**Citations for Deep Sea Rising, WHABB Studio, Wandsworth Arts Fringe In Your Living Room, 21st May – 24th May 2020**
Supported by Wandsworth Council


1. "...both wealth and concord decline as possessions become pursued and honoured. And virtue perishes with them as well."
   Plato, Timaeus/Critias, c. 360 BC

2. "The result of a 2-degree increase in global average surface temperature that has occurred since the pre-industrial era, has resulted in a significant increase in accumulated heat. The extra heat is driving regional and seasonal temperature extremes, reducing snow cover and sea ice, intensifying heavy rainfall, and changing habitat ranges for plants and animals—expanding some and shrinking others." Climate Change: Global Temperature, Rebecca Lindsey and LuAnn Dahlman, 16th January 2020, https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-temperature

3. "Globally, according to the new data, the number of floods and other hydrological events have quadrupled since 1980 and have doubled since 2004, highlighting the urgency of adaptation to climate change."
   European Academies' Science Advisory Council, Leopoldina - Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften, New data confirm increased frequency of extreme weather events, 21st March 2018, https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/03/180321130859.htm

4. "The warming of Earth is primarily due to accumulation of heat-trapping greenhouse gases, and more than 90 percent of this trapped heat is absorbed by the oceans. As this heat is absorbed, ocean temperatures rise and water expands."
   NASA Sea Level Change Portal. 2020. NASA Sea Level Change Portal: Thermal Expansion, https://sealevel.nasa.gov/understanding-sea-level/global-sea-level/thermal-expansion, accessed 8th May 2020

5. "When this ice melts or calves off, the water flows into the oceans and sea levels rise. If all glaciers and ice sheets melted, global sea level would rise by more than 195 feet (60 meters)…Both the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the US National Climate Assessment conclude that ice loss was the largest contributor to sea-level rise during the past few decades, and will contribute to rising sea levels for the century to come."
   NASA Sea Level Change Portal. 2020. NASA Sea Level Change Portal: Ice Melt, 2020, https://sealevel.nasa.gov/understanding-sea-level/global-sea-level/ice-melt, accessed 8th May 2020

6. "The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C."
   Climate Action - European Commission. 2020. Paris Agreement - Climate Action - European Commission,

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/paris_en, Accessed 8 May 2020

7. “There has been some progress since Paris, but not enough, as governments amble towards 3°C of warming.”
   Climate Analytics.org. 2020. Some Progress Since Paris, But Not Enough, As Governments Amble Towards 3°C Of Warming, https://climateanalytics.org/publications/2018/some-progress-since-paris-but-not-enough-as-governments-amble-towards-3c-of-warming/ Accessed 8 May 2020

8. “On 17th July 2019, Wandsworth Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a target to be a carbon neutral organisation by 2030.”, Wandsworth Environmental and Sustainability Action Plan, Paper No. 20 – 27, Executive January 27th 2020, Report by the Chief Executive on the Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy (WESS) Action Plan, https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/documents/s71801/Paper%2020%2027%20AP%20cover-SSA205426.pdf

9. “to stay within the recommended carbon budget Wandsworth will, from 2020 onwards, need to achieve average mitigation rates of CO2 from energy of around -12.7% per year. This will require that Wandsworth rapidly transitions away from unabated fossil fuel use and to reach zero or near zero carbon no later than 2043.”, Wandsworth Council, Appendix Two – Borough-wide Carbon Emissions Analysis, Paper No 20 – 27, Appendix Two – Borough-wide Carbon Emissions Analysis, 2017
   https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/documents/s71803/Appendix%202%20Paper%20No.%2020-27.pdf

10. “Almost two-thirds of the world's cities with populations of over five million are located in areas at risk of sea level rise.”, The Ocean Conference, United Nations, 2017,
    https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wpcontent/uploads/2017/05/Ocean-fact-sheet-package.pdf

11. “1.25 million people live and work in areas of tidal and fluvial flood risk. Another 165,000 people are at medium risk of flooding from rainfall.”, Putting flooding on the map: LDN Flood Week 2017, London.gov, 15th November 2017, https://www.london.gov.uk/city-hall-blog/putting-flooding-map-ldn-flood-week-2017

12. “The plan aims to protect 1.3 million people and £275 billion worth of property and infrastructure from this increasing risk.”, Policy paper Thames Estuary TE2100: detailed information (plan and programme), Updated 13 May 2019, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-estuary-2100-te2100/thames-estuary-2100-te2100

13. “The Thames Estuary’s most significant flood risk is from a tidal surge event. A world-class system of flood risk management assets (or structures)

currently reduces the risk of tidal flooding. This system includes: the Thames Barrier and 8 other flood barriers, over 350km of walls and embankments, over 400 other structures such as flood gates, outfalls and pumps", Policy paper Thames Estuary TE2100: detailed information (plan and programme), Updated 13 May 2019, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-estuary-2100-te2100/thames-estuary-2100-te2100

14. [Nine Elms currently depends on London flood defences], Flood Map for Palnning, https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/confirm location?easting=527487&northing=179089&placeOrPostcode=sw3, accessed 8th May 2020

15. "In the Greater London area, in addition to the high proportion of paved areas, infiltration of water into the ground is further hindered by the presence of impermeable London clay, which leads to an increased amount of water running off the surface." Urban pluvial flooding and climate change: London (UK), Rafina (Greece) and Coimbra (Portugal), Susana Ochoa-Rodríguez, PhD student, Dr Karl Mapleston Smith, project manager; Maria Aivazoglou, PhD student; Rui Pina: PhD student; and Dr Ana Mijic, Grantham affiliated Lecturer in Urban Water Management all in the Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, Grantham Institute, https://www.imperial.ac.uk/grantham/research/resources-and-pollution/water-security-and-flood-risk/urban-flooding/, accessed 8th May 2020

16. "Environmental change poses a major challenge to human health in many parts of the world. The effects of global warming frequently exacerbate the impacts of existing inequality, instability and natural events. Sea level rise, drought, air pollution and ecosystem degradation can lead to a variety of significant health impacts, affecting both the incidence of chronic conditions and the spread of infection." Health, Gratham Institute, Climate Change and the Environment, https://www.imperial.ac.uk/grantham/research/health/, accessed 2nd May 2020

17. "There is a very significant impact of flooding on mental health.", The English National Study of Flooding and Health: Summary of the evidence generated to date, Public Health England, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/872710/Summary_of_findings_NSFH_January_2020_Final_for_DsPH__3_.pdf, accessed 29th April 2020

18. "In many cases the physical and mental health impacts of being flooded can last for many years. It is not uncommon for flood victims to report being anxious every time it rains." Adapting to Climate Change, London.gov, https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/adapting_to_climate_change.pdf, accessed 8th May 2020

19. "People who were flooded were approximately 6-7 times more likely to have depression, anxiety or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) a year on than those not affected by flooding.", Public Health England data science team, PHE national study of flooding and health, 2017,

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/589095/NSFH_first_year_report_infographic_1.pdf Results of the first year

20. “[Wandsworth is] one of the ‘greenest’ London boroughs, with parks, open spaces and private gardens covering 40 percent... There have so far been a total of 1,600 different species recorded within 27 different habitat types.” Enable Leisure and Culture, Parks, Biodiversity, https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/ , accessed May12th 2020

21. “The researchers found that in most ecological communities across the globe, a large proportion of the organisms will find themselves outside of their niche (comfort zone) within the same decade. Across all of the communities, on average 73% of the species facing unprecedented temperatures before 2100 will cross that threshold simultaneously.” Climate change could cause sudden biodiversity losses worldwide, 8th April, 2020, University College London, https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/04/200408110333.htm