File name	Description	Where	Key Fields	What it shows
DC2_ 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, including update for 2021 research	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download.	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
DC2_MHWS_1970	Polyline showing the position of the Mean High Water Spring from the Ordnance Survey's 1970s edition. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts	NaturalSpaces Publically available for download.	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 map was published.
			Shape_Length	Length (in metres) of the line
OS_smart_2020 MHWS Final	Polyline showing the position of the Mean High Water Spring from the Ordnance Survey's 2020 MasterMap. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts, with additional date attribution.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	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.
			CT_C	Coastal Type (taken from DC1) including: Hard&Mixed, Soft or Artificial.
			FULLSHP_Yr	Year of survey, based on best available data.
			LA	Local authority
			Length	Length (in metres) of the line
			TOID	OS TOpographic IDentifier. The unique identifier for the line segment.
			TIDALJOBYR	Not required in public version
			MID_DMU	Not required in public version
			MID_Source	Not required in public version
			MID_Method	Not required in public version
DC2_MHWS_Modern	Polyline showing the position of the Mean High Water Spring extracted from public and partner-supplied Digital Elevation Models. Extent: all Scottish soft coasts.	NatutalSpaces Publicly available for download.	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.
			CT_C	Coastal Type (taken from DC1) including: Hard&Mixed, Soft or Artificial.
			~~Surv_End_C~~	~~Year of survey from DC1~~
			Surv_EndYR	Year of survey
			Data_C	Source / Supplier of data, published in 2017
			Data_D	Source / Supplier of data, updated in 2021
DC2_Defences_Line	Polyline showing the visible extent of coastal defence structures within aerial imagery. Extent: Scotland.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download.	Desc_	SW : sea wall / vertical structure riprap : rock armour / sloped structure uncertain : uncertain
			Length_m	Apparent (alongshore) length of defences from aerial photography
DC2_Defences_Poly	Polygon showing the alongshore extent of coastal defences and a nominal 25m inland extent of assumed protection.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download.	N/A	N/A
DC2_RCP8_Future_MHWS	Polyline showing the anticipated Mean High Water Springs positions per decade (2020-2100) based on a High Emissions Scenario, and an assumed 'Do Nothing' coastal management strategy.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download.	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.
			Line_ID	Identification of the line used in modelling
			Method	Open: Open coast method deployed Inner: Inner coast method deployed See WS2 report for further details
			Year	Decade (2020-2100) which line represents
DC2_RCP4_Future_MHWS	Medium & Low Emissions are also available via WMS2	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector		
DC2_RCP2_Future_MHWS	Medium & Low Emissions are also available via WMS2)	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector		
DC2_RCP8_Future Erosion2050_Public	Polygon showing the anticipated erosional areas, between the anticipated 2020 and 2050 Mean High Water Spring tide lines, based on a High Emissions Scenario sea level rise projection (RCP8.5, 95 percentile) and 'do nothing' coastal management approach. See Workstream 2 & 2RA on www.DynamicCoast.com for more information.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download.	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.
			ErodeType	ErodedArea: areas seawards of the 2050 projected position of Mean High Water Springs. Influence: a 10m landward buffer of the projected position of 2050 MHWS Vicinity: a further 50m landward buffer on Erosion Influence
			ErodeID	Unique ID for each set of erosion polygons
			Asset info	Further cells reflecting the number, length or area of assets falling within each polygon.

DC2_RCP8_Future_Erosion2050_Full	As above.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	Includes sensitive information including which erosion polygons overlap with residential and non-residential property. Public and Full versions are also available for RCP2 and RCP4.
DC2_RCP8_Future_Erosion_2100_Public (NB Medium & Low Emissions are also available via WMS2)	Polygon showing the anticipated erosional areas, between the anticipated 2020 and 2100 Mean High Water Spring tide lines, based on a High Emissions Scenario sea level rise projection (RCP8.5, 95 percentile) and 'do nothing' coastal management approach. See Workstream 2 & 2RA on www.DynamicCoast.com for more information.	NaturalSpaces Publically available for download.	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.
			ErodeType	ErodedArea: areas seawards of the 2100 projected position of Mean High Water Springs. Influence: a 10m landward buffer of the projected position of 2100 MHWS Vicinity: a further 50m landward buffer on Erosion Influence
			ErodeID	Unique ID for each set of erosion polygons
			Asset info	Further cells reflecting the number, length or area of assets falling within each polygon.
DC2_RCP8_Future_Erosion_2100_Full	As above.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	Includes sensitive information including which erosion polygons overlap with residential and non-residential property. Public and Full versions are also available for RCP2 and RCP4.
DC2_RCP4_Future_Erosion_2100_Public	As above but for the Medium Emissions (RCP4) emissions scenario.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	Includes sensitive information including which erosion polygons overlap with residential and non-residential property. Public and Full versions are also available for RCP2 and RCP4.
DC2_RCP2_Future_Erosion_2100_Public	As above but for the Low Emissions (RCP2) emissions scenario.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	Includes sensitive information including which erosion polygons overlap with residential and non-residential property. Public and Full versions are also available for RCP2 and RCP4.
DC2_RCP8_Transects	Transects spaced at 10m intervals along wave-dominated erodable shorelines as defined by Dynamic Coast. The transects display key information which inform coastal change calculations alongside key results. Further explanation available within Technical Summary WS2, via www.DynamicCoast.com/reports.	NaturalSpaces Publically available for download.	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.
			CMU	Coastal Management Unit (yet to be defined)
			Method	Open: Open coast method deployed Inner: Inner coast method deployed See WS2 report for further details
			TransectID	Transect identifier
			LineID	Identification of the line used in modelling
			BaseLYr	Year of the baseline dataset (ie the most recent survey used in modelling)
			BaseLSrc	Source of the baseline dataset (ie the most-recent survey used in modelling)
			CalibYr	Year of the calibration dataset (ie the second most recent survey used in modelling, assuming min of 5yr gap with baseline)
			OS_2020_yr	Date of OS MHWS Survey
			Hist_Rate	Recent rate of change (in metres per year). Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).
			DC1_Dist_V	Coastal change distance (m), calculated in 2017, between modern (baseline) and 1970s (calibration) shorelines. Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).
			DC1_RateBC	Coastal change rate (m/yr), calculated in 2017, between modern (baseline) and 1970s (calibration) shorelines. Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).Given improvements in OS survey dates (OS_Smart_2020) these rates may be questionable.
			DC1_SvEn_B	Source of the 1970s (calibration) tideline used in initial Dynamic Coast research (2017).
			DC1_SvEn_C	Source of the Modern (baseline) tideline used in initial Dynamic Coast research (2017).
			RCP85_2100	Increase in relative sea level rise anticipated by 2100, above 1990 levels, sourced from the UKCP18 RCP 8.5 95 percentile figure.
			FirstEYr	The decade in which erosion first anticipated modelled.
			Dist_2030 etc	The amount of coastal change anticipated in the decade leading up to 2030, measured in m. Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).
			Dist_2040 etc	The amount of coastal change anticipated in the decade leading up to 2040, measured in m. Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).

			ExtraP2050	The extrapolated distance of coastal change, measured in m, anticipated by 2050 based on a linear annual erosion rate continuing. {is this from DC1??}
			ExtraP2100	The extrapolated distance of coastal change, measured in m, anticipated by 2100 based on a linear annual erosion rate continuing. {is this from DC1??}
			Rate_2030 etc	The rate of coastal change anticipated in the decade leading up to 2030, measured in m/yr. Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).
			Rate_2040 etc	The rate of coastal change anticipated in the decade leading up to 2040, measured in m/yr. Negative figures are erosional (landward movement), positive values are accretional (seaward movement).
			Tot_E_2050	Total amount of erosion anticipated between 2020 and 2050, measured in m. This is the sum of 'Dist_2030'- to 'Dist 2050'.
			Tot_E_2100	Total amount of erosion anticipated between 2020 and 2100, measured in m. This is the sum of 'Dist_2030'- to 'Dist 2100'.
DC2_RCP4_Transects	As above but for the Low Emissions (RCP2) emissions scenario.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	As above
DC2_RCP2_Transects	As above but for the MediumEmissions (RCP4) emissions scenario.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	As above
DC2_RCPALL_Transects	As above but for the all Emissions (RCP2,4,&8) emissions scenario.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	As above	As above
DC2_Uncertainty	A dataset showing areas where there modelled results may be unreliable due to uncertainties in input data or other reasons.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download	Uncert_Typ	'Baseline uncertainty. Old and mobile baseline' where baseline survey date is older than 2000 and offset (IF (Baseline<2020 and ((2020-Baseline_yr)*Hist_Rate) is greater than 10m. 'Baseline uncertainty. Recent tidal channel movement may inflate future change' 'Erodablity uncertainty. Erosion may be slower or curtailed due to bedrock or superficial deposits'
DC2_Veg_Edge	Surveyed vegetation edge at various time periods based on aerial imagery or ground survey methods.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download	Surv_Methd	Ground survey, Air photo interpretation
			Source	ArcCollector with Eos Arrow GNSS, OS aerial imagery via OSMA
			IntrpMthd	Walking along veg edge / manual digitisation of air photo
			Trend	Any apparent trend
			Site	Location of survey
			IndicError	Indicative spatial error
			Surveyor	Surveyor's initials
			Organisati	Surveyor's organisation
			Line_Typ	Veg Edge, Cliff top, Cliff toe, Defences etc
			Comment	
			Year	Year of ground survey / air survey capture
			Date	Date of ground survey / air survey capture
LA with SMPs	Local authority boundaries, including a note whether a Shoreline Management Plan have been undertaken.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download		
Coastal cells	A polygon dataset showing the extent coastal cells and sub cells. As defined by Ramsey & Brampton 2000 (SNH commissioned report)	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download	Cell	The coastal cell (1-12)
			Sub_Cell	The sub cell eg 2a etc
DC2_SEPA_CC_CstFlood_Erosion	A polygon dataset showing the inland extents of SEPA's climate change coastal flood extent. Source data was SEPA's 1:200 yr return period flood extent accounting for relative sea level rise (based on UKCP09 RCP8.5 95 percentile). Dynamic Coast have processed this to remove intertidal areas leaving 'inner' areas of coastal flooding, ie those extending into the interior. Polygons also report the decade when anticipated MHWS lies within 30m.	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	ID	Identifier
			Area	Area in m2
			Flood type	'Inner' or 'Inner_roads' … edge was removed.
			Ver	v2.0
			Coastal Type	Coastal type based on Dynamic Coast (2017) data: 'Hard & Mixed', 'Soft' or 'Artificial'
			OTA	SEPA's Operational Target Area – 'Y' or 'N'
			OTA_Name	Name of SEPA's Operational Target Area.
			Source	'Pluvial', 'Coastal' and or 'Fluvial'
			LA_name	Local authority name
			PVA	Potentially Vulnerable Area Number
			Region	SEPA's Region

			Yr_30m_Erosion	Decade when MHWS is within 30m of flood polygon
	{SEPA are in the process of approving release – expected by August – publication will have to wait}			
DC2_CFB_ext_SL_inc_RSPR_RCP8	Coastal Flood Boundaries dataset which indicates the anticipated still-water flood altitudes (mOD) for various return periods. This dataset also includes RSLR estimates, extracted from UKCP18 RCP8.5	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	Base_yr	The update year for the tidal analysis
			t1	The highest altitude of the still-water flood level anticipated within one year (annual exceedance frequency of 100%).
			t1000	The highest altitude of the still-water flood level anticipated within one thousand years (annual exceedance frequency of 0.1%).
			R8.5_2010	Additional mean sea level anticipated by 2010, measured in m, based on a High Emissions Scenario (RCP8.5), above 1990 levels.
			R8.5_2020	Additional mean sea level anticipated by 2020, measured in m, based on a High Emissions Scenario (RCP8.5), above 1990 levels.
			t1-2	Height difference (m) between a two year and one year event.
			T25-50	Height difference (m) between a 25 year and 50 year event.
DC2_FPF_line DC2_FPF_point	WS1b {not available yet – will be available by Sept}	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
CZC	A polygon dataset of coastal segments approximately 1km long and 1km deep. Segments are sequentially numbered from the SE corner of cell 1 (Scottish Borders), around to Cell 12 (Shetland).	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download		
CZC	A polygon dataset of approximately 1km2 coastal segments, recording the number/length of assets enclosed. Additional fields (with _50) reflect number of assets etc within 50m of MHWS.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download	Asset info	Further cells reflecting the number, length or area of assets falling within each polygon.
DC2_Coastal_Type	A polygon dataset of approximately 1km2 coastal segments, reflecting the erodibility of the coast line (based on the Underlying Physical Susceptibility Model. See DynamicCoast.com/report for more information) and the presence of visible coastal defences.	NaturalSpaces Publicly available for download		
Coast X-Ray lines	Coast X-Ray derived shorelines reflecting High Water and Low Water. See DynamicCoast.com/report for more information. {Data not yet ready for publication}	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector		
Coast X-Ray water occurrence	Coast X-Ray derived water occurrence of the foreshore. See DynamicCoast.com/report for more information {Data not yet ready for publication}	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector		
Coast X-Ray Intertidal tidal stage	Coast X-Ray derived foreshore pseudo-elevation model based on water occurrence data, including tidal elevation data. See DynamicCoast.com/report for more information {Data not yet ready for publication}	NaturalSpaces Release only to public sector		