

## Coastal erosion under changing climates

## **John Rees**

Kingsley Dunham Centre Keyworth Nottingham NG12 5GG Tel 0115 936 3100





# Outline

- A natural process but a societal problem
- A global issue but which requires regional management
- Coastal erosion will escalate with climate change
- Unsustainability of present coastal management policy

## To inform better decision-making:

- How can we improve our scientific advice?
- What science is needed to develop policy?







#### Historical Former **Pre-Holocene** Cliff Coastal T<sub>opography</sub> **Erosion** Profile Sea level **Beach** 5000 10000 15000 20000 0 0 Distance offshore from Wave **MHWS in metres** Base 10 Shoreface Closure 0-13m Depth 20 Ramp 13-c.35m 30 40 About a third of UK Dimlington coasts eroding by 50 Tunstall Flamborough Height >0.1m/yr - even below MHWS 60 6.1m above Chart when 60% of these datum 2.7m above OD. 70 are defended.



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FOCUS

TTY years ago this winter, tides oyed the coastal village of Hallsands uth Devon. The few remains are today EIGHTY Devon. The rew remains are today for ghoulish geographers who ee how offshore dredging—in this n the building of the nearby dockyard-can expose a coast-

On the other side of the country today, On the other side of the country toans, the residents of Norfolk villages such as a thouse. Hennby and Happichurgh fea such this winter their homes could pin Hal ardian Wedprenders. They believe

The Guardian Wednesday October 14 1998



EORGE Cooke who has lived in Salthouse for 77 are demanding a sea defence wall. But the Environmen BARTS |

Cunningham's review has concluded that most attenclosed In 1004 Holbest tion must be paid to protect hotel in Scarboroug overnment is to scale ing urban areas and environinto the North Sea its attempts to stop mental areas of international n falling into the sea, importance - such as wet-Elliot Morley the a importance - such as wetland bird habitats. ding sea walls to creat-natural defences" like sea will be allowed to break In other rural areas the

Exclusive: Study shows Escusive: July sums

NORFOL

sea even will use of a to gear



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# **Erosion & Climate Change**

- Increase in sea level will cause:
  - Greater exposure of coasts to wave energy
  - Shorewards shift in erosional system
- Storms more intense
  - Regionally more frequent
- Corals and other living systems stressed

# With climate change the rates and extent of coastal erosion will increase markedly



# **ICZM** management implications

- Costs of coastal defence will greatly increase accordingly
- Highly unlikely that we will be able to sustain existing coastal defence policies
- Global move to use of adopt more cost-effective 'natural' soft coastal defence systems
  - Will raise big questions about which parts of the coast to proactively defend
  - Will afford benefits for coastal flood protection





## HARD rock coast

## **Coastal types**

### SOFT sediment coast



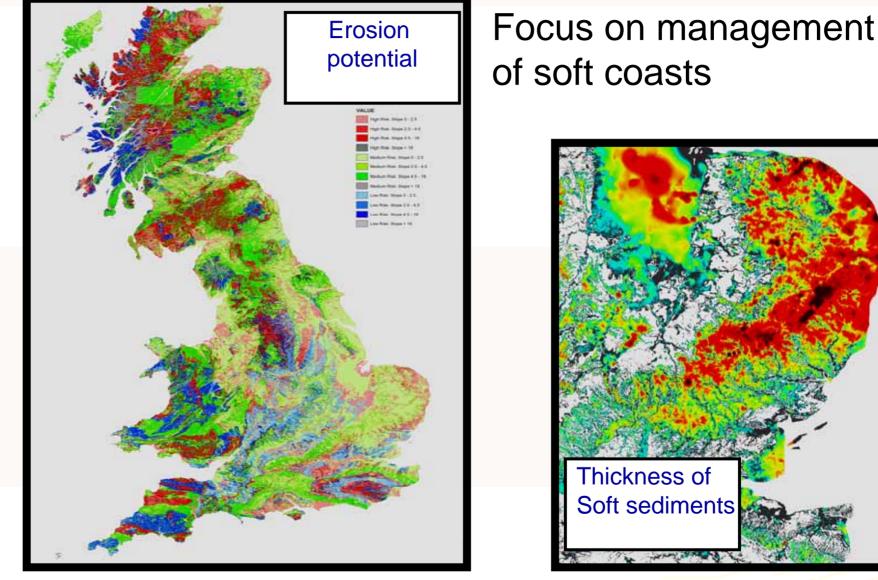
North-western UK Localised dynamics Local management Less costly defence South-eastern UK System-scale dynamics Management - wide impacts Engineered defence costly



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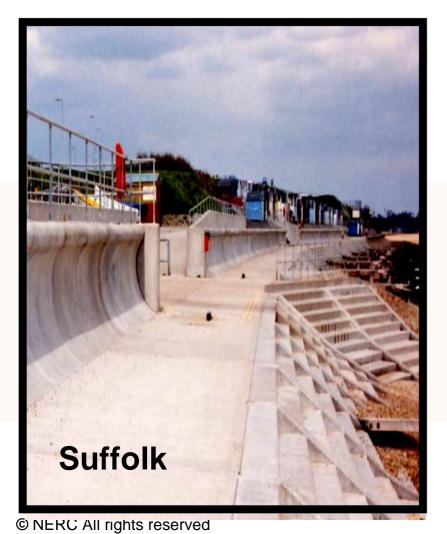




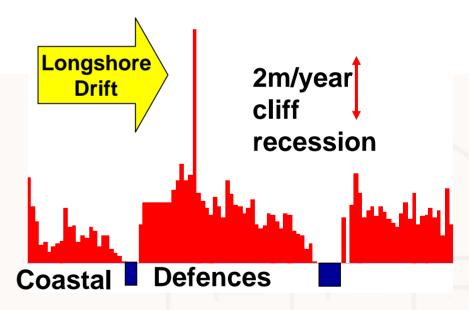




## Hard defences



 Hard defences in one area accentuate erosion in others



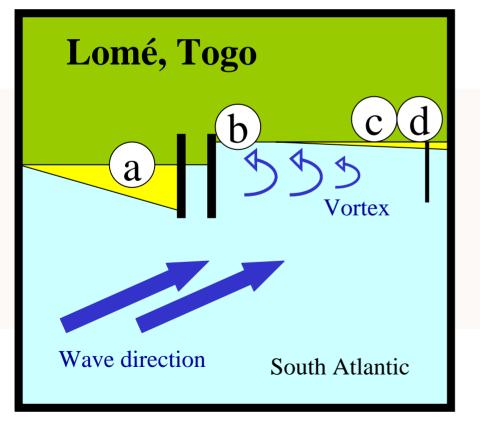
Enhanced coastal erosion rates downdrift of coastal defences, Yorkshire coast



## **Port structures**



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- Need for systems-scale management
- Which coastal infrastructure should be defended?
- Integration of processsocial- and economic -models
- Need strong science to policy interface

# **Science to Policy**







# **Policy questions**

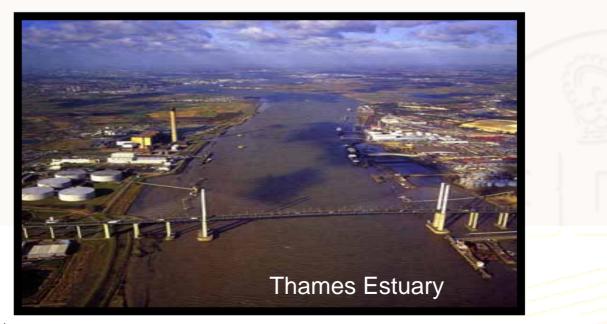
- What are the real costs of hard defences?
- Should society pay to protect a few individuals?
- What infrastructure should be protected?
- How do we value coastal assets?
- Should we be placing a burden on future generations?
- How should we engage decision-makers?
- How do we demonstrate cost-benefit-analysis?

## Role of scientists to provide costed-advice about options



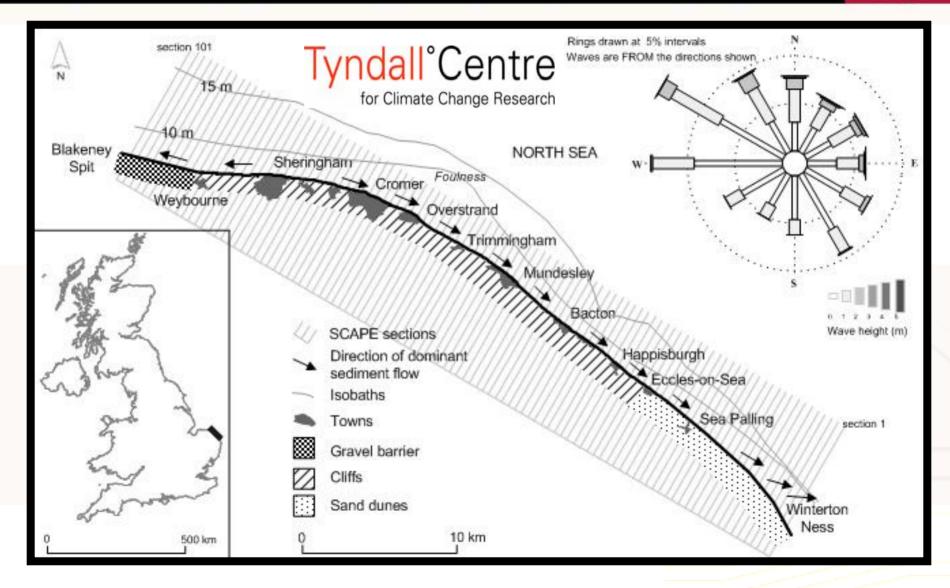
## **Improving Scientific Advice**

# 1: Integrated physical, social and economic modelling



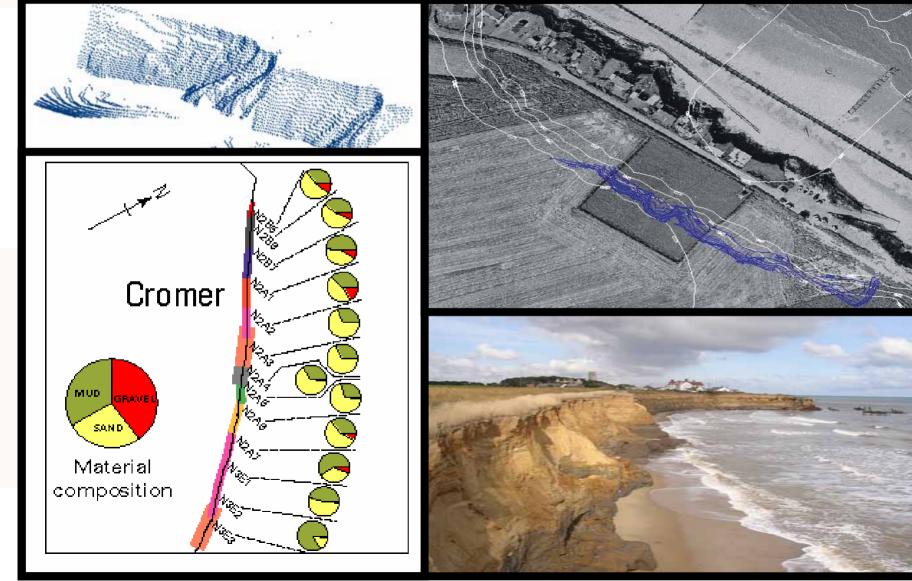






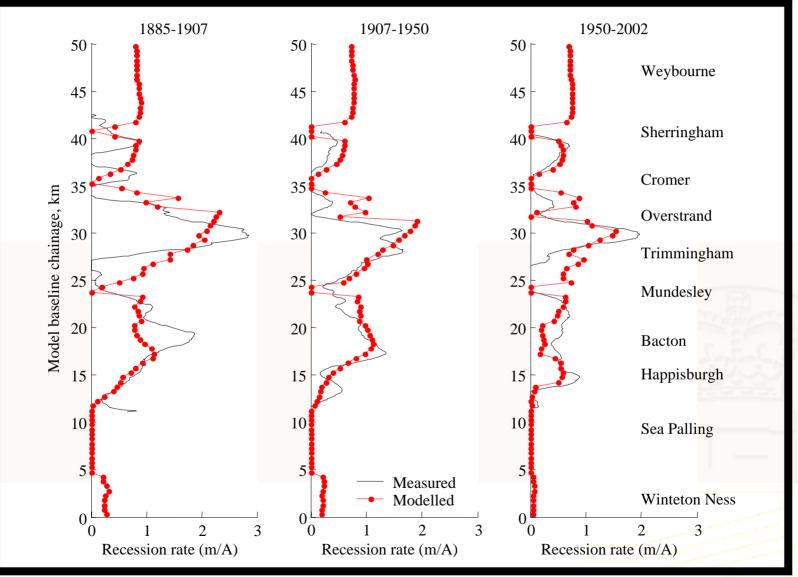






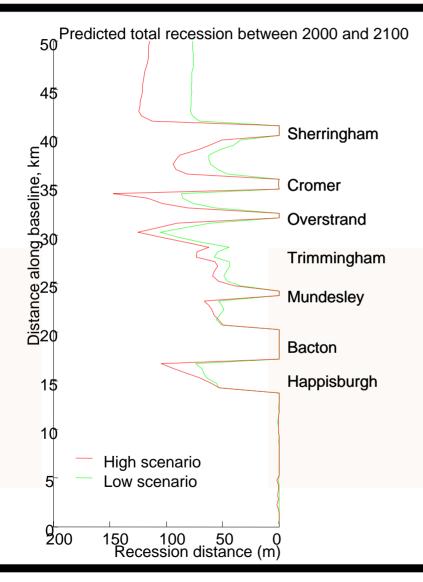
















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## Thames Estuary

 $\begin{array}{c} 240.0\\ 230.0\\ 220.0\\ 220.0\\ 200.0\\ 190.0\\ 190.0\\ 190.0\\ 180.0\\ 180.0\\ 180.0\\ 180.0\\ 180.0\\ 150.0\\ 150.0\\ 100.0\\ 90.0\\ 80.0\\ 90.0\\ 80.0\\ 90.0\\ 80.0\\ 90.0\\ 80.0\\ 10.0\\ 0.0\\ 10.0\\ -20.0\\ 20.0\\ 10.0\\ -20.0\\ 20.0\\ 10.0\\ -20.0\\ 20.0\\ 10.0\\ -20.0\\ 20.0\\ 10.0\\ -20.0\\ -20$ 

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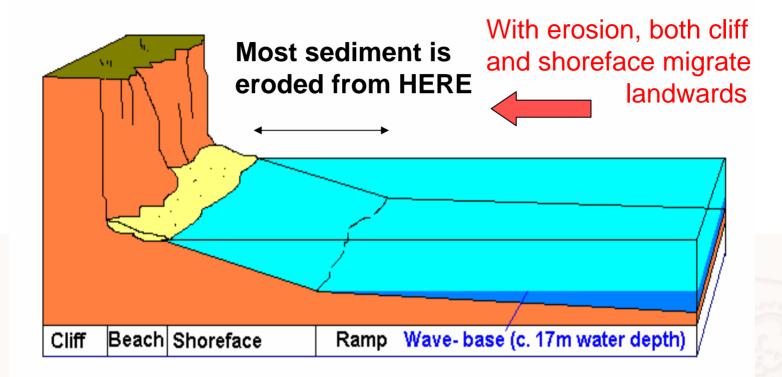


## **Improving Scientific Advice**

# 2: Improved modelling of sediment transport in storms



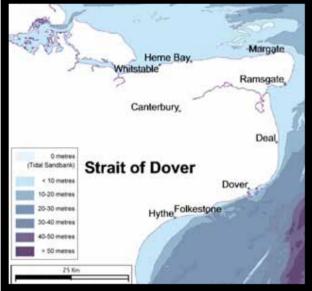




## Most sediment is supplied, not from rivers, or cliffs, but erosion of the SHOREFACE, where wave-action scours the sea bed







Offshore Sediment Supply

