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Impacts and costs of sea-level rise: A focus on Europe

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Picture: AP Photo/Port Authority of New York and New Jersey









#### Structure



- Relative sea-level rise and other drivers
- Projections of sea-level rise and modelling impacts
- European costs
- Adaptation

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#### Relative sea-level rise



Source: Brown et al. (2013). Sea-level rise impacts and responses: A global perspective. In: C Finkl (ed) Coastal Hazards.

#### Projections of sea-level rise Southampton



Source: Brown et al. (2013). Sea-level rise impacts and responses: A global perspective. In: C Finkl (ed) Coastal Hazards.

# Population growth

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Source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2012). Total population, plus projections based on high and low fertility rates. http://esa.un.org/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm

# **Population projections**



Source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2012). Total population, plus projections based on high and low fertility rates. http://esa.un.org/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm 16

# **Coastal population**

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Source: Brown et al. (2013). Sea-level rise impacts and responses: A global perspective. In: C Finkl (ed) Coastal Hazards.

# Why Europe?



- Locally high population densities
- Important cities
- Important trade
- Improve understand costs from a strategic planning perspective
- Consider how to better protect the coast

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#### Potential sea-level rise

- A1B(IMAGE) scenario (3.5°C rise, 0.37m rise in 2080s)
- E1 mitigation scenario (1.5°C rise 0.27m rise in 2080s)
- No climate change scenario (om rise in 2080s)



#### **DIVA: Coastal Segments**

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12,000 segments globally, with 1,606 in the EU, average length 45km.

#### **DIVA: Return Period**





#### DIVA: Module methodology

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#### Parameters investigated

- Q Damage costs (2005 Euros, not discounted or uplifted): Sea floods, river floods, land loss, salinisation, people to migrate.
- Q Adaptation costs (2005 Euros, not discounted or uplifted): Sea dike, river dike, beach nourishment.

Scenario	Adaptation
A1B(I)	With upgrade
E1	With upgrade
No climate change	With upgrade
A1B(I)	No upgrade
E1	No upgrade
No climate change	No upgrade

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## Geographical and time scales South

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**@** 22 EU countries with a coastline (in 2010)



 $\bigcirc$  Data reported as thirty year means (2020s, 2050s, 2080s)  $^{26}$ 

## EU damage costs



# EU adaptation costs



Source: Eurosion (2004)



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#### Adaptation to sea-level rise

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Source: Brown et al. (2013). Sea-level rise impacts and responses: A global perspective. In: C Finkl (ed) Coastal Hazards. 30

# Adaptation to sea-level rise

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 Rotterdam: Climate-proofing, sustainability and energy efficiency.



 HafenCity, Hamburg: Redesigning the waterfront to create a new low flood risk area of the city.



# Conclusion

- Climate mitigation does not stop sea-level rise, but will slow the rate of rise. Need to improve understand the potential magnitude of sea-level -> Further monitoring.
- Socio-economic change is important and will influence the magnitude of impacts and costs.
- Q Adaptation remains essential and seems a wise and worthwhile investment -> Flexible about long-term adaptation: Promote awareness, broader range of options, more detailed assessments.
- Put in context of the broader issues of integrated coastal zone management, considering other drivers of change.
- A combination of adaptation and mitigation is advisable to reduce long-term sea-level rise and to keep risks at an acceptable level.



- Brown et al. (2013) Sea-level rise impacts and responses: a global perspective. In, Finkl, Charles W. (ed.)Coastal Hazards.
- Pardaens et al (2011. Sea-level rise and impacts projections under a future scenario with large greenhouse gas emission reductions. Geophysical Research Letters, 38, (12), L12604
- Brown et al. (2011) The Impacts and Economic Costs of Sea-Level Rise on Coastal Zones.
   Briefing note: http://www.climatecost.cc/reportsandpublications.html

