

INTRO: Whilst the [Dynamic Coast website](#) has interactive maps the Natural Spaces web site provides access to the Dynamic Coast coastal change datasets via a download or as a Web Mapping Service (WMS). The downloaded version provides the individual shapefiles, metadata information and an 'mxd' (map document) with correct symbology, which will allow you to interrogate, re-symbolise and analyse the data. The WMS provides the necessary settings to allow your GIS to connect to our web-servers which provide a selection of the results as you move around the map. Thus MWS provides quick and easy viewing, but some may prefer to download the data locally to perform more analysis.

*** Key fields are shown in bold.**

LINKS:

Download links available here: [LINK](#)

WMS link available here: [LINK](#)

Searches can be done from here:

<https://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural-spaces/index.jsp>

Dynamic Coast Methodology: [LINK](#)

The full version of the Future Look data is available from data.supply@nature.scot (for cleared project partners)

File name	Description	Key fields	What it shows
NCCA_SCOTLAND_MHWS_1890	Polyline showing the position of the 'High Water Mark of Ordinary Spring Tides' (ie MHWS) from the Ordnance Survey's County Series Second Edition. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts	Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		Image_ID_A	This refers to the individual OS map tile which the 1890s tideline was extracted from. The postscript A indicates the 1890s time period.
		Surv_End_A	This is the year in which the 1890s map survey ended.
		Pub_A	This is the year in which the map was published.
		Shape_Length	Length (in metres) of the line
NCCA_SCOTLAND_MHWS_1970	Polyline showing the position of the Mean High Water Spring from the Ordnance Survey's 1970s edition. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts	Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		Image_ID_B	This refers to the individual OS map tile which the 1970s tideline was extracted from. The postscript B indicates the 1970s time period.
		Surv_End_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey ended.
		Pub_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map was published.
		Surv_Sta_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey started.
		CT_B	Coastal Type (Hard & Mixed, Soft, Artificial) as classified within the 1970s map.
Shape_Length	Length (in metres) of the line		

Dynamic Coast – GIS data Quick Guide

NCCA_SCOTLAND_MHWS_MODERN	Polyline showing the position of the Mean High Water Spring from the Ordnance Survey's 2014 MasterMap. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts	Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		Data_C	This is the source of the line (OS Mastermap, LiDAR survey etc)
		CT_C	Coastal Type (Hard & Mixed, Soft, Artificial) as classified within modern map.
		Surv_End_C	This is the year in which the Modern map survey ended.
		Shape_Length	Length (in metres) of the line
NCCA_SCOTLAND_CHANGE_1890_1970	1970s polyline showing changes between 1890s and 1970s. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts	Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		NEAR_DIST	The (non-directional) distance between the 1890s and 1970s line
		NEAR_ANGLE	The orientation of the 1890s line from the 1970s line
		DIST_V	The (vector) distance between the 1890s and 1970s line, showing seaward accretion as a positive value and landward erosion as a negative value
		Image_ID_A	This refers to the individual OS map tile which the 1890s tideline was extracted from. The postscript B indicates the 1890s time period.
		Survey_End_A	This is the year in which the 1890s map survey ended.
		Pub_A	This is the year in which the 1890s map survey was published.
		Image_ID_B	This refers to the individual OS map tile which the 1970s tideline was extracted from. The postscript B indicates the 1970s time period.
		Surv_Sta_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey started.
		Surv_End_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey ended.
		Pub_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map was published.
		CT_B	Coastal Type (Hard & Mixed, Soft, Artificial) as classified within the 1970s map.
		RATE_A_B	Annual rate of change between 1890s and 1970s shoreline. Showing seaward accretion as a positive value and landward erosion as a negative value.
		Rate_10	Annual rate of change multiplied by 10
Rate_25	Annual rate of change multiplied by 25		

NCCA_SCOTLAND_CHANGE_1970_MOD	1970s polyline showing changes between 1890s and 1970s. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts	Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		NEAR_DIST	The (non-directional) distance between the 1970s and 1970s line
		NEAR_ANGLE	The orientation of the 1970s line from the modern line
		DIST_V	The (vector) distance between the 1970s and modern line, showing seaward accretion as a positive value and landward erosion as a negative value
		Image_ID_B	This refers to the individual OS map tile which the 1970s tideline was extracted from. The postscript B indicates the 1890s time period.
		Surv_Sta_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey started.
		Surv_End_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey ended.
		Pub_B	This is the year in which the 1970s map survey was published.
		CT_B	Coastal Type (Hard & Mixed, Soft, Artificial) as classified within the 1970s map.
		Data_C	This is the source of the line (OS Mastermap, LiDAR survey etc)
		CT_C	Coastal Type (Hard & Mixed, Soft, Artificial) as classified within modern map.
		RATE_B_C	Annual rate of change between 1890s and 1970s shoreline. Showing seaward accretion as a positive value and landward erosion as a negative value.
		Rate_10	Annual rate of change multiplied by 10
		Rate_25	Annual rate of change multiplied by 25
Surv_End_C	This is the year in which the Modern map survey ended.		
Shape_Length	Length (in metres) of the line		

NCCA_FUTURE_LOOK_2050_PUBLIC	<p>Polygon dataset showing the anticipated erosion based on a continuation of recent rates (1970s to Modern) to 2050.</p> <p>Extent: all Scottish soft coasts</p>	NAME	Local Authority
		Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		Change_Dir	<p>Anticipated change type:</p> <p>Accretion: a 5m buffer along modern tideline where shore is expected to accrete.</p> <p>Erosion: the area expected to be eroded if MHWS retreats landward at recent rate until 2050.</p> <p>Erosion Influence: a 10m buffer surrounding the Erosion polygon (above) which may be damaged in storms etc.</p> <p>Erosion Vicinity: a further 50m buffer surrounding the Erosion Influence (above) may not be damaged, but helpful to appreciate assets present.</p>
		Year	Period over which the anticipated change is expected to occur, ie up to 2050.
		NResProp	The number of non-residential property taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		Airports	The number of airport terminal building taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		CommServ	The number of community service building taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		CultHerit	The polygon of cultural heritage features taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment. Measured in hectares.
		Environ	The polygon of natural heritage features taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment. Measured in hectares.
		Flood_1000	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and SEPA's 1000 year coastal flood envelope. Measured in hectares.
		Flood_200	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and SEPA's 1000 year coastal flood envelope. Measured in hectares.
		Roads	The length of roads coincident with this polygon taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon. Measured in kilometres.
		Rail	The length of rail network coincident with this polygon. Measured in kilometres.
		SEPA_PVA	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and SEPA's Potentially Vulnerable Area polygon. Measured in hectares.
Utilities	The number of utilities taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.		
Battleflds	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Battlefield polygon designated sites. Measured in hectares.		

	GardDLand	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Battlefield polygon designated sites. Measured in hectares.
	PIC	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Properties in Care sites. Measured in hectares.
	SchedMonu	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Scheduled Monuments. Measured in hectares.
	Roads_OS	The length of roads coincident with this polygon not included within SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon. Measured in kilometres.
	NC_MPA	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Marine Protected Areas. Measured in hectares.
	NNR	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's National Nature Reserves. Measured in hectares.
	SAC	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Special Areas of Conservation. Measured in hectares.
	SPA	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Special Protecting Areas. Measured in hectares.
	SSSI	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Site of Special Scientific Interest. Measured in hectares.
	Wtr_Clean	The coincident length of anticipated erosion and Scottish Water's clean water supply network. Measured in kilometres.
	Wtr_Septic	The number of septic tanks recorded Scottish Water's Septic Tank dataset , within this polygon.

<p>NCCA_FUTURE_LOOK_2100_PUBLIC</p>	<p>Polygon dataset showing the anticipated erosion based on a continuation of recent rates (1970s to Modern) to 2100.</p> <p>Extent: all Scottish soft coasts</p>	NAME	Local Authority
		Cell	The coastal cell the line segment is within. Scotland has 12 coastal cells.
		Sub_Cell	Which part of the coastal cells, subdivided by headlands.
		Change_Dir	<p>Anticipated change type: Accretion: <i>a 5m buffer along modern tideline where shore is expected to accrete.</i> Erosion: <i>the area expected to be eroded if MHWS retreats landward at recent rate until 2050.</i></p> <p>Erosion Influence: <i>a 10m buffer surrounding the Erosion polygon (above) which may be damaged in storms etc.</i></p> <p>Erosion Vicinity: <i>a further 50m buffer surrounding the Erosion Influence (above) may not be damaged, but helpful to appreciate assets present.</i></p>
		Year	Period over which the anticipated change is expected to occur, ie up to 2050.
		NResProp	The number of non-residential property taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		Airports	The number of airport terminal building taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		CommServ	The number of community service building taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		CultHerit	The polygon of cultural heritage features taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment. Measured in hectares.
		Environ	The polygon of natural heritage features taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment. Measured in hectares.
		Flood_1000	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and SEPA's 1000 year coastal flood envelope. Measured in hectares.
		Flood_200	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and SEPA's 1000 year coastal flood envelope. Measured in hectares.
		Roads	The length of roads coincident with this polygon taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon. Measured in kilometres.
		Rail	The length of rail network coincident with this polygon. Measured in kilometres.
		SEPA_PVA	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and SEPA's Potentially Vulnerable Area polygon. Measured in hectares.
		Utilities	The number of utilities taken from SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon.
		Battleflds	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Battlefield polygon designated sites. Measured in hectares.
GardDLand	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's		

			Battlefield polygon designated sites. Measured in hectares.
		PIC	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Properties in Care sites. Measured in hectares.
		SchedMonu	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Historic Environment Scotland's Scheduled Monuments. Measured in hectares.
		Roads_OS	The length of roads coincident with this polygon not included within SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment, within this polygon. Measured in kilometres.
		NC_MPA	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Marine Protected Areas. Measured in hectares.
		NNR	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's National Nature Reserves. Measured in hectares.
		SAC	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Special Areas of Conservation. Measured in hectares.
		SPA	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Special Protecting Areas. Measured in hectares.
		SSSI	The coincident area of anticipated erosion and Scottish Natural Heritage's Site of Special Scientific Interest. Measured in hectares.
		Wtr_Clean	The coincident length of anticipated erosion and Scottish Water's clean water supply network. Measured in kilometres.
		Wtr_Septic	The number of septic tanks recorded Scottish Water's Septic Tank dataset , within this polygon.