Dynamic Coast

A summary briefing

December 2022

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Montrose (2021 Apr) © F.McCraw





If you remember anything, I hope its on this slide... Coastal erosion is affecting more of our erodible shore than before, with the extent and rate of erosion anticipated to increase under all emission scenarios due to sea level rise.

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So, whilst achieving NetZero quickly is essential, alone it is not enough.

To reduce the impact of the coastal erosion already under way due to sea level rise, our coast and its assets and communities need to be safeguarded by building resilience and adaptation planning.

Dynamic Coast delivers the mapping and data quickly to allow us to adapt to the challenges that climate change presents and to become "sea level wise ".

Introduction



The Scottish Government's Dynamic Coast project was funded by CREW, NatureScot and St Andrews Links Trust, with the research conducted by the University of Glasgow.

Dynamic Coast aims to:

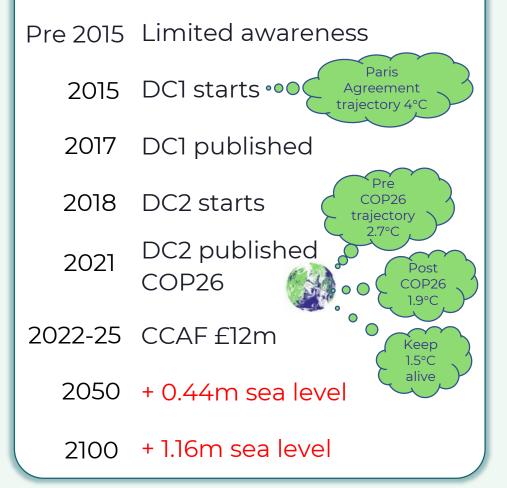
- Improve the evidence on coastal change in Scotland;
- Improve the awareness of coastal change in Scotland;
- Support decision-makers to ensure Scotland's coast and assets can adapt to our future climate.



Context



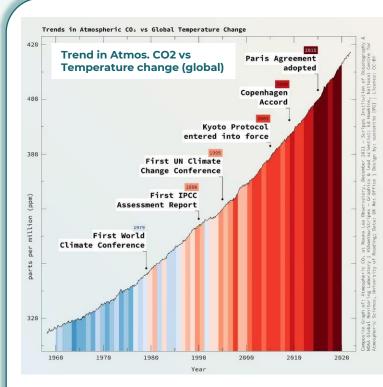
Our erosion 'problem'





- Prior to 2015 Scotland's coastal erosion problem was devolved to local authorities, relying on inaccurate legacy data, with limited national awareness of future implications.
- Over the last 7 years Dynamic Coast has driven huge improvements in Science and Governance...
 'Laggards to leaders.'
- Like many countries we are appraising our risks, and realising past approaches aren't enough:
 'In a changing world, business as usual will fail'
- Dynamic Coast is a game-changer, delivering a stepchange in awareness but improvements, delivery and action are now required to realise the benefits.

Climate change: the scale of the challenge



Source:

Joachim H. Spangenberg, 2022. Only Radical is Realistic Now: International Carbon Rationing in a Climate Emergency. Think Piece series, Hot or Cool Institute, Berlin.

Image: Scripps Institution of Oceanography & NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory. #ShowYourStripes -Graphics and lead scientist: Ed Hawkins, National Centre for Atmospheric Science, Uni of Reading. Data: UK Met Office. Design by sustentio (PG).



- Our current approach is not enough
- We can not mitigate our way out of this
- If you think adaptation is expensive, wait till you see the cost of inaction....



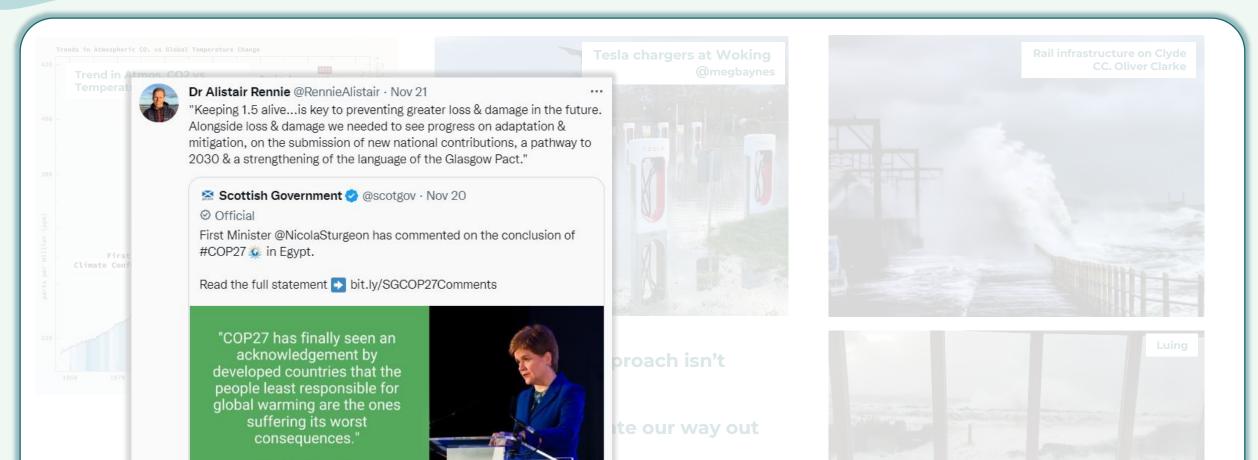
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Climate change: the scale of the challenge



Nicola Sturgeon First Minister





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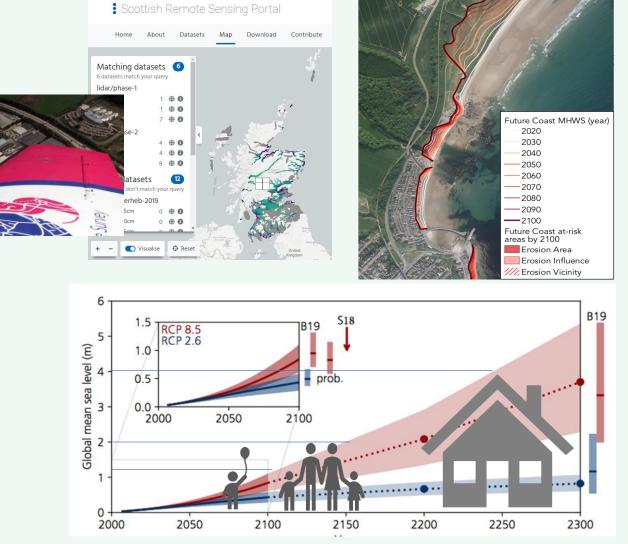
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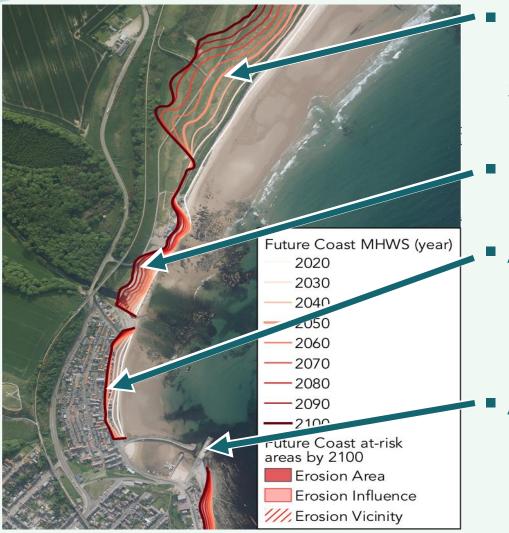
+6,000km new coastal tide lines (OS & SG-Lidar),

- New methods accounting for relative sea level rise,
- High, Med & Low Emissions predictions & implications,
- Erosion enhanced flooding,
- Improved change detection,
- Super Site exemplars,
- Social Disadvantage &
- Novel satellite monitoring.



Global Mean Sea Level rises beyond 2100 in all emissions scenario (2019 IPPC SROCC Report)





- Erosion is anticipated in erodible areas, based on recent coastal change and future sea level rise. Anticipated position of MHWS in 2030, 2040 - 2100 is shown.
- Modelling takes account of geology (curtailing future erosion) where relevant.
- Artificial defences (with adjacent beaches) are mapped and nominal erosion is allowed. This can be turned on and off; and informs management strategies.
- Artificial defences (without beaches) haven't been modelled, but erosion risks remain in these areas. Something we may investigate next, alongside cliff erosion.



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Automatic veg edge detection on satellite & aerial imagery

Veg edge at St Cyrus (Montrose) mapped with GPS device



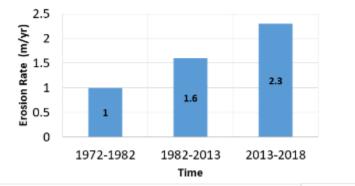
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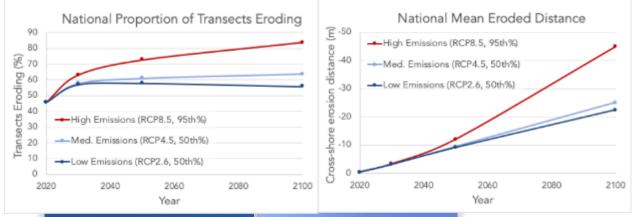


Results











- Erosion affects more open erodible coast than historically and since 2017 (DC1 38% → DC2 46%)
- Rate & extent of erosion increases for both for Low & High Emissions

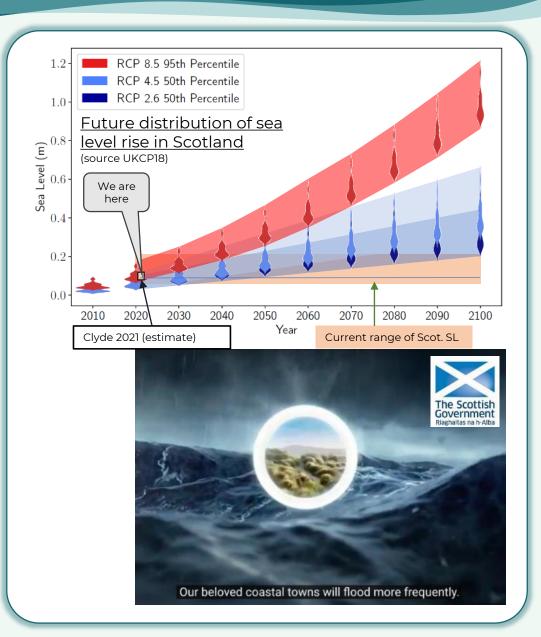
futures (locked in due to past & current emissions)

- £20bn assets within 50m of coast (£14.5bn behind natural defences, £5bn behind artificial
- £1.2bn at risk by 2050 (partial estimate 'do nothing management' & High Emissions (AKA current track)
- Low Emissions saves ca. £400m by 2050 (partial estimate: 'do nothing management' & Low Emissions)
- Coastal erosion social disadvantage is uneven, now estimated for the first

time (more detailed assessment now needed)

Implications

- Achieving NetZero will save assets, management & repair costs, livelihoods and possibly lives. It is an act of self-interest.
- But on its own it is not enough. Why?
- Because of the time lag between GHG reductions and falling RSL. Even under Low Emissions, future sea levels will be higher than now, with more erosion & flooding.
- This is why the Scottish Government is delivering both climate mitigation and adaptation actions.



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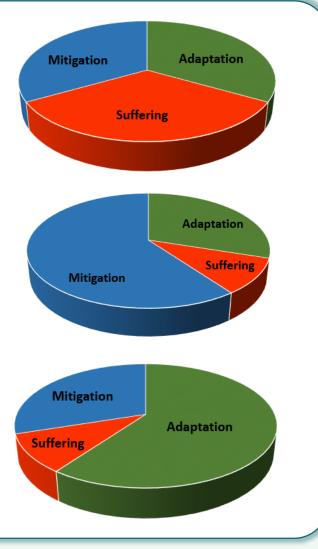
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Implications







 John Holdren, Obama's science advisor (2007) summed this up succinctly:

"We basically have three choices: mitigation, adaptation and suffering.

We're going to do some of each. The question is what the mix is going to be."

Next Steps



- Increase awareness & support the use of Dynamic Coast (Working with Scottish Government, local authorities, public sector, business, communities and public)
- Maintain & improve evidence base (Scotland is the only home nation without a funded coastal monitoring program)
- Develop Coastal Change Adaptation Plans ('SMP+'. Guidance now underway, with roll-out based on DC2)
- Take forward resilience and adaptation actions flexibly (incl. case studies) (Improvements to adaptation planning, collaboration & funding all needed)
- This will help us to be "Sea Level Wise"









Sea level wise:

What sea level, coastal erosion and coastal flood frequency should we expect? What things that we care about are at risk? How can we better manage these risks? Short-term NBS resilience / long-term adapt How can we flexibly respond?

Take-home thoughts



- Encourage your partners & members to have a think about climate change, coastal erosion and flooding.
- When you think of your activities and assets, are you 'Sea level wise'?
- Let's choose our future by design, not disaster.
- Have a look at the maps reports & videos at <u>DynamicCoast.com</u> & also see SEPA's flood maps.

Sea level wise:

- What sea level, coastal erosion & flood frequency should we expect?
- What things that we care about are at risk?
- How can we better manage these risks?
- Short-term NBS resilience / long-term adapt
- How can we flexibly respond?

