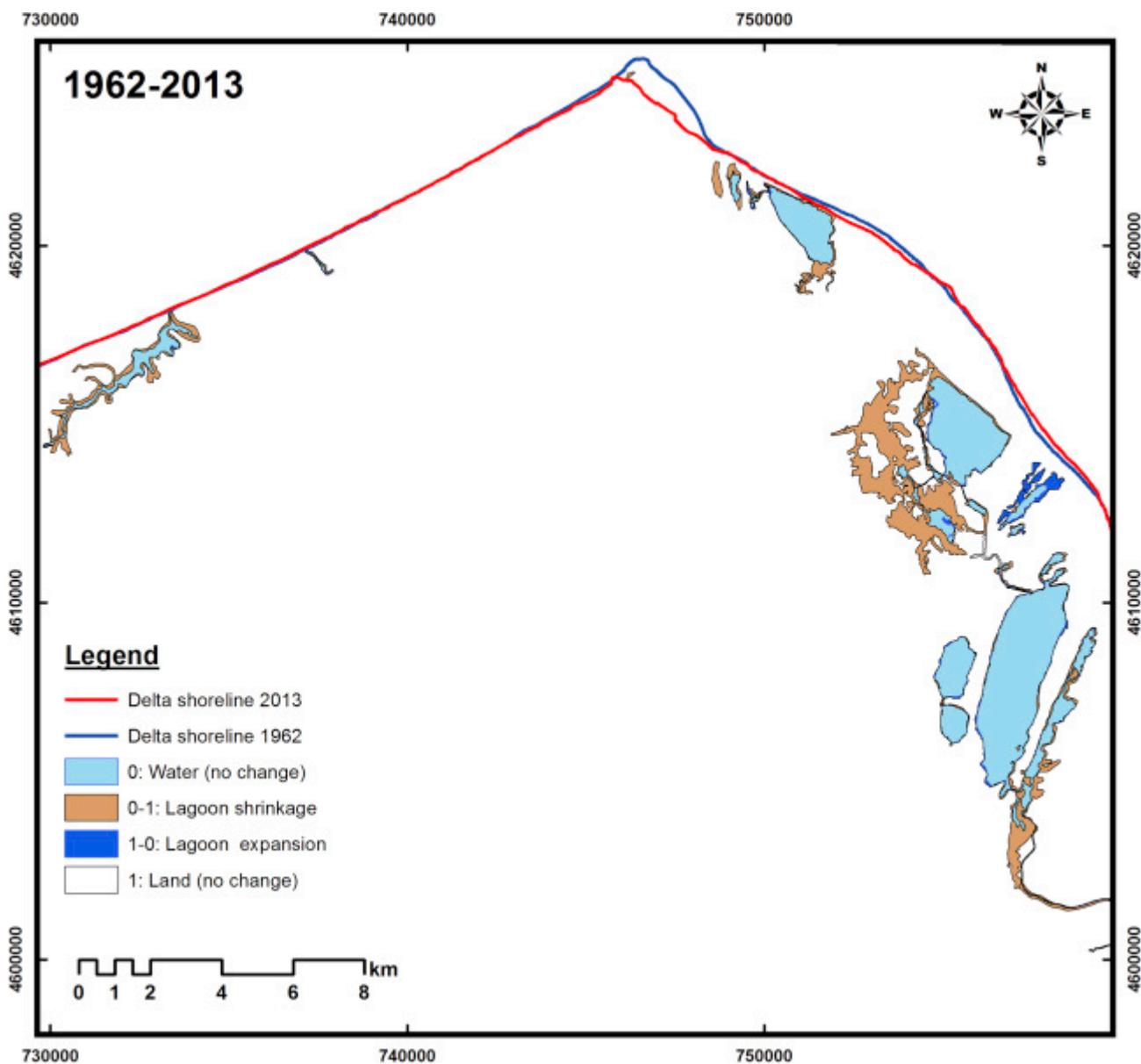
Ozturk et al. (2015), in *Spatiotemporal Analysis of Shoreline Changes of the Kızılırmak Delta*, determined the temporal shoreline changes of the Kızılırmak Delta. Landsat-5 thematic mapper satellite images from 1987, 1998, 2002, 2007, and 2011, and three different methods (Shoreline Change Envelope, End Point Rate, and Linear Regression Rate) were used to determine the shoreline changes. The results of the study show that the maximum amount of erosion occurred near the river mouth. Moreover, it is indicated that the dams built on the Kızılırmak River and close to the delta significantly increased erosion. The spurs, which were built to prevent coastal erosion and provide partial protection, were found to be unable to fully prevent erosion.

Ozturk & Sesli (2015) also investigated the shoreline changes of the Lagoon Series located in the Kızılırmak Delta in *Shoreline change analysis of the Kızılırmak Lagoon Series*. The study determined the shoreline changes in the delta between 1962 and 2013 (see Figure 32) and discussed the relationship between the shoreline changes in the Kızılırmak Delta and lagoons. Landsat-MSS/TM/OLI satellite images, 1/100,000 topographic maps, and three methods (the Net Shoreline Movement, End Point Rate and Shoreline Change Envelope) were used to measure the changes in the delta shoreline. As a result of the study, it was determined that the lagoons tended to shrink between 1962 and 1987, the period when the Kızılırmak River carried abundant sediments before the construction of the Altinkaya and Derbent Dams. After the construction of the dams, the delta development stopped due to the disruption of the sediment flow to the delta between 1987-2013. As a result, the increase in wind and wave erosion caused coastal erosion, narrowing the barrier spit in front of the lagoons along the eastern coasts of the delta.

³² <https://www.afad.gov.tr/tabb-turkiye-afet-bilgi-bankasi>



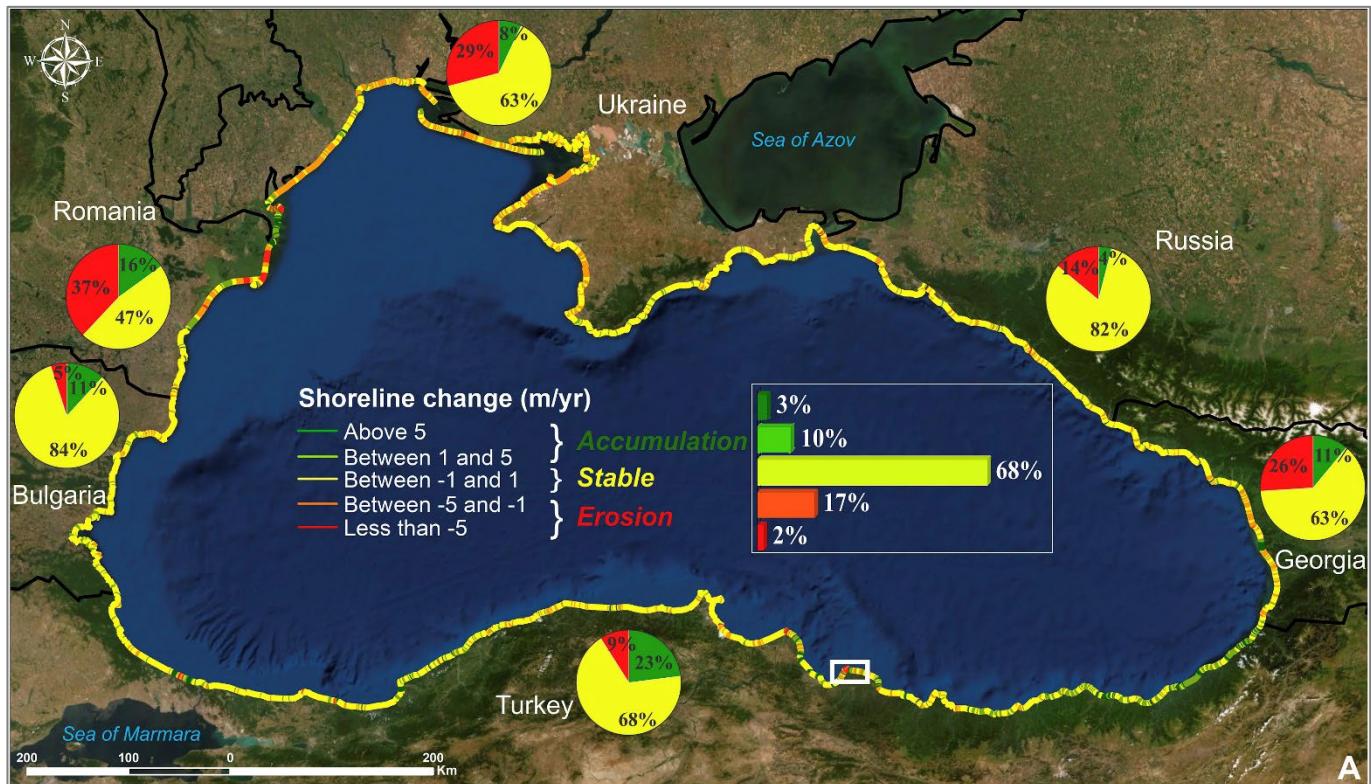
Figure 32: The Kizilirmak Delta shoreline changes and Kizilirmak Lagoon Series shrinkage and expansion areas (1962–2013). From: Ozturk & Sesli (2015).



Finally, the shoreline changes (among other parameters) of the Kızılırmak Delta are also analysed in *The Black Sea coastline erosion: Index-based sensitivity assessment and management-related issues*. In this article, Tătui et al. (2019) computed a Coastal Sensitivity Index (CSI) at 1-km spatial scale for more than 4,000 geographical sectors around the Black Sea, taking into consideration geological-geomorphological and physical characteristics of each sector through the following parameters: shoreline changes in the last 33 years; type of coast (coastal geomorphology and lithology); coastal slope (from shoreline to 20m depth); wave incidence; significant wave height during storm conditions; and relative sea level rise. The results for each parameter were aggregated into the CSI. The most sensitive sectors to erosion are superposed on the areas with relatively high storm waves and incidence angles, namely: the deltaic coastlines of the main deltas (Danube, Kızılırmak, Yesilirmak, Sakarya, Rioni, Enguri, Kodori, Chorokhi) of the Black Sea; and the low-lying areas along the lagoons, limans, coastal barriers and spits from Kalamitsky, Odessa and Karkinitsky Bays, Chornomorske – Yevpatoriya area (in Crimea), Taman – Anapa (in Russia) and Karasu – Karaburun (in Turkey) and the rocky areas Gelendzhik – Tuapse (in Russia), Sevastopol – Cape Meganom (in Crimea) and Inebolu – Eregli (in Turkey) (Figure 33). These highly sensitive sectors cover extensive areas along the coastlines of Russia (57%), Georgia (46%), Turkey (44%), Romania (43%) and Ukraine (35%).



Figure 33: The relative ranking distribution and frequency of the shoreline change variable for the Black Sea coasts. From: Tătui et al. (2019).



Regarding the climate events, a list including historical flooding events was provided by Samsun CCLL. In summary, the total number of events identified is eleven, for the period 1963-2012. The greatest discharge value was produced in the Yilanli Stream in the fourth of July in 2012, reaching a peak discharge of 710 m³/s. As consequence, seven people lost their lives and the shopping centre, many houses, old industry and stadium of the city were damaged by the flood.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Generally speaking, this document constitutes a step forward for the baseline risk analysis and mapping of extreme climate impacts and sea level rise in WP1, after the completion of exposure and vulnerability to climate effects and sea level rise high level studies. Specifically, this document provides the maps of past extreme climate events and the datasets selected for the baseline characterisation of the key climate-related hazards for the coastal cities.

As main outputs, twelve maps have been produced, which may be found in Appendix I – maps. The complementary datasets to these maps are provided in Appendix II – Past events datasets. A summary of the main results for each CCLL is provided in Table 17, including the number of past climate events collected, their categories and analysis period, and the complementary data which was also collected.

Past climate-related events have been collected for all the CCLLs, with the exception of the Dublin CCLL; however, information on past flooding events is available in the online web-viewer from OPW. For the Sligo CCLL, forty-nine (49) past events were collected between 1973-2021, varying between storms, coastal erosion episodes, floods, strong winds, heat waves, cold spells, heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall, droughts, compound hazards and other hazards. In addition to the list of fifteen (15) past events (land flooding, strong winds, storms and forest fires between 1988-2021) produced for Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL, the areas affected by these events were depicted in collaboration with



the partners from the CCLL. Information on the evolution of shoreline changes, hot days and tropical nights, and briefs on extreme weather events were also collected for this CCLL. With the help of Benidorm CCLL partners, thirty-seven (37) past events were reported between 1980-2020, encompassing coastal erosion, coastal and pluvial flooding, heavy precipitation, landslides and strong winds. Storms, coastal, river and pluvial flooding, heavy rainfall and snowfall, landslides, heat waves, cold spells and droughts cover the seventy-five (75) past events collected in Oarsoaldea CCLL between 1900-2022. Information of fifty-one (51) past events of land flooding and landslides between 1865-2021, but also data regarding climate-related occurrences (coastal and land flooding and landslides) and hazard and susceptibility maps from Civil Protection were available for the Oeiras CCLL. In the case of Massa CCLL, thirty-one (31) past events, covering coastal storms, river and pluvial flooding, heavy precipitation and landslides have been collected (1994-2021). Additionally, hazard maps of coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides have been produced for Massa CCLL based in maps from District Basin Authority of the Northern Apennines. Sixteen (16) past land flooding events between 2005-2021 were collected for the Piran CCLL, but also climate-related occurrences for coastal flooding, land flooding, strong winds, cold spells, droughts and landslides and flood and landslide maps. Similarly, twenty-three (23) past land flooding events between 1892-2017 and flood-related occurrences and information on changes in mean annual sea levels, storm surge values, and urban floods were available for the Gdańsk CCLL. Lastly, eleven (11) land flooding events between 1963-2012 and briefs of relevant scientific publications were reported for the Samsun CCLL.

The outputs have been produced bespoke for each city, considering the Frontrunner or Fellow status, although the results are limited by the availability of the information. Nevertheless, the report develops a comprehensive understanding of the key climate change events concerning the CCLLs, thanks to the different data reviewed. Therefore, the overall objective of the report has been achieved.

Table 17: Summary table.

CCLL	No. of past events collected	Event categories*	Analysis period	Complementary data
Sligo	49	CE, CS, HW, HS, HP, ST, DR, LF, CEv, OT	1973-2021	-
Dublin	-	-	-	Past flooding events (online web-viewer).
Vilanova i la Geltrú	15	ST, SW, LF, FF	1988-2021	Briefs on extreme weather events (Meteorology Service of Catalunya). Tropical nights and hot days. Coastal evolution (Cartography and Geology Institute of Catalunya online tool).
Benidorm	37	LS, SW, PF, HP, CE, CF	1980-2020	-
Oarsoaldea	75	DR, ES, ST, HP, HW, CS, HS, LS, CF, PF, RF	1900-2022	-
Oeiras	51	LF, LS	1865-2021	"Climate-related occurrences (landslides, coastal flooding and land flooding) (Civil Protection occurrences database). Hazard and susceptibility maps (Civil Protection Plan 2018)."





Massa	31	RF, LS, PF, CS, HP	1994-2021	Hazard maps on coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides (District Basin Authority of the Northern Apennines).
Piran	16	LF	2005-2021	"Hazard maps on flooding and landslides (Flood Cadastre Warning Map and Analysis of landslide occurrence in Slovenia and preparation of landslide probability map). Climate-related occurrences (coastal flooding, land flooding, strong winds, cold spells, droughts and landslides) (Civil Protection and Disaster Relief)".
Gdańsk	23	LF	1892-2017	"Changes in mean annual sea levels, storm surge values, and urban floods (1992-2016) (Plan of adaptation to climate change in the city of Gdańsk until 2030). Climate-related occurrences (floods) (Regional Water Management Board Gdańsk).".
Samsun	11	LF	1963-2012	Turkish Disaster Data Bank, briefs on relevant scientifical articles

* CE: coastal erosion, CS: cold spell, HW: heat wave, HS: heavy snowfall, HP: heavy precipitation, ST: storm, DR: drought, SW: strong wind, FF: forest fire, LF: land flooding, RF: river flooding, PF: pluvial flooding, CF: coastal flooding, ES: electric storm, LS: landslide, CEv: compound event, OT: other.

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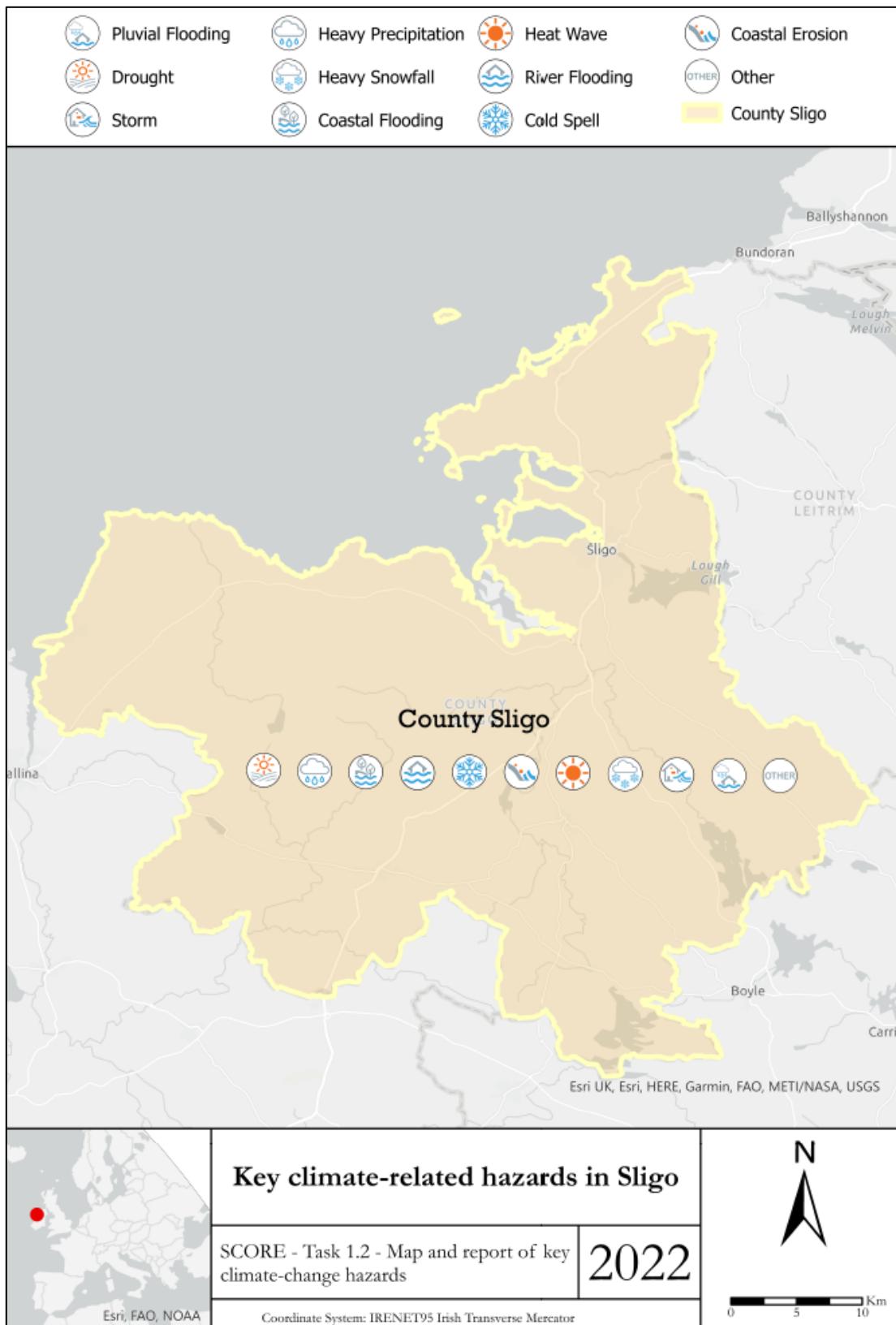
Zêzere, J. L., Pereira, S., Tavares, A. O., Bateira, C., Trigo, R. M., Quaresma, I., Santos, P. P., Santos, M., & Verde, J. (2014). DISASTER: a GIS database on hydro-geomorphologic disasters in Portugal. *Natural Hazards*, 72(2), 503–532. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-013-1018-y>



APPENDIX I – MAPS

Sligo CCLL

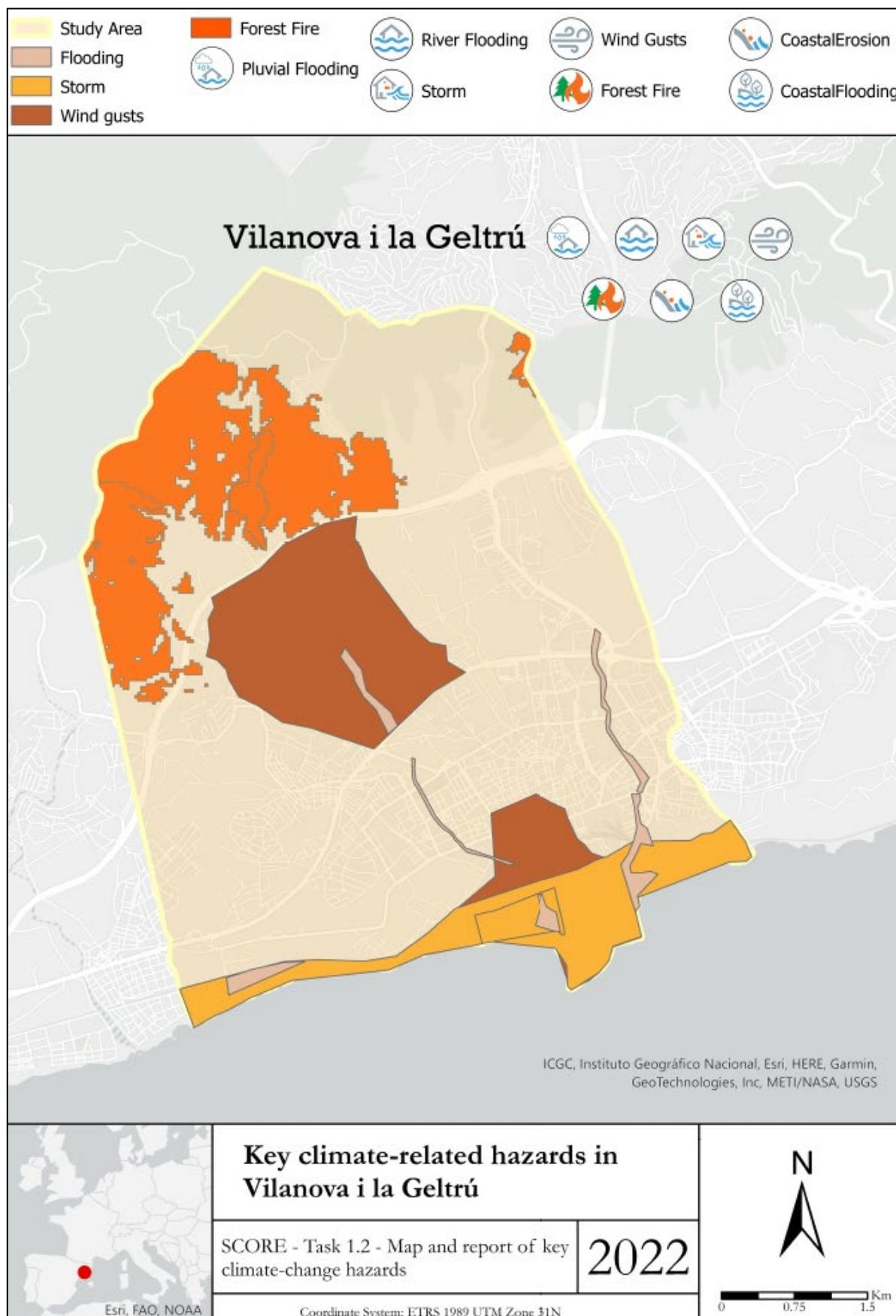
Figure 34: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards in Sligo CCLL.





Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL

Figure 35: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards and past climate events in Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL.





Benidorm CCLL

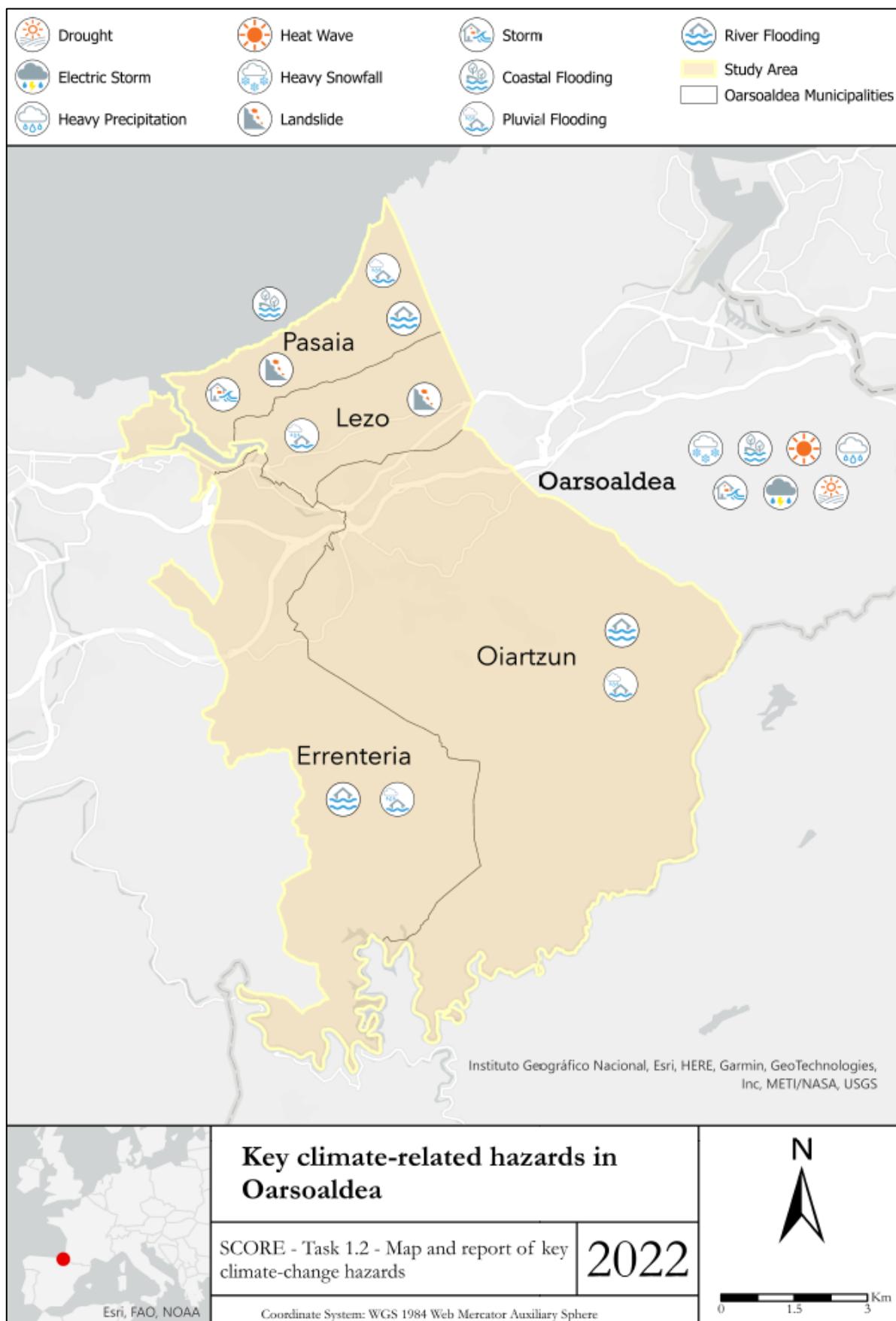
Figure 36: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards in Benidorm CCLL.





Oarsoaldea CCLL

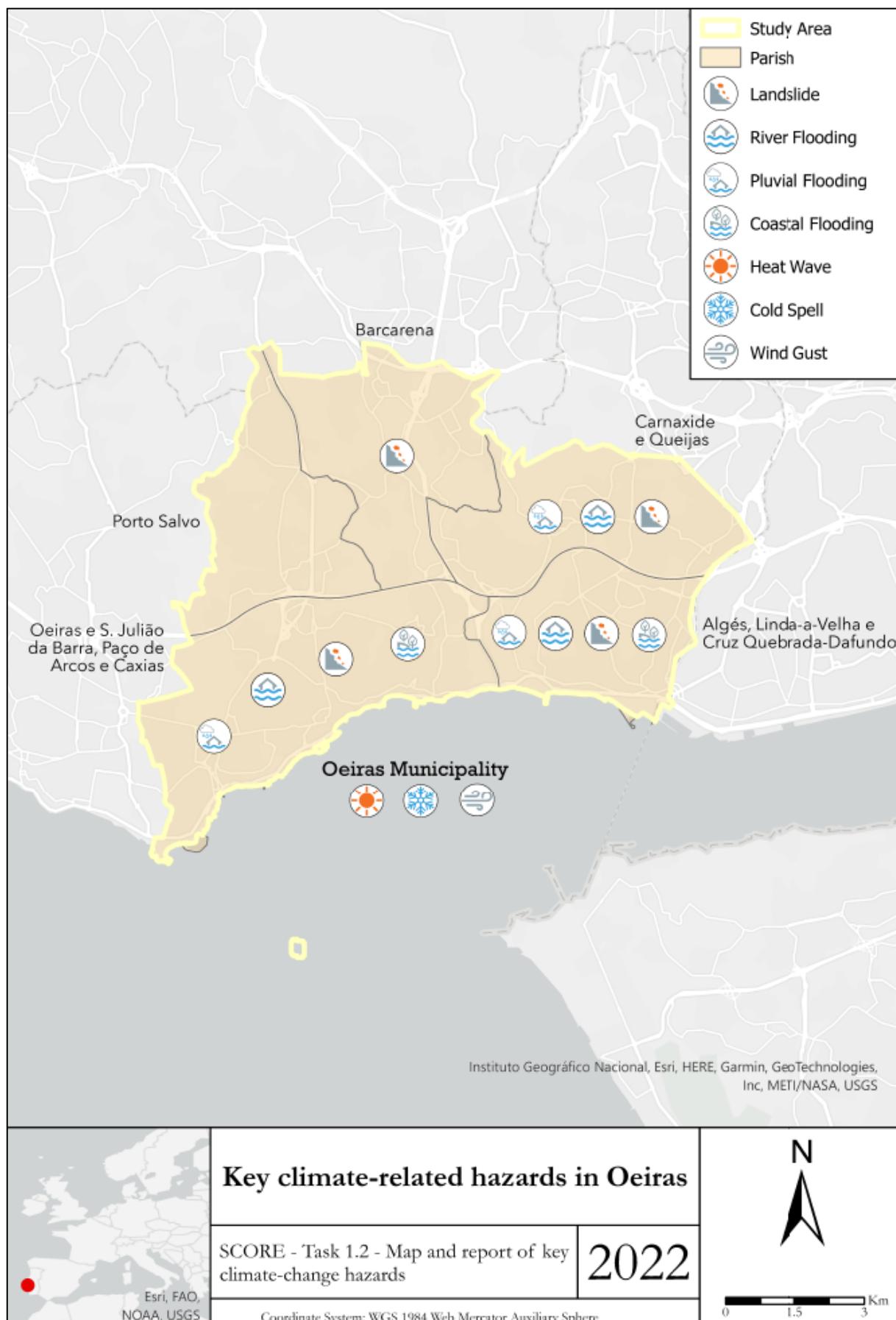
Figure 37: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards in Oarsoaldea.





Oeiras CCLL

Figure 38: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards in Oeiras CCLL.





Massa CCLL

Figure 39: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards in Massa CCLL.

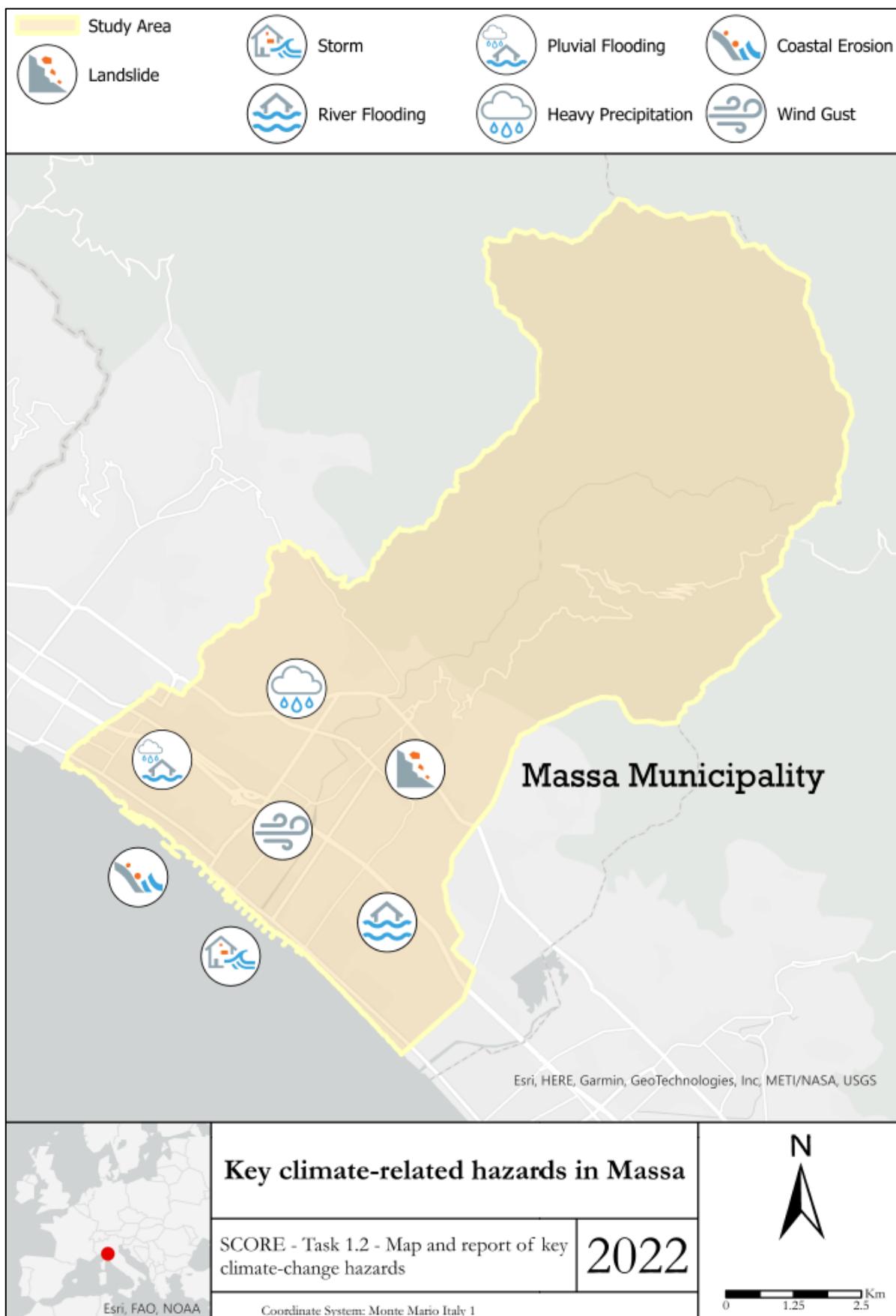




Figure 40: Map of the coastal flooding hazard in Massa CCLL.

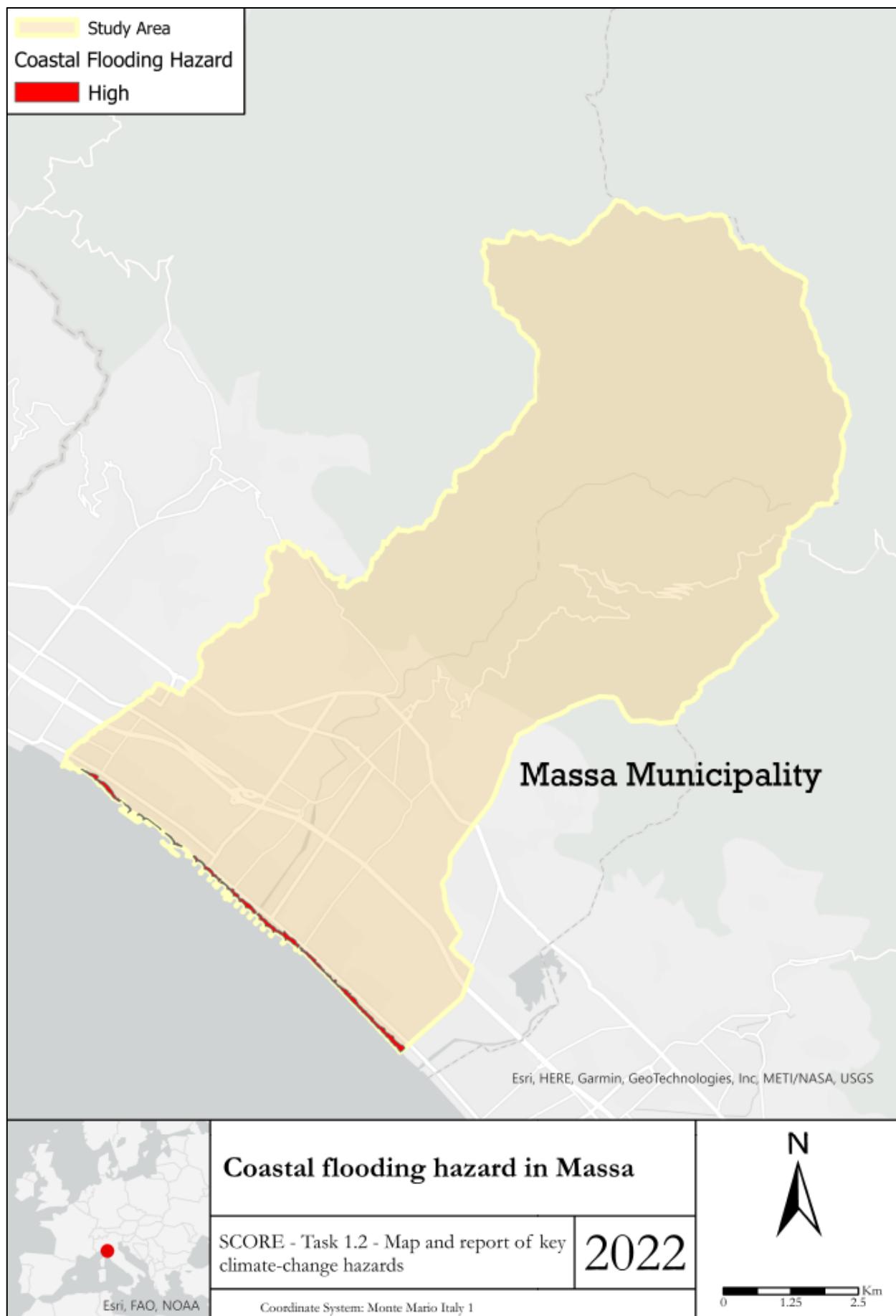




Figure 41: Map of the river flooding hazard in Massa CCLL.

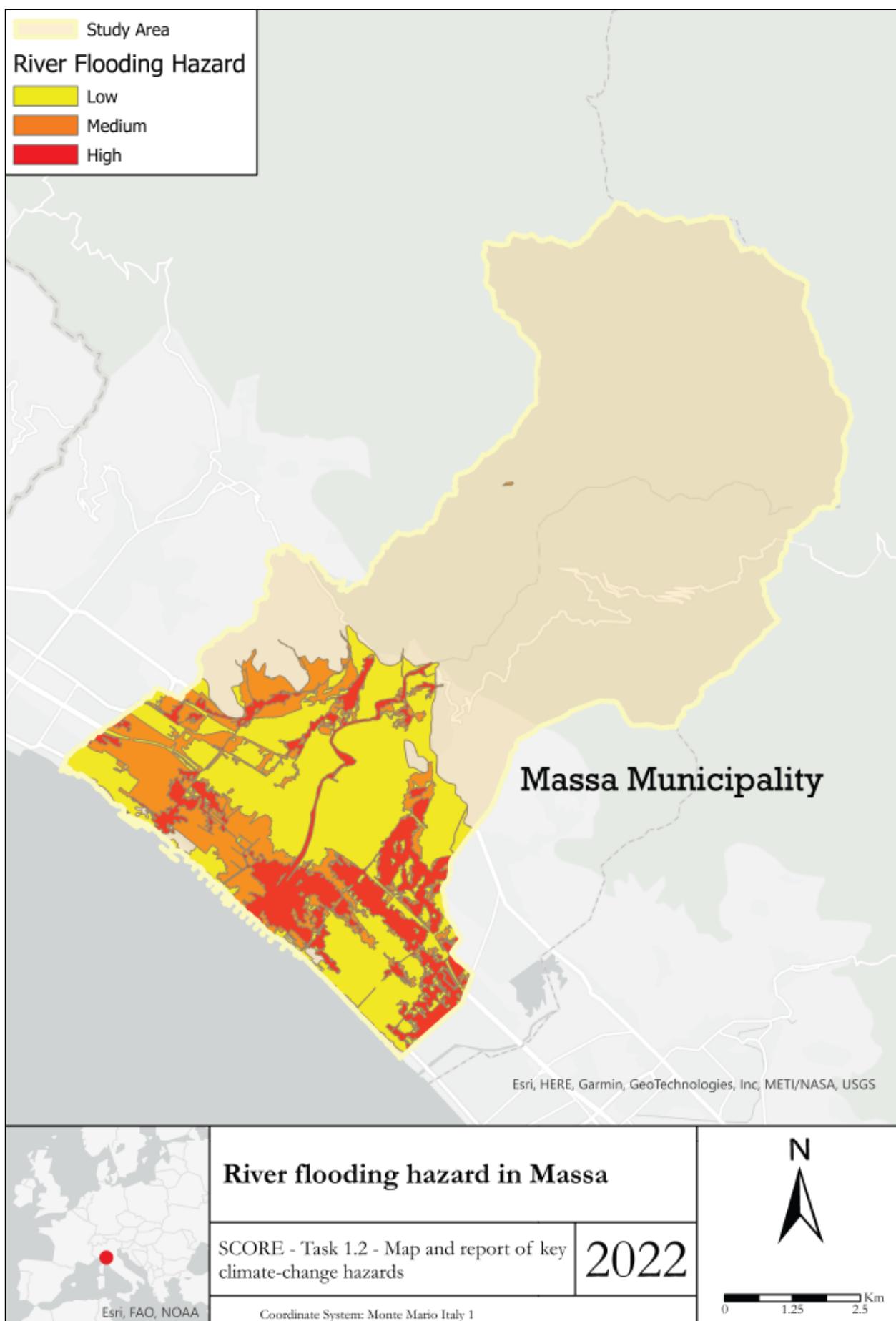
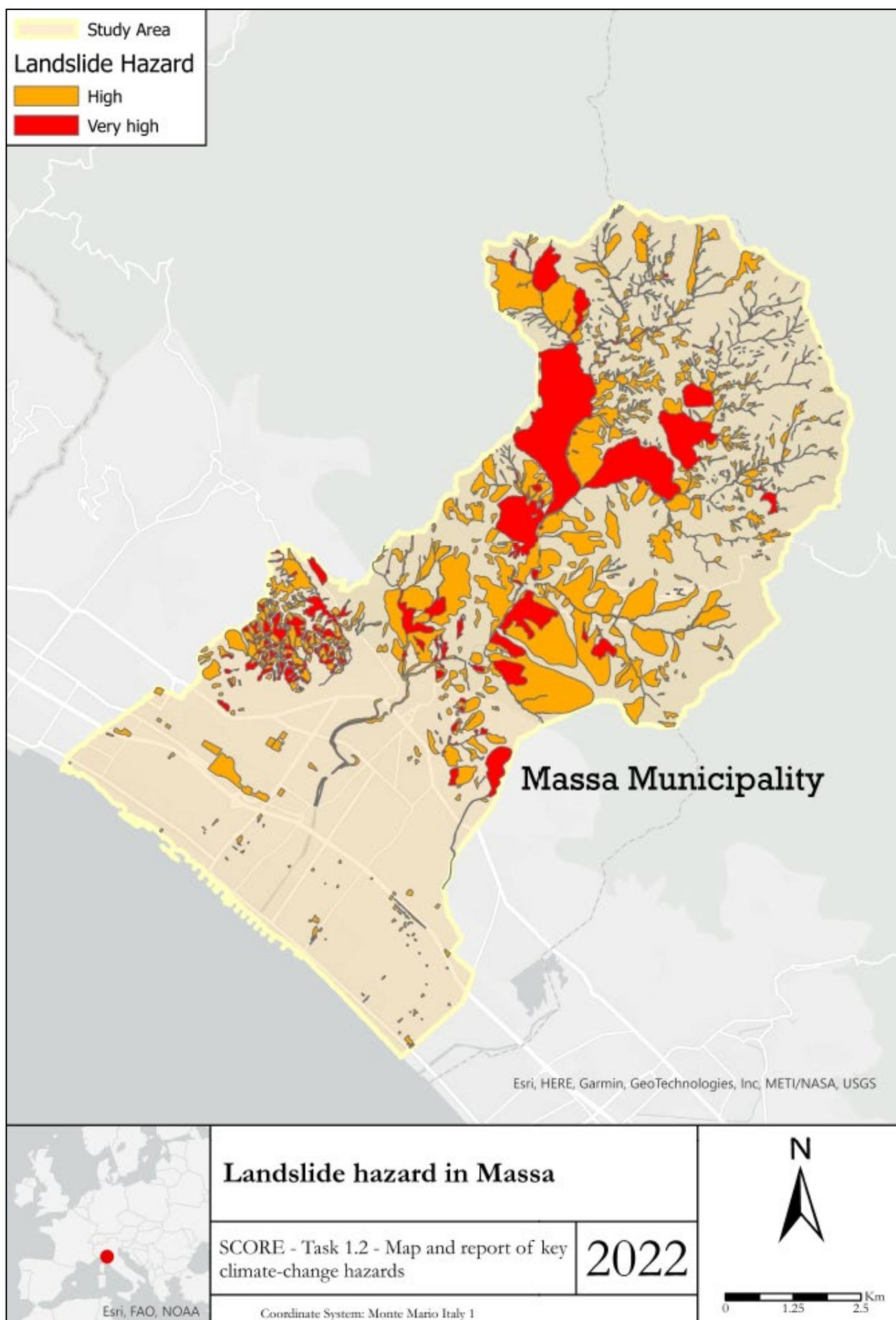




Figure 42: Map of the landslide hazard in Massa CCLL.





Piran CCLL

Figure 43: Map of the landslide hazard in Piran CCLL.

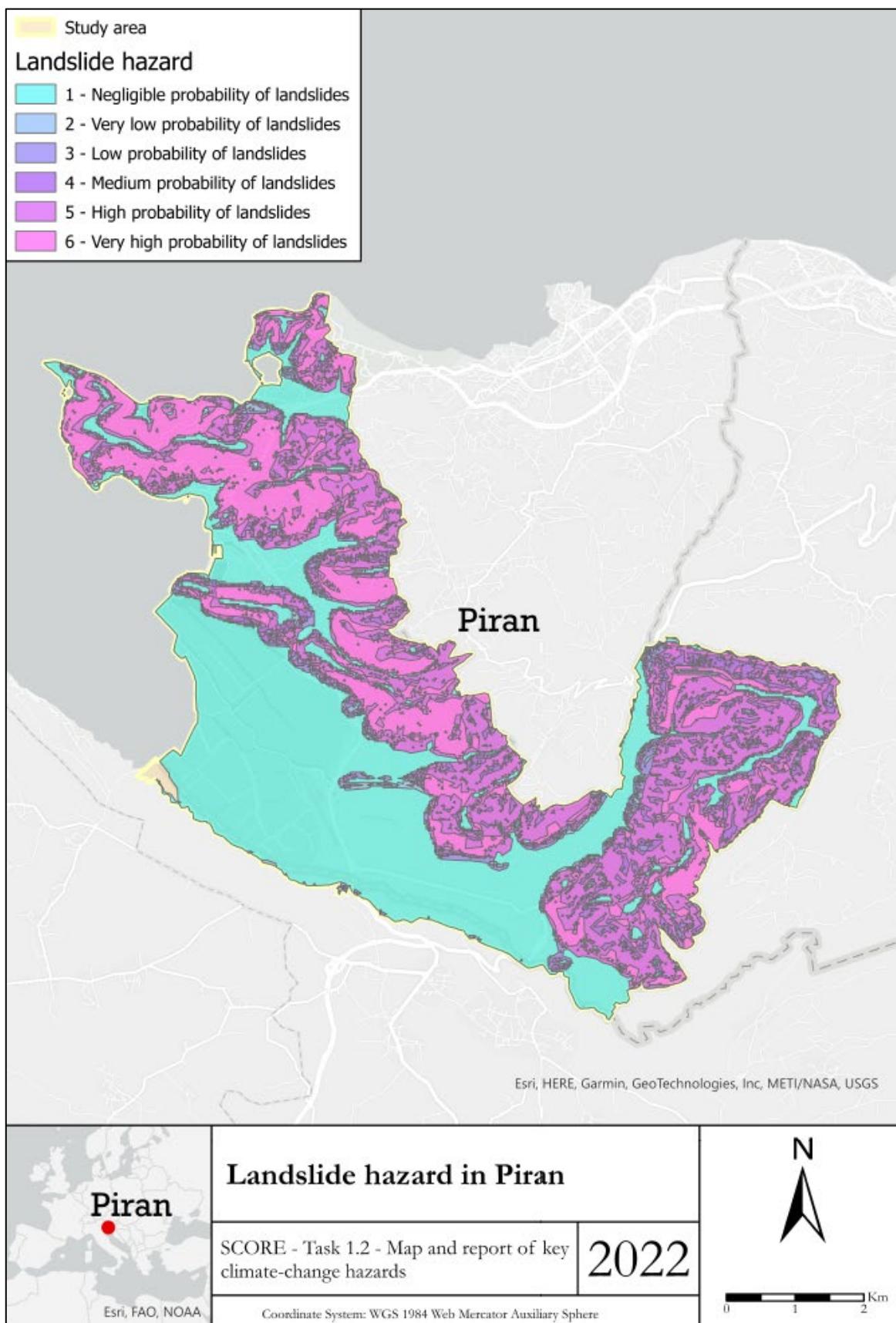




Figure 44: Map of the flooding hazard in Piran CCLL.

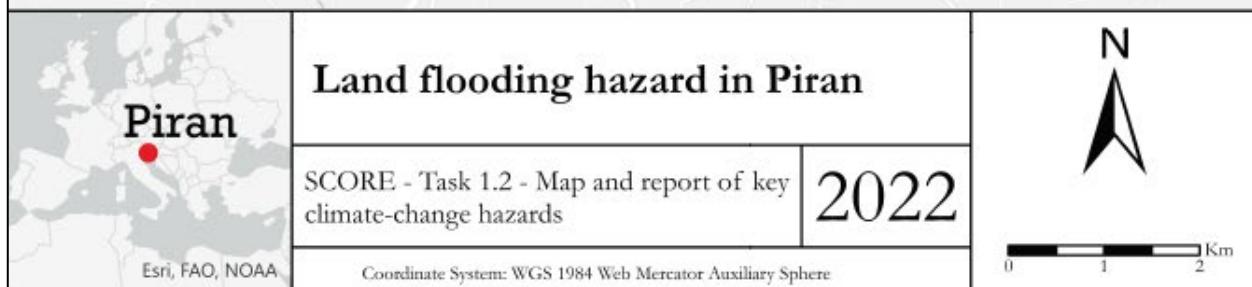
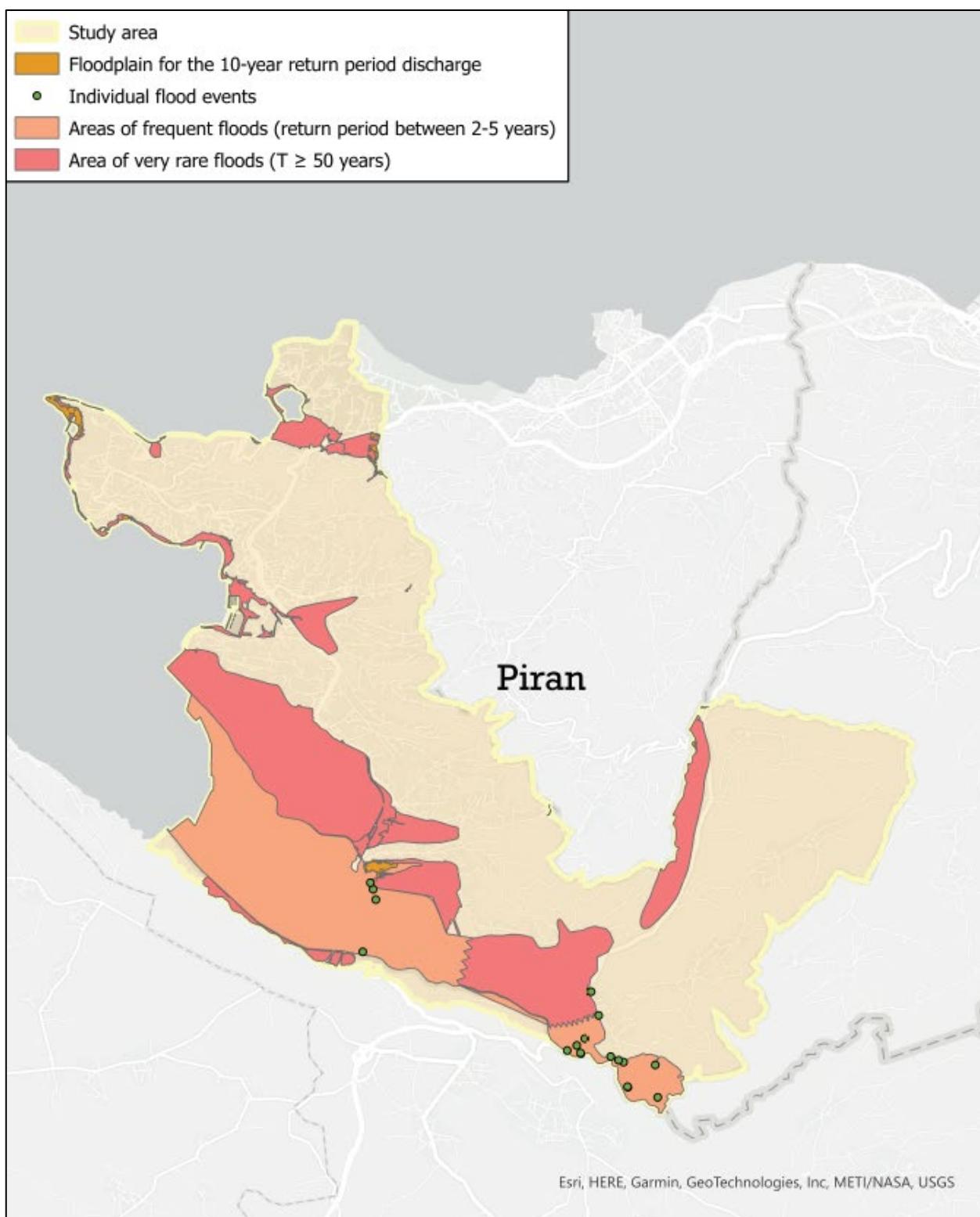
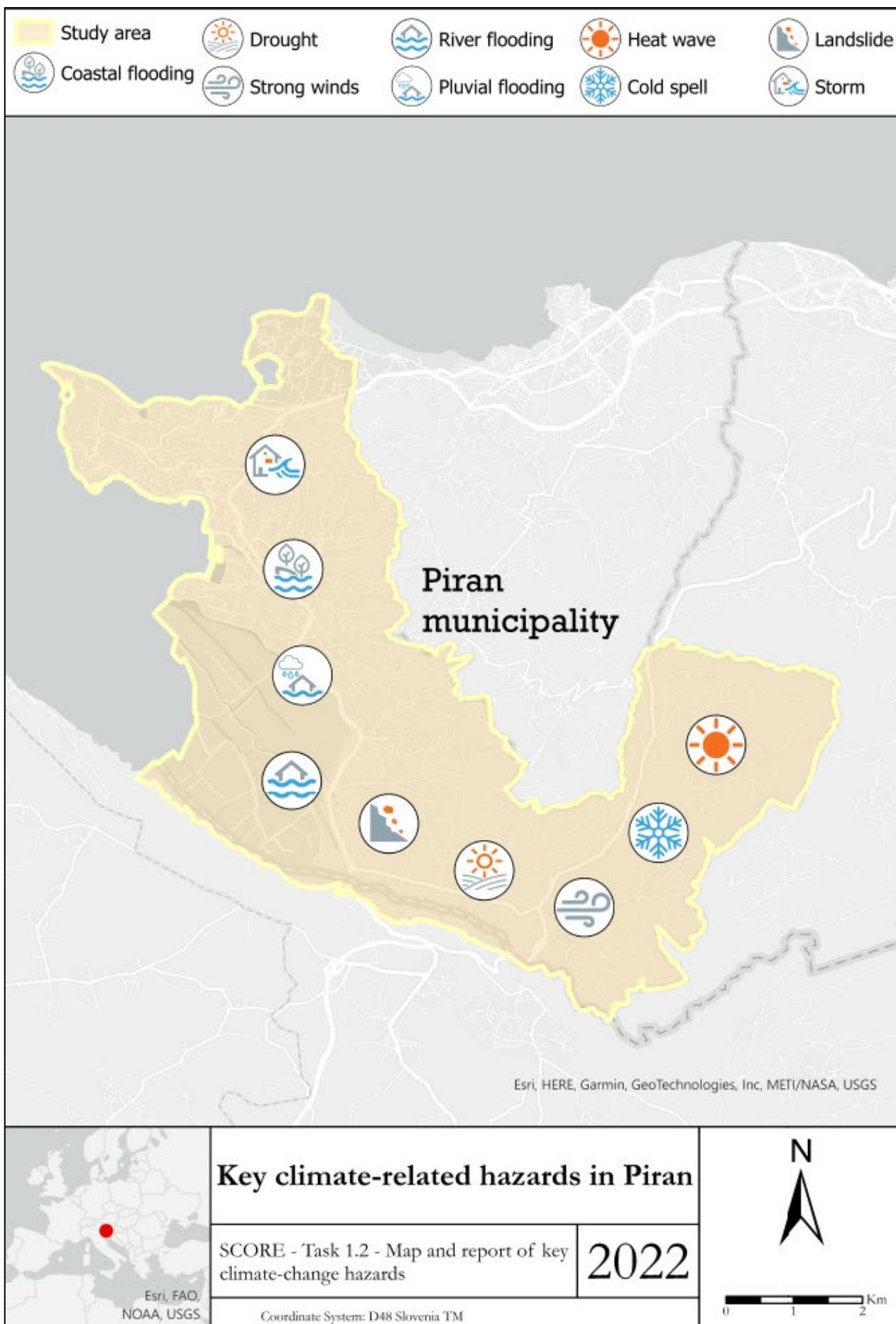




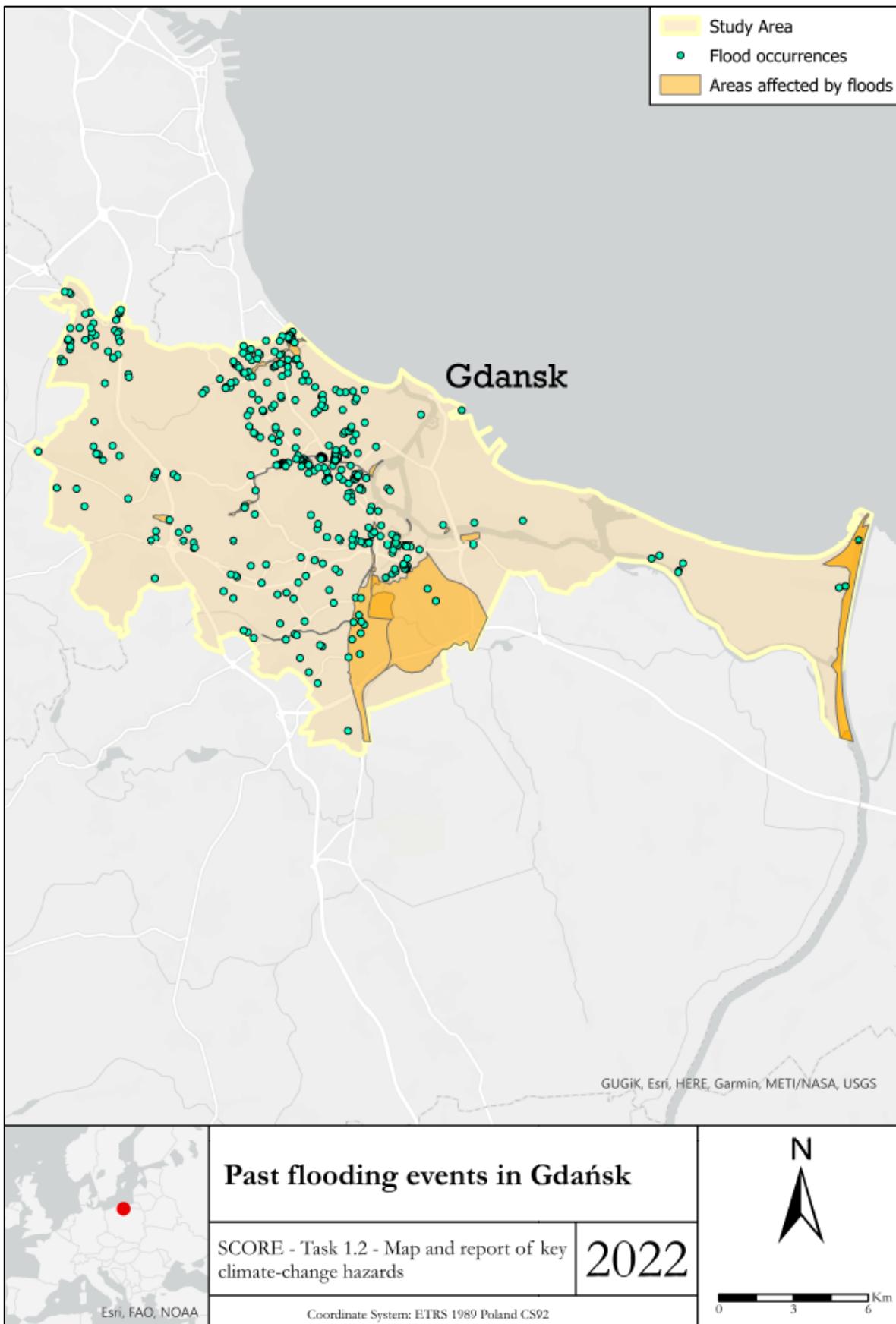
Figure 45: Schematic representation of key climate-related hazards in Piran CCLL.





Gdańsk CCLL

Figure 46: Map of the past flooding events recorded in Gdańsk CCLL.





APPENDIX II – PAST EVENTS DATASETS

Sligo CCLL

Table 18: Past extreme climate events in Sligo, as provided by Sligo CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected
C1	Storm and Heavy precipitation	Not provided.	February 1990	Sligo
C2	Storm surge and Coastal flooding	Not provided.	February 2002	Sligo
C3	Flooding and Landslide	Not provided.	September 2003	Sligo
C4	Heavy rain and flooding	Not provided.	Summer 2008	Sligo
C5	Winter storms and storm surges	Not provided.	Winter 2013/14	Sligo
C6	Heatwave and drought	Not provided.	Summer 2018	Sligo
CE1	Coastal erosion	Rosses Point beach (Sligo) suffered from damage in response to storm Darwin, however coastal erosion has been a long-term problem.	1st February, 2014	Sligo
CE2	Coastal erosion	Increased erosion on Strandhill beach, however coastal erosion at Strandhill beach has been a long-term problem.	January 2022	Sligo
CS1	Cold Spell	Coldest winter.	Winter 2009/10	Sligo
CS2	Cold spell	Severe cold spell.	November and December 2010	Sligo
D1	Drought	Not provided.	October 1974 - August 1976	Sligo
D2	Drought	Not provided.	Summer 1995	Sligo
D3	Drought	Regional drought.	2007	Sligo
F1	Flood	Not provided.	November 1973	Sligo
F2	Flood	Not provided.	October 1987	Sligo
F3	Flood	Not provided.	June 1993	Sligo
F4	Flood	Extensive flooding.	August 1997	Sligo
F5	Flood	Not provided.	December 1998	Sligo
F6	Flood	Severe Flooding.	November 2000	Sligo
F7	Flood	Severe Flooding.	November 2002	Sligo





F8	Flood	Severe Flooding (2009 Great Britain and Ireland floods).	November 2009	Sligo
F9	Flood	Flooding of Boyle and Shannon rivers.	26 th February 2020	Sligo
H1	Heat Wave	Warmest summer on record.	Summer 2006	Sligo
O1	Storm force winds	Not provided.	February 1988	Sligo
O2	Hurricane force winds	Not provided.	December 1998	Sligo
O3	Driest winter in 25 years	Not provided.	Winter 2016/17	Sligo
P1	Heavy precipitation	Prolonged heavy rainfall.	November 1980	Sligo
P2	Heavy Precipitation	Not provided.	October 1989	Sligo
P3	Heavy precipitation	Not provided.	October 2011	Sligo
P4	Heavy precipitation	Not provided.	Summer 2012	Sligo
P5	Heavy precipitation	Wettest January in 20 years.	January 2016	Sligo
P6	Heavy precipitation	Not provided.	August 2017	Sligo
S1	Storm	Not provided.	January 1976	Sligo
S10	Storm	Storm Ophelia.	October 2017	Sligo
S11	Storm	Storm Emma.	March 2018	Sligo
S12	Storm	Storm Ali.	September 2018	Sligo
S13	Storm	Storm Barra.	7/8 December, 2021	Sligo
S14	Storm	Storm Eunice bringing in multi hazards like sleet and storm force winds.	17/18 February, 2022	Sligo
S15	Storm	Storm Franklin.	20th February, 2022	Sligo
S2	Storm	Severe storm.	January 1974	Sligo
S3	Storm	Storm Fastnet.	August 1976	Sligo
S4	Storm	Thunderstorm.	July 1985	Sligo
S5	Storm	Hurricane Charlie.	August 1986	Sligo
S6	Storm	Windstorm.	January 1991	Sligo
S7	Storm	Tornado.	March 1995	Sligo
S8	Storm	Windstorm.	December 1997	Sligo





S9	Storm	Storm Darwin.	February 2014	Sligo
SF1	Heavy snowfall	Not provided.	January 1982	Sligo
SF2	Heavy snowfall	Not provided.	January 1987	Sligo

Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL

Table 19: Past extreme climate events in Vilanova i la Geltrú, as provided by Vilanova i la Geltrú CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected	Duration
ST1	Storm	Accumulated rainfall of up to 787.7 litres per square meter.	20/01/2020	Mapped	3 days
SW1	Strong winds	Column of air in rapid descent that after impacting the surface extends in all directions.	12/08/2019	Mapped	1 day
SW2	Strong winds	Column of air in rapid descent that after impacting the surface extends in all directions.	12/08/2019	Mapped	1 day
SW3	Strong winds	Secondary area, less affected.	12/08/2019	Mapped	1 day
ST2	Storm	Tornado.	23/11/2021	Mapped	2 days
LF1	Land flooding	Area of periodic flood episodes. Episode data are available from the date indicated.	01/01/2000	Mapped	-
LF2	Land flooding	Area of periodic flood episodes. Episode data are available from the date indicated.	01/01/2000	Mapped	-
LF3	Land flooding	Area of periodic flood episodes. Episode data are available from the date indicated.	01/01/2000	Mapped	-
LF4	Land flooding	Area of periodic flood episodes. Episode data are available from the date indicated.	01/01/2000	Mapped	-
LF5	Land flooding	Area of periodic flood episodes. Episode data are available from the date indicated.	01/01/2000	Mapped	-
LF6	Land flooding	Area of periodic flood episodes. Episode data are available from the date indicated.	01/01/2000	Mapped	-
FF1	Forest fire	Forest fire affecting Vilanova i la Geltrú. Affected area mapped.	02/09/1988	Mapped	-
FF2	Forest fire	Forest fire affecting Vilanova i la Geltrú. Affected area mapped.	03/07/1989	Mapped	-
FF3	Forest fire	Forest fire affecting Vilanova i la Geltrú. Affected area mapped.	13/05/1997	Mapped	-
FF4	Forest fire	Forest fire affecting Vilanova i la Geltrú. Affected area mapped.	12/06/2012	Mapped	-



Benidorm CCLL

Table 20: Past extreme climate events in Benidorm, as provided by Benidorm CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected	Duration
CF1	Coastal flood	The sky-cable platform disappears; two Red Cross boats are rescued in Rincón de Loix; the wind knocks down two ice cream kiosks; the waves flood a locutorio del Rincón; the waves flood the road between Torrechó and Pachá; the beach is flooded and covered with dirt; the furniture disappears; the waves rip out the sewage pipes.	27/12/1980	Levante Beach	4 days
CF2	Coastal flood	The beach is filled with dead remains of Posidonia oceanica.	02/01/1982	Poniente Beach	2 days
CF3	Coastal flood	Evicted bathers at the risk of being swept away by the huge waves that break out in 15 minutes.	04/10/1984	Poniente Beach	3 days
CE1	Coastal erosion	Important loss of sand in the Torrechó; undermining the foundations of City Hall.	21/02/1985	Levante Beach	1 day
CF4	Coastal flood	Floods in Avda. de la Marina Española; damage to beach furniture; a freighter takes refuge in the bay.	14/11/1985	Poniente Beach	5 days
CF5	Coastal flood	Beach flooding; the rupture of a pipe causes discharges of sewage into the sea.	27/09/1986	Levante Beach	11 days
CF6	Coastal flood	Flooding of the beach and damage to the foundations of a Telefónica booth.	03/11/1987	Levante Beach	4 days
CF7	Coastal flood	Misalignment of the buoys in the bathing area.	17/10/1988	Levante Beach	1 day
CF7'	Coastal flood	Undermining of foundations of the promenade in Fontanelles; damage to the promenade railing and beach furniture; undermining of the foundations of the promenade in La Cala; a British sailboat runs aground in Fontanelles and suffers damage.	17/10/1988	Poniente Beach	1 day
CF8	Coastal flood	The beach furniture is removed so that the waves do not wash it away; damage to the retaining wall of Avda. de Alcoy and storm drains.	04/09/1989	Levante Beach	4 days
CF8'	Coastal flood	Damage to street furniture in La Cala; the waves exceed the beach and cause damage to the road; significant loss of sand in Fontanelles (1 km of beach disappears); flooding of Avda. de la Marina Española; large deposit of sand accumulated by the sea next to the promenade of La Cala.	04/09/1989	Poniente Beach	4 days
CE2	Coastal erosion	New profile of the beach, 1 km of «llosar» and a pipe in the cable-ski area are exposed.	20/02/1992	Levante Beach	2 days



CE2'	Coastal erosion	Important loss of sand in the Cala; pile of sand near the port.	20/02/1992	Poniente Beach	2 days
CE3	Coastal erosion	Significant loss of sand (sections from 30 to 8-10 m wide); the "Ilosar" is exposed; damage to street furniture.	06/01/1994	Levante Beach	5 days
CF9	Coastal flood	Damage to the leisure platform.	22/09/1994	Levante Beach	2 days
CF10	Coastal flood	Beach flooding; significant loss of sand in the Torrechó; damage to beach furniture, which is thrown onto the promenade like projectiles.	11/11/1996	Levante Beach	2 days
CF10'	Coastal flood	Beach flooding.	11/11/1996	Poniente Beach	2 days
CF11	Coastal flood	The waves come up to the boardwalk; beach furniture removed; significant loss of sand in the Torrechó.	08/04/1997	Levante Beach	2 days
CF12	Coastal flood	Moderate damage to the boardwalk; sand losses, the pipes are left in the air.	30/09/1997	Levante Beach	1 day
CF13	Coastal flood	A large portion of the beach is flooded; damage to accesses and beach facilities.	06/11/1997	Levante Beach	1 day
CF13'	Coastal flood	The waves reach the wall of the Paseo de Colón; an area is flooded; beach furniture removed.	06/11/1997	Poniente Beach	1 day
CF14	Coastal flood	Damage to disabled access.	10/11/2001	Levante Beach	2 days
CE4	Coastal erosion	Important loss of sands; damage to furniture on the promenade.	30/10/2003	Levante Beach	5 days
CF15	Coastal flood	Accumulation of tons of dead remains of Posidonia.	27/03/2004	Poniente Beach	3 days
CF16	Coastal flood	Losses for the tourism sector; visitors shorten their stay during the bridge of the Constitution.	03/12/2004	Levante Beach	6 days
HP1	Heavy precipitation	89 litres/m ² of precipitation fell in less than 12 hours.	03/11/2006	Benidorm	5 days
PF1	Pluvial flood	Two small hotels were evicted as a result of flooding.	13/10/2007	Benidorm	1 day
SW1	Strong winds	Strong winds up to 90 km/h. There has been "significant damage" to the facilities of the Terra Mítica theme park, especially on the roofs, street furniture, shaded areas, landscaping, signage and even in office buildings.	13/12/2009	Terra Mítica theme park	3 days
PF2	Pluvial flood	Two British tourists killed and five injured in a flood in Cala Finestrat. The water swept people and vehicles.	21/10/2011	Cala Finestrat	2 days
LA1	Landslide	Cutting of the CV-70 road in the municipality of Benidorm due to landslides.	12/11/2012	CV-70 road	4 days





SW2	Strong winds	Eviction of an IES Pere María Orts institute in Benidorm whose barracks gave way to the force of the gale. Strong gusts of wind ripped open the walls and roof of the barracks.	19/01/2013	IES Pere María Orts institute	6 days
PF3	Pluvial flood	The town has collected a total of 74 litres per square meter in the La Cala area. The rain damages an access staircase from the Plaza de la Senyoría to the Mal Pas beach and causes traffic cuts on Toledo Street at its intersection with Bernat de Sarriá and on El Murtal avenue.	01/11/2015	Benidorm	3 days
PF4	Pluvial flood	A deceased by a flood in the street that ends in Cala de Finestrat. Heavy rains also forced the evacuation of some 89 caravans from a campsite in the Rincón de Loix area.	18/12/2016	Cala Finestrat	4 days
PF5	Pluvial flood	Various municipal buildings and facilities, public lighting, trees, El Tossal de La Cala, pumping stations, beaches and the Rincón de Loix health centre were affected.	17/01/2017	Benidorm	6 days
HP2	Heavy precipitation	Benidorm collects 177 litres per square meter in four days. The rains have caused several potholes in the road, the occasional closure of traffic on some streets due to accumulation of water, the fall of some trees, and damage to one of the perimeter fences of the 'Antonio López' football fields.	19/04/2019	Benidorm	4 days
CF18	Coastal flood	The sea level rises half a meter, strong waves in the Torrejó area and the waves break directly against the promenade. Cleaning services have had to remove debris from walkways and beach furniture.	19/01/2020	Levante Beach	6 days
CF18'	Coastal flood	The sea level rises half a meter, waves break directly against the promenade. Cleaning services have had to remove debris from walkways and beach furniture.	19/01/2020	Poniente Beach	6 days





Oarsoaldea CCLL

Table 21: Past extreme climate events in Oarsoaldea, as provided by Oarsoaldea CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected	Duration
RF1	River flooding	Serious damage of houses, factories and wineries.	01/04/1915	The whole town of Erreenteria	-
RF2	River flooding	Serious material damages.	01/09/1917	The town and the fields of Erreenteria	-
RF3	River flooding	Serious damages. Way and road blockages.	01/04/1918	Erreenteria and Oiartzun	-
RF4	River flooding	1 person passed away in a landslide in the Jaizkibel mountain. Considerable damages.	01/06/1933	Pasaia	-
RF5	River flooding	Deceases (3 in Erreenteria and 2 in Pasaia). Serious damages. Erreenteria: 1 m height of water in the streets. Serious damage of houses, factories and infrastructures. Oiartzun: way and road blockages, many flooded houses. Pasaia: flooded streets, fuel storage tank dumped (millions of fuel litres).	23/10/1933	The whole town of Erreenteria, Oiartzun, Pasaia (San Juan District)	1 day
RF6	River flooding	Light flooding. No damages.	01/10/1949	Erreenteria, riverside of Oiartzun river	1 day
RF7	River flooding	Serious damages. 2 m height of water in the streets of Erreenteria. Roadblocks. The sea high tide coincided with high rainfalls.	01/10/1953	Erreenteria town centre	1 day
RF8	River flooding	Floods close to the mouth of Oiartzun River.	01/01/1981	Erreenteria and Oiartzun	1 day
CF1	Coastal flooding	The sea high tide coincided with sea storm. 20 cm height of water in the streets of Pasaia (San Juan district).	01/02/2014	Pasaia (San Juan District)	1 day
PF1	Pluvial flooding	Ground floors and streets flooded, business and vehicles damaged, street and roadblocks.	01/06/1992	Central areas of Erreenteria, Pasaia and Oiartzun.	1 day
PF2	Pluvial flooding	Ground floors and streets flooded, business and vehicles damaged, street and roadblocks.	01/06/1997	Central areas of Erreenteria, Pasaia and Lezo.	1 day
PF3	Pluvial flooding	Roadblocks.	01/08/2002	Some areas of Pasaia.	1 day
PF4	Pluvial flooding	Roadblocks.	01/05/2019	Erreenteria centre, Oiartzun, Pasaia.	1 day
PF5	Pluvial flooding	Roadblocks.	01/12/2021	Errencia town centre	1 day



HS1	Heavy snowfall	Extremely low temperatures, minimum of -12 °C. 15 cm of snow at coastline. Road closures.	01/01/1985	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	13 days
CS1	Cold spell	Extremely low temperatures, minimum of -12 °C. The snow of the first day became ice. Frozen water pipelines.	01/02/1956	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	19 days
CS2	Cold spell	Extremely low temperatures, minimum of -12 °C. The snow of a concurrent snow fall became ice.	01/01/1985	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	13 days
HW1	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/07/1982	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	4 days
HW2	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/09/1987	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	5 days
HW3	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/07/1989	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	5 days
HW4	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/07/1990	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	7 days
HW5	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/07/1991	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	4 days
HW6	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/08/1998	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	5 days
HW7	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/06/2003	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	3 days
HW8	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/08/2003	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	14 days
HW9	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/08/2012	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	3 days
HW10	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/08/2016	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	3 days
HW11	Heat wave	Very high temperatures.	01/07/2019	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	5 days
HP1	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, flooding.	01/06/1992	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	1 day





HP2	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/05/1993	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	-
HP3	Heavy precipitation	230 l/m2 in 12 hours. Flooding.	01/06/1997	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	1 day
HP4	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/06/2010	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	-
HP5	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/10/2012	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some days
HP6	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/02/2014	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some days
HP7	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/01/2015	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some days
HP8	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/03/2016	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some days
HP9	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides.	01/02/2018	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some days
HP10	Heavy precipitation	Intense rain, landslides and flooding.	01/05/2019	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	1 day
HP11	Heavy precipitation	135 – 150 L/m ² in 24 hours. The sixth greater register since data registration began.	01/11/2021	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	1 day
HP12	Heavy precipitation	3 weeks raining. Pluvial/River floods in Erreenteria and Oiartzun. Landslide blocking the road between Lezo and San Juan district of Pasaia. "Urban waterfalls" in many staircases of Erreenteria and Pasaia.	01/12/2021	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	21 days
ST0	Storm	Depressions and sea storms. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain. Occasional snow in winter, normally in the mountains.	Several during the year, usually in autumn and winter, look at the next examples	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST1	Storm	Sea storm, Harbour activity suspended.	01/11/2009	Pasaia Harbour area	Some days
ST2	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell and strong wind. 5 – 6 m high waves on coast. Maximum wind speed of 125 km/h.	01/01/2019	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days



ST3	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain. 4 - 5 m of significant wave height.	01/11/2019	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST4	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain. 20 m maximum high wave 16 miles away from the coastline, 8 m of significant wave height.	01/12/2019	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST5	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain.	01/02/2020	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST6	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain.	01/09/2020	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST7	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain. 7 - 8 m of significant wave height.	01/12/2020	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST8	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell and strong wind. 3 – 4.5 m high waves on coast.	01/01/2021	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	2 days
ST9	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain.	01/02/2021	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST10	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind, rain and snow.	01/12/2021	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ST11	Storm	Depression and sea storm. Heavy swell, strong wind and rain.	01/01/2022	The whole shire of Oarsoaldea, especially the coastline and the harbour	Some days
ES0	Electric storm	Electric storms. Many lightning and thunders, intense rain and hail.	Every year, usually in spring and summer, look at the next examples	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some hours



ES1	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/07/2015	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some hours
ES2	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/06/2017	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some hours
ES3	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/07/2018	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some hours
ES4	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/07/2019	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	1.5 hours
ES5	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/08/2019	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	4 hours
ES6	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/01/2020	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	4 hours
ES7	Electric storm	Electric storms. Many lightning and thunders, intense rain and hail.	01/05/2020	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	Some hours
ES8	Electric storm	Electric storm. Many lightning and intense rain.	01/06/2021	The whole shire/county of Oarsoaldea.	2 hours
DR1	Drought	Long period with low precipitations and drought (example: 1.020 L/m ² during the year 1902, when the average of the 20th century was 1.554 L/m ²).	1900 - 1905	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	6 years
DR2	Drought	Long period with low precipitations and drought.	1944 - 1949	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	6 years
DR3	Drought	Long period with low precipitations and drought.	1987 - 1991	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	5 years
DR4	Drought	Soil and plants desiccation.	01/06/2017	The whole province of Gipuzkoa	weeks
LS1	Landslide	1 person died in a landslide on a coastal cliff.	01/05/1993	A coastal cliff in Pasaia.	Seconds
LS2	Landslide	Landslide blocking a railway of Basque railway.	01/06/2010	Antxo district of Pasaia.	Seconds
LS3	Landslide	Landslide on the south slope of Ulia mountain. Some houses damaged and temporary evacuation of some families.	01/10/2012	South slope of Ulia mountain. Trintxerpe district of Pasaia, Arraindeggi street.	Seconds





LS4	Landslide	Landslide on the west slope of Jaizkibel mountain, blocking the Bonanza walkway.	01/02/2014	East side of the mouth of the Harbour, Alabortion rock beach, San Juan district.	Seconds
LS5	Landslide	Landslide on the west slope of Jaizkibel mountain, blocking the Bonanza walkway.	01/01/2015	East side of the mouth of Pasaia Harbour, close to the tip and its lighthouse.	Seconds
LS6	Landslide	Landslide on the west slope of Ulia Mountain. Avenue blockage until the present, because jurisdictional disputes between the port authority, the municipality of Pasaia and private landowners.	01/03/2016	Westside of the mouth of Pasaia Harbour, Ondartxo avenue.	Seconds
LS7	Landslide	Slide of a big rock on the south slope of Jaizkibel mountain blocking the road that goes up from San Juan district to Jaizkibel.	01/02/2018	Road GI-3440, San Juan district of Pasaia.	Seconds
LS8	Landslide	Landslide on the south slope of Ulia mountain. Evacuation of some families.	01/02/2018	Trintxerpe district of Pasaia, Azkuene street.	Seconds
LS9	Landslide	Landslide on the south slope of Jaizkibel mountain blocking the road between Lezo and San Juan district of Pasaia.	01/05/2019	Road GI-3440, between Lezo and San Juan district of Pasaia.	Seconds
LS10	Landslide	Landslide on the south slope of Jaizkibel mountain blocking the road between Lezo and San Juan district of Pasaia.	01/12/2021	Road GI-3440, between Lezo and San Juan district of Pasaia.	Seconds



FL41	Flooding	Urban flood	18/11/1983	Approximated (name of place)	Baixa de Algés	Intense precipitation of short duration	0	0	4	0	0	-		Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo
FL42	Flooding	Urban flood	30/10/1993	Approximated (name of place)	Alto de Santa Catarina	Mixed	0	0	0	48	0	Barracks where sixteen families lived in		Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo
FL43	Flooding	Urban flood	8/1/1996	Approximated (name of place)	Dafundo, Algés	Intense precipitation of short duration	0	0	8	0	0	-		Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo
FL44	Flooding	Flash flood	25/11/1967	Approximated (name of place)	Srª da Rocha	Intense precipitation of short duration	1	0	0	3	0	Barracks. Part of the bridge over the river Jamor (Srª da Rocha) disappeared		Carnaxide e Queijas
FL45	Flooding	Flash flood	25/11/1967	Approximated (name of place)	Lage	Intense precipitation of short duration	4	3	0	3	0	Residential buildings		Porto Salvo



Massa CCLL

Table 23: Past extreme climate events in Massa, as provided by Massa CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected	Duration
HP1	Heavy precipitation	Intense and exceptional rainfalls.	6/11/1994	Hilly area	24 hours
HP2	Heavy precipitation	Intense and exceptional rainfalls.	10/11/1994	Hilly area	24 hours
CS1	Coastal Storm	Intense storm with erosion of the beach and damage to bathing facilities.	14/05/1995	East coast	24 hours
CS2	Coastal Storm	Intense storm with erosion of the beach and damage to bathing facilities.	1/07/1997	East coast	24 hours
CS3	Coastal Storm	Intense storm with erosion of the beach and damage to bathing facilities.	9/02/1998	East coast	24 hours
CS4	Coastal Storm	Intense storm with erosion of the beach and damage to bathing facilities.	28/12/1999	East coast	24 hours
CS5	Coastal Storm	Intense storm with erosion of the beach and damage to bathing facilities.	8/11/2001 9/11/2001	West coast	48 hours
PF1	Pluvial Flood	Intense and exceptional rainfalls that have caused various damages.	21/9/2002 22/9/2022	City centre and coastal area	48 hours
PF2	Pluvial Flood	Intense and exceptional rainfalls that have caused various damages.	23/09/2003	Mountain area	24 hours
CS6	Coastal Storm	Violent storm surge with erosion of the beach, damage to coastal defence works (cliffs and groynes), roads and bathing facilities.	October 2003	West coast	48 – 72 hours
L1	Landslide	Exceptional rainfalls and strong winds have caused landslides and collapse of the forest in the hilly and mountain areas.	10/4/2004 11/4/2004	Mountain areas	48 hours
L2	Landslide	Landslide movements due to atmospheric precipitation in the mountain area.	27/2/2007 28/02/2007	Mountain area of Guadine	48 hours
L3	Landslide	Exceptional rainfalls and strong winds have caused landslides in the hilly and mountain areas.	5/3/2008	Hilly and mountain areas	24 hours
L4	Landslide	Landslide movements due to atmospheric precipitation in the mountain area.	19/5/2008 20/5/2008	Mountain area (Belvedere)	48 hours
PF3	Pluvial Flood	Intense and exceptional rainfalls that have caused various damages.	30/10/2008 31/10/2008	City centre and hilly area	48 hours



PF4	Pluvial Flood	Intense and exceptional rainfalls that have caused various damages.	4/11/2008	City centre and hilly area	24 hours
PF5	Pluvial Flood	Intense and exceptional rainfalls and strong winds.	10/12/2008	Hilly and mountain areas	24 hours
L5	Landslide	Exceptional rainfalls have caused landslides in the hilly and mountain areas.	20/01/2009	Hilly and mountain areas	24 hours
L6	Landslide	Exceptional rainfalls have caused landslides in the hilly and mountain areas.	2/2/2009	Hilly and mountain areas	24 hours
RF1	River flood	Intense and prolonged rainfall caused flooding in coastal areas and flooding of canals.	29/7/2009 30/7/2009	Coastal area	48 hours
L7	Landslide	Intense and prolonged rainfall have caused landslides in the hilly and mountain areas.	10/01/2010	Hilly and mountain areas	24 hours
HP3	Heavy precipitation	Intense and prolonged rainfall caused flooding in coastal areas.	31/10/2010 1/11/2010	Coastal area	48 hours
L8	Landslide	Intense and prolonged rainfall caused have caused landslides.	24/10/2011 25/10/2011	Hilly and mountain areas	48 hours
RF2	River Flood	Intense and prolonged rainfall caused flooding in coastal areas and flooding of canals.	10/11/2012 11/11/2012	Coastal area	48 hours
HP4	Heavy precipitation	Intense and prolonged rainfall caused flooding in coastal areas and landslides in the hilly and mountain areas.	27/11/2012	Coastal area (Ricortola) and hilly area (Romagnano)	24 hours
L9	Landslide	Important landslide movements in the mountain area.	4/1/2014 5/1/2014	Mountain area (Casette, Forno)	48 hours
L10	Landslide	Important landslide movements in the mountain area.	14/1/2014	Mountain area	24 hours
L11	Landslide	Important landslide movements in the mountain area.	20/1/2014	Mountain area	24 hours
L12	Landslide	Important landslide movements in the mountain area.	30/1/2014	Mountain area	24 hours
L13	Landslide	Important landslide movements in the mountain area.	1/2/2014	Mountain area	24 hours
CS7	Coastal Storm	Strong winds have cut down trees, torn roofs and caused electrical and telephone blackouts in the coastal area.	4/3/2015 5/3/2015	Coastal area	48 hours
CS8	Coastal Storm	Strong winds have cut down trees, torn roofs and caused electrical and telephone blackouts in the city centre, outskirts and coastal area.	26/9/2021	City centre and coastal area	24 hours





Piran CCLL

Table 24: Past extreme land flooding events in Piran, as provided by Piran CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Area affected (km ²)
LF1	Land flooding	Not available	Not available	2.814526 (mapped)
LF2	Land flooding	Not available	Not available	0.068272 (mapped)
LF3	Land flooding	Not available	Not available	5.923209 (mapped)
LF4	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF5	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF6	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF7	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF8	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF9	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF10	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF11	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF12	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF13	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF14	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF15	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF16	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF17	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF18	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF19	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available





LF20	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available
LF21	Land flooding	Location of individual flood event point marked in map.	Not available	Not available





Gdańsk CCLL

Table 25: Identified flash floods in Gdańsk in 1992-2016 with their consequences.

Extreme event ID	Extreme event type	Short description	Date	Duration of rainfall [min]	Precipitation height [mm]
PF1	Pluvial flooding	Not provided.	11-07-1992	1440	78
PF2	Pluvial flooding	Flash flood, 1 person died.	10-09-1994	1440	63.2
PF3	Pluvial flooding	Flooded most of the city, traffic difficulties, streets turned into rivers.	11-07-2000	1440	60.2
PF4	Pluvial flooding	Flooding of Gdańsk (significant damage to streets, buildings, etc.).	09-07-2001	1440 1440 1440	71.5 127.7 118
PF5	Pluvial flooding	Not provided.	28-05-2002	1440	60.3
PF6	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets: Grunwaldzka, Miszewski, Sobieski, Trakt św. Wojciecha, Nowe Ogrody, 3 Maja, Falowa, Turystyczna, flooded cellars of the District and District Courts.	28-07-2003	60	20
PF7	Pluvial flooding	Flooded buildings, streets: 3 Maja, Nowe Ogrody, Kartuska, flooded court archives, communication paralysis, flooded parking lot CH Manhattan.	21-07-2004	90	25
PF8	Pluvial flooding	Not provided.	19-09-2006	1440	56.2
PF9	Pluvial flooding	Flooded basements, streets, tracks, parking lots, tunnels, garages, flooded underground parking CH Manhattan.	13-08-2007	25	5
PF10	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets, railway tracks, building archives, traffic paralysis, flooded tunnel in Wrzeszcz.	01-07-2009	1440	41.3
PF11	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets, basements, garages.	18-07-2009	1440	57.3
PF12	Pluvial flooding	Flooded technical rooms of the orphanage in Stogi, flooded streets, warehouses, flooded parking lot in Manhattan Shopping Center, flooded streets: Kartuska, Czyżewskiego, Nowe Ogrody, 3 May, Polanki, Obrońców Westerplatte, flooded basements of the District Court and City Hall.	03-08-2010	1440	32.6
PF13	Pluvial flooding	Flooded Gdańsk, flooded streets: Czarny Dwór, Hallera, broken dam of the reservoir on Strzyża in Matemblewo.	27-09-2010	1440	71.5
PF14	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets, basements, garages, City Hall, SKM tunnel.	07-13-2011	720	37
PF15	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets, flooding.	24-08-2011		22.3



PF16	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets, crossings under viaducts, paralyzed car traffic for several dozen minutes, manholes like geysers, flooded cellars.	07-07-2012	1440	17.6
PF17	Pluvial flooding	Flood in the Tri-City, flash flood, people trapped in buildings and cars on the streets, flooded tunnels, underground passages, flooded tram tracks, flooded basements, buildings, garages, damaged pavements, flooded tunnel SKM in Żabianka.	03-08-2012	120	14.5
PF18	Pluvial flooding	Streets turned into rushing rivers. Water collected in the tunnels.	20-08-2012	10	7.6
PF19	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets turned into rushing streams, partially impassable under the viaducts, flooded tracks in Przeróbka and Nowy Port.	23-06-2013	30	11.9
PF20	Pluvial flooding	Flooded streets, garages mainly in the Chełm district.	05-08-2014	45	2
PF21	Pluvial flooding	Flooded Al. Niepodległości, Armii Krajowej	08-09-2014	30	2.5
PF22	Pluvial flooding	Not provided.	14-11-2015	25	3
PF23	Pluvial flooding	Two people living in the Wrzeszcz district died while rescuing their belongings from the basement; flooded houses, streets: Opacka, Grunwaldzka, Pomorska, Czarny Dwór, Hallera, Uczniowska, Partyzantów, Obywatelska, junction Kliniczna, Dmowskiego, Biała, Szopy, Kamienna Grobla, Kartuska, around Galeria Bałtycka, communication paralysis, flooded zoo, Park Oliwa, destroyed PKM embankments, failures of the Nowiec II, Subisława, Orłowska II reservoirs, damaged reservoirs: Kiełpinek, Górné Młyny, Ogrodowa, Myśliwska, Zabornia, Mokra Moat, Spacerowa.	14-07-2016	1440	140



PF525	Martwa Wisła od Strzyży do ujścia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B25	B34	B41	2016-06-25	lokalne	70	478769.848	54.398
PF526	Martwa Wisła od Strzyży do ujścia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B25	B34	B41	2017-07-28	lokalne	12	476152.917	54.3908
PF527	Kanał Raduński od dopł. z Borkowa do dopł. z Łostowic (I)	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B14	B25	B34	B42	2017-07-26	lokalne	50	475839.766	54.2835
PF528	Martwa Wisła od Strzyży do ujścia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B12	B25	B34	B41	2016-07-14	lokalne	15	474502.441	54.3984
PF529	Dopływ z Barniewic	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B14	B22	B34	B41, B44	2016-07-14	lokalne	20	465286.712	54.4243
PF530	Dopływ spod Kokoszek II	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B22	B34	B41	2016-07-16	lokalne	200	468982.786	54.3749
PF531	Dopływ spod Kokoszek II	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B22	B34	B41	2016-07-16	lokalne	200	468982.786	54.3749
PF532	Dopływ spod Kokoszek II	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B22	B34	B41	2016-07-16	lokalne	200	468982.786	54.3749
PF533	Dopływ spod Kokoszek II	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B22	B34	B41	2016-07-16	lokalne	200	468982.786	54.3749
PF534	Motława od Starej Motławy do Kanału Raduńskiego (I)	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B14	B25	B34	B41, B44	2016-07-19	lokalne	200	477429.057	54.3509
PF535	Polder Orunia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B25	B34	B41	2010-09-29	lokalne	27	476490.328	54.322
PF536	Polder Orunia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B25	B34	B41	2011-08-24	małe	20	476377.258	54.323
PF537	Polder Orunia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B25	B34	B41	2016-07-15	lokalne	50	476319.029	54.3113
PF538	Martwa Wisła od Strzyży do ujścia	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B11	B25	B34	B41	2012-07-07	lokalne	6	475653.167	54.3854
PF539	Dopływ spod Kokoszek II	A12	A21	<i>Not available</i>	B14	B22	B34	B42	2017-07-27	lokalne	120	468666.4	54.3595



Samsun CCLL

Table 27: Past pluvial flooding events in Samsun, as provided by Samsun CCLL.

Extreme event ID	Date	Extreme event type	Location	Discharge value	Damage
PF1	17.02.1963	Pluvial Flood	Bafra's Kosu Village,	Kizilirmak River, 556 m3/s	Various damages occurred along with the coastal carvings by overflowing.
PF2	09.06.1971	Pluvial Flood	Alacam District	Gumenez Stream, 92.5 m3/s	A person died at the area of the flood.
PF3	31.07.1972	Pluvial Flood	Samsun	Kurtun River, 270 m3/s	Flood caused a great damage in the area.
PF4	04.07.1977	Pluvial Flood	19 Mayıs,	Engiz Stream, 456 m3/s	No information
PF5	04.07.1977	Pluvial Flood	19 Mayıs	Karakoy stream, 306 m3/s	No information
PF6	06.18.2010	Pluvial Flood	19 Mayıs,	Değirmendere Stream	No information
PF7	04.07.2012	Pluvial Flood	Samsun	Yilanli Stream, 710 m3/s	7 people lost their lives and the shopping centre, many houses, old industry and stadium of the city were damaged by the flood.
PF8	04.07.2012	Pluvial Flood	Samsun	İncirli Stream, 172.7 m3/s	A big damage in shopping areas
PF9	07.08.2012	Pluvial Flood	Samsun	Kuruzeugtin Stream, 55 m3/s	Material damage in many buildings and workplaces around the access road.
PF10	07.08.2012	Pluvial Flood	Samsun	Afanli Stream, 75 m3/s	Material damage has occurred in vehicles and workplaces.
PF11	07.08.2012	Pluvial Flood	Samsun	Degirmendere Stream, 35 m3/s	Property damage has occurred in the vehicles and in the workplaces.