

Scotland's Environment Web

Developing a national environmental information system

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Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Project planning, set up and delivery to optimise policy uptake

BEFORE YOU START

- Identify the **policy drivers**
- Define the **challenge**
- Set out your **aim**

DURING

- Set up **partnerships** - agencies, policy makers, stakeholders
- Regular **communication** and **iterative** approach to planning and delivery
- Respond to **change**

END

- Deliver **results** that benefit all
- Embed your product into **core business**

POLICY DRIVERS - publish environmental data

Public sector are required to open up access to data; increase data sharing and re-use; make data available for policy, decision making and innovation; facilitate citizen access to encourage transparency and confidence.

- EU INSPIRE Directive
- EU Directive on the re-use of Public Sector Information
- Public access to environmental information
- Open data strategy

POLICY DRIVERS

- State of environment report
- Environmental reporting obligations (EEA/EIONET) - Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)
- Evidence based policy making
- Digital transformation - move away from static, point in time reporting to more dynamic, interactive and online presentation of information and data

THE CHALLENGE

- Fragmented information across different sources – hard to find.
- Unable to compare data.
- Difficult to identify common environmental issues.
- No holistic view of the environment.
- Technology shift – increasing use the web and mobile devices access information services.
- Increasingly cluttered landscape of data and information – is it trusted and authoritative?

AIM of the project, to deliver:

An **inclusive partnership**, bring together data users and data providers

A **National Environmental Information System**, where data is:

managed at source; published once and shared for other uses; available for reporting obligations; easily accessible to all users; comparable at different geographical scales; available to the general public and at national level; and supported through common and open standards.

Improved policy through better understanding of the environment from access to data

Provide **high quality online interactive resources** for the public.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Key agency governance group – oversight and strategic direction.
- Multi-disciplinary working groups to share knowledge and skills
- Shared solutions to common challenges.
- Collaborate and co-develop - solutions that are needed, fit for purpose, and owned.
- Achieve more together, than as individuals.

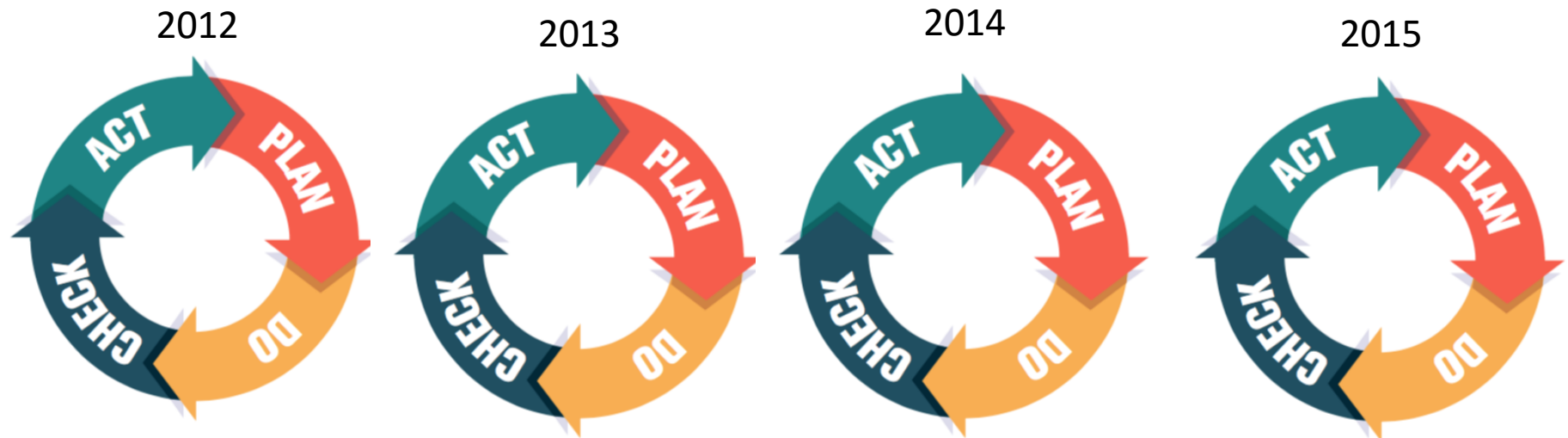


PARTNERSHIPS



COMMUNICATION & ITERATION

- Weekly meetings with working groups.
- Monthly meetings with partnership governance group.
- Monthly reporting – progress, risks, issues, dependencies.
- Annual review (achievements and lessons learned) and forward plan.
- Respond to changes.



What was delivered - Scotland's environment web – 2011 to 2015. Winner of Best of Best LIFE environment project.

www.environment.gov.scot is a **shared** data portal.



The **trusted gateway** to everything you want to know about Scotland's environment bringing together environmental information and data in one place so that it is easy to **search, discover, view, analyse and interpret**.

- A factual online account of Scotland's environment drawing on **data from multiple sources**.
- **Access to open data** via maps, analysis tools to support decision making and policy development.
- **Signposting** to more detailed information and guidance on specialist topics and themes, published on partner and other websites.
- **Engage citizens** in the value of data and action to protect the environment.

POLICY UPTAKE – national environmental information system to support reporting obligations and EU directive implementation

Examples :

- State of Environment reporting
- INSPIRE / Public Access to information / open data
- Water Framework Directive
- Bathing Waters Directive
- Habitats Directive
- Biodiversity Strategy
- Natura 2000 sites
- European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRT)
- Waste statistics and circular economy
- Land use assessments
- Environmental Noise Directive

Multi agency view – Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA, Met Office, Forestry Commission Scotland, British Geological Survey, Scottish Government, SRUC, Zero Waste Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland, Marine Scotland, Sustainable Scotland Network, The James Hutton Institute.

Search Scotland's environment

[Our environment -](#)
[Maps -](#)
[Data -](#)
[Get involved -](#)
[Educational resources -](#)
[News -](#)
[About us -](#)

State and trend assessment

[Home](#)
[Our environment](#)
[State of the environment](#)
[State and trend assessment](#)

A summary report card on the state and trend assessments of the 2014 state of environment report. Independent expert assessments of current state and future trends are shown as a series of spectrum diagrams.

Topic sections

- [Air](#)
- [Water](#)
- [Land](#)
- [People and the environment](#)
- [Climate](#)

State

Excellent
Good
Moderate
Poor
Bad

Trend

Improving
Stable/Improving
Stable
Stable/Declining
Declining
Assessment not made

The assessments are set out in the form of a scorecard below.

State of the environment 2014		On the whole, Scotland's environment is of good quality						
Air		Air quality in urban areas has improved						
Air quality	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Moderate Trends: Stable / improving	Our understanding of the sources and impacts of air pollution has improved over the years and applying it has led to better air quality in some areas. However, there are still areas in Scotland where poor air quality affects human health and the environment. Datasets likely to be of interest Air Quality in Scotland - datasets? Europe - Air quality datasets? NAEI - datasets? CEII - critical loads datasets? SEPA - SPIES datasets? Europa - datasets? Europa - indicators?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Water		Freshwaters and seas are generally in good condition						
Coastal waters	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Good Trends: Stable / declining	Almost all (87%) of Scotland's coastal waters are in good or high condition, but there are local impacts from commercial fishing, aquaculture and diffuse pollution. Growth in industries such as aquaculture and renewable energy may increase pressure on coastal waters. Datasets likely to be of interest SEPA - Water environment hub? Europa - Indicators in transitional, coastal and marine waters? Scottish Government - Fish and shellfish datasets?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Estuaries	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Good Trends: Improving	Scottish estuaries are important resources for wildlife and humans, and 85% are in good or high environmental condition. However, they remain under pressure from human activity, particularly from nutrient enrichment and the damaging impacts of climate change. Datasets likely to be of interest SEPA - Water environment hub? Europa - Hydrology in transitional, coastal and marine waters?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Freshwater lochs	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Good Trends: Stable / improving	Scotland's lochs are an important part of our landscape and provide water for drinking and power generation as well as space for recreation. They are generally in good condition. Datasets likely to be of interest SEPA - Water environment hub? ONS - Annual report? Water Commission - Scottish water's annual returns? Europa - Waterbase - water quality?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Rivers & canals	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Moderate Trends: Stable / improving	Scotland's river quality has improved in recent decades. Almost half of our rivers are now of good or better quality. Plans are in place to improve the remaining poorer-quality rivers. Datasets likely to be of interest SEPA - Water environment hub? SEPA - River water quality indicator? Europa - Waterbase - Rivers European data?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Land		Scotland's highly diverse landforms, rocks and soils are the foundation of our landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage						
Crops & livestock	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Moderate Trends: Stable / declining	Scotland produces a range of crops and livestock. Our agricultural industry provides the basic ingredients for our food and drink industry and is important for our health, environment and economy - particularly in our rural communities. Datasets likely to be of interest Scottish Government - Agriculture, fisheries and rural publications? GCN UK - Fertiliser usage? SAGS - Pesticide usage? Europa - Indicators?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Farmland	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Moderate Trends: Stable / declining	Scotland's farmland is highly varied and contains a wide range of habitats for wildlife. However, populations of some birds and insects are in decline. Intensive land management is the main challenge to farmland wildlife. Datasets likely to be of interest Scottish Government - Agriculture, fisheries and rural publications? SAGS - Breeding birds ? Europa - Indicators?
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								
Fossil fuels & minerals	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Excellent</td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad</td></tr> </table>	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	States: Moderate Trends: Stable	Scotland has a wide range of geological resources that make a major contribution to the economy. They are used in the energy construction and manufacturing industries and need to be carefully managed to ensure they are available for future generations. Datasets likely to be of interest
Excellent								
Good								
Moderate								
Poor								
Bad								

State of the environment

Ecosystem health indicators

2014 state of the environment report

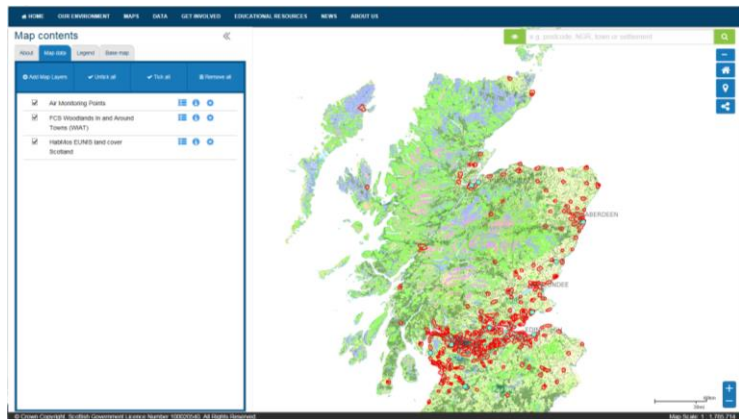
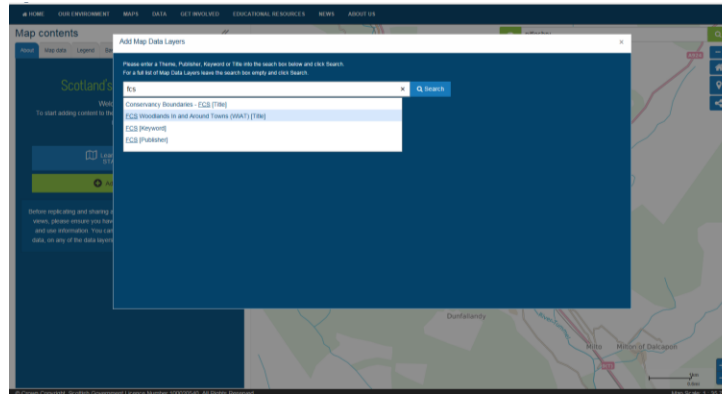
2013 state of the environment report

Videos

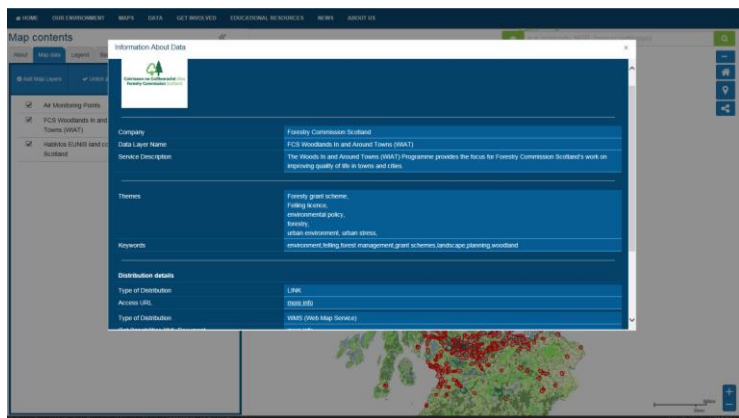
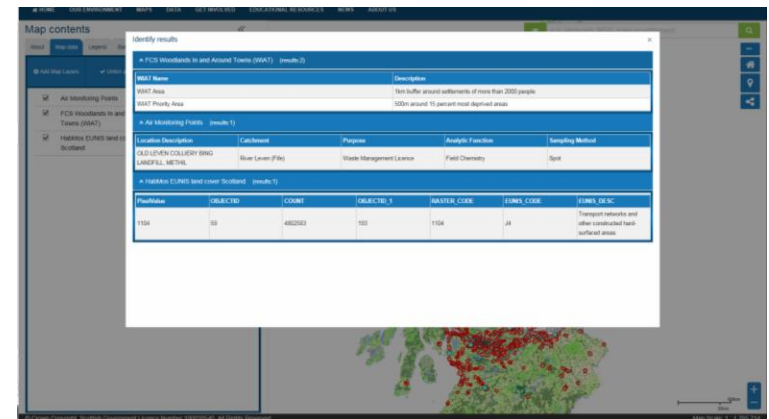
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Policy Uptake – INSPIRE Directive

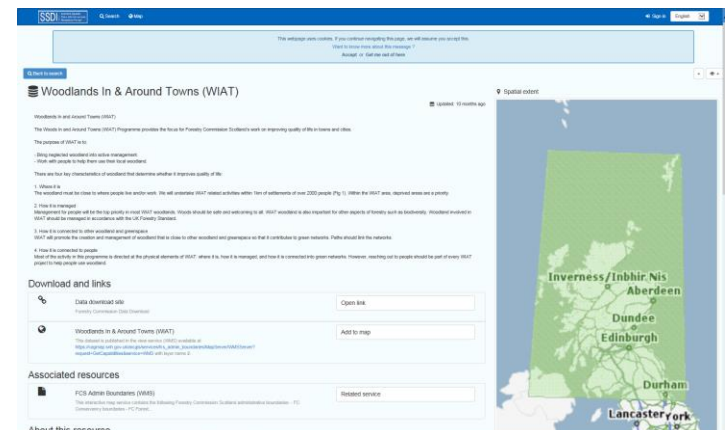
Search data by title,
publisher, keyword,
theme, task



View data on
map and more
info about
polygon or point

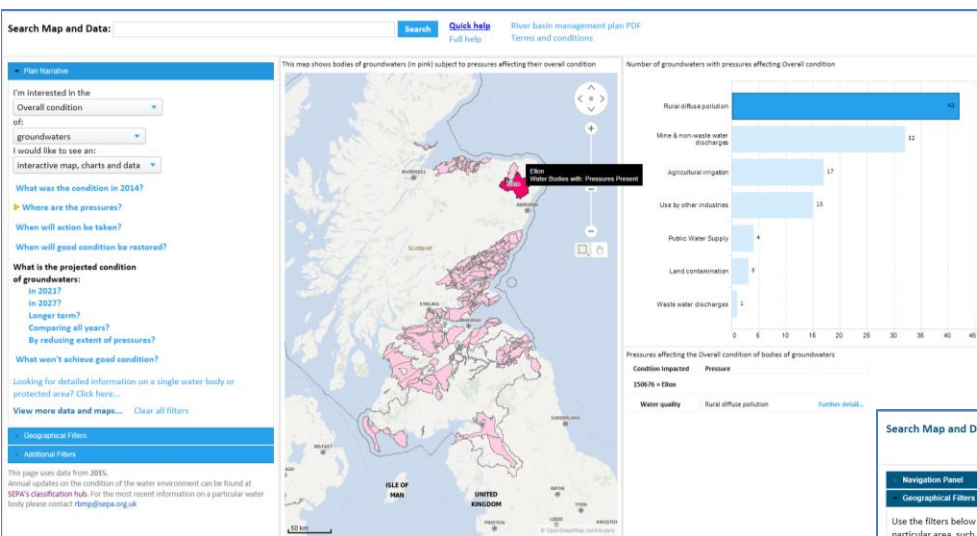


More information
about the data –
summary metadata,
partner logo, and
link to Scottish
Spatial Data
Infrastructure

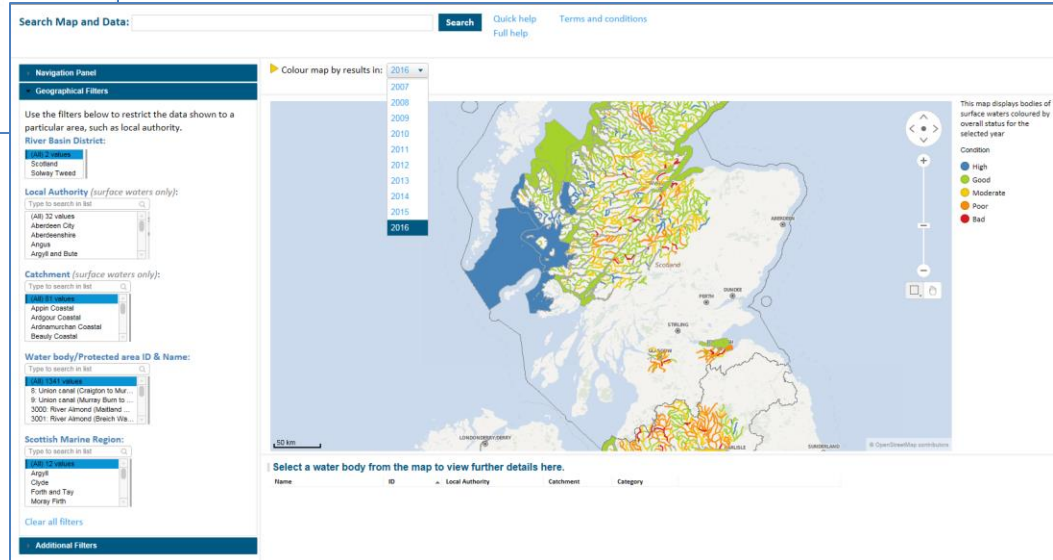


Policy Uptake - Water framework Directive

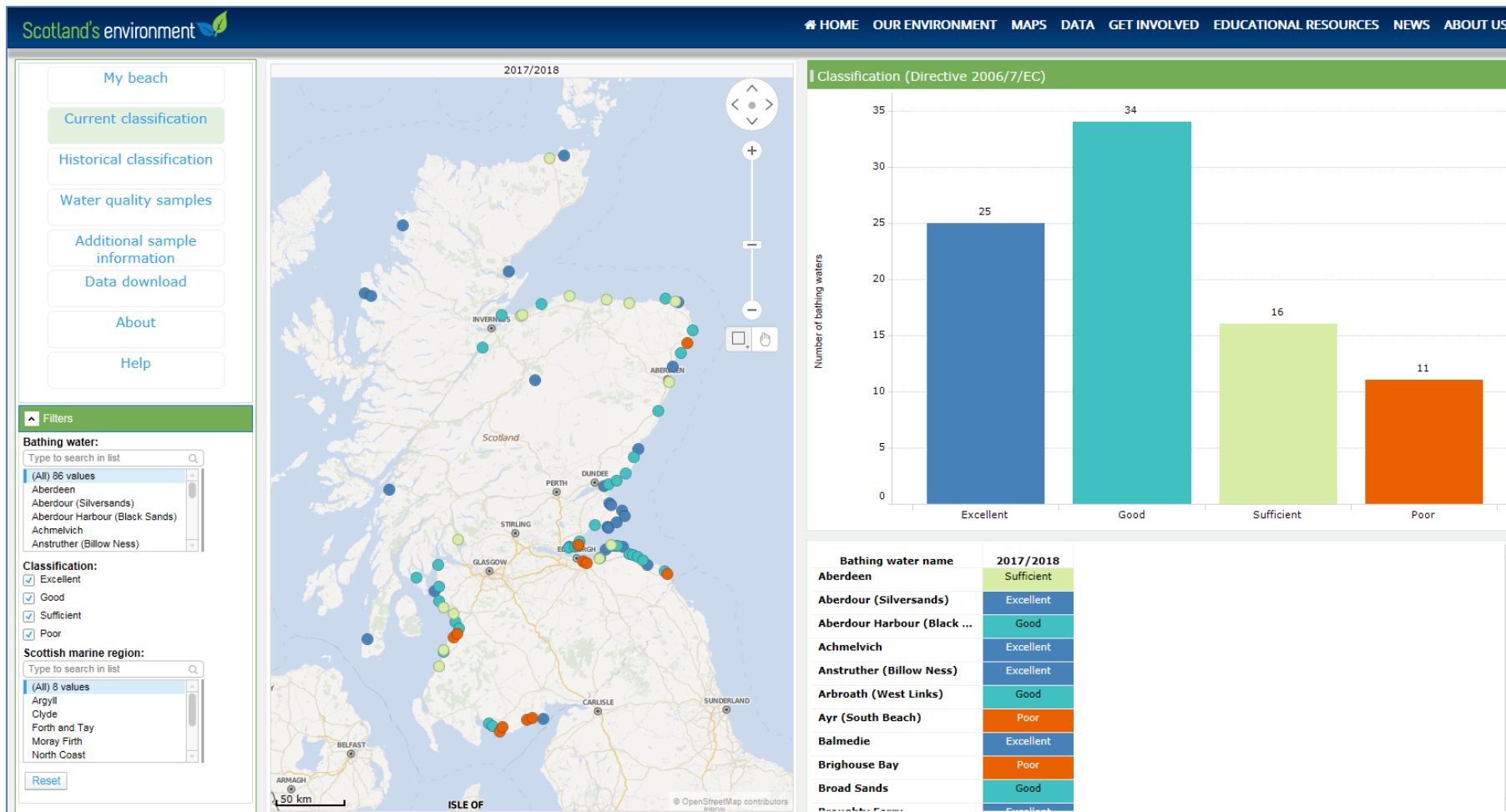
2015 – 2027 RBMP Groundwater pressures



Annual water classification reporting
All surface waters, compare areas, different geographical scales

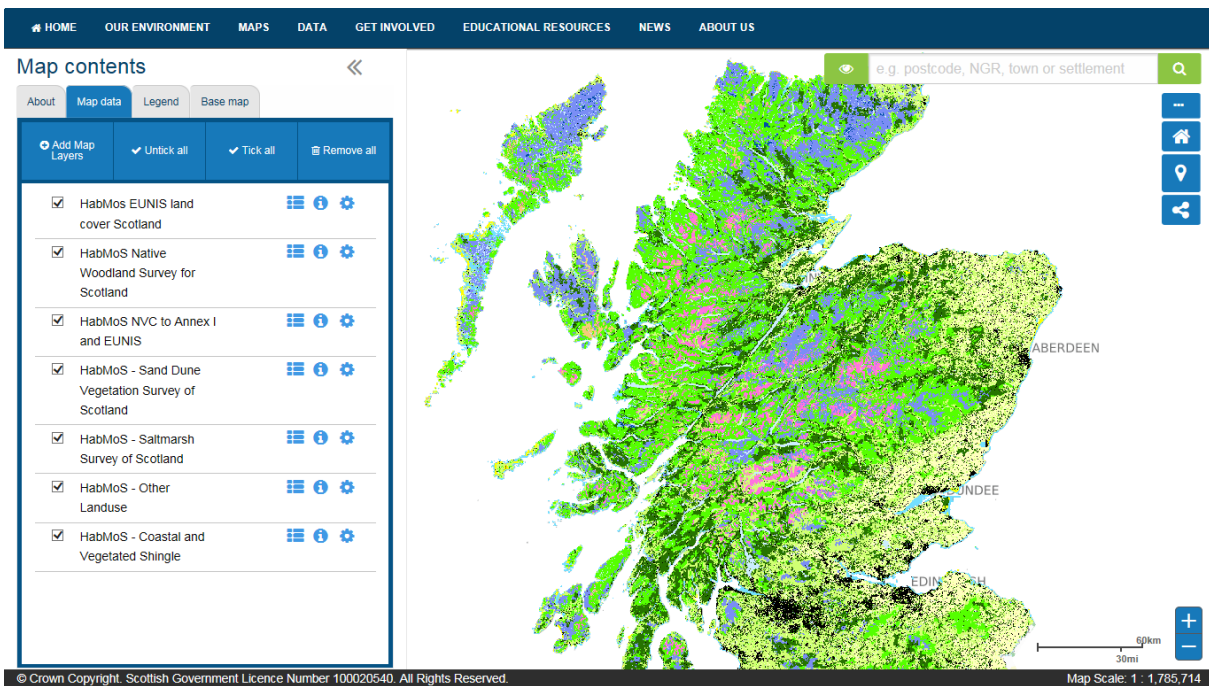


Policy Uptake - Bathing Waters Directive



Policy Uptake – Habitats Directive

Habitat Map of Scotland



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The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's biodiversity made a commitment to produce a "comprehensive map of Scotland's main habitats".

Topic sections

What? Why? Explore

Ben Vorlich and Loch Lomond near Lochend in the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park - © Lorne Gill, Scottish Natural Heritage

Habitats and species
Woodland and farms

Pages we suggest
Data analysis application - Protected nature sites

Useful external links
Annex I habitats and Annex II species occurring in the UK - Joint Nature Conservation Committee
2020 Challenge for Scotland's biodiversity - Scottish Government
EUNIS natural and conservation biomes - Scottish Natural Heritage
European Nature Information System (EUNIS) - Scottish Natural Heritage
Habitat Map of Scotland - Scottish Natural Heritage
Natural Spaces data download - Scottish Natural Heritage
Scottish Natural Heritage

What is the Habitat Map of Scotland?

The Habitat Map of Scotland (HABMOS) will become the national repository for habitat and land use data. The map adopts internationally recognised data and habitat classification standards.

HABMOS is a composite map. It contains data from many different sources, which have all been re-classified into EUNIS, the European Nature Information System. If you want to know more about how data were re-classified the correspondence between NVC and EUNIS and Annex I is explained in Scottish Natural Heritage's commissioned report 796: [Manual of terrestrial EUNIS habitats in Scotland](#).

Why do we need a Habitat Map of Scotland?

We need this map because although we have a lot of existing data it is spread over many locations, in many different classifications, in order to allow policy and management decisions to be made with the greatest ease we need to have a resource that pulls everything into one place.

The unique feature of the map is that it brings together in one place and in one classification system all available habitat and land use data. It is this ability to view a range of data from different sources which makes it a powerful tool for analysis, planning and policy development at national and local levels.

HABMOS sets a new standard for collaboration within Scotland. Organisations spanning the government, voluntary and private sectors have supplied data in an informal, willing and collaborative partnership.

The map uses European Nature Information System (EUNIS) and Habitats Directive Annex I & II habitat classifications. At the present time almost 800 site surveys and all existing national habitat surveys have been brought into use. For example, the woodland component is converted from surveys undertaken by Forestry Commission Scotland. The identity of original surveys is retained, so it is always clear where data has come from.



Gairloch, site of Cliff - © Lorne Gill, Scottish Natural Heritage

Explore the data

The Habitat Map of Scotland (HABMOS) data is available to view on this website. There are 7 layers available in HABMOS. View in our code?



HabMos EUNIS Land Cover Scotland

The HabMos EUNIS Land cover Scotland (HABMOS-ELC) is a broad scale EUNIS map that provides a seamless coverage. As HABMOS develops it will replace the less detailed information in ELC. This data is also referenced in the Ecosystem Health Indicators - Condition Indicator for landcover.

HabMos Coastal and Vegetated Shingle

This data was collected as part of a project to validate, in the field, the inventory of coastal vegetated shingle in Scotland (2015). The initial inventory drew together existing information sources and updated this through aerial photography interpretation (AHI) and limited field survey. This project undertook field validation of the inventory and mapped 1 habitat Directive Annex I types. A report and the data were published in 2016. Scottish Natural Heritage's commissioned report 729: [Inventory of coastal vegetated shingle in Scotland - field validation](#).

HabMos Saltmarsh Survey

The Scottish Saltmarsh Survey collected information on all known saltmarshes larger than 3ha from 2010 - 2012. The report and the data were published in 2016. Scottish Natural Heritage's commissioned report 790: [Scottish saltmarsh survey validation report II](#). All saltmarsh and brackish swamp was mapped using the NVC National Vegetation Classifications.

HabMos Sand Dune Vegetation Survey

This data is part of what completed NVC survey of all dunes in Scotland between 1994 and 1998. There is a series of 8 regional reports that cover the whole coast of Scotland. Each report is split into 3 volumes:

- Volume 1 - main report
- Volume 2 - site reports
- Volume 3 - NVC survey maps

Original survey maps at 1:5000 were also provided. These were later digitised for use in GIS. This data was reclassified in order to map the Annex I habitats and other areas were given a EUNIS code. Coastal environments are very dynamic, so some features may not match background mapping of a later date. It is the best available data.

HabMos NWSS

The Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS) was carried out by Forestry Commission Scotland from 2006-2013. It mapped all native woodlands of more than 0.5 ha and recorded type and condition. Woodland was defined as an area of trees and shrubs which has a canopy cover. A robust and documented method was used to re-classify the qualifying woodlands as Annex I habitats and to give all woodland a EUNIS code.

HabMos NVC to Annex I and EUNIS

National Vegetation Classification (NVC) site surveys exist for sites, usually protected areas. They were done for a variety of use management purposes using the National Vegetation Classification and can vary greatly in terms of methodology and scope. This information has been re-classified to map the Annex I habitats. NVC codes that are not Annex I habitats have been re-classified to EUNIS. This process is supported by Scottish Natural Heritage's commissioned report 796: [Manual of terrestrial EUNIS habitats in Scotland](#) and a conversion table for each survey. Work is on-going to remove the overlaps in this data.

HabMos other land use

This layer shows the non-semi natural land uses and helps you to look at the other information in context. The data is also available to download from the Scottish Natural Heritage data download page - [Natural spaces](#). Some of the data in HABMOS is already available on Scotland's environment website. For example the Forestry Commission's Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS). HABMOS has taken this data and combined it with other geographical data to map Annex I habitats.

The data is managed as separate layers depending on the source of the data. We will work to combine these layers and remove overlaps.

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Policy Update – Biodiversity Strategy

Ecosystem Health Indicators

13 Indicators

Condition

Function

Resilience

Home Our environment State of the environment Ecosystem health indicators Condition indicators

Condition indicators tell us whether an ecosystem and resources, such as water and carbon.

Topic sections

What? Why? How?

Indicators

1. Land cover
2. Protected nature sites
3. Species diversity - bird populations

What are condition ind

This group of indicators tells us the state of our functional and resilience indicators to give a true picture. These indicators form a baseline and in the future

Why do we need them?

They are useful to policy-makers, planners and to help damage to, or restore, ecosystem health. The where more effort may be needed.

How should I use them

You can use the indicators in many ways:

- Condition indicators have been used to consider example, a recent study on amphibians looked of different species and then used this to work more information read 'New homes for great'
- Our site condition monitoring is used to identify attention and tells us when interventions have Natural Heritage website.

Adobe Acrobat Reader is the free, trusted leader. Download Adobe Acrobat Reader!

Indicator 2: Protected nature sites

Topic sections

What is it? Explain the data How do I interpret the data? Who is responsible for this indicator?

What is it?

Scotland has a rich and important diversity of biological and geological natural features. Many of these species populations, habitats and earth science features are nationally and/or internationally important.

There is a series of nature conservation designations:

- National: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- European: Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA)
- International: Ramsar wetland



These designations exist to protect the best examples of these features. There are 1,866 protected sites in Scotland, although some of these boundaries overlap which gives a total of 5,305 designated natural features as of 31st March 2017. Marine features are reported separately.

The condition of features on designated sites in Scotland is assessed by Scottish Natural Heritage's Site Condition Monitoring (SCM) programme. Site Condition Monitoring is a six-year rolling programme of monitoring which aims to assess the condition of a sample of designated natural features each year, and act as a trigger mechanism for follow-up work when an unfavourable assessment is concluded.

Where unfavourable condition is found from a Site Condition Monitoring assessment, remedial action is taken to address the underlying causes (or pressures) on the natural features to promote full recovery. For example, the discovery of invasive tree species during a Site Condition Monitoring survey led to a project to control it which resulted in a reduction of over 90%.

The indicator, which is reported annually as an official statistic, represents the proportion of natural features which are **Favourable**, **Recovering** or **Unfavourable** following condition from Site Condition Monitoring assessment or where remedial action has been taken to promote recovery to favourable.

Explore the data



View the Protected Nature Sites indicators data analysis application

How do I interpret the data?

The baseline against which progress with this indicator is established comes from the proportion of natural features in favourable/recovering condition in 2005.

Since then, a snapshot of the data contained on the Site Condition Monitoring database is taken on 31st March the year to be reported and published. Its status as an official statistic ensures that the indicator is compiled consistently and reported without external influences or bias. The indicator reported here is updated on nearly two hours, so will differ slightly from the annual figure as new results come in.

The baseline for the proportion of natural features in favourable/recovering condition was established at 71

Who is responsible for this indicator?



This indicator is prepared by Scottish Natural Heritage

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Indicators Menu

I am interested in:

- Freshwater
- Protected nature sites

I would like to view indicators for:

North East Scotland

Or, click below:

Compare Indicators

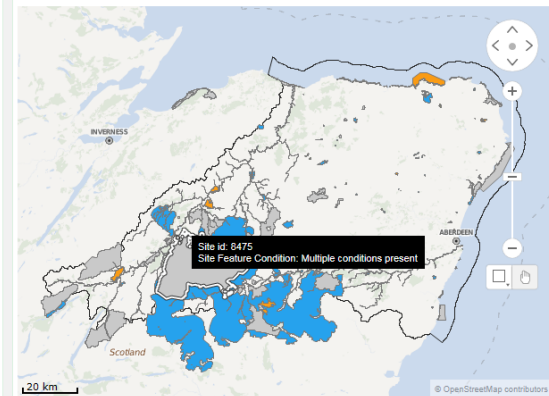
to compare all indicators for your selected region.

Other links:

- Reset selection
- Help on this page
- Terms and conditions

Site Map

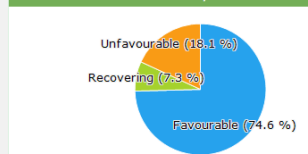
The map below displays each site which is assessed for the protected nature sites indicator. Each site may have multiple features. If all features have the same condition, the site is coloured by its condition. Otherwise, it is shown as grey and full details are in the table below.



Indicator Detail Summary

Site ID	Site Details	Sub Basin District
8475 (14317)	Cairngorms SPA / Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	North East Scotland
8475 (14318)	Cairngorms SPA / Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), breeding	North East Scotland
8475 (14319)	Cairngorms SPA / Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), breeding	North East Scotland
8475 (14320)	Cairngorms SPA / Merlin (Falco columbarius), breeding	North East Scotland
8475 (14321)	Cairngorms SPA / Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), breeding	North East Scotland

North East Scotland Summary



Indicator Background Information

The condition of features on designated sites in Scotland is assessed by Scottish Natural Heritage's (SNH) Site Condition Monitoring (SCM) programme. SCM is a six-year rolling programme of monitoring which aims to assess the condition of a sample of designated natural features each year and acts as a trigger mechanism for follow-up work when an unfavourable assessment is concluded.

This indicator presents the results of SNH's ongoing condition assessment of protected nature site features which is reported annually through the National Performance Framework. For North East Scotland sub basin district: 74.6 % of protected

Indicator	Condition	Further Info...
Protected nature sites	Favourable	8475
Protected nature sites	Unfavourable	8475
Protected nature sites	Favourable	8475
Protected nature sites	Not Assessed	8475
Protected nature sites	Favourable	8475

Policy Uptake - Natura 2000 sites (SAC and SPA)

The screenshot shows the 'Scotland's environment' website with a modal window titled 'Information About Data' open over a map of Scotland. The modal contains the following information:

Company: Scottish Natural Heritage

Data Layer Name: Special Protection Areas Scotland

Service Description: Special Protection Areas in Scotland are classified by Scottish Ministers. These are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and regularly occurring migratory birds within the European Union. SPAs are classified under the EC Birds Directive and together with SACs, form the Natura 2000 network.

Themes: LUS Cultural (protected areas), administration, natural areas, landscape, ecosystems,

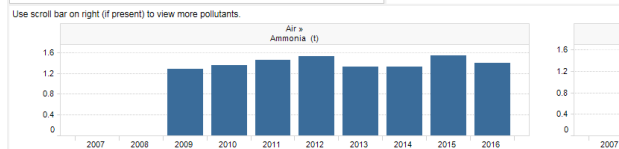
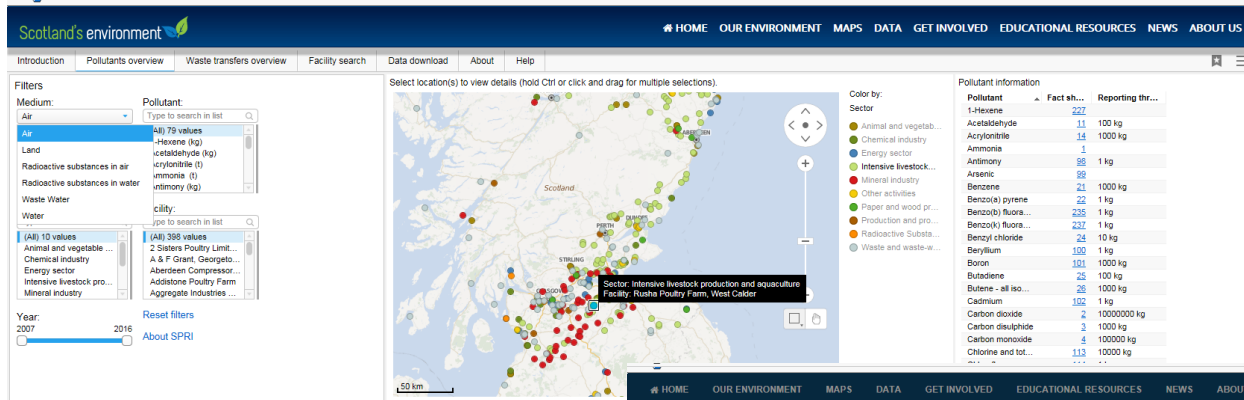
Keywords: conservation, natural heritage, nature, protected area

Distribution details

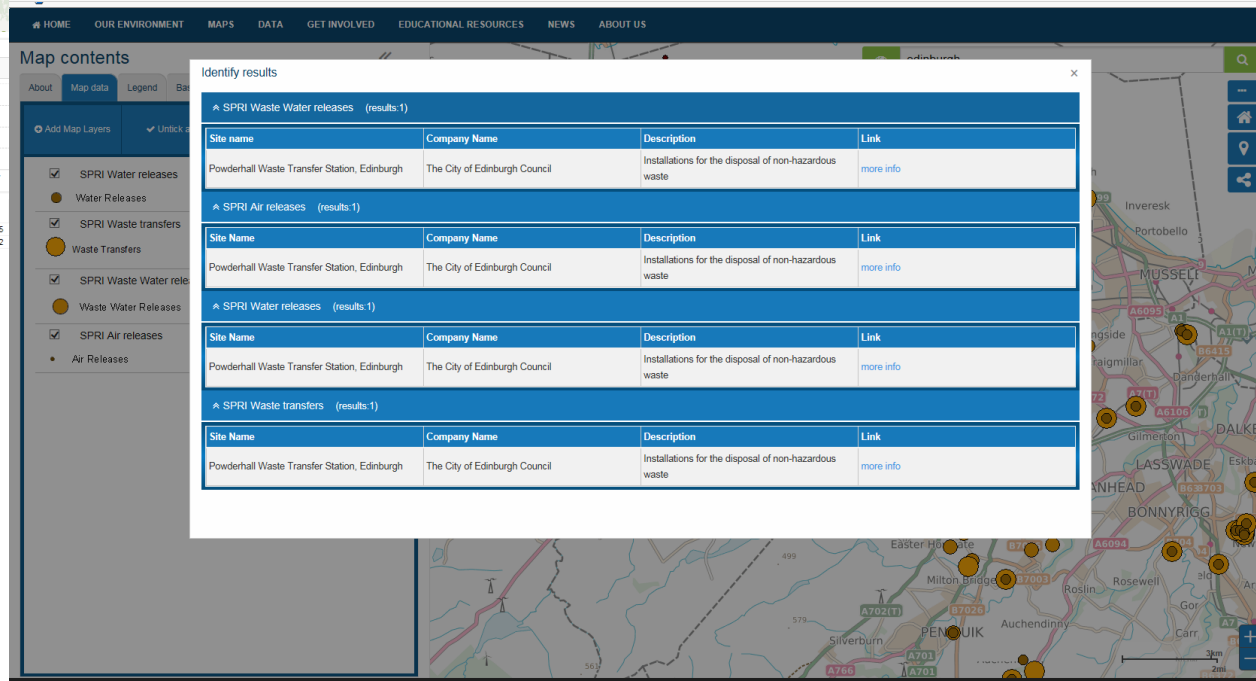
Type of Distribution	WMS (Web Map Service)
Get Capabilities XML Document	more info
Not Visible Out Beyond	0 (Minimum Scale)
Not Visible In Beyond	0 (Maximum Scale)

The background map shows the Scottish coastline and major cities like Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 60km and 30mi, with a map scale of 1 : 1,785,714.

Policy Uptake – European Pollution Release and Transfer Register PRT



Facility	Medium	Sector	Pollutant	2009	2010	2011
Rusha Poultry Farm, West Calder	Air	Intensive livestock production and aquaculture	Ammonia (t)	1.28	1.35	1.45
			Particulate matter - PM10 a...	1.26	1.32	1.42



Policy Uptake – Waste Statistics & Circular Economy

New Waste Data Strategy

Data

- Household waste
- Waste from all sources
- Waste sites and capacity
- Recyclate quality (and case study)

Scotland's environment

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Waste data strategy

Home / Data / Waste data strategy


Delivering Scotland's current and future waste data needs.

Topic sections

Strategy News Case studies Data Delivery

Waste data is essential for knowing what waste is produced in Scotland, and how and where it is managed. As Scotland moves towards a more circular economy - where products and materials are kept in high value use for as long as possible - this latest waste data strategy outlines five priority actions being taken to improve our understanding of how products and materials flow through our economy.

View the waste data strategy



A strategy for improving waste data in Scotland
Published 2017

News

Updates on waste data developments, changes that are happening, success stories and events

- Transforming waste data in Scotland: a new strategy is launched

9 Oct 2017

Blog from Gillian Flint, Scientist in SEPA's Data Unit, on the launch of *A strategy for improving waste data in Scotland* and what it means for Scotland.

Case studies

Case studies of how waste data has been used to inform the management of waste and materials and increase our understanding of the economic, environmental and social impacts of waste.

- Materials Recovery Code - Recyclate Quality

If you would like to submit a case study to this list please contact wastedatastrategy@sepa.org.uk

Data

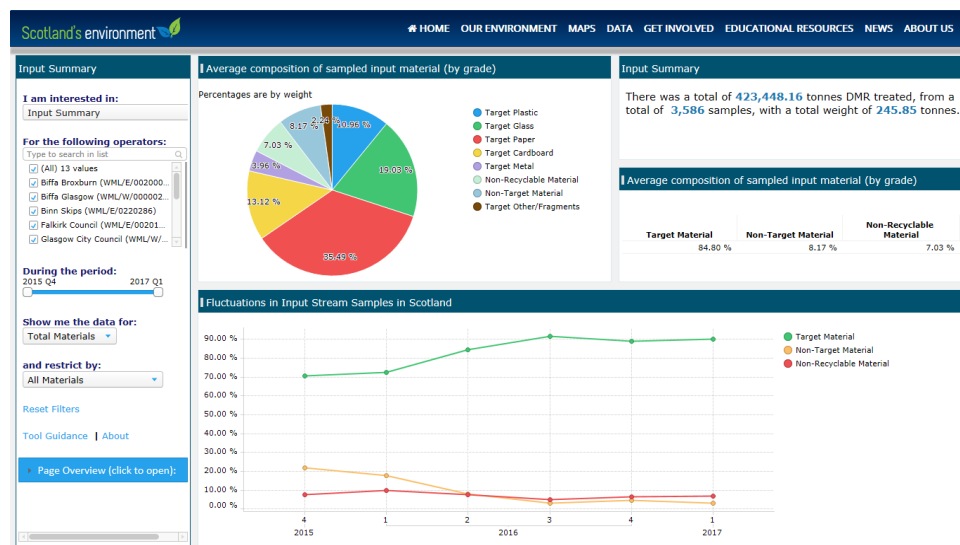
Data analysis
Mobile apps
Useful data sources

Pages we suggest

Scotland's environment map
Data analysis application - Household waste
Data analysis application - Recyclate quality
Data analysis application - Waste from all sources
Data analysis application - Waste sites and capacity
Waste and resources

Useful external links

Circular economy - The Scottish Government
Pollution and waste - The Scottish Government
LIFE SMART Waste project - SEPA
Waste data reports - SEPA
Waste data web page - SEPA
Research and evidence - Zero Waste Scotland

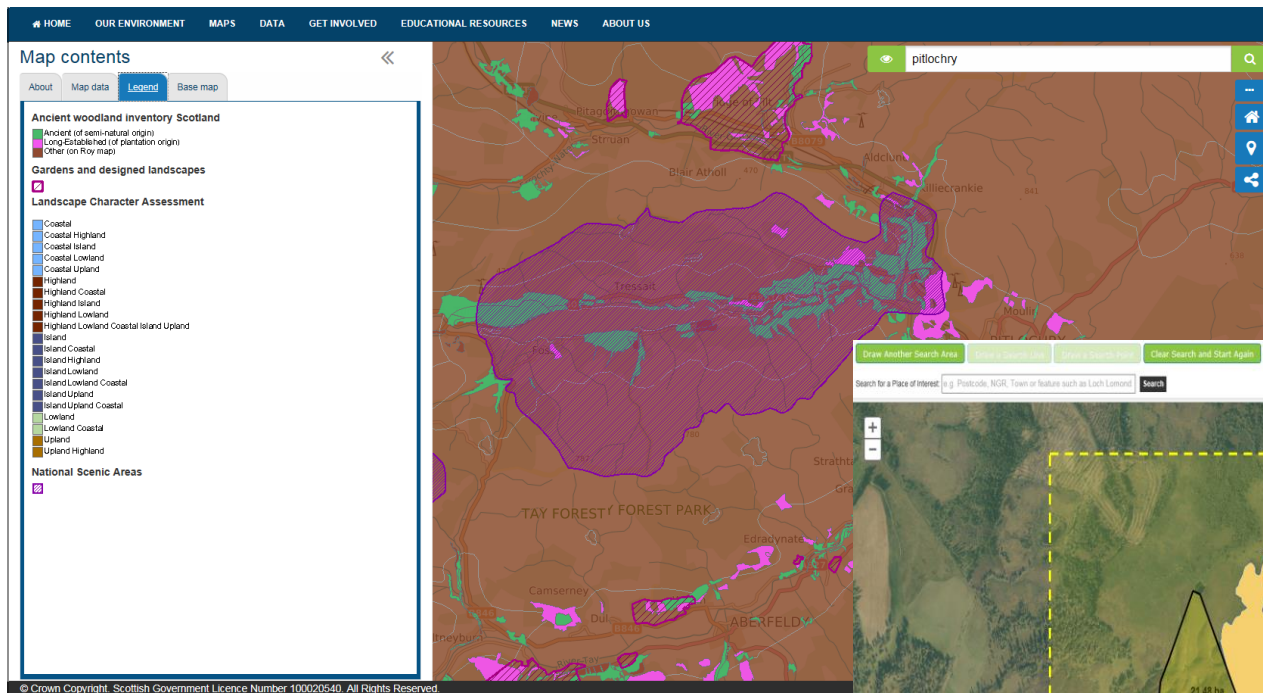


From this...

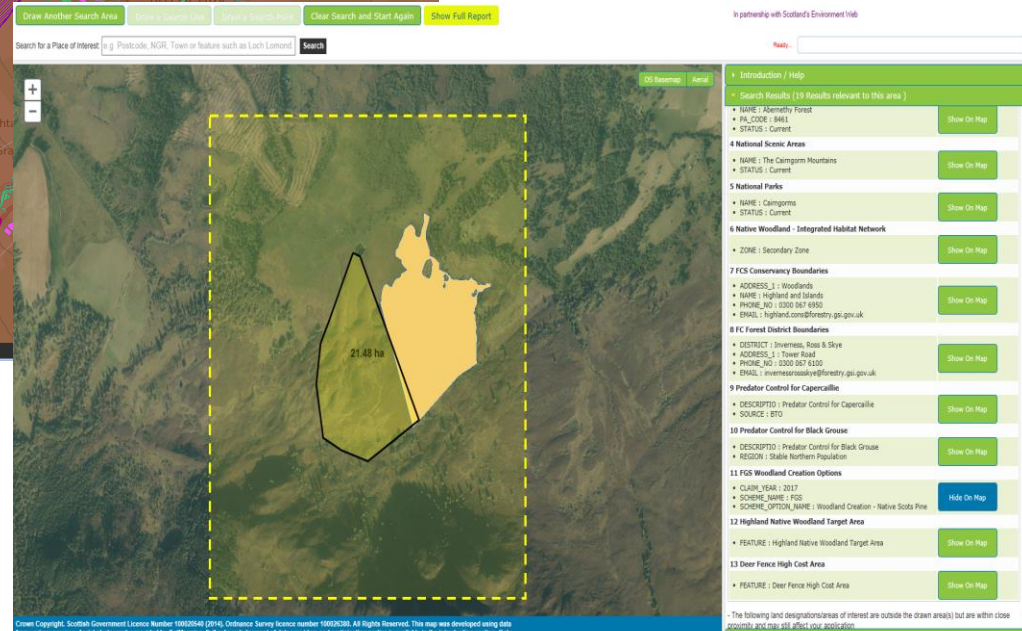


...to this

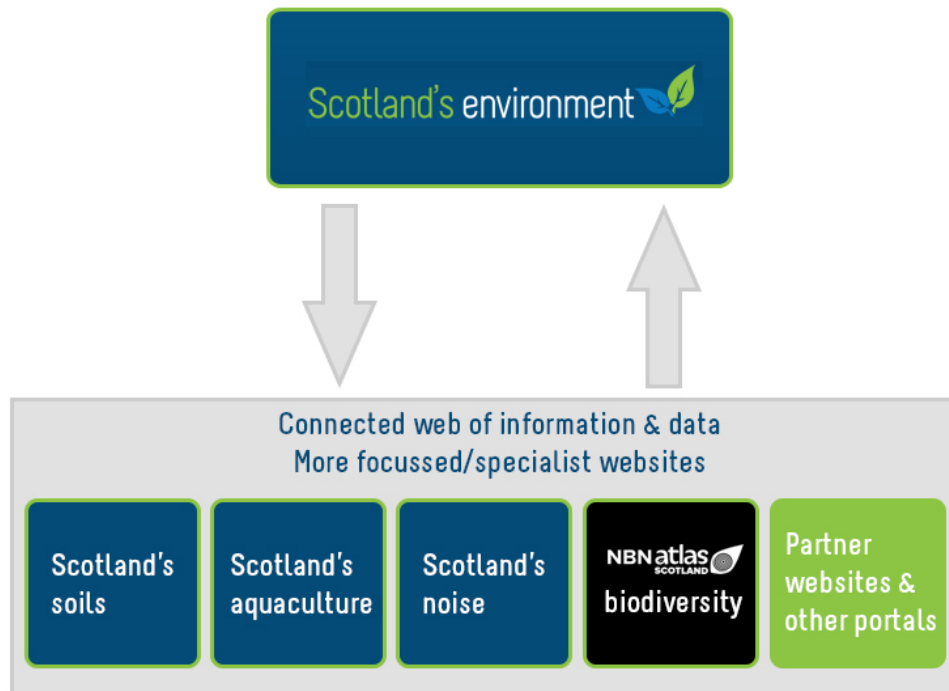
Policy Uptake – Land use strategy and assessment of proposed land uses (forestry/woodland creation).



Land Information Search – Agri-Environment & Forestry



Through partnerships and collaborations, Scotland's environment web is an extended “**network**” of interconnected, trusted and authoritative sources of data and information. [Users can choose](#) the level of detail they prefer for data interaction.



Policy Uptake Environmental Noise Directive

Welcome to Scotland's noise

The Scottish Government has produced these maps in response to the European Parliament and Council Directive for Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC. The Directive deals with noise from road, rail, and air traffic and builds on existing EU legislation, which sets standards for noise exposure.

The three main objectives of the directive are:

- To determine the noise exposure of the population
- To make information available on environmental noise
- To establish action plans based on the quality where it is good.

To embrace their responsibility to deliver the Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006. The Scottish Government has produced three maps in response to the European Parliament and Council Directive for Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC.

Task	Detail
One	Produce strategic noise maps
Two	Competent authorities to draw up action plans

The key differences between Round 1 and Round 3 are summarised in the following table. Round 3

	Round 1
Major roads	Roads with more than 100,000 vehicle passages per year
Major railways	Railways with more than 100,000 train passages per year
Agglomerations	Agglomerations with a population of more than 100,000 people
Airports	Airports with more than 50,000 air traffic movements per year

This site will allow you to view the [round 2](#) and

[Round 3 action plans](#) will be subject to public consultation by end 2018.

[Round three noise exposure statistics](#) are available.

To view the [archived first and second round](#) noise maps:

- [click here](#) for round 1
- [click here](#) for round 2

Supporting information in respect to **Action Planning** can be found [here](#). See the Guidance on Action Planning you may do so [here](#).

You may be interested in the [frequently asked questions](#) (FAQs).

HOME NOISE MAP NOISE STATISTICS ACTION PLANNING GLOSSARY FAQ CONTRIBUTORS LINKS CONTACT

Scotland's noise part of Scotland's environment

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Explore the noise map

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Map contents

About Data Legend Base map


Noise Map

Day and Night

- x < 55 dB
- 55 => x < 60 dB
- 60 => x < 65 dB
- 65 => x < 70 dB
- 70 => x < 75 dB
- 75 => x < 80 dB
- x >= 80 dB

Noise in Scotland - Round 1, Round 2 and Round 3

08 September 2017, 11:20:00 | noise@gov.scot (Scottish Government)

 Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

The data shows Round 1, Round 2 and Round 3 noise data in Scotland.

Road - Lden: Data indicating the level of noise according to the strategic noise mapping of major road sources within areas with a population of at least 100,000 people (agglomerations) and along major traffic routes with more than 3,000,000 vehicle passages per year. Lden indicates a 24 hour annual average noise level with separate weightings for the evening and night periods. This data is a product of the strategic noise mapping analysis undertaken to meet the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC).

Rail - Lden: Data indicating the level of noise according to the strategic noise mapping of major rail sources within areas with a population of at least 100,000 people (agglomerations) and along Network Rail routes with more than 60,000 train passages per year. Lden indicates a 24 hour annual average noise level with separate weightings for the evening and night periods. This data is a product of the strategic noise mapping analysis undertaken to meet the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC).

Road - Night: Data indicating the level of noise according to the strategic noise mapping of major road sources within areas with a population of at least 100,000 people (agglomerations) and along major traffic routes with more than 3,000,000 vehicle passages per year. Night indicates night time annual average noise level results in dB, where night is defined as 2300 - 0700. This data is a product of the strategic noise mapping analysis undertaken to meet the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC).

Rail - Night: Data indicating the level of noise according to the strategic noise mapping of major rail sources within areas with a population of at least 100,000 people (agglomerations) and along Network Rail routes with more than 60,000 train passages per year. Night indicates night time annual average noise level results in dB, where night is defined as 2300 - 0700. This data is a product of the strategic noise mapping analysis undertaken to meet the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC).

Agglomerations: Areas considered to be urban (with a population greater than or equal to 100,000 people) where, under the Environmental Noise Directive (Round 2), Strategic Noise Mapping has been carried out. This data includes a 2km buffer.

Airport - Lden: Data indicating the level of noise according to the strategic noise mapping of airport sources within areas with a population of at least 100,000 people (agglomerations) and airports with more than 50,000 (fifty thousand) air traffic movements per year. Lden indicates a 24 hour annual average noise level with separate weightings for the evening and night periods. This data is a product of the strategic noise mapping analysis undertaken to meet the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC).

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This service is provided by the [SEPA](#).

[Dataset feed - Round 1 data](#)
[Dataset feed - Round 2 data](#)
[Dataset feed - Round 3 data](#)

PROJECT RESULTS

Trusted

- Because of the partners involved (Scotland's leading environmental organisations), users are confident that this is a portal to trusted and authoritative information (trusted evidence base).

Gateway to search and discover

- One place to search for data from different sources – don't need to know who publishes data.
- Save time and effort that would otherwise be spent searching many different websites.
- The portal harvests data directly from source – confident that data is up to date, and avoid risk of multiple versions of data.



Data into information

- [illegible]

Ongoing support and interest in results

- Scotland's environment web is now in **3rd year after LIFE funding**.
- Team of 5 **permanent staff** - developers and manager.
- **Ongoing partnership** meetings – extended membership.
- Alignment to Scottish **digital transformation delivery** – environmental hub.
- Embedded into **core business** – partners publish data, access and viewed on Scotland's environment web.
- **Ongoing co-development of shared products:**
 - Land Information Search for e.planning (pre-planning application).
 - Data for strategic environmental assessments.
 - Data discovery catalogue (data search by task).
 - European Commission streamlining environmental reporting project – dissemination of best practice of a national environmental system (action 5).



Scotland's environment web
www.environment.gov.scot

joanna.muse@sepa.org.uk