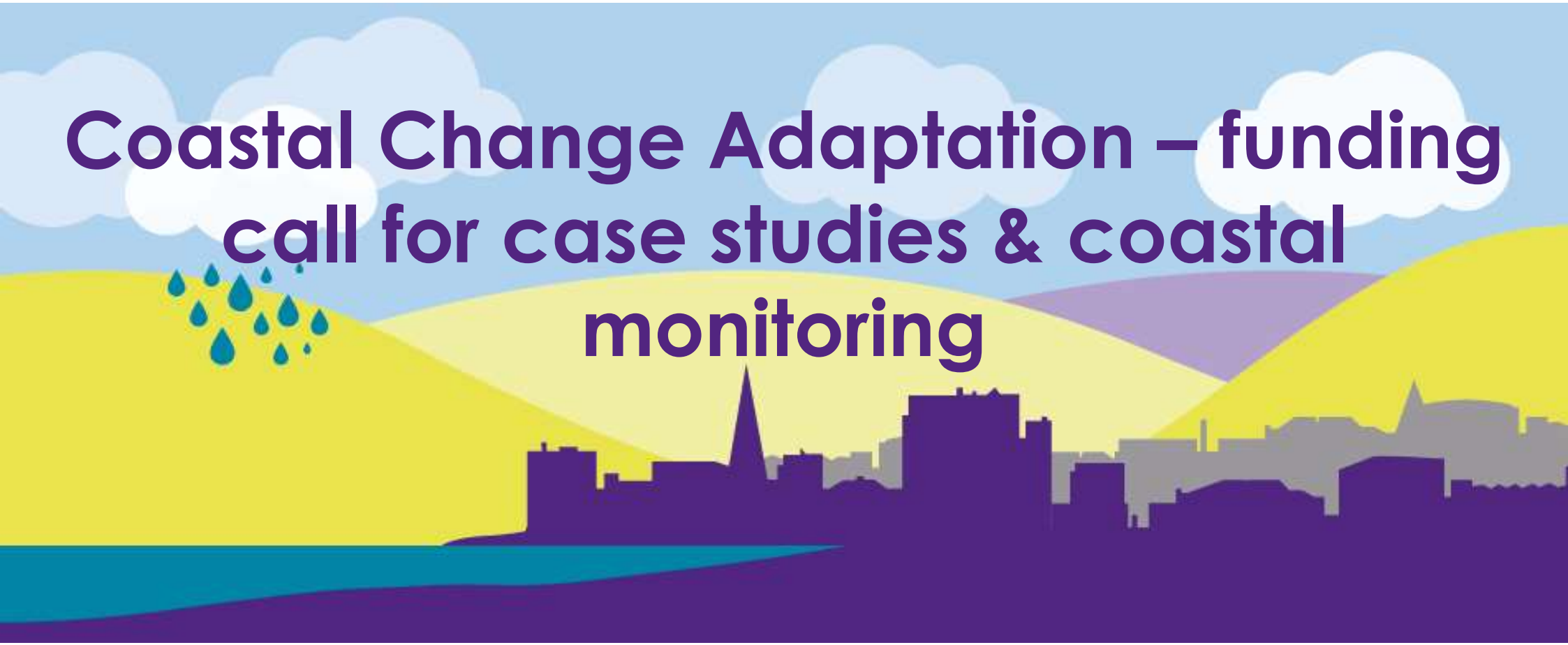
Coastal Change Adaptation – funding call for case studies & coastal monitoring



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Welcome

- Sniffer is delighted to host this webinar on behalf of the Scottish Government
  - Net zero is no longer enough, stabilising warming below 1.5C now seems to be beyond us
  - As a result, serious climate impacts are now inevitable and will continue for decades after we reach net zero
  - Sniffer champions climate justice, and people and nature-centred transformational adaptation
  - We connect policy makers, practitioners, communities and academia to share learning and collaborate
- Thank you for being here!

We act as a catalyst, fostering collaboration across sectors and places to ensure transformation towards a flourishing and fairer future for all in a changing climate

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Housekeeping

- This webinar is being recorded
- If possible, please display your name and organisation

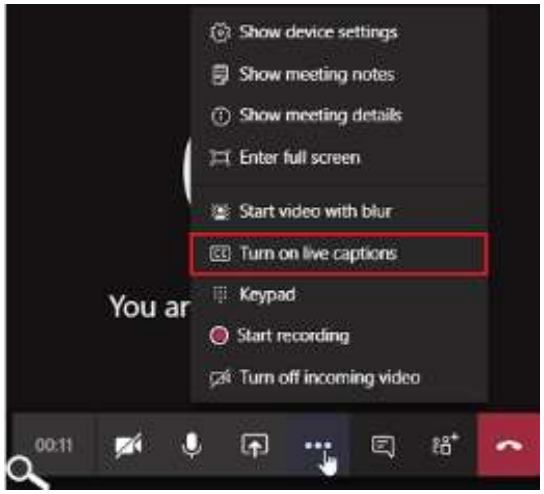
How do I change my display name on Teams calls?

Open Teams, tap your profile picture in the top-left corner, and tap your display name.

1. Tap your display name to edit it. Alternatively, tap Edit on your profile picture and select Edit name.
2. Enter your preferred display name and tap Save.

- To make use of Teams closed captions:

1. Click on the three dots
2. Select the 'Turn on Live Captions' option
3. Closed captions will appear along the bottom of the call



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Ground rules

- Please mute yourself if you are not speaking
- Introduce yourself and your organisation when you speak
- There will be time for Q&A after the presentations, if you have a question, please:
  - raise your hand or
  - type it in the chat
- Slides and the application form will be sent out to all delegates afterwards

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Agenda

13.00	**Welcome and housekeeping**	**Cat Payne,** Sniffer
13.05	**Introducing the Water Resource Planning and Coastal Erosion team**	**Dr Lorraine Gormley,** Scottish Government
13.07	**Introduction to the 2025-26 funding process** Monitoring Case studies	**Tracy McKen,** Scottish Government
13.17	**Overview of need** Latest science and observations and what this means for the coastal zone	**Dr Alistair Rennie,** Nature Scot
13.27	**Links to statutory planning policy** Links to CCAP, SNAP3, FRS and NPF4 evidence reports CCAP and local place planning	**Chloe Harris,** Planning, Architecture & Regeneration division, SG
13.32	**Improving Scotland's coastal monitoring** Existing data and data gaps, what is eligible for funding?	**Dr Alistair Rennie,** Nature Scot
13:52	**Q&A**	**Chair: Cat Payne,**
14:27	**Wrap up (14.30 close)**	**Tracy McKen,**

New to coastal change adaptation?

- Join the knowledge hub https://khub.net/group/scotland-coastal-change-adaptation-scots
- Familiarise yourself with the CCAP guidance and Dynamic Coast findings https://www.dynamiccoast.com/cca
- Previous webinars provide good information for newbies
  - The type of projects which have been funded
  - Experiences of previous applicants
  - Updates on the latest science and observations
- Watch them here: https://www.sniffer.org.uk/coastal-change-adaptation-funding-call

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News from SG

- Introducing the Water Resource Planning and Coastal Erosion team
- Headed up by Dr Lorraine Gormley

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Introducing the 2025-26 funding call for case studies & coastal monitoring

Tracy McKen, Scottish Government

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Tracy McKen

Senior Policy Advisor

Water Resource Planning and Coastal Erosion Team

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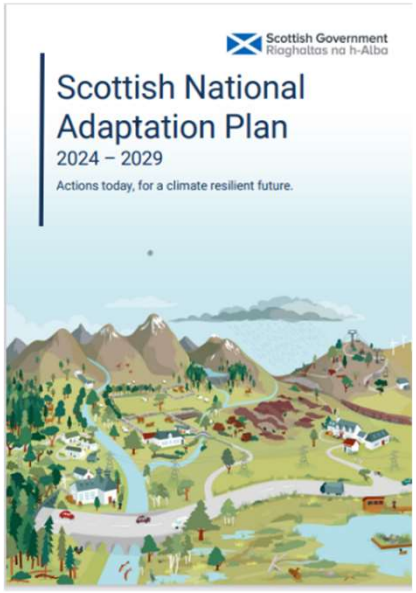
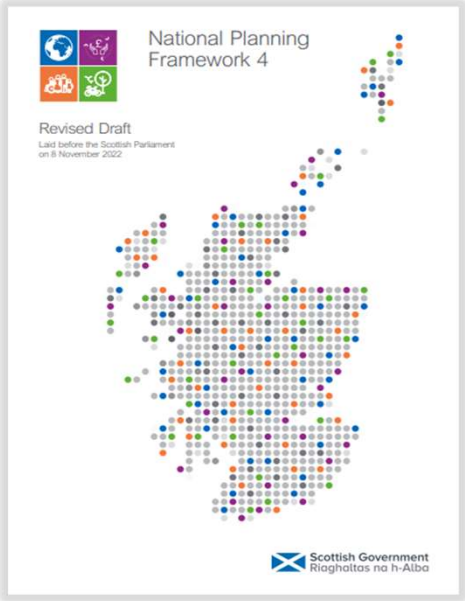
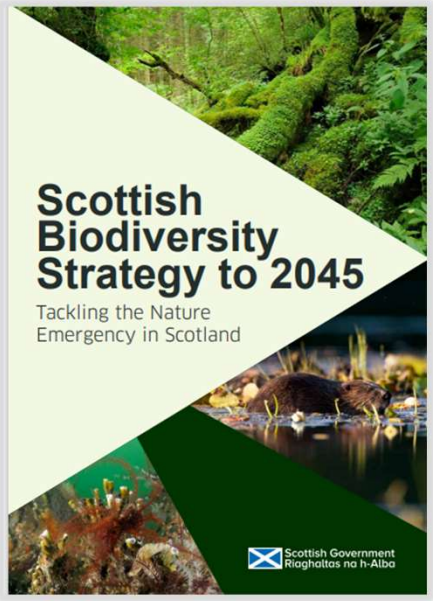
Coastal Adaptation and Wider Policies

- Scottish National Adaptation Plan
- National Planning Framework 4
- Flood Resilience Strategy
- Biodiversity







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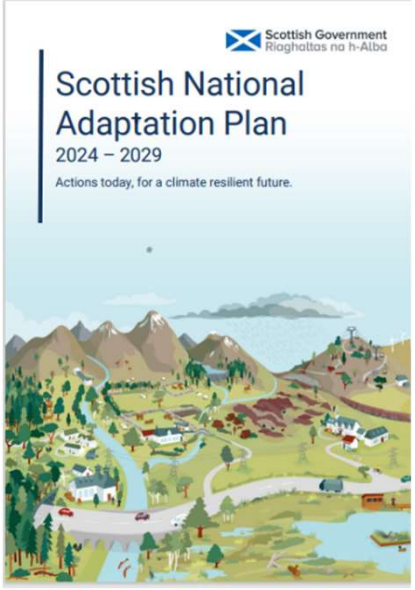
Coastal Adaptation and Wider Policies

- Scottish National Adaptation Plan
  - Objective: Coastal communities (C6)
    - Coastal communities are preparing for and adapting to coastal erosion and sea level rise.



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Coastal Change Adaptation Planning

- Dynamic Coast (DC2) identified the risks for coastal erosion
- August 2021 – Funding for CCAP announced
- £11.7m over four financial years to Local Authorities

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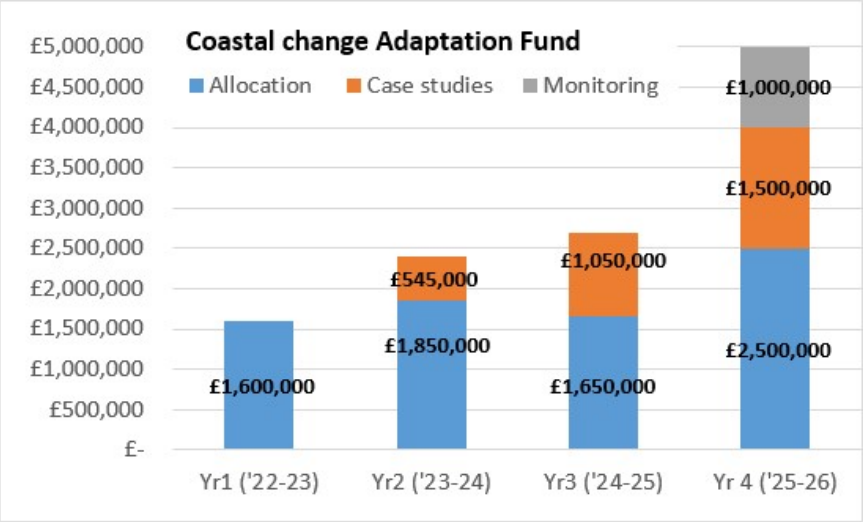
Coastal Change Adaptation Fund

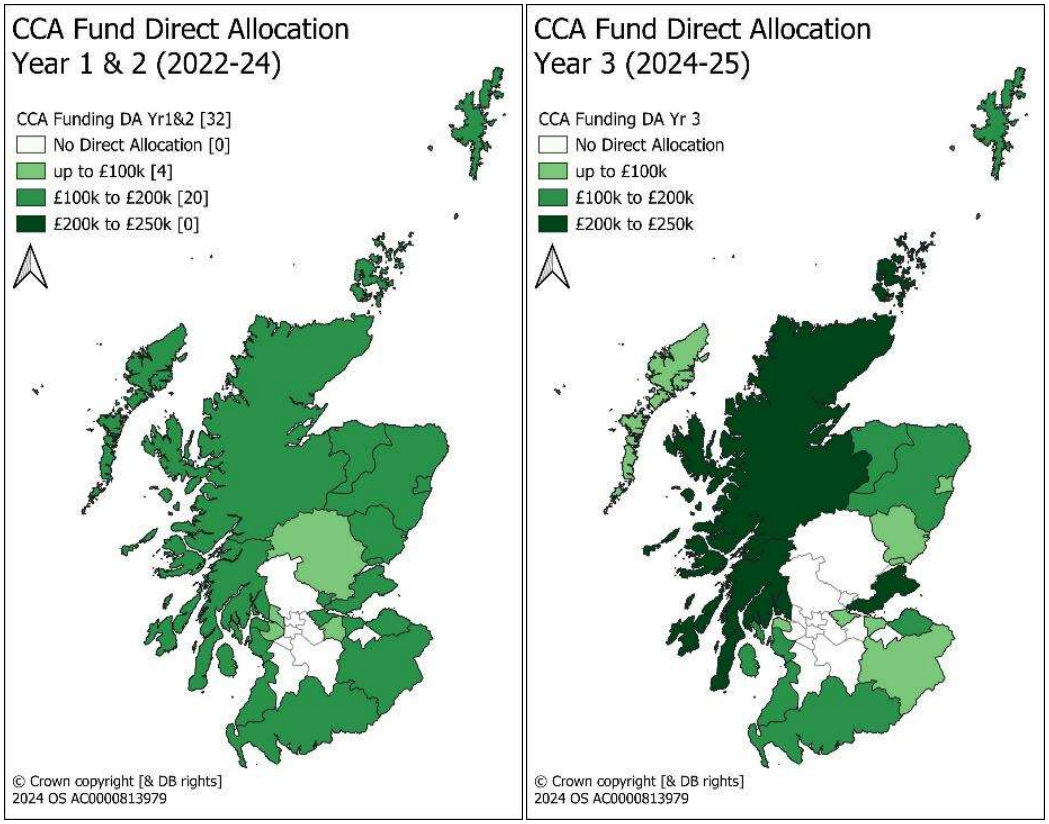


- £11.7m to LAs (2022-26) via capital grant, to support CCA.

Coastal Change Adaptation Fund

Capital Funding Breakdown per year

- 2022-23 - £1.6 million – direct to 10 LAs
- 2023-24 - £2.4 million
  - £1.85 direct to 14 LAs
  - £0.55 distributed to LAs for case studies
- 2024-25 - £2.7 million
  - £1.65 direct to 19 LAs
  - £1.05 distributed to LAs for case studies



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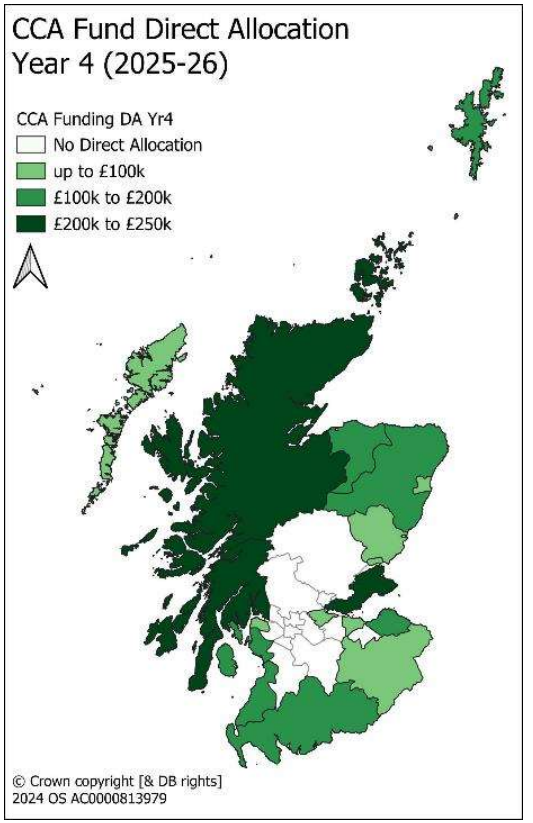
Coastal Change Adaptation Fund

Capital Funding Breakdown per year

- 2025-26 - £5.0 million
  - £2.5 million direct allocation to LAs
  - £2.5 million for case studies and monitoring:
    - £1.5 million to be distributed to LAs for case studies
    - £1 million to be distributed to LAs for monitoring



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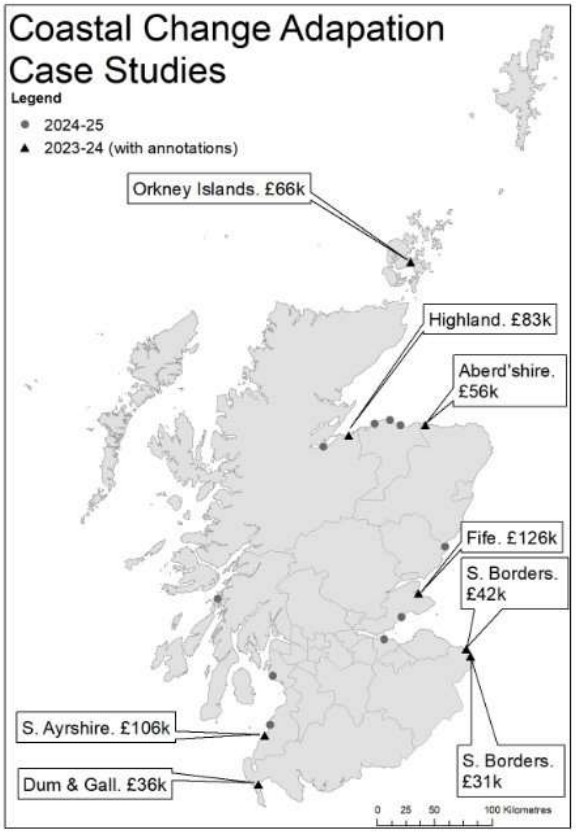
Coastal Change Adaptation Fund

Previous case studies

- From different geographic areas
- Topics include community engagement, technology to inform trigger points and replenishment of natural defences
- More information on the Dynamic Coast website



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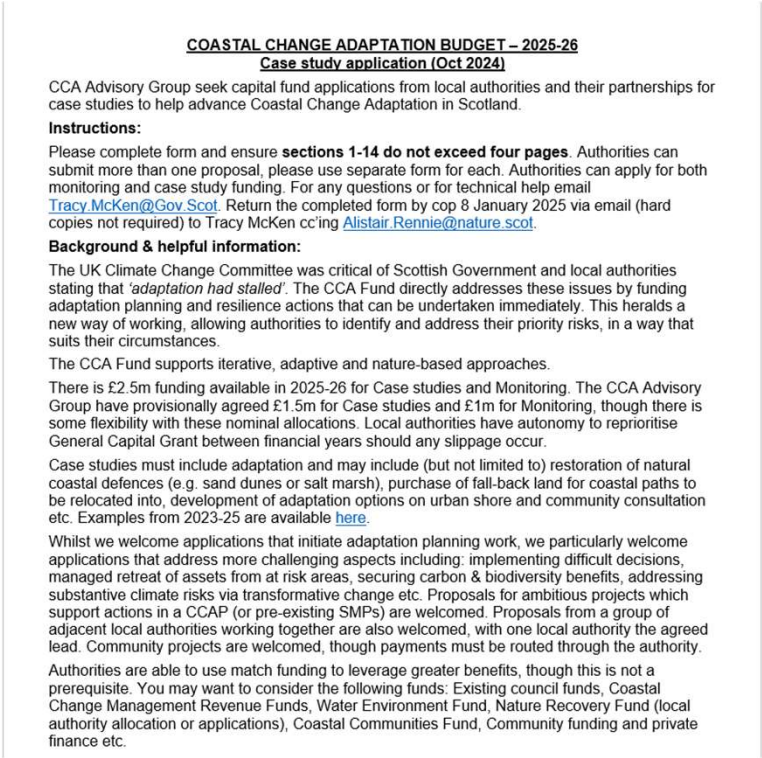
Applying for Funding – part 1

Case Studies

- The application form for Local Authorities is available in the Knowledge Hub Library
  - The form is based on the forms used in previous years, taking in feedback received
  - We have kept as short as possible to gather the information we need to assess the case studies
  - Please keep sections 1 -14 within four pages.
  - You can also add maps, pictures and links to videos
  - Contact details are included on the introductory page



COASTAL CHANGE ADAPTATION BUDGET – 2025-26
Case study application (Oct 2024)

CCA Advisory Group seek capital fund applications from local authorities and their partnerships for case studies to help advance Coastal Change Adaptation in Scotland.

Instructions:

Please complete form and ensure **sections 1-14 do not exceed four pages**. Authorities can submit more than one proposal, please use separate form for each. Authorities can apply for both monitoring and case study funding. For any questions or for technical help email Tracy.McKen@Gov.Scot. Return the completed form by cop 8 January 2025 via email (hard copies not required) to Tracy McKen cc'ing Alistair.Rennie@nature.scot.

Background & helpful information:

The UK Climate Change Committee was critical of Scottish Government and local authorities stating that *'adaptation had stalled'*. The CCA Fund directly addresses these issues by funding adaptation planning and resilience actions that can be undertaken immediately. This heralds a new way of working, allowing authorities to identify and address their priority risks, in a way that suits their circumstances.

The CCA Fund supports iterative, adaptive and nature-based approaches.

There is £2.5m funding available in 2025-26 for Case studies and Monitoring. The CCA Advisory Group have provisionally agreed £1.5m for Case studies and £1m for Monitoring, though there is some flexibility with these nominal allocations. Local authorities have autonomy to reprioritise General Capital Grant between financial years should any slippage occur.

Case studies must include adaptation and may include (but not limited to) restoration of natural coastal defences (e.g. sand dunes or salt marsh), purchase of fall-back land for coastal paths to be relocated into, development of adaptation options on urban shore and community consultation etc. Examples from 2023-25 are available here.

Whilst we welcome applications that initiate adaptation planning work, we particularly welcome applications that address more challenging aspects including: implementing difficult decisions, managed retreat of assets from at risk areas, securing carbon & biodiversity benefits, addressing substantive climate risks via transformative change etc. Proposals for ambitious projects which support actions in a CCAP (or pre-existing SMPs) are welcomed. Proposals from a group of adjacent local authorities working together are also welcomed, with one local authority the agreed lead. Community projects are welcomed, though payments must be routed through the authority.

Authorities are able to use match funding to leverage greater benefits, though this is not a prerequisite. You may want to consider the following funds: Existing council funds, Coastal Change Management Revenue Funds, Water Environment Fund, Nature Recovery Fund (local authority allocation or applications), Coastal Communities Fund, Community funding and private finance etc.

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Applying for Funding – part 2

- Match funding is not required, but it is useful to work in partnership and note either in-kind or financial contributions from partners
- There is no minimum or maximum (up to the total fund limits) amount for individual projects, but we do encourage ambitious projects
- All projects will be assessed by the Coastal Change Adaptation Advisory Group, which has members from local authorities, Dynamic Coast, SEPA, SG Agencies, CoSLA and SG

Applying for Funding – part 3

Monitoring

- Separate application form is available on the Knowledge Hub website
- It is still draft – but the important information of geographic areas to be covered will be required
- It will be useful if local authorities can work together on adjacent areas
- I am still working with colleagues on possible procurement routes

Timeline

Key Dates

- All applications to be received by 8 Jan 2025
- Applications will be assessed by the Coastal Change Adaptation Advisory Group
- Recommendations for funding then go to the Cabinet Secretary and CoSLA
- Local authorities should be informed late January/early February

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Coastal Change Adaptation Planning

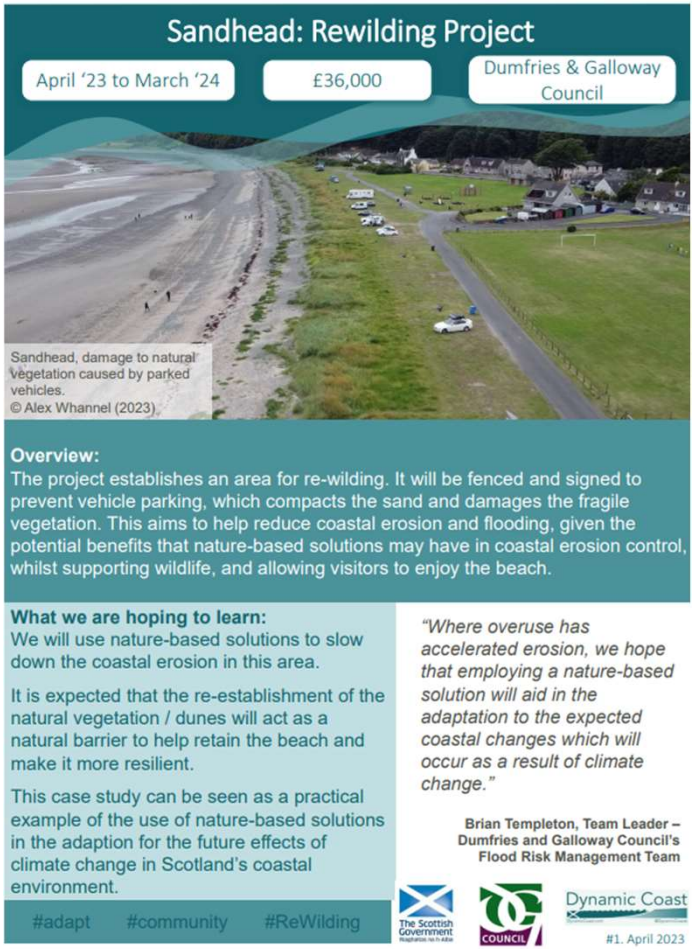
Case Studies

- Possible Gaps in knowledge
  - Salt Marsh
  - Urban Shores
  - End of Life of Existing Structures

Coastal Change Adaptation Planning

Case Study Reporting

- We provide templates for reporting
- 3 updates over the case study project – start, in progress and final
- Examples are on the Dynamic Coast website: [Dynamic Coast - Coastal Change Adaptation]
- We can all use these to promote the work



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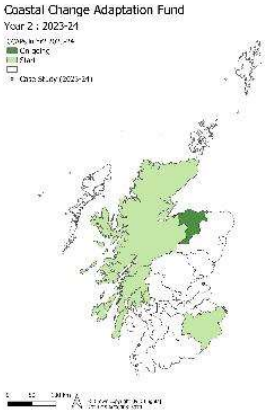
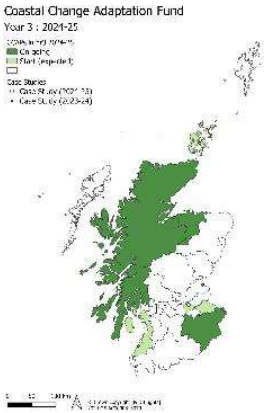
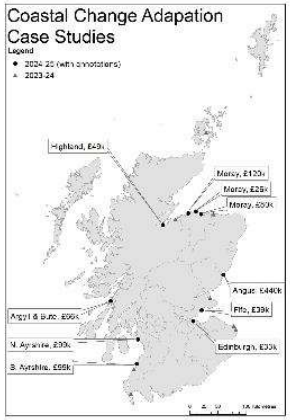
Coastal Change Adaptation Plans





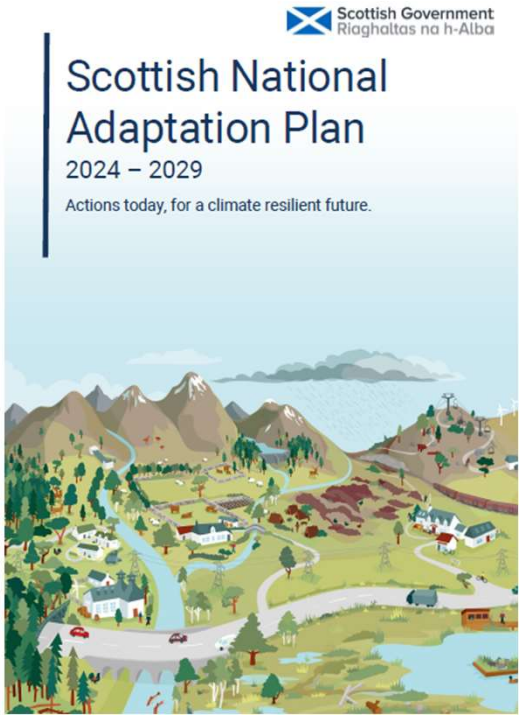


- CCA Plans being developed (green maps) & adaptation case studies (grey map).
- Monitoring essential to inform Dynamic Adaptive Pathway Approach within CCA Plans.

Long term coastal monitoring

- As well as the monitoring through the 2025-26 CCA Fund, SG is also considering a long-term coastal monitoring programme, as set out in SNAP3:

- **Coastal Monitoring** – the Scottish Government will identify the most efficient and effective way to establish a national coastal monitoring programme to ensure that up to date information on coastal change is collected, analysed and made available. This will be led by Chief Scientific advisers within the Scottish Government Coastal monitoring is essential to develop and trigger adaptation actions within CCAPs. It is also essential for the production of accurate Flood Maps and flood/storm warning as well as wider benefits such as information on natural habitats and Blue Carbon.



Knowledge Hub

This is your space to share information

- Links to key documents
- Examples of documents used by other local authorities
- Home - Scotland Coastal Change Adaptation (SCOTS) - Knowledge Hub (khub.net)

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Got a Question?

If you have a query then please get in touch.

- Email Tracy.mcken@gov.scot
- Knowledge Hub (khub.net)
- Contact details are also on the application form

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Overview of need

Dr Alistair Rennie, Nature Scot / Dynamic Coast

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Why do CCA?

Coastal Change Adaptation Workshop

Thursday 14th October 2024

Dr Alistair Rennie
DynamicCoast.com
DynamicCoast@nature.scot
@DynamicCoasts

What is Dynamic Coast?

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

Timeline

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Pre 2015	Poor awareness
2015	DC1 starts
2017	DC1 published
2018	DC2 starts
2021	DC2 published
2050	+ 0.44m sea level
2100	+ 1.16m sea level

(IPCC RCP 8.5 95%)


DC1 Launch (2017)

Interface Spot-Light Award winners (2019)

- Prior to 2015, Scotland's coastal erosion problem was devolved to local authorities & landowners, 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, our risk appraisal shows that past approaches aren't enough: **'In a changing world, business as usual will fail'**
- Dynamic Coast is a game-changer, delivering a step-change in awareness but **improvements, delivery and action are now required to realise the benefits**.

What is going to be covered next?

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- Update on some climate change science
- Recent storm impacts
- Science & policy summary
- Data gaps & uncertainty
- Shift in approach (trigger points etc)

Why is this important?

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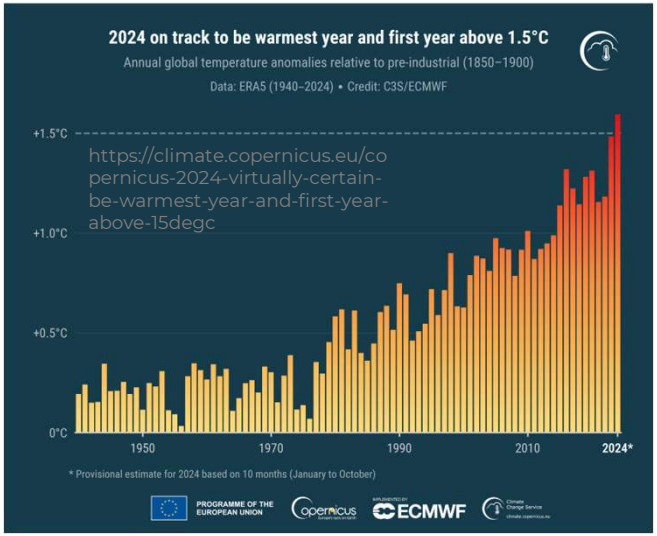
- People don’t like change, uncertainty and bad news
- Our climate metrics are not improving & this matters to us all.
- We need to act now.



United Nations Secretary General Guterres said at COP29 in Azerbaijan:

"the world is in the "final countdown" to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C."

"2024 has been a masterclass in climate destruction"

Climate observations

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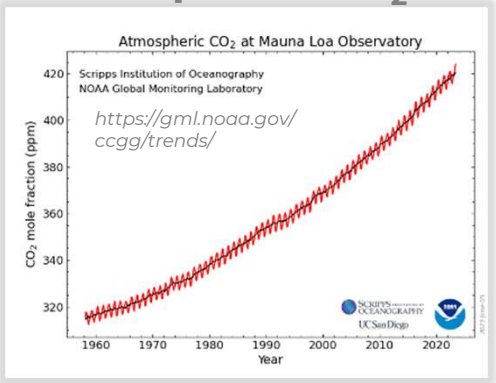
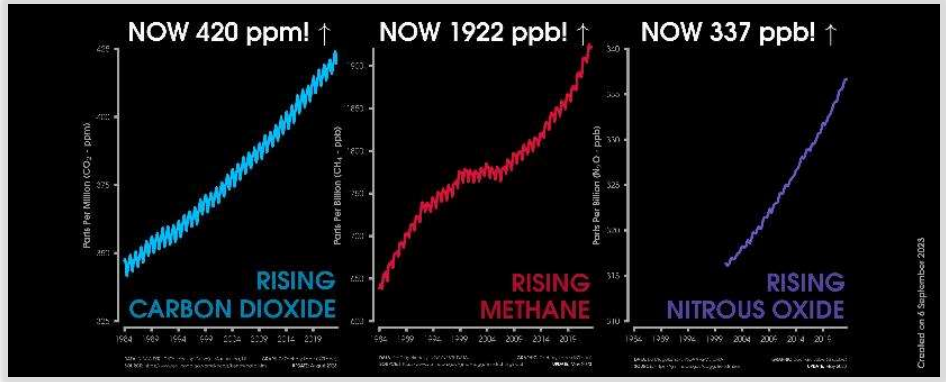
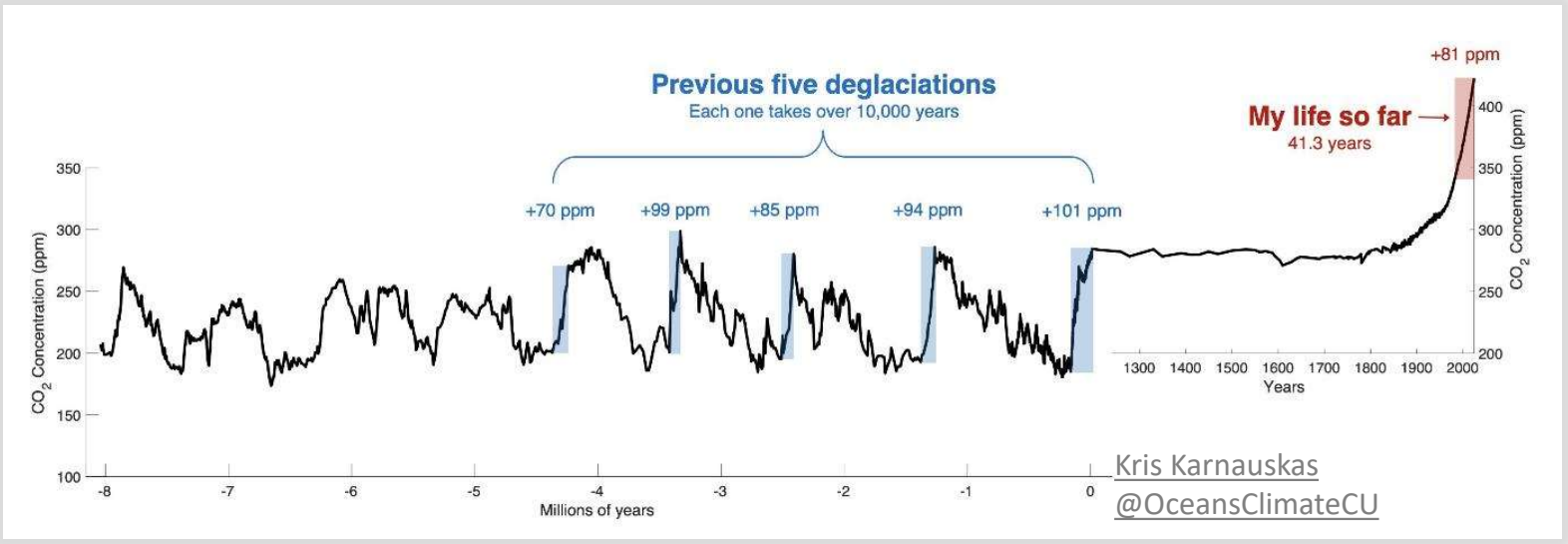
Anthropogenic climate change is:

↑ Global GHG,

Atmospheric CO_2







Kris Karnauskas
@OceansClimateCU

Climate observations

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↑ Global GHG,

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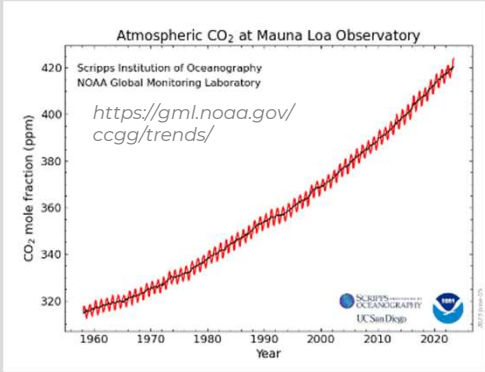
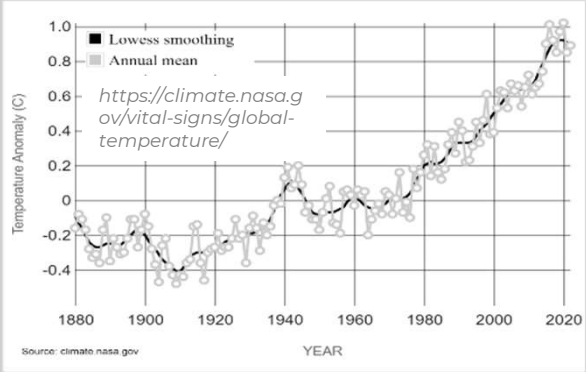
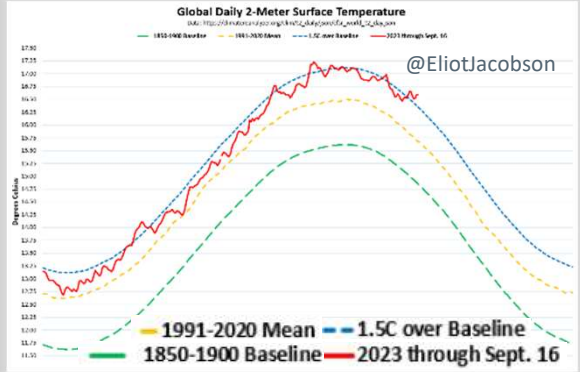
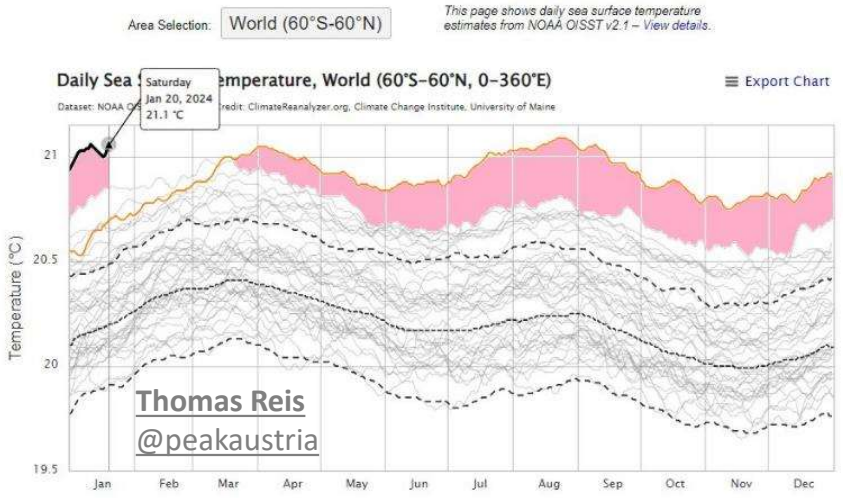
Atmospheric CO_2



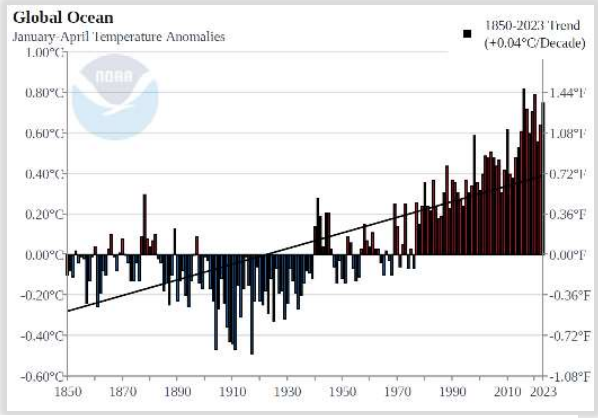
Global atmospheric temperature







Global ocean temperature



www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series/globe/ocean/ytd/4/1850-2023

Climate observations

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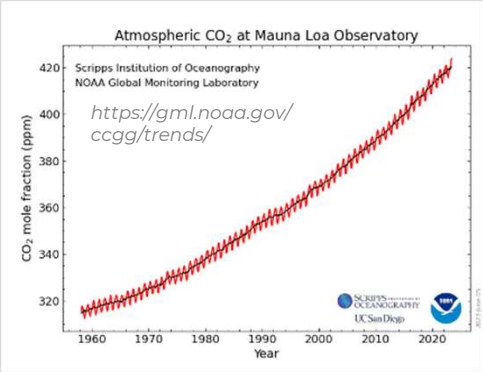
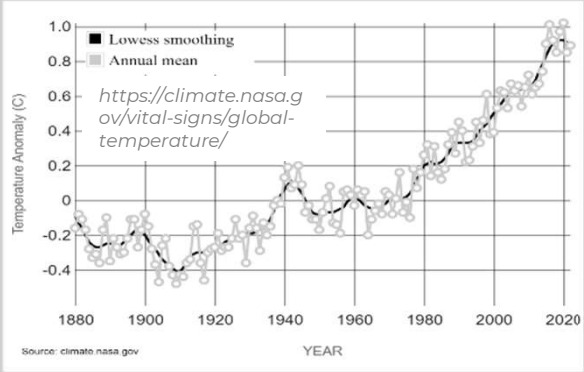
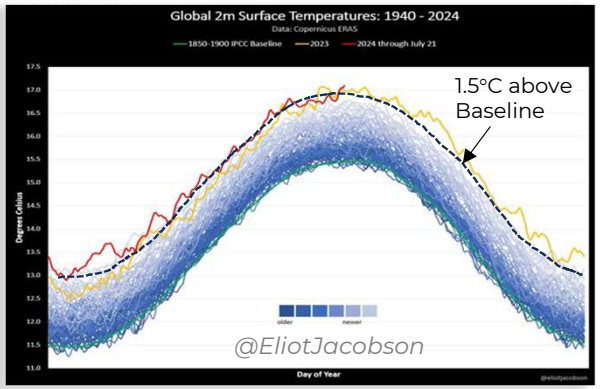
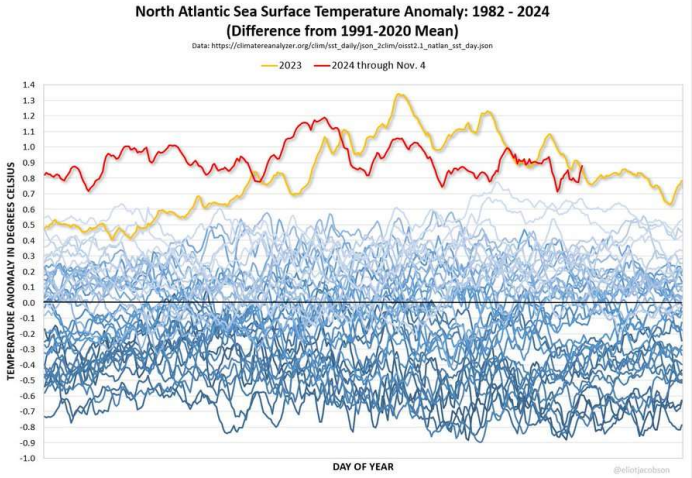


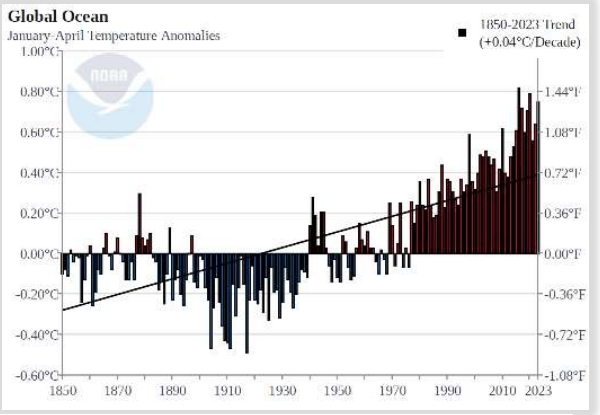
Global atmospheric temperature







Global ocean temperature



www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series/globe/ocean/ytd/4/1850-2023

Climate observations

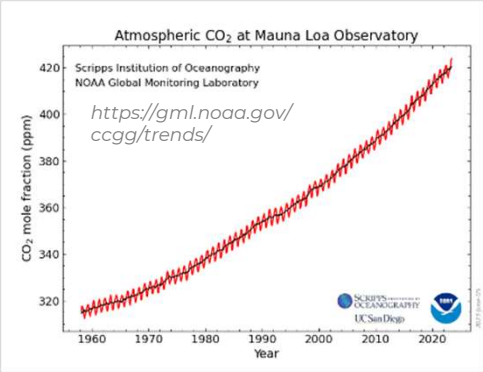
Dynamic Coast
DynamicCoast.com @DynamicCoasts

Anthropogenic climate change is:

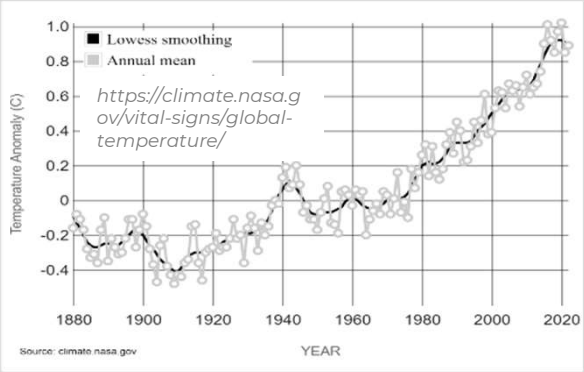
↑ Global GHG,

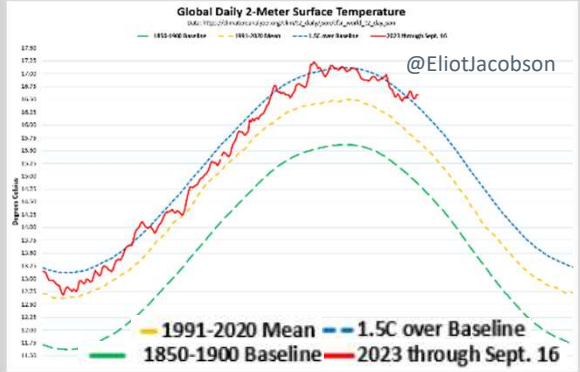
↑ Global air and sea surface temperatures

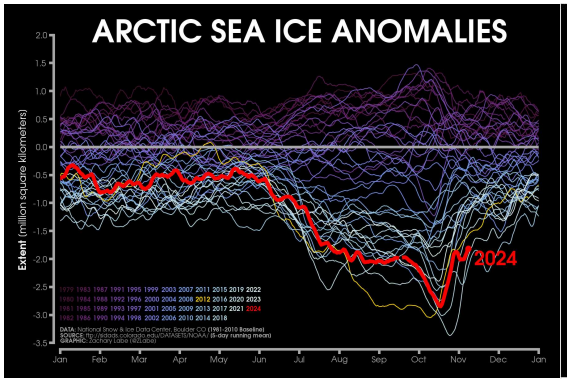
Atmospheric CO_2

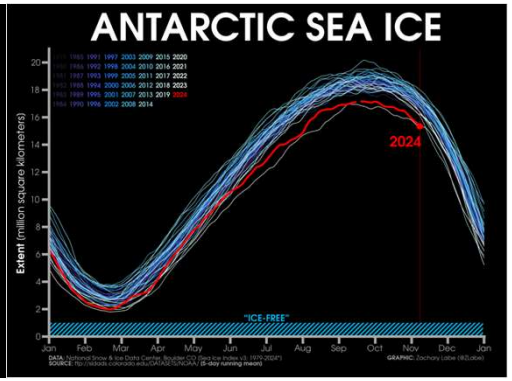


Global atmospheric temperature

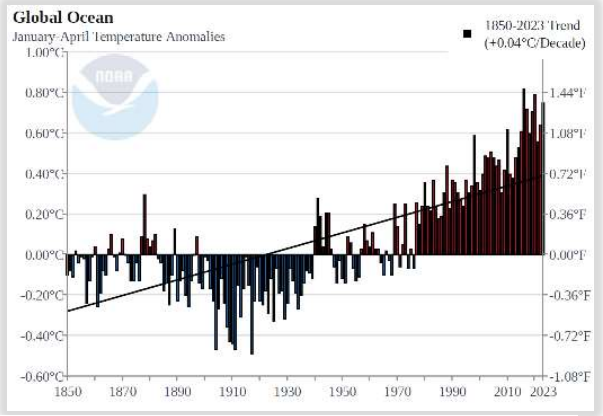








Global ocean temperature



www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/global/time-series/globe/ocean/ytd/4/1850-2023

Climate observations

Dynamic Coast
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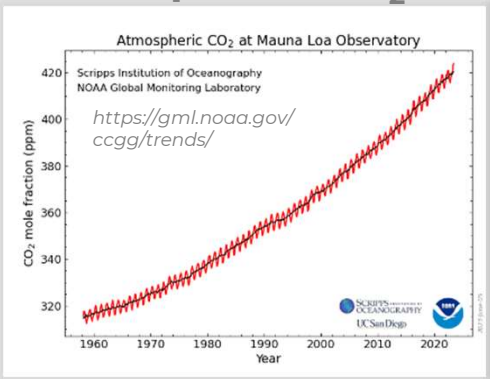
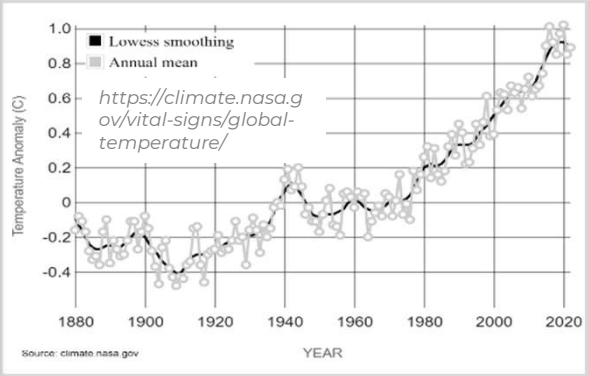
Anthropogenic climate change is:

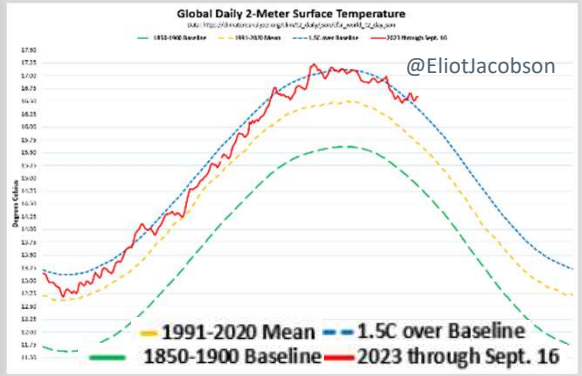
- ↑ Global GHG,
- ↑ Global air and sea surface temperatures
- ↑ relative **sea level rise**:

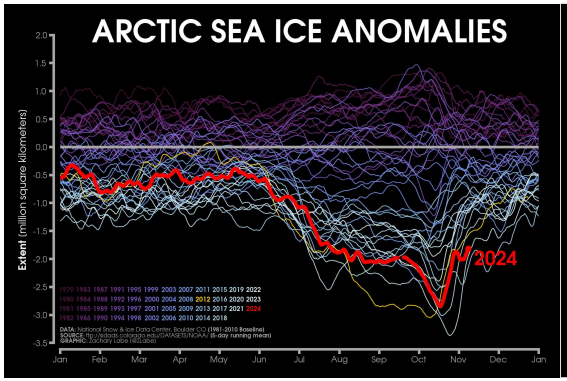
Atmospheric CO_2

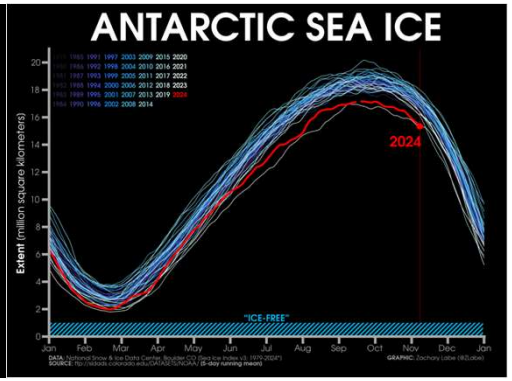


Global atmospheric temperature

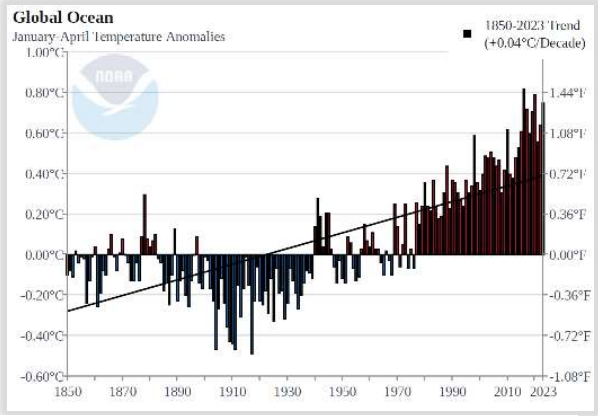








Global ocean temperature



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Climate observations

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Anthropogenic climate change is:

↑ Global GHG,

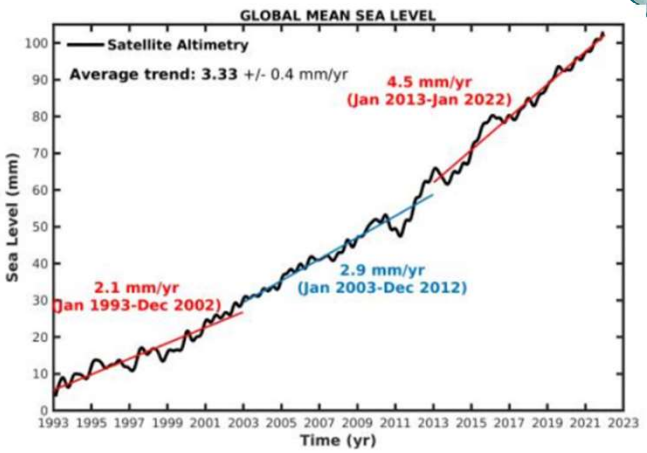
↑ Global air and sea surface temperatures

↑ Relative sea level rise:

Now faster than UKCP18 expectations.

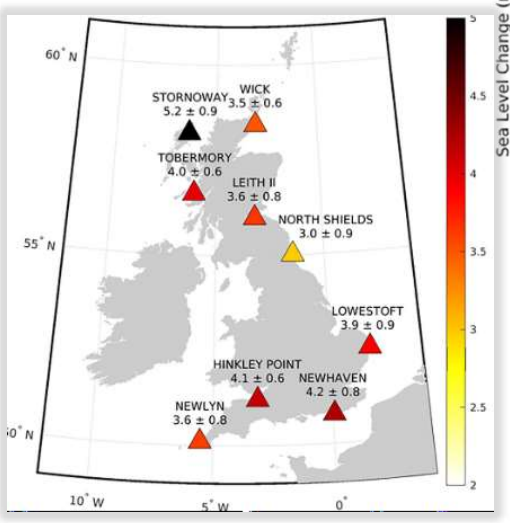
RCP8.5 95% isn't the worst case,
We may already be on track with it!
This is why CCA Guidance says use a range of #.

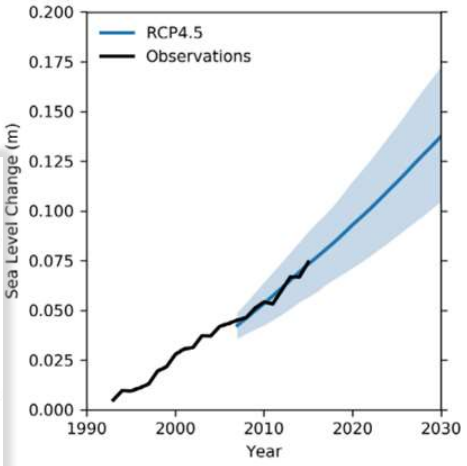
In 2018 UKCP18 demonstrated that Global MSLR was occurring at 3mm/yr in line with RCP4.5 central estimate.

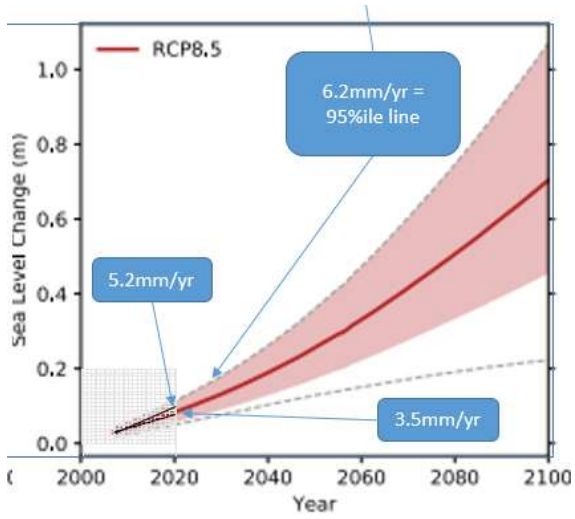


Relative sea level rise

3.6-5.2mm/yr in Scotland







MetOffice (2022) https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/joc.7787

Climate observations

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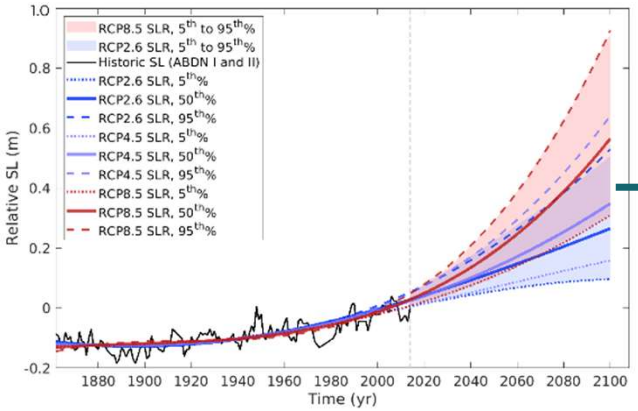
Sea level (Aberdeen)



Flooding (surge heights) increasing, Aberdeen [(Sniffer 2008)]

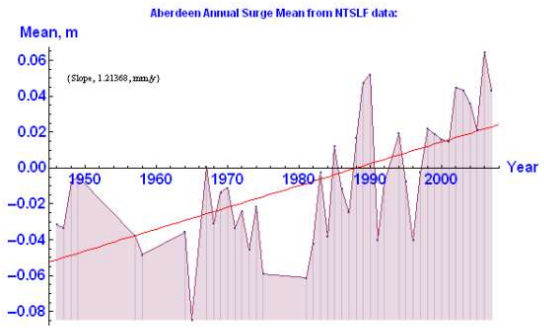
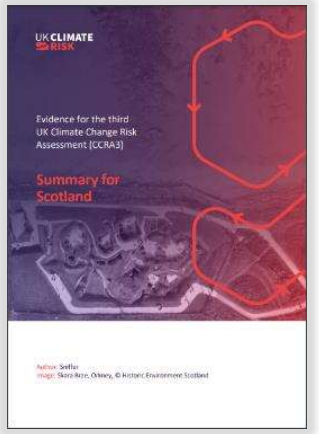


Figure 23 Mean surge level at Aberdeen

Phasing with spring tides & surges

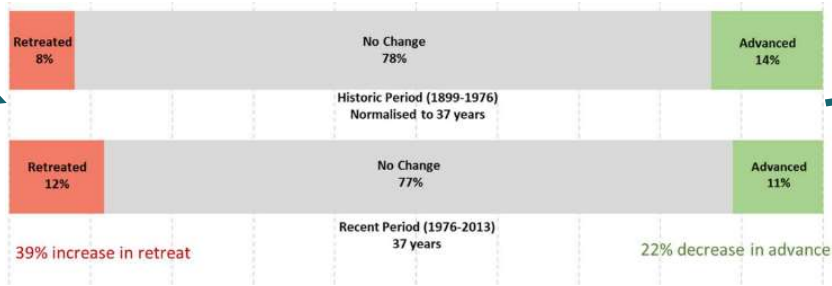
Coastal erosion & flooding, one of Scotland's most severe climate risks.

(CCC 2021)



Phasing with spring tides & surges

Increasing extent of erosion in Scotland (Dynamic Coast 2017)



What does this look like?

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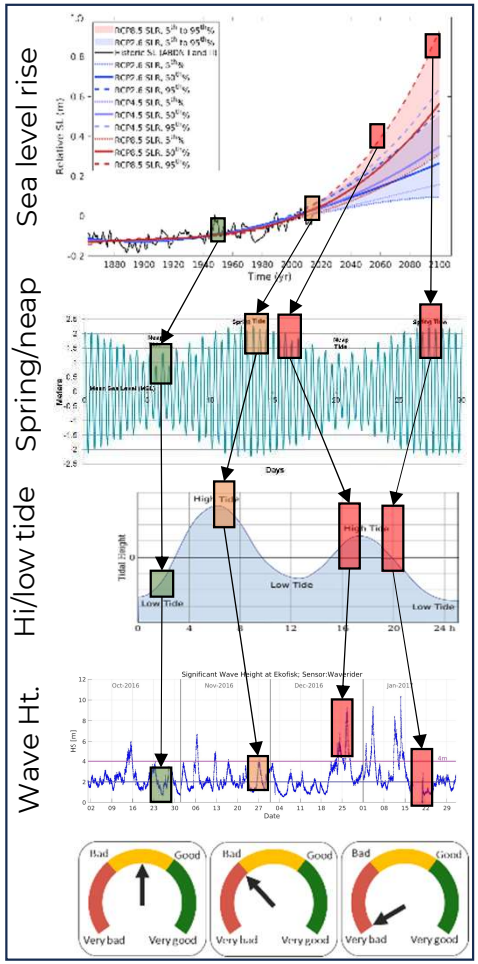
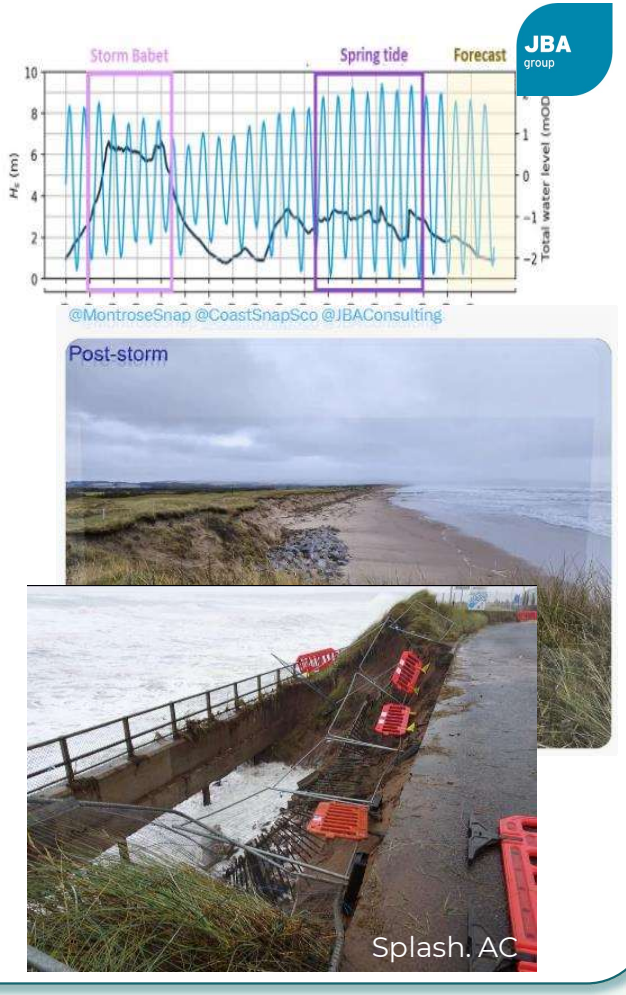
- Our coast is a 4D complex space, where phasing and antecedent conditions are critical.
- RSLR underlies, tides, surges and waves.
- We are rolling the dice every day, without even knowing it.





What we do now is important

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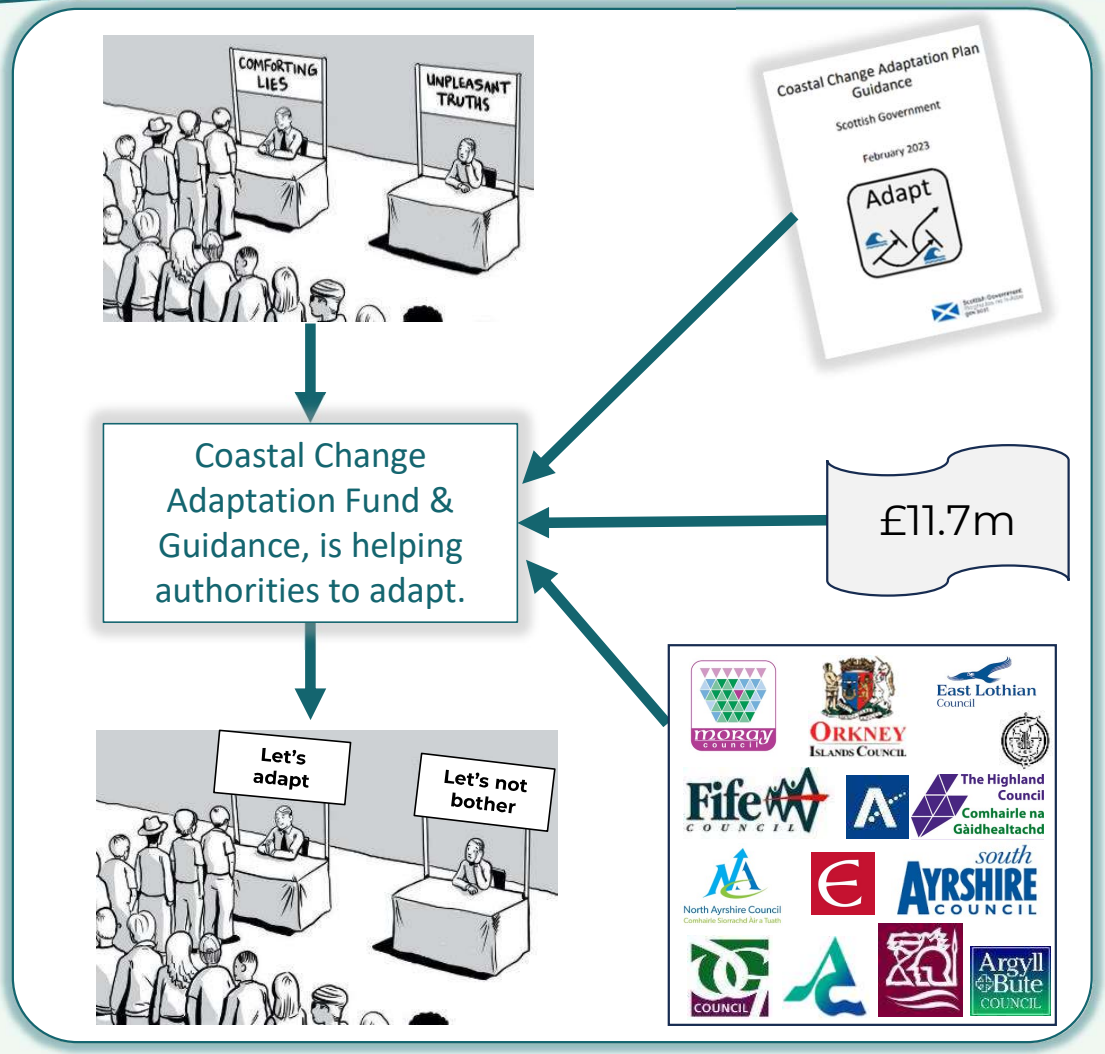
- Which of these ‘futures’ do we want versus what we plan for? Incl. precautionary principle.
- As a community we need to inform public & decision makers to support sensible & sustainable options.
- CCAP (& FRS) are the mechanisms to do this. Let’s explore and set the policies and trigger points, adapt as events unfold and keep on incorporating the latest science.
- Whilst we’re just about to hear more on the science, I hope you will also appreciate the practical adaptation steps our peers are also undertaking.
- Visit **DynamicCoast.com** and click ‘**Adapt’** to see the progress!



Recent storm impacts

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- 2023-24 winter had 11 named storms, and several unnamed storms that impacted our coasts.
- At least 55 locations, ½ of these in Fife.

2024:

- Storm Ashley, 12 locations in WI.

DynamicCoast.com/index2

Science & Policy Summary

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- Coastal erosion and flooding risks are Scotland's most sever climate risks. (CCC, 2022)
- Both are already increasing in frequency & will continue to under all emissions scenarios. (DC & SEPA)
- Billions of £ of assets & many lives at risk.
- Climate Change Act (Scotland) 2009 places duties on public sector to Mitigate & Adapt to identified risks. Obligations under LDP & FRM.
- Collaboration essential, given SG & LA roles.
- Coastal Change Adaptation Fund (£12m) supports CCA Plans, to adapt to these risks.
- Coastal Monitoring is essential to inform adaptation planning, actions & other policies.

*"**Scotland lacks effective monitoring** and evaluation systems meaning that … many climate-related risks are largely unknown. **For adaptation plans to be effective these systems need to be created and implemented without delay."** (CCC, 2022)*

Data gaps and uncertainty

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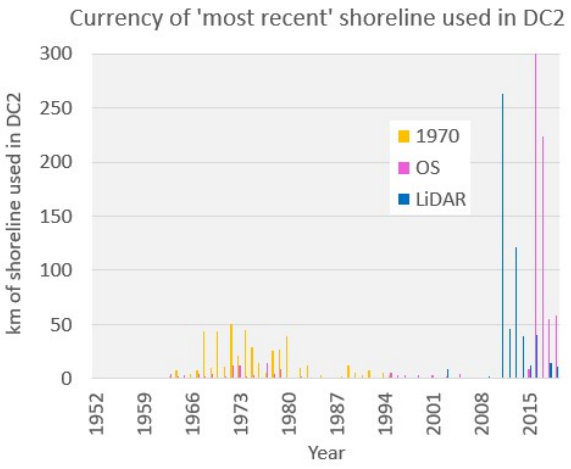
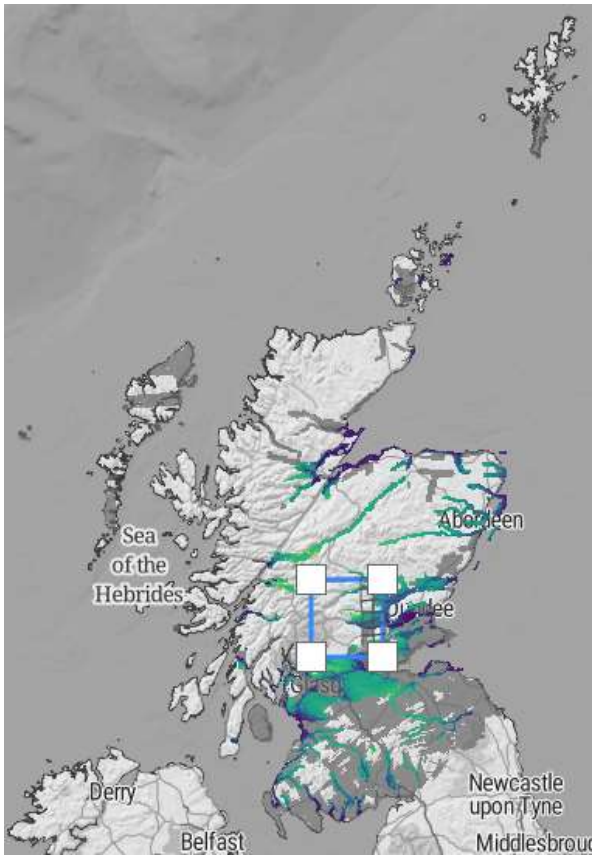
- Whilst Dynamic Coast used available data, often the 'latest' MHWS might be quite old.
- This means we're unable to be confident how our coasts are changing and what the actual risks are.
- We are also in a transitional period, where DC1 noted the 3 shoreline (1890, 1970, modern). DC2 used available lidar to update, but calculations based on 2 lines.
- Recent updates (Bay of Skaill, Musselburgh & Montrose) have more data and we can be more selective (best – worst case scenario etc).
- For adaptation planning we need more than shorelines..

Dynamic Coast 2

Change calcs on open erodible shores based on latest MHWS were derived from:

1970s MHWS 23% 477 km
OS MHWS 47% 969 km
LiDAR MHWS 30% 624 km





A shift in approach

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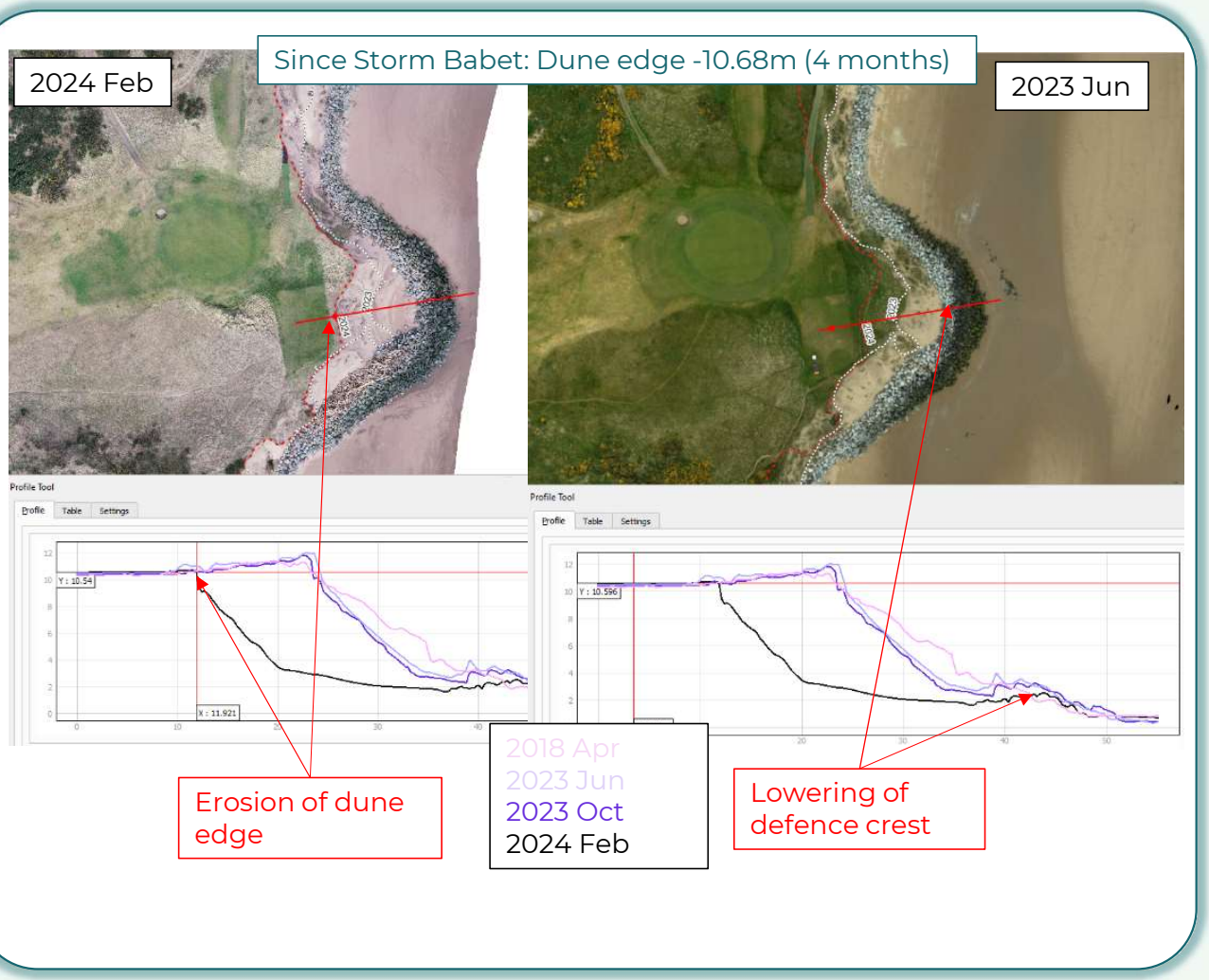
- Whilst change intelligence can be informed by an update of MHWS, many of the consequential questions need 3D datasets to inform them.
  - MHWS has moved inland 10m
  - What surface lowering, volume change has resulted? Where has this occurred? How much is important? What does this mean for wave run-up, undermining and other risks?
  - We need high resolution surface models (Digital Surface Models & Digital Elevation Models).
  - Drone or Plane, LiDAR or Photogrammetry
- CCAPs use Trigger points
  - When Veg Edge or MHWS comes within x m of our asset, we reappraise adaptation actions.



Links to statutory planning policy

Chloe Harris, Planning Architecture and Regeneration Division, SG

Chloe.harris@gov.scot

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

SEPA
Scottish Environment Protection Agency

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National Planning Framework 4

NPF4

Sustainable places

SDGs: 7, 11, 12, 13

National outcomes:
Environment,
communities, economy

Liveable places

Productive places

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Sustainable places

1. Tackling the climate and nature crises
2. Climate mitigation and adaptation
3. Biodiversity
4. Natural places
5. Soils
6. Forestry, woodland and trees
7. Historic assets and places
8. Green belts
9. Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings
10. Coastal development
11. Energy
12. Zero waste
13. Sustainable transport

Local Development Plan spatial strategies should consider how to adapt coastlines to the impacts of climate change. This should recognise that rising sea levels and more extreme weather events resulting from climate change will potentially have a significant impact on coastal and islands areas, and take a precautionary approach to flood risk including by inundation.

Spatial strategies should reflect the diversity of coastal areas and opportunities to use nature-based solutions to improve the resilience of coastal communities and assets. Local Development Plan spatial strategies should identify areas of developed and undeveloped coast and should align with national, sectoral and regional marine plans.

Sustainable places

Policy 10

Coastal development

Policy Principles

Policy Intent:

To protect coastal communities and assets and support resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Policy Outcomes:

- Coastal areas develop sustainably and adapt to climate change.

Local Development Plans:

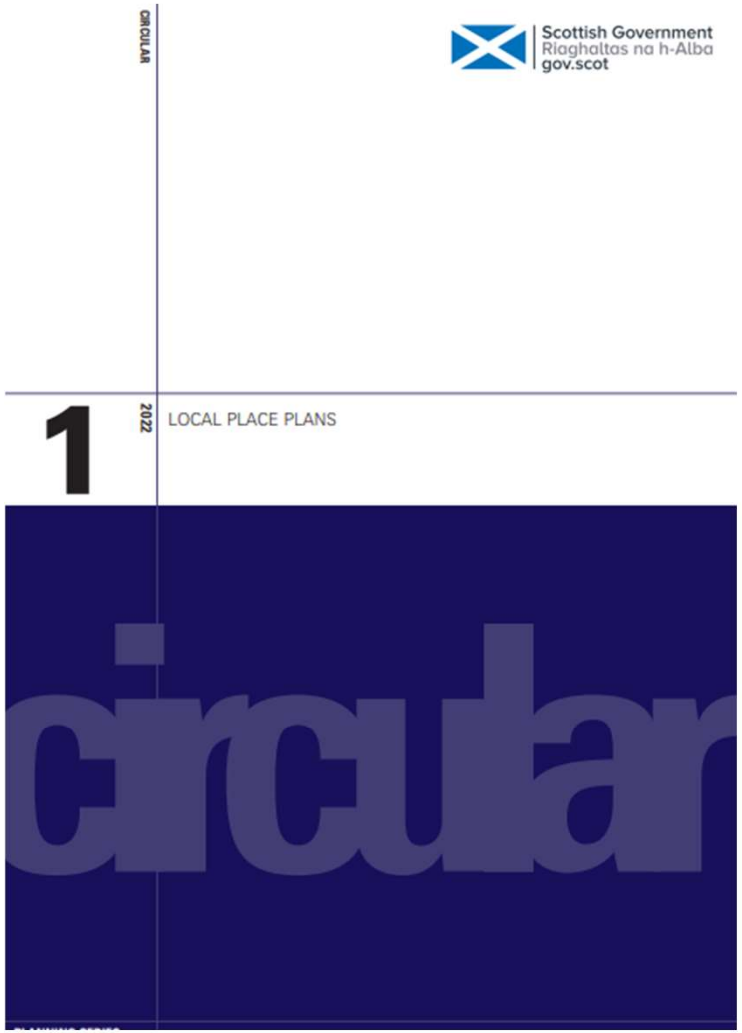
LDP spatial strategies should consider how to adapt coastlines to the impacts of climate change. This should recognise that rising sea levels and more extreme weather events resulting from climate change will potentially have a significant impact on coastal and islands areas, and take a precautionary approach to flood risk including by inundation. Spatial strategies should reflect the diversity of coastal areas and opportunities to use nature-based solutions to improve the resilience of coastal communities and assets. LDP spatial strategies should identify areas of developed and undeveloped coast and should align with national, sectoral and regional marine plans.

Local Development Plans Guidance

Legislative requirements	NPF4 policy advice - information likely required in taking account of NPF4 policy
Considerations of development planning sections of the Act or the Regulations	• Areas of developed and undeveloped coast, with particular consideration of projected coastline changes. • Projected sea level changes and probability of flooding from all sources.
Section 15(5) The principal physical and environmental characteristics of the district. Regulation 9 Have regard to • the national marine plan • any regional marine plan.	**Other information planning authorities may wish to: prepare, or review for spatial implications** • Coastal Change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs), where available.

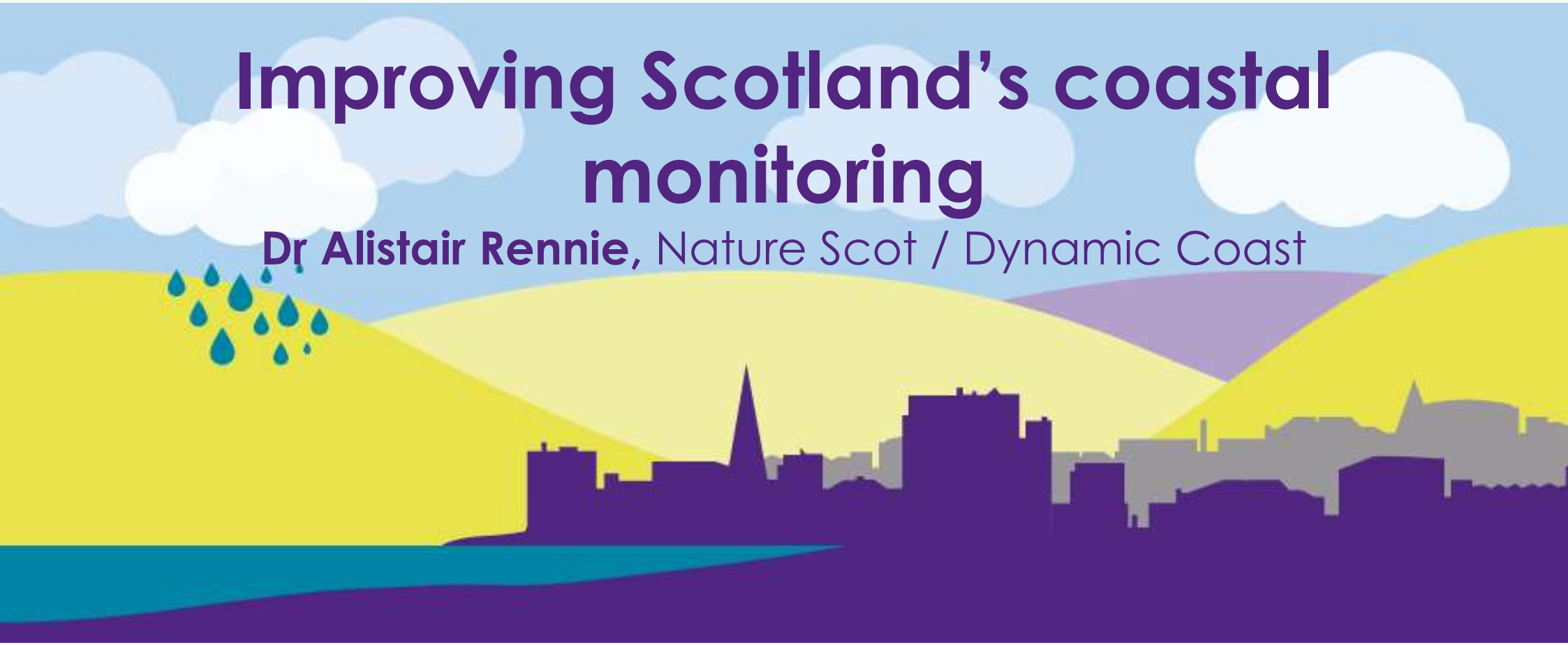
Relevant sources of information	
Policies / strategies / plans / guidance / designations	**Data sets / spatial data resources**
• Coastal Change Adaptation Guidance	• Dynamic Coast • Scottish Coastal Observatory Data • SEPA coastal flood maps

Local Place Plans



Improving Scotland's coastal monitoring

Dr Alistair Rennie, Nature Scot / Dynamic Coast



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What is going to be covered next?

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- Why improve coastal monitoring?
- What data do we have, what and where are the gaps?
- Approaches to monitoring
- What is eligible in next year's CCAF?

Why improve coastal monitoring?

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- We have statutory duties that require the coastal erosion risks to be identified and informed (LDP, NPF4, FRM & CC Adaptation duties, LA risk registers).
- Substantial public & local authority assets are exposed, as asset owners we have responsibilities.
- More of our coasts are expected to experience erosion and more rapidly under all emissions scenarios. At least £1.2Bn assets at risk by 2050 unless we act.
- If we work together this needn't be expensive or disruptive, the spin-off benefits are substantial.

Anticipated erosion in Orkney

ORKNEY
ISLANDS COUNCIL

"we have found out is that the high-resolution photography is almost as useful as the LiDAR data itself."

Current LiDAR provision

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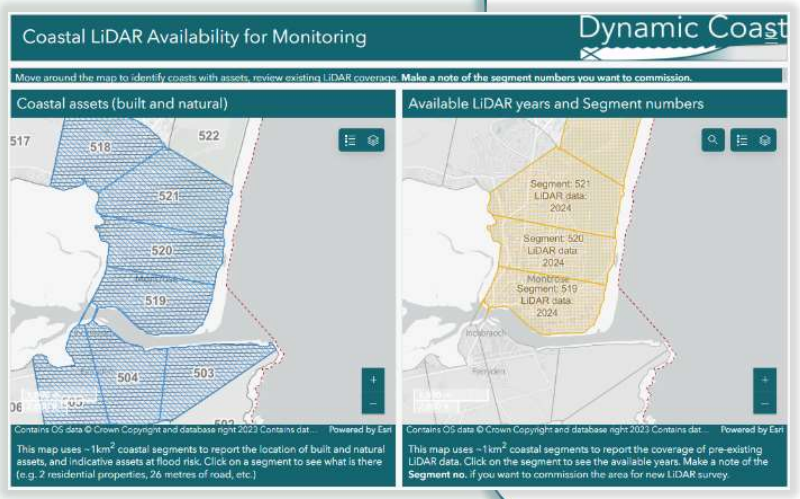
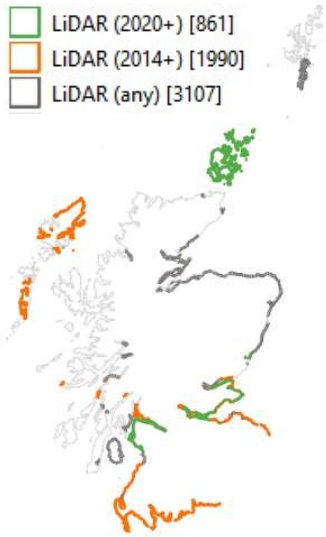
Two questions…

- What part of the coast has assets of interest?
- Is there LiDAR there (inc foreshore) & how current is it?

Coastal Assets	% coastal segments
Built assets within 50m of Mean High Water Springs	33%
Built assets at risk of Erosion	6%
Built assets at risk from flooding (indicative)	31%
Key natural habitats (Sand dunes, salt marshes & shingle)	30%
Green Space (incl golf courses)	20%
Cultural Heritage Assets	11%
Any of the above	60%
Segments that don't include any of the above (ie the gaps)	40%

LiDAR Coverage	% coastal segments
Any LiDAR	37%
LiDAR (2014-2024)	24%
LiDAR (2020-2024)	10%





See interactive map at DynamicCoast.com/webmaps

Approaches to monitoring

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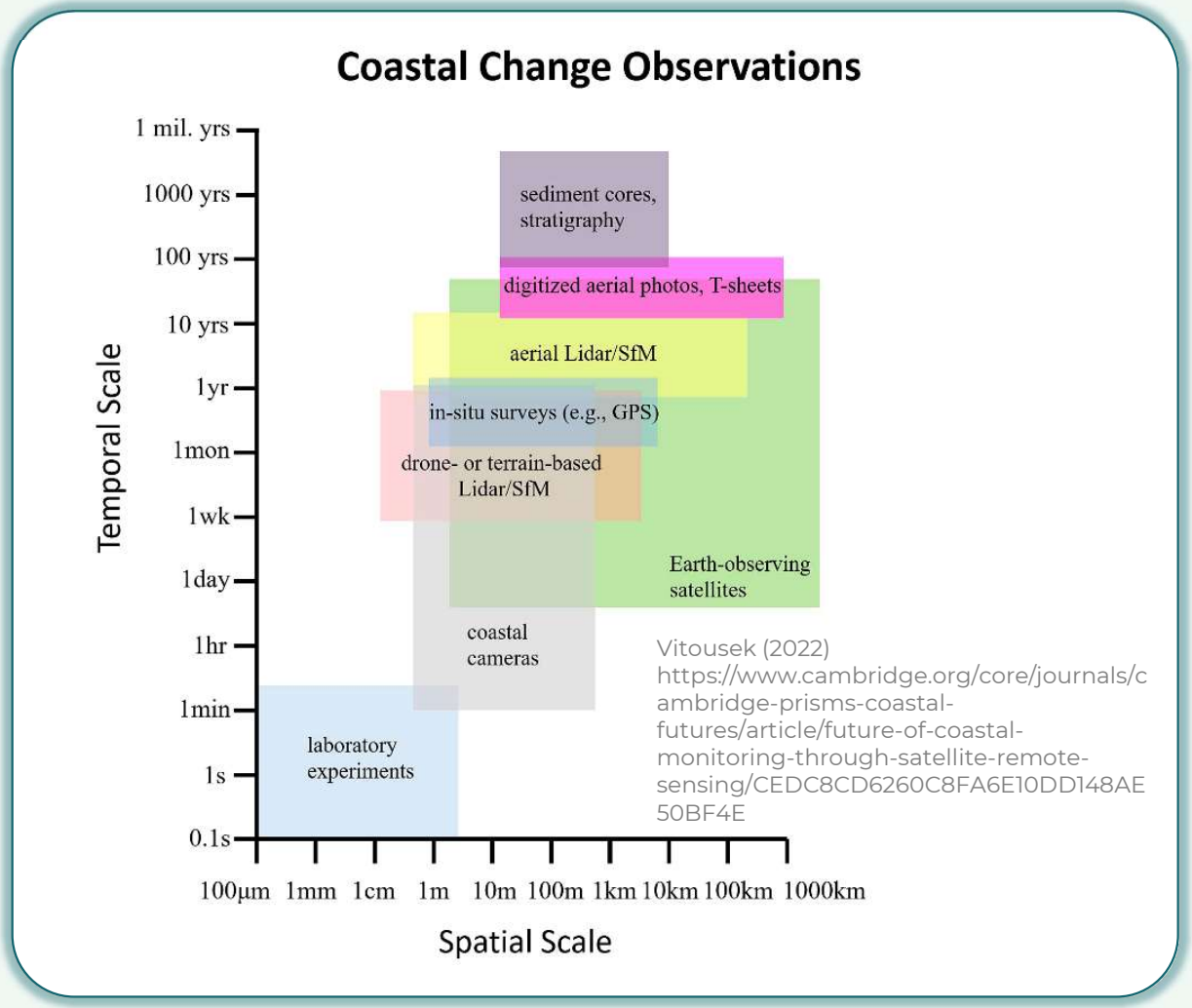
- There are a range of options to inform coastal change, including:
  - Satellite imagery interpretation
  - SAR inferometry
  - Aerial (plane-based) photogrammetry
  - Aerial LiDAR
  - Drone-based photogrammetry
  - Drone-based LiDAR
  - Ground-based topographic survey
  - Ground-based LiDAR (TLS)
  - etc
- Aerial LiDAR is being supported by the CCA fund, given our scale of inquiry and requirements, and wider re-use benefits.



What is eligible for the CCAF?

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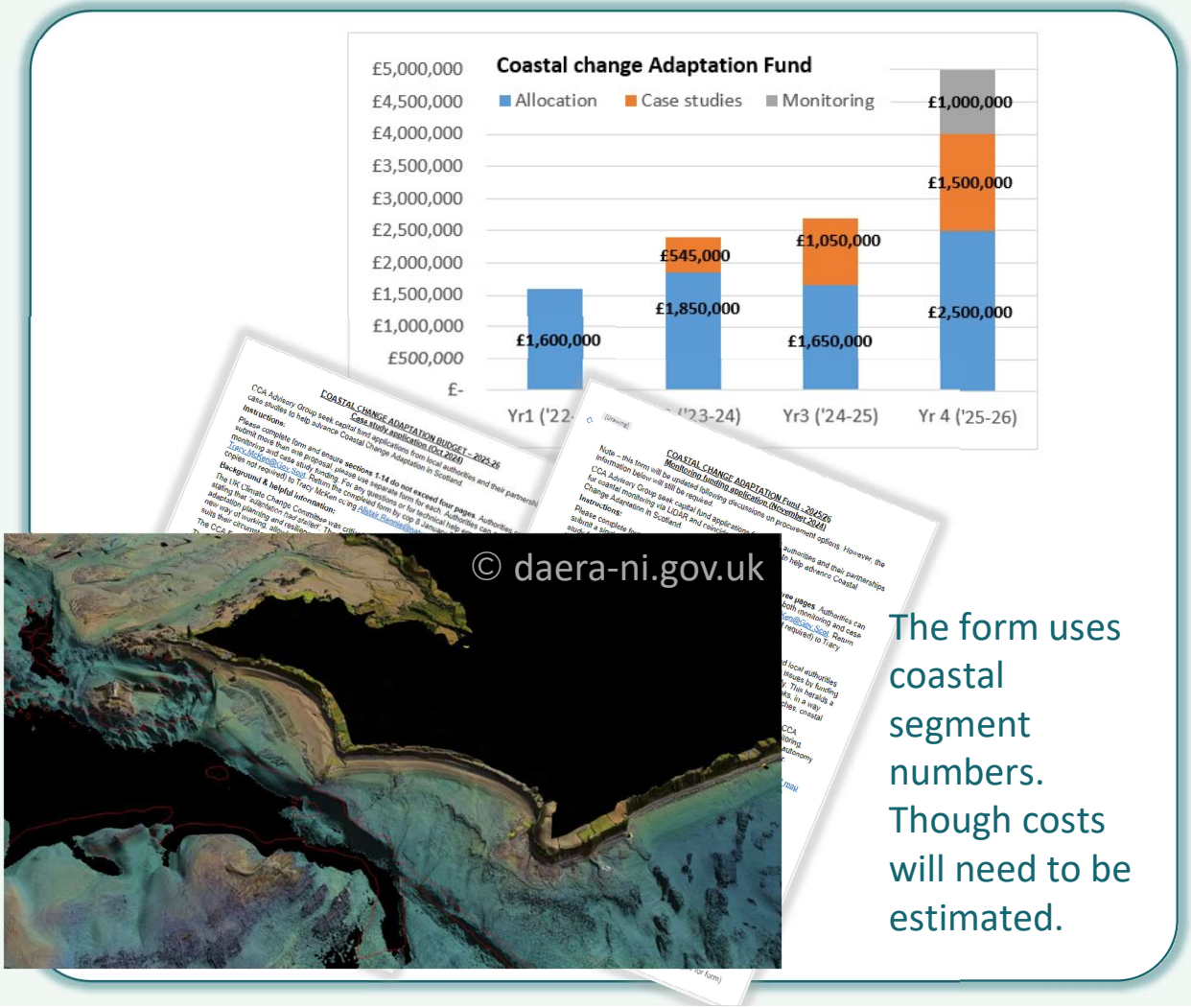
- The 2025-26 CCA Fund is divided in three parts: £2.5m for Direct Allocation, £1.5m* for Case Studies and £1m* for coastal monitoring via LiDAR. (*nominal figure)
- LA officers are allowed to submit both Case Study application forms and (a single) Monitoring form.
- What is eligible?
  - Funding for aerial LiDAR survey & coincident aerial imagery for your coastal area. Suggested this is 1km inland of MHWS to MLWS.
  - Strongly encourage collaboration to minimise procurement costs.
  - Staff costs for commissioning LiDAR (subject to LA Finance approval)
  - Marine LiDAR …. (uncertain at this stage)



The form uses coastal segment numbers. Though costs will need to be estimated.

Next steps?

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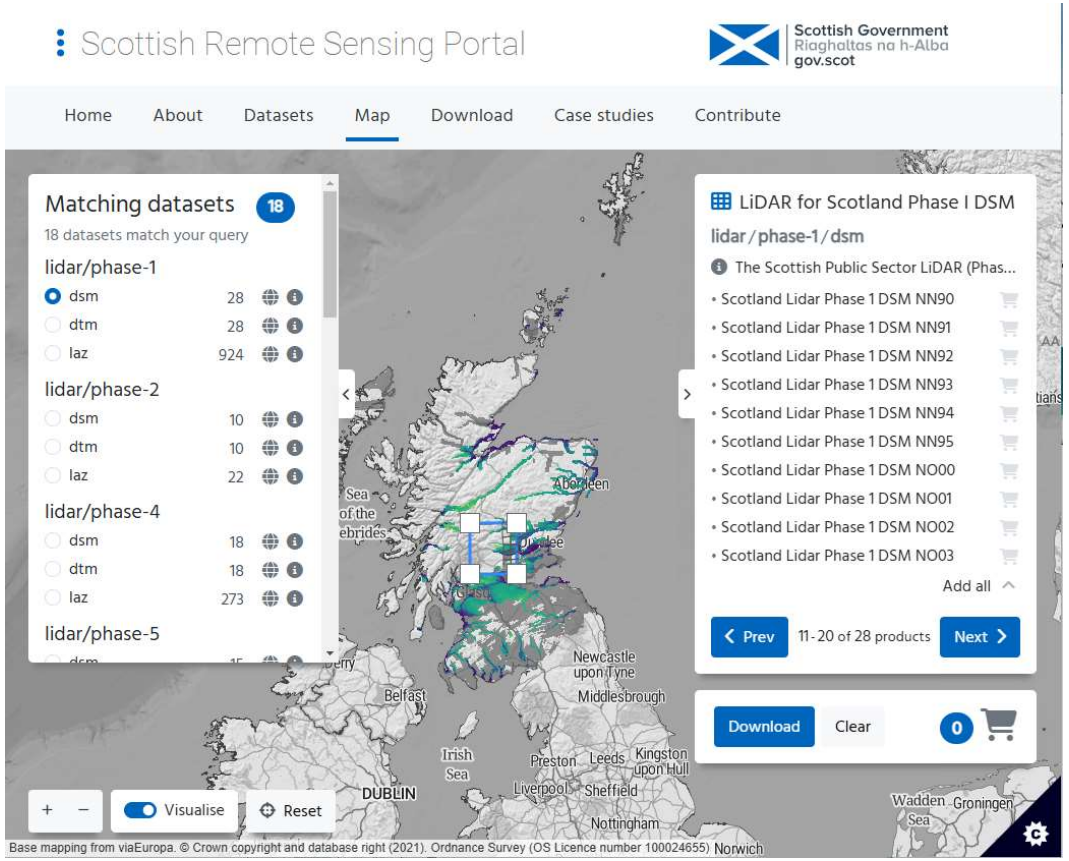
- Procurement guidance and LiDAR specification will be made available to LAs.
- Advice is available from SG-GISAT and fellow LA officers.
- Collaboration between LAs is ***strongly recommended***. Liaison and coordination within SCOTS may be worthwhile.
- There is an expectation the data will be stored on SG remote sensing portal, and publicly available under an Open Government License.

https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot

- Further updates are likely.



Q&A (until 14.27)

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Questions?

- Please raise your hand
- Or type your question in the chat
- Let us know your name and organisation
- The Q&A session is not being recorded

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- You'll be sent the slides and application form/s after the webinar.
- The form is also on Knowledge hub: https://khub.net/group/scotland-coastal-change-adaptation-scots
- If you have any questions about applying, please contact: Tracy.McKen@Gov.Scot
- Return the completed form/s by **08 January 2025** via email (hard copies not required) to **Tracy McKen** cc'ing Alistair.Rennie@nature.scot.

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