

Buidheann Dìon

Using satellites to enhance environmental evidence in regulatory monitoring and decision making

Claire Neil, Senior Scientist & Earth Observation Lead NERC UK Climate Resilience Workshop 05/05/2021



Protect and maintain or improve the environment



Regulate and ensure compliance with environmental regulation



Warn the public in the event of environmental incident



We need timely, reliable and consistent monitoring data



Traditional methods produced datasets spanning 50+ years and are essential for understanding change.



i) Sampling

- Accepted standard in accuracy
- Long established processes.

Digital methods allow us to fill gaps in the past, optimise the present and predict the future.



ii) Modelling

- Forecasting and scenario capabilities
- Cause and effect.



iii) Remote Sensing

- Consistent measurements (NRT)
- Comparable across catchments, countries, agencies, industries.



iv) Sensor Networks

- Low cost devices
- Collect a lot of temporal data
- Interchangeable.

Combining data to better understand our environment





Complete digital environment

Neutral, independent & representative data



Elliot Water irrigation management





Forth-Environmental Resilience Array

World-leading "living laboratory" for central Scotland

9 September 2020

A state-of-the-art environmental monitoring system – the first of its kind – will be launched in central Scotland to enable businesses and organisations to make decisions based on real-time data.

The multi-million-pound project, led by the University of Stirling, will be a "living laboratory" –capturing, processing and sharing data from across Forth Valley using EE's 5G network. It will use sensors, satellite data and artificial intelligence to provide vital information on water quality and other factors to inform decisions that could provide major economic and sustainability benefits to the area.





Sentinel-1 image of River Earn



- SAR imagery allows us to calculate the probability that a pixel will be water or land based on historical satellite time series.
- This means we can use these data to generate maps of observed <u>flood</u> <u>risk</u>.

Use case: Drought and impact on soils



 Market
 Market

 Market
 Market

Sentinel-1 soil moisture

Sentinel-2 and WorldView -2 land classification



- Assessing saturation of land across large spatial areas using <u>soil moisture</u> from satellites.
- Land classification from satellite data allows us to identify regions of <u>bare soil</u>.
- Optimise land management (agriculture and flooding).



- Provides evidence for <u>lake health</u>.
- Opportunity to quantify and visualise change (trends).
- Fill gaps in space and time (can provide evidence in the absence of sampling).
- Next step: combine cyanobacteria from satellite to complete WFD phytoplankton requirements.



Chla concentration Sentinel 2 collected over water bodies in Scotland

Use case: Aquaculture





 Additional knowledge of Chla dynamics (space and time).

- Identify regions at (<u>environmental or</u> <u>regulatory</u>) risk.
- Strategic monitoring.
- An immediate resource for assessing and <u>identifying</u> <u>algal events</u>.

SEPA are working with a number of organisations interested in exploiting satellite technology for environmental monitoring.





Buidheann Dìon Àrainneachd na h-Alba

Thank you!

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