

# The coastal conundrum: Balancing the costs of erosion vs. flooding

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Ensuring continued flood protection for low lying coastal areas may mean sacrificing cliff top communities to the sea, experts reveal.

A study, carried out by scientists from the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research and today awarded the [2012 Lloyd's Science of Risk prize for Climate Change research](#), shows how the benefits of protecting our coastline from erosion must be balanced against the impacts of [coastal flooding](#).

Focussing on a 72km stretch of shoreline along the East Anglian coast, the team detail the interconnection between the two risks of erosion and flooding and show that in some cases, allowing natural erosion of coastlines could reduce the impact of flooding in surrounding areas associated with rising [sea](#) levels.

Richard Dawson, Professor of Earth Systems Engineering at Newcastle University, lead author of this study says the research – which will be further developed in a new book to be launched in Spring 2013 - highlights the trade-off between shoreline [management policy](#) and other priorities.

"We know that sea levels are rising and will continue to do so over the 21st Century, what we don't know is by exactly how much, or how fast," he explains.

"That means we need flexible strategies in place so that we are ready whatever the climate throws at us in the future. These strategies must be coordinated and recognise the large scale connectivity of coastal processes – such as the movement of sand along the coastline.

"Given pressures of [rising sea levels](#) and large [coastal populations](#), coupled with increased pressure on finances, it seems unlikely we will be able to afford to protect every stretch of coastline. Land will be lost to the sea so we're going to have to make [difficult decisions](#) about what our priorities are."

Coastal defences put in place by Victorian engineers over a century ago have re-shaped the UK coastline, artificially protecting some areas but at the expense of beaches in adjacent areas.

This man-made situation increases the risk of flooding in low lying coastal settlements where beaches act as a natural flood defence. Beach levels can be artificially recharged but Professor Dawson says maintaining this indefinitely along large stretches of coastline is likely to be unsustainable.

"[Coastal areas](#) typify the environmental challenge our society faces - their beauty and economic opportunities attracts settlement and they

include some of our most important ecosystems and most productive farmland. Yet this exposes us to hazards such as erosion and flooding which will be exacerbated by sea level rise.

"Clearly we can't, and wouldn't want to, remove all our sea defences but there are difficult tradeoffs to be made in prioritising coastal management measures.

"Our research provides a common platform to get all parties round the table – local residents, policy-makers, insurers, scientists and farmers to name but a few – to understand each other's perspectives, discuss potential compensatory arrangements, and collectively decide the best way forward."

**More information:** Dawson, R. et al., Integrated analysis of risks of coastal flooding and cliff erosion under scenarios of long term change, *Climatic Change*, Vol 95 pp249–288, Nov. 29, 2012.

[www.ncl.ac.uk/ceser/researchpr ... nunderscenarios.html](http://www.ncl.ac.uk/ceser/researchpr...nunderscenarios.html)

Provided by Newcastle University

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