

# Coastal erosion is unstoppable. So how do we live with it?

October 13 2022, by Sophie A. Day and Robert James Nicholls

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Credit: Sophie Day, Author provided

A record storm surge in 1953 devastated much of eastern England's coast, prompting prolific investment in concrete sea walls, wooden groins and other engineered structures designed to protect the coastline from erosion. These measures brought a reassuring sense of permanence for people in previously risky locations. Houses atop sandy cliffs and tucked behind or among sand dunes went from being holiday homes to permanent residences, and new homes were built nearby.

But decades later, the east coast and other parts of England are still eroding—rapidly in some places—despite efforts to hold the coastline in place.

England has some of the [fastest eroding coastline](#) in Europe, particularly along the Norfolk and Yorkshire coasts. Historical records show that England's soft and sandy east coast has always been subject to retreat. The numerous [lost villages](#) beneath the North Sea are testament to this.

Back in 2018 the [Committee on Climate Change](#), which advises the U.K. government, calculated that around 9,000 properties in England are located in areas likely to be lost to coastal erosion by 2025. This number is projected to increase 15-fold by the end of the century, disrupting whole communities as more buildings, roads and farmland inevitably slip into the danger zone.

## **Unstoppable—and necessary?**

A growing body of research warns that the speed of coastal erosion will be compounded by [sea-level rise](#) and other effects of climate change, such as more extreme storms and prolonged [wet weather](#), as waterlogged soils increase the likelihood of sandy cliffs collapsing. Rates of erosion can be roughly but not precisely estimated, due to the complexity of coastal systems and uncertainty regarding how the effects of [climate change](#) will manifest.



Sea walls and other structures cannot hold the coastline together forever. Credit: Sophie Day, Author provided

Since the early 1990s, scientists have collected huge amounts of data in order to understand how the wind, waves, tides and storms shape coastlines. The evidence indicates that it is not possible or prudent to stop or delay coastal erosion forever and that in some places, it [may even be necessary](#).

This is because when soft cliffs such as those along the east of England retreat, they release a lot of sand which is deposited on nearby beaches, making them higher and wider. High and wide beaches absorb the energy of waves, giving some protection to cliffs, dunes and sea walls from coastal erosion and flooding.

The chief executive of the U.K. Environment Agency recently said it is inevitable that at some point communities will have to [move back from the coast](#). So what does this mean for people who live in places where coastal erosion is accelerating, or where it can no longer be stopped?

At Happisburgh in north Norfolk for example, a section of old and damaged sea defenses had to be removed in the 1990s to avert dangerous collapse. Rapid erosion of the beach and cliffs since the early 2000s has meant homes in this village being steadily demolished as the coastline retreats. As yet there are no arrangements to compensate people here, or other [government policies](#) to help them adapt.



Life in an eroding community can be unpredictable. Credit: Sophie Day, Author provided

## **Living with coastal erosion**

It is important to be realistic: homes, roads and other things which knit some coastal communities together will need to be relocated inland away from danger—and soon. But doing this is far from simple, and will certainly be [costly](#).

Ideally, the kind of investment which erected coastal defenses in the aftermath of the 1953 storm surge would be mobilized today to help these places move. This is a pressing issue—letting crisis and despair characterize life for coastal communities on the edge is unsustainable and unfair.

Slowly, things are changing. A network of coastal communities, local authority officers and politicians, academics and others have worked since the early 2000s to argue for what is needed to cope with and prepare for [coastal erosion](#) around England and Wales. Now, a new [pulse of government funding](#) could test these ideas so that in future, no community feels abandoned to the sea.



Uprooted. Credit: Sophie Day, Author provided

Part of this work will be to begin the transition in eroding towns and villages on England's east coast from a state of crisis to one in which people can begin to live feeling safe and confident. It must be systematically worked out how communities can move away from risky areas while maintaining homes, utilities and services, as well as preserving local heritage, culture and each place's unique character.

As academics working alongside government agencies, our next challenge will be ensuring these time-limited projects translate into robust national policy and funding. Coastal [erosion](#) cannot be stopped, so we must help everyone relearn how to live with it.

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