

# Iconic beach resorts may not survive sea level rises

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Surfers Paradise beach, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia.

A leading coastal scientist has warned that some of the world's best known beach resorts may not survive projected sea level rises and that problems caused by changing sea levels are compounded by a lack of political will and short-term coastal management initiatives.

Professor Andrew Cooper, Professor of Coastal Studies in the School of Environmental Sciences at the university's Coleraine campus, said a rise in [sea level](#) of even a few feet could threaten some of the world's most iconic resorts.

Professor Cooper has investigated and reported on the world's coasts in a research and teaching career that has taken him to more than 50 countries on six continents over the past quarter century. He co-authored the book "The World's Beaches: a global guide to the science of the shoreline" last year.

The Coleraine-based academic said that while the most pervasive driver of coastal change at present is [global sea level](#) rise, [rising sea levels](#) alone do not necessarily threaten beaches – the problem arises when beaches are artificially hemmed in and not given room to move.

"Beaches have survived 120 m of [sea level rise](#) over the last ten thousand years. Problems only arise if we don't give beaches room to move and to adjust to the changing sea level," he said.



Erosion at Palm Beach on Australia's Gold Coast.

Professor Cooper explained: "A key attractor in most of the world's examples of coastal resort cities has been the presence of an adjacent beach. Some well-known examples are Benidorm, Torremolinos, (Spain), Cannes (France), West Palm Beach, Florida, Atlantic City, New Jersey (USA), Myrtle Beach, South Carolina (USA), Virginia Beach, Virginia (USA), Cancun (Mexico) and the most rapidly developed of all coastal resort cities, Dubai ([United Arab Emirates](#)). In all of these resorts the challenge is to preserve the real estate behind the beach and still save the beaches, which are being pushed landwards by [rising sea](#) level.

"All around the world, people are responding to the threat of rising sea level by building concrete walls to protect valuable beachfront property. When sea level rises, the beach wants to move, generally further

landward, but the wall stops it so eventually, the beach gets squeezed out. When the rising water reaches this protective wall, as it inevitably does, the beach is drowned."

He continued: "Coastal defences built to protect valuable developments along shoreline are stopping beaches from moving landward which is where they want to go. That's really the Achilles heel of coastal resorts as beaches must be allowed to 'move'."

Beach replenishment or nourishment is sometimes seen as panacea for disappearing beaches but, according to Professor Cooper, this is not a solution either.

"There are a lot of issues with beach nourishment - not least the cost – but beach nourishment would not be needed if developments were properly planned in the first place to give beaches room to move. Maintaining resort beaches by nourishment is a major challenge with rising sea level.

Professor Cooper recently published the results of a study along Australia's Gold Coast to assess adaption options for coastal resort cities. The study, believed to be the first of its kind to specifically assess adaptation options for coastal resorts, could become a blueprint for other resorts around the world.

"On developed coasts, human activities dominate over natural processes in shaping the coastline. Beach resort cities are mostly artificial creations on the shoreline that rely on beach nourishment to sustain them and on their reputation for a clean and safe environment. To maintain this during rapid sea level rise will be near impossible. To hold beaches stationary while sea level rise is pushing them landwards will require a massive increase in the amount of sand being pumped onto beaches.

"Our study of resorts along the Gold Coast of Australia suggests that with advance planning, we might just cope with a 1 metre sea level rise but not even careful planning beforehand could enable resorts to survive more than that.

"The problems are the volume of additional sand required to hold the [beach](#) in place and the engineering requirements for protection of low-lying developments and infrastructure. These problems are compounded by a lack of political will to adapt, uncertainty regarding how much sea level will rise, short-term coastal management initiatives, and the climate change skeptics."

**More information:** Cooper, J.A.G. and Lemckert, C. 2012. Extreme sea level rise and adaptation options for coastal resort cities: a qualitative assessment from the Gold Coast, Australia. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, 64, 1-14.

Provided by University of Ulster

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