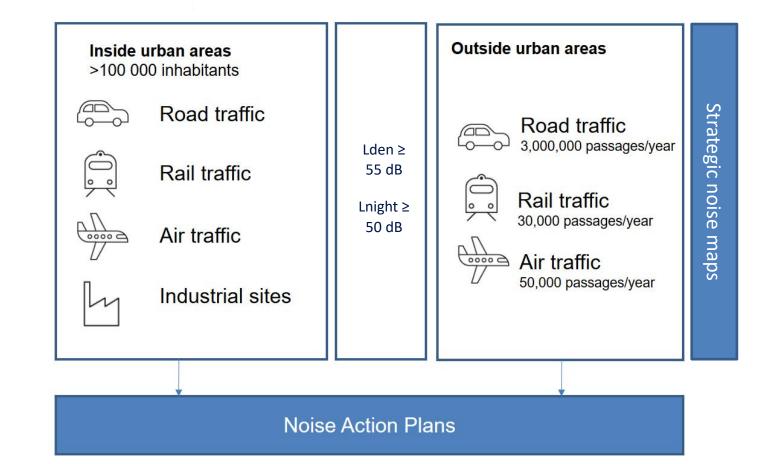
Eulalia Peris EEA Environmental Noise Expert Eulalia.Peris@eea.europa.eu

Environmental noise in Europe - 2020



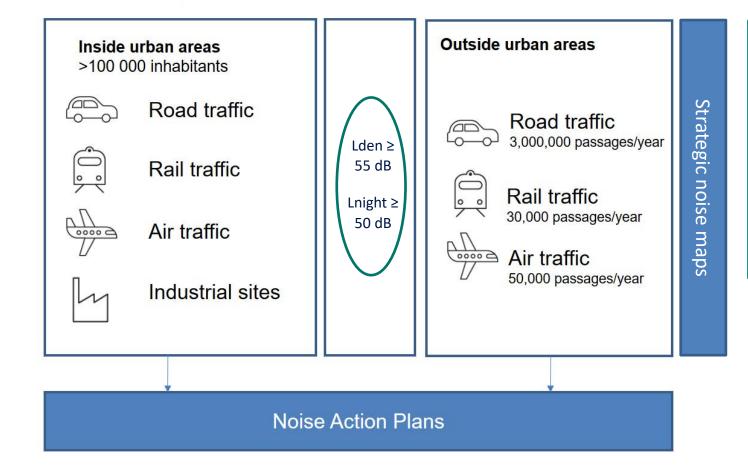
Context

• Environmental Noise Directive (END) \rightarrow avoiding and preventing exposure to environmental noise through reporting of noise mapping and action planning.



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Reducing noise below these levels is ecommended (WHO, 2018).					
	Road	Rail	Aircraft		
L _{den}	53 dB	54 dB	45 dB		
L _{night}	45 dB	44 dB	40 dB		

Context

- 7th Environmental Action Programme to 2020 → By 2020 noise pollution in the EU needs to be significantly decreased, moving closer to the WHO recommended levels.
- WHO Environmental noise guidelines 2018 "WHO recommends reducing noise levels to 53 dB Lden and 45 dB Lnight for road traffic, 54 dB Lden and 44 dB Lnight for rail traffic, and 45 dB Lden and 40 dB Lnight for air traffic."
- EU Zero pollution action plan 2030 targets → reducing the share of people chronically disturbed by transport noise by 30%



Key findings of the report

Population exposed to noise

 Environmental noise, and in particular road traffic noise, is a major environmental problem in Europe.

20% of the EU population — one in five people — live in areas where noise levels are considered harmful to health.

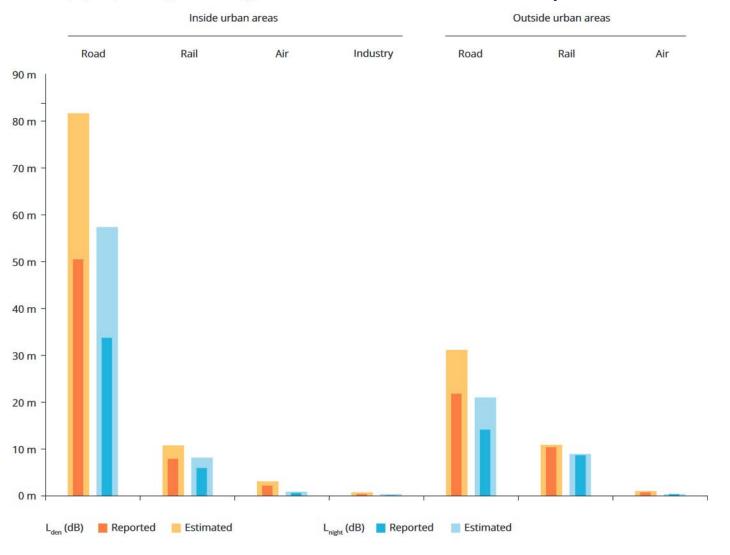


Urban areas, which have the highest number of people exposed to harmful levels of noise, are the most affected.

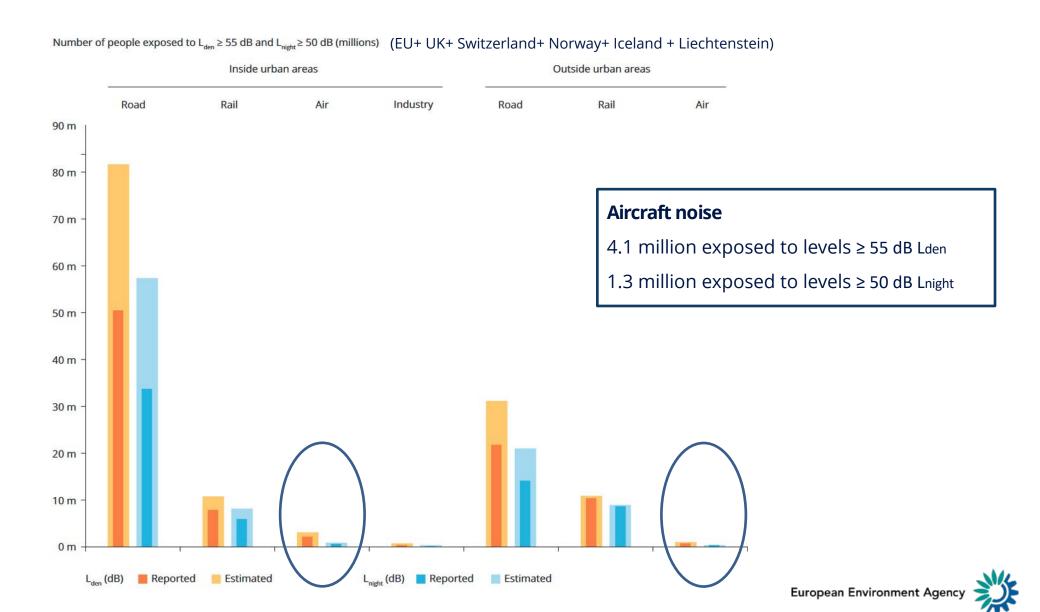


Population exposed to noise



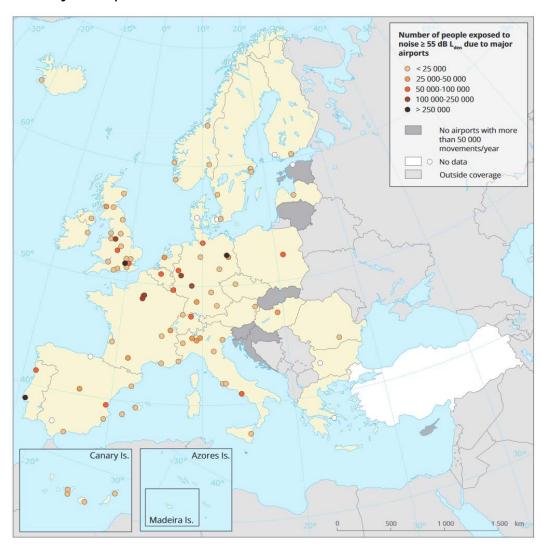


Population exposed to air traffic noise



Population exposed to air traffic noise

Estimated number of people exposed to Lden ≥ 55 dB due to major airports (inside +outside urban areas) in 2017

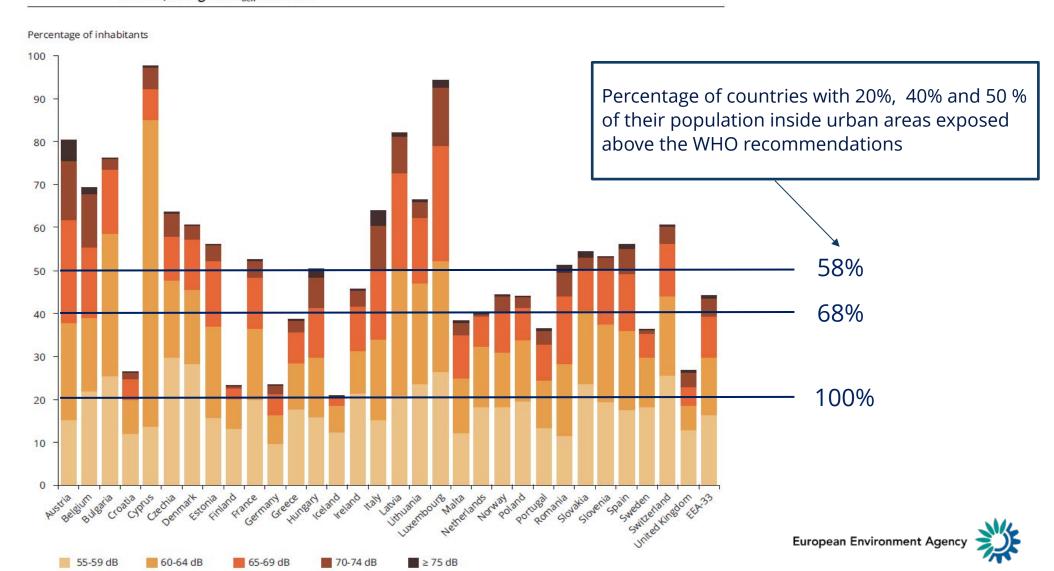


Road traffic noise inside urban areas

 In most European countries, a large number of inhabitants within urban areas are exposed to road noise levels of 55 dB or higher during the day-evening-night period.

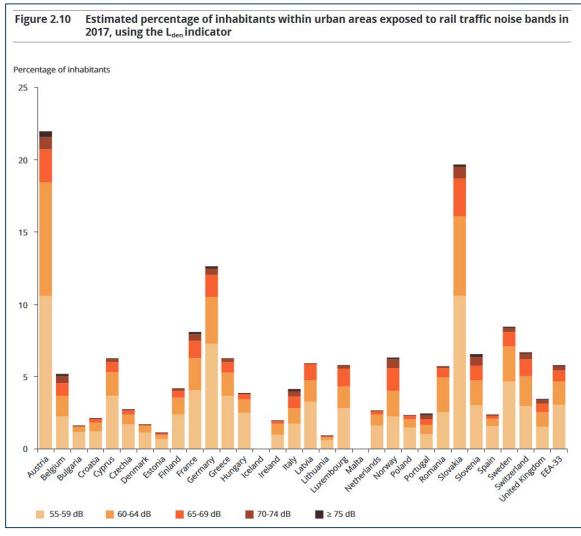
Road traffic noise inside urban areas

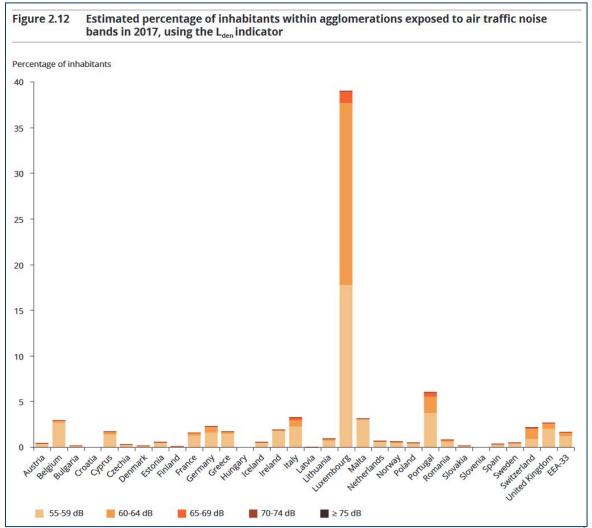
Figure 2.8 Estimated percentage of inhabitants within urban areas exposed to road traffic noise bands in 2017, using the $L_{\rm den}$ indicator



Rail and air traffic noise inside urban areas

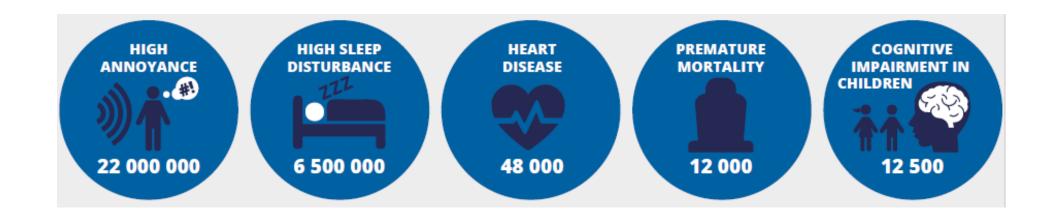
Rail traffic Air traffic





Health impacts of noise

 Environmental noise affects millions of people causing significant public health impacts.

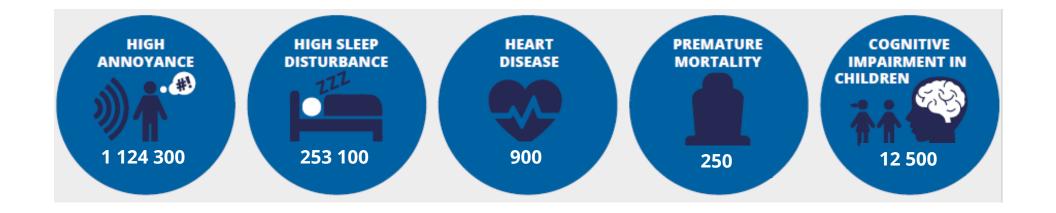


The major part of the burden of disease occurs inside urban areas with road traffic noise being the largest contributor.

^{*}Assessed at levels starting at 55 dB Lden and 50 dB Lnight for sources of noise reported under the END

Health impacts of air traffic noise

Estimated health impacts for air traffic noise

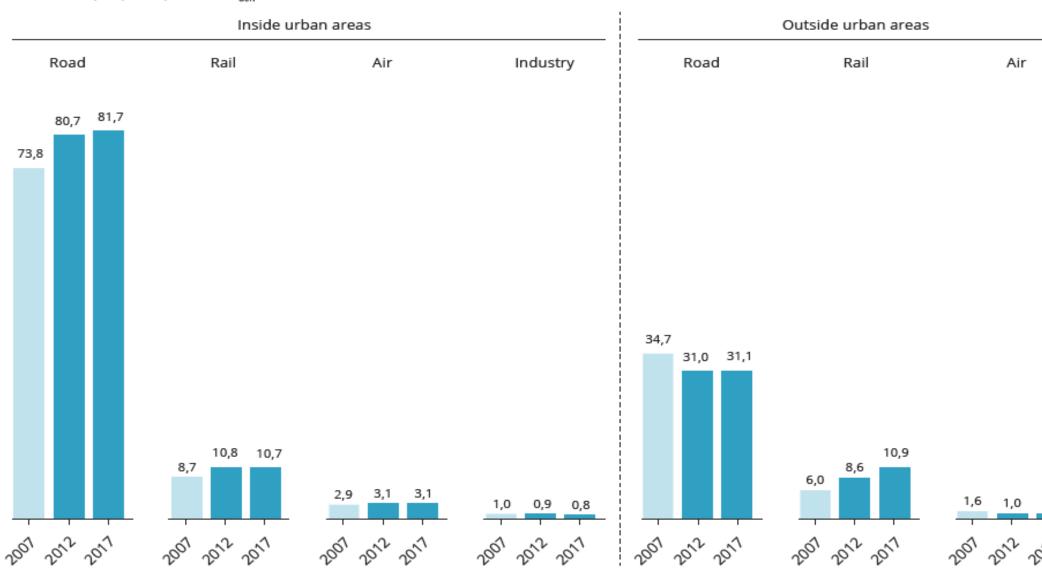


The main health impacts are long-term high annoyance, sleep disturbance and reading impairment in children. Urban areas are the most affected.

^{*}Assessed at levels starting at 55 dB Lden and 50 dB Lnight for sources of noise reported under the END

Trends

Number of people exposed to $L_{den} \ge 55 \text{ dB}$ (Millions)





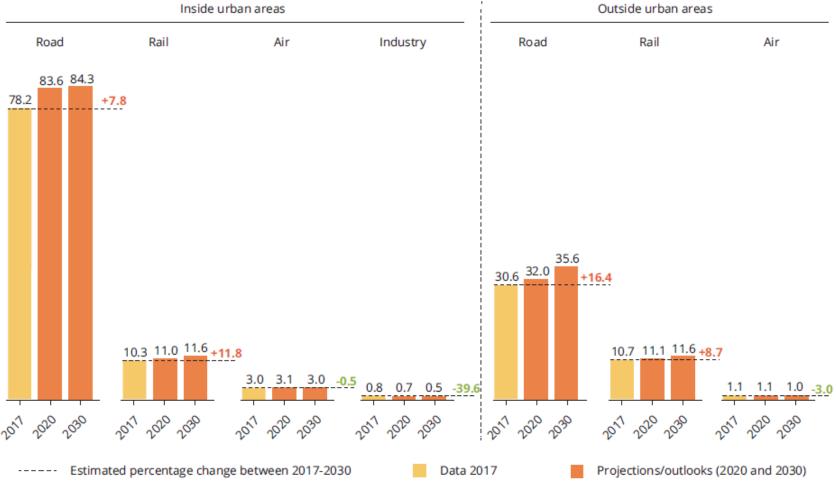
Projections

• The number of people exposed to high levels of noise remains high and is likely to increase.

Projections

Figure 2.18 Outlooks for 2020 and 2030 in areas covered by the END for the day-evening-night period, EU-28

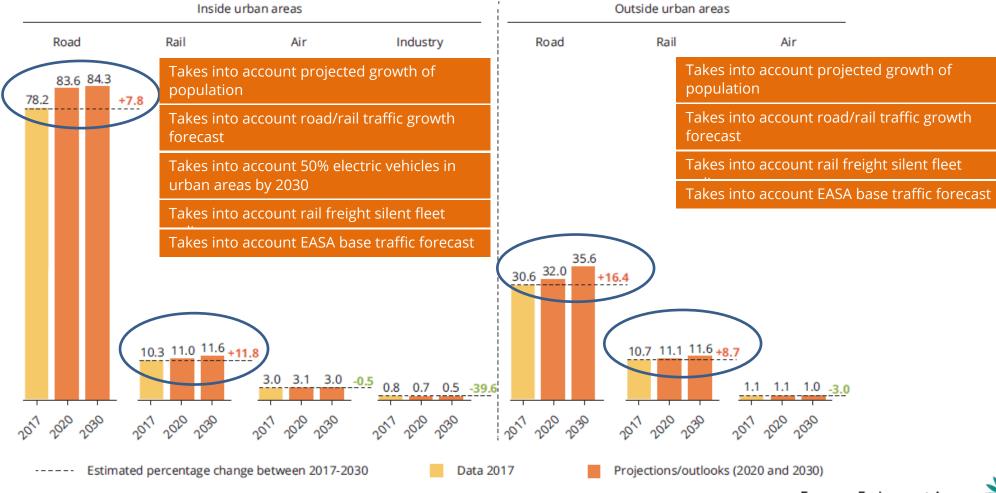
Number of people exposed to $L_{den} \ge 55$ dB (millions) and estimated percentage change between 2017-2030



Projections

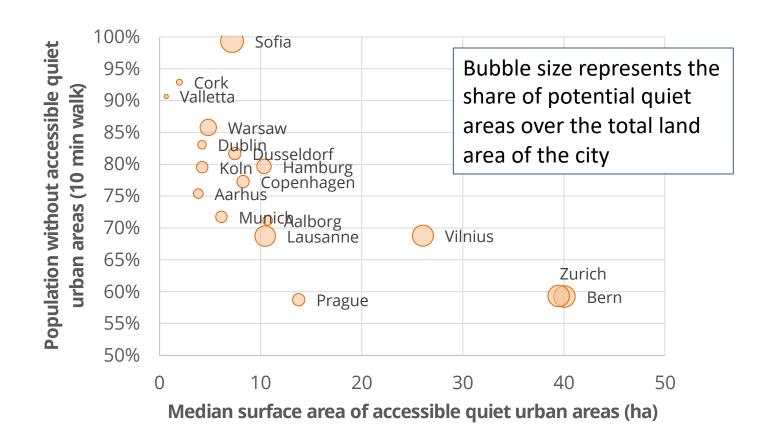
Figure 2.18 Outlooks for 2020 and 2030 in areas covered by the END for the day-evening-night period, EU-28

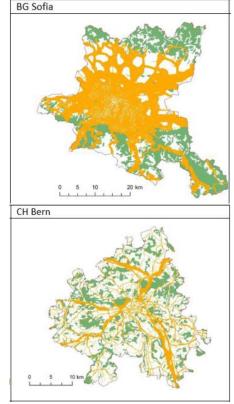
Number of people exposed to $L_{den} \ge 55$ dB (millions) and estimated percentage change between 2017-2030



Quiet Areas

 More needs to be done to protect and improve accessibility to quiet areas in cities.





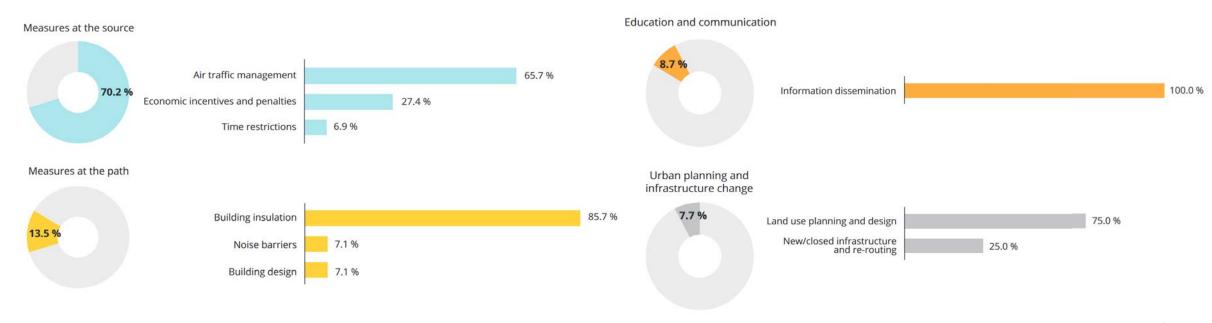
Reducing and managing noise exposure

 Competent authorities for roads, railways, airports and cities are undertaking a variety of actions to reduce and manage environmental noise. It is difficult to track implementation of the action plans and their benefits in terms of positive health outcomes.

	Major Roads	Major Railways	Major Airports	Agglomerations
Measures at the path	40,4%	27,7%	13,5%	16,5%
Measures at the source	38,5%	51,5%	70,2%	51,2%
Urban planning and infrastructure change	13,5%	18,2%	7,7%	9,9%
Education and communication	5,8%	0,0%	8,7%	15,1%
Other physical measures	1,9%	3,0%	0,0%	7,3%

Reducing and managing noise exposure – air traffic

 Measures at source are extensively used to reduce and manage air traffic noise at major airports. Other measures such as urban and land use planning represent a small percentage of the measures chosen to address noise.



Reducing and managing noise exposure

Recommendations	Results from END action plans	
Quiet Areas	Needs improvement	
Health outcomes	Needs improvement	
Inform and involve communities	Needs improvement	
Road noise – mitigation at source and on the noise path by making changes to the infrastructure	Partially on track	
Aircraft noise – mitigation by infrastructure changes and flight path rearrangements	On track	
Mitigation at source	On track	
Mitigation by urban planning and city design	Needs improvement	

Thank you!

More information:

Environmental noise in Europe report:

https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-noise-in-europe

Noise viewer:

http://noise.eea.europa.eu/

Noise country fact sheets:

https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/human/noise/noise-fact-sheets

Noise data:

https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-on-noise-exposure-7

