

Water may soon lap at the door, but still some homeowners don't want to rock the boat

October 23 2019, by Vanessa Bowden, Christopher Wright and Daniel Nyberg



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

It is becoming increasingly possible that sea-level rise of a meter or more will occur this century. You might expect this threat to preoccupy coastal homeowners. But many deny the need to act, for fear their property values will fall.

This particular brand of [climate](#) denial presents a conundrum for governments and local councils, which must plan urgently for climate change. The very act of officials identifying homes exposed to [sea-level rise](#) can be vehemently opposed by the owners, let alone policies to deal with it.

This is an urgent problem. As long as we keep failing to reduce global carbon emissions, adapting to the inevitable changes in our climate is vital. But winning cooperation from coastal property owners requires more than just talking about the science.

A tide of irrefutable facts

An Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report released this month warned sea levels are rising faster than we thought. This will lead to more flooding, storm surges and inundation than previously modeled.

In Australia, [85% of people live within 50km of the coast](#). In 2009, a [federal assessment](#) estimated that up to 247,600 Australian homes were at risk of inundation under a 1.1m sea-level rise scenario.

Authorities must manage this threat, which might include limiting development, protecting properties, or planning a retreat from some areas.

Yet [our research shows](#) that getting [community support](#) for such measures can be contentious and time-consuming.

Property values are king

We researched Lake Macquarie in New South Wales, a council area of about 200,000 residents. Lake Macquarie City Council is a [recognized leader](#) in climate adaptation policy.

Lake Macquarie is a large coastal estuary vulnerable to sea-level rise. It has been identified as [one of six council areas in Australia](#) at highest risk of inundation. Up to 6,800 buildings in the area—about 10% – could be at risk from sea-level rise and storm surges this century.

In response, the council limited development in the most vulnerable areas and in 2012 began community consultation. This included working with residents to develop an [adaptation plan](#), released in 2016.

In 2017 and 2018, we interviewed current and former councillors and council staff, local businesspeople and residents about the consultation process.

We found there was initially strong resistance to the council's policy attempts. Community members expressed concern that acknowledging the need to adapt to sea-level rise would reduce property prices and [increase home insurance costs](#).

The potential worst-case scenario, being required to abandon one's home, was strongly resisted by the community.

Such community opposition is common across Australia. The Queensland property industry [lobbied against state requirements](#) that would have barred new development until climate adaptation plans were in place. At Lakes Entrance in Victoria, [coastal residents have complained](#) that adaptation measures are "taking away people's money ... because they're going to suffer financial loss."

The problem of climate denialism

In 2012 when community consultation began, property developer Jeff McCloy [told the Sydney Morning Herald](#) he was considering suing the council over its policies, describing concern over sea-level rise as "unjustified, worldwide idiocy."

People [have a tendency](#) to want to see or feel the impacts of climate change before they agree to actions they see as conflicting with their priorities.

Property owners who live near oceans or lakes [may not have observed](#) rising sea levels or other climate change effects, and sometimes hesitate to believe it will be a future problem, even if flood map modeling shows otherwise.

The proliferation of climate skepticism in [public discourse](#) provides ready-made arguments to which some property owners, fearful of climate change impacts, can attach themselves.

We found that these broader debates around [climate change](#) impeded Lake Macquarie council's ability to reach agreement with residents. Those opposing the policy arranged for prominent climate skeptics to speak at public meetings, and published anti-science opinion pieces in the local newspaper.

Where to now?

The Lake Macquarie experience shows intensive, long-term, early efforts at community engagement can overcome some community opposition to climate adaptation. After four years of consultation, the council reached agreement with residents in two areas that affected land

would be filled in over time, and there would be no forced retreat from homes.

The council is continuing to plan, with community involvement. It is [developing suburb-specific adaptation plans](#) designed so residents understand the science and embrace the solutions—including the chance to identify adaptation options themselves.

But across Australia, much work remains. As global carbon emissions continue to rise and the window to act closes, it is crucial that councils, governments and communities plan for whatever the future holds. This includes implementing adaptation plans that get property owners on board.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Water may soon lap at the door, but still some homeowners don't want to rock the boat (2019, October 23) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-10-lap-door-homeowners-dont-boat.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
