Presentation outline

Background

- Legislation & Policy
  - Timeline and pace of change
  - NIFTI example
- TII Sustainability Implementation Plan

SIP Practical Guide

- Aims, main inputs and elements
- Workflows and feedback mechanism
  - Phase 0 workflow
  - Workflows Phases 0-7
- Other related documents
- Case studies

Questions

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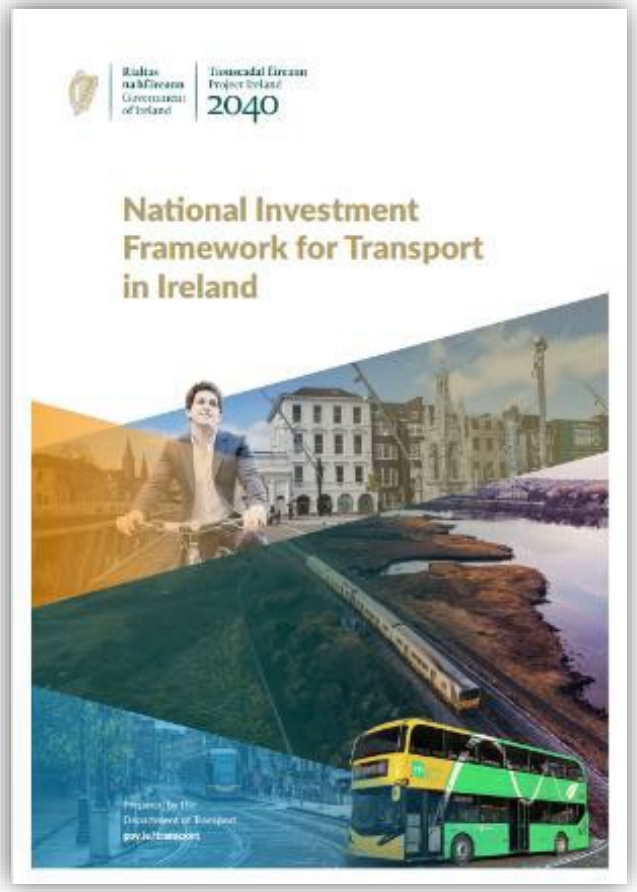
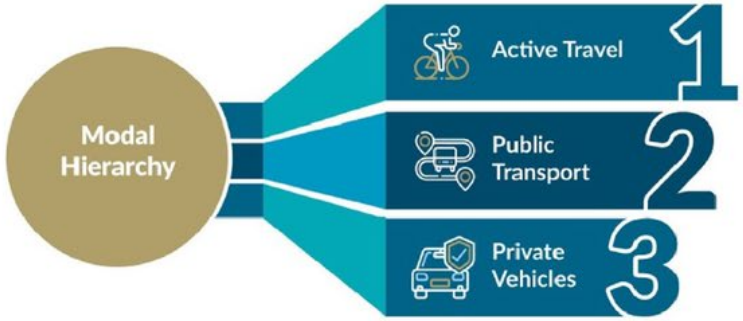
Legislation & Policy

NIFTI example



December 2021

The **modal hierarchy** has ***active travel*** as the first consideration, followed by ***public transport*** and crucially ***private vehicles*** form the third and final level.



The **intervention hierarchy** from first to last is ***'maintain'***, ***'optimise'***, ***'improve'*** and ***'new'***.

Understanding needed to enable implementation

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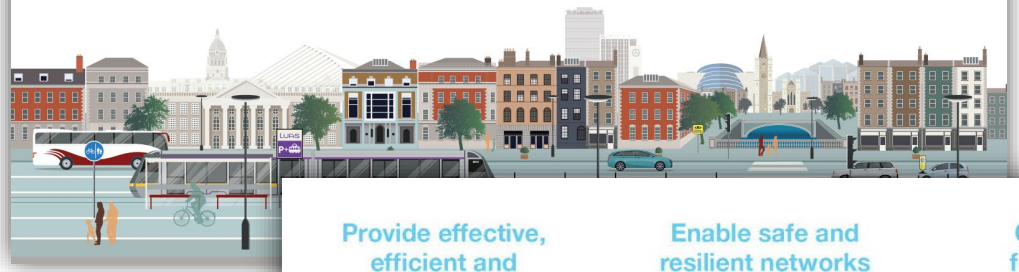
Sustainability Implementation Plan for Transport Infrastructure Ireland



Provide effective, efficient and equitable mobility

Enable compact urban growth and regional accessibility through networks and services that support more efficient journeys, more effective connectivity and increased accessibility.

Enable safe and resilient networks and services

Enable safe, secure, accessible and inclusive travel through the provision of transport networks, systems and services that are resilient to future change.

Collaborate for a holistic approach

Develop smart and sustainable assets and services through innovating and improving the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the transport network, increasing collaboration and systems-thinking to seek mutual gains and mitigate negative externalities.

Deliver end-to-end improvements

Deliver enhanced whole life-cycle value through impact and influence on stakeholders, partners and suppliers.

Transition to net zero

Reduce the carbon impact of construction, operation and use of the transport network through responsible use of resources, reuse and repurposing, as well as driving the net-zero transition and enabling customers to make more sustainable choices.

Create total value for society

Maintain and enhance the balanced delivery of economic, environmental and social value through robust planning, rigorous appraisal and decisions that prioritise sustainability.

Leadership, Collaboration and Partnership

Working Together and Enabling People

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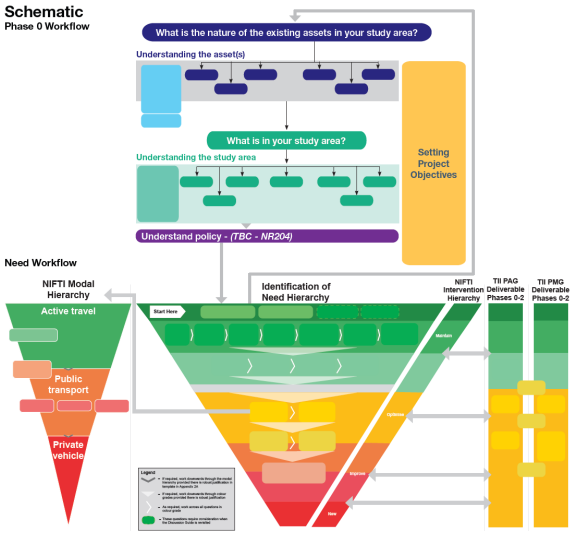
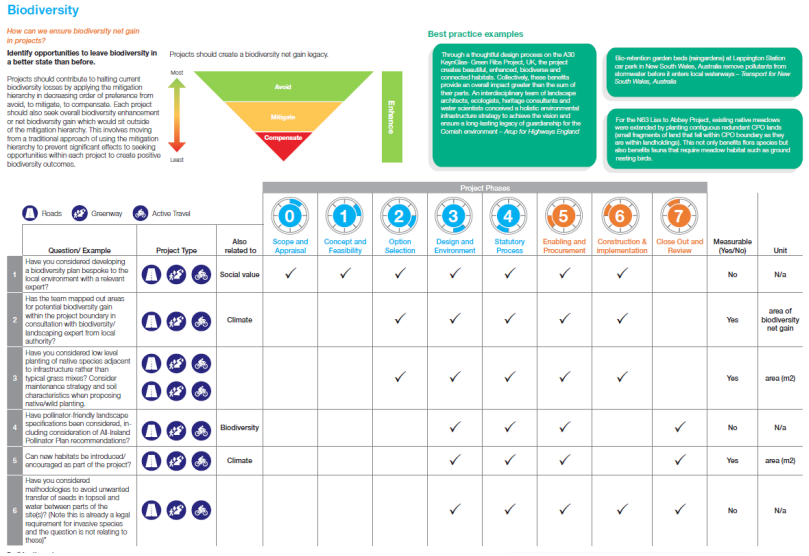
Elements of Guide

Flow charts for decision making – greatest impact at earlier phases

Workflows that ask the right questions at the right time





Wayfinding to other relevant documents

Best Practice Case Studies

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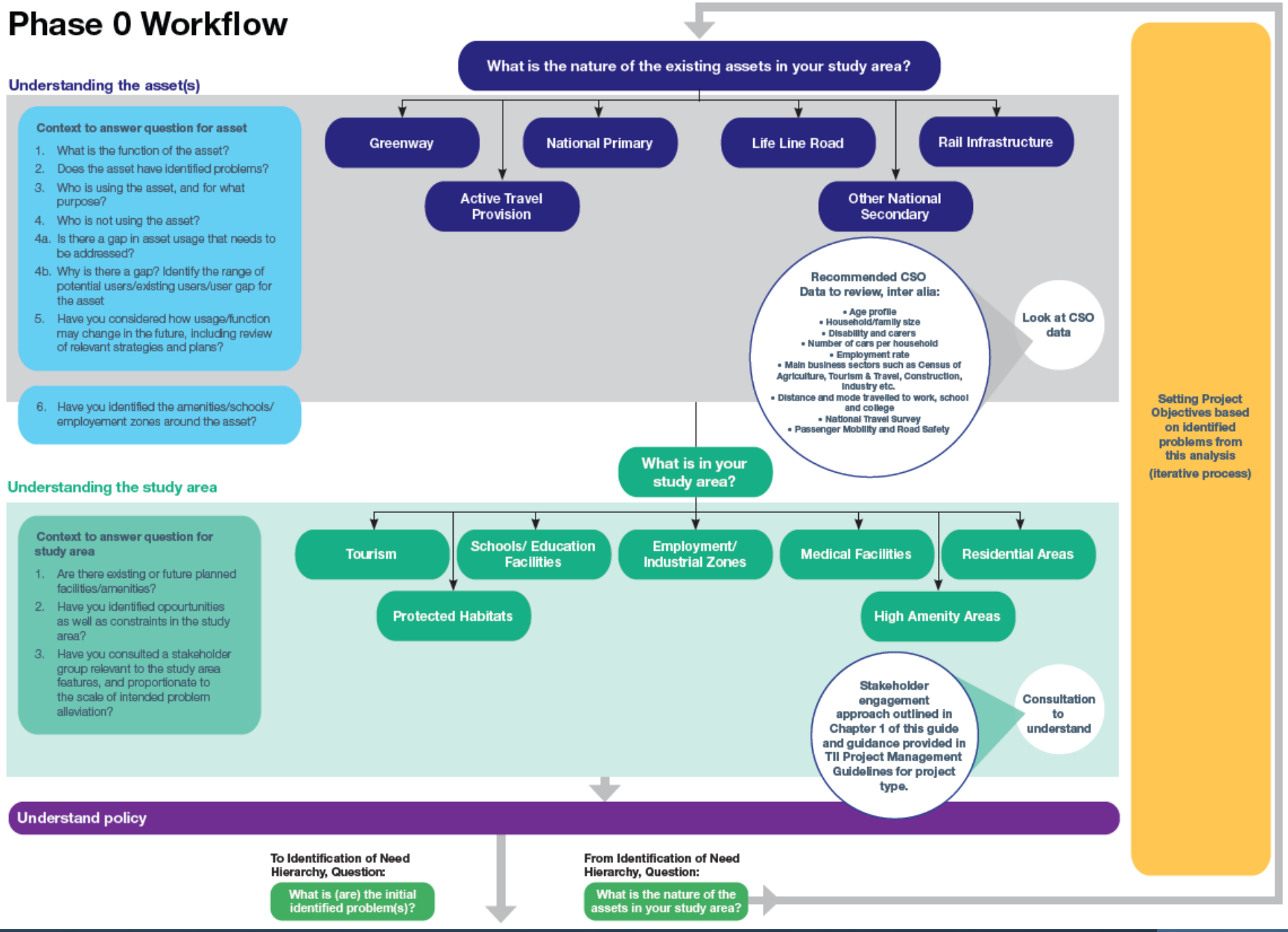
Phase 0 Workflow



Workflows Phases 0-7

Social Value

How can we maximise value of projects?

Identify opportunities for social value creation at all project phases, and take action to realise these opportunities.

Project decision-makers can maintain and enhance the balanced delivery of economic, environmental and social value through robust planning, rigorous appraisal and decisions that prioritise sustainability. The social, natural and financial costs and benefits of any project decision should be understood before action is taken accordingly.

TII land is thought of as public space for public good. The land is used to:

- Preserve and enhance the environment, and capture carbon emissions to help the fight against climate change; and
- Provide space for people to move safely and access essential services, to socialise and to connect with each other and the environment.

Social value in projects can be maximised through understanding community needs via engagement, and incorporating these into project decisions. Thus ensuring that project impacts are not just balanced, but actively create and preserve public value.

Best practice examples

The Gosford Passing Loops Project in Australia installed a glow path comprising a non-toxic photoluminescent material. This aims to increase the feeling of safety within the community -*Transport for New South Wales, Australia (2017)*

In Killeagh, County Cork, footpath widening was used in transition zones to better connect local communities which resulted in improvements in social value, inclusivity and active travel in the townland. – *Transport Infrastructure Ireland, DN-GEO-03084*

Walking school buses are frequently used in the UK and US to promote active travel to and from school in a safe and organised way. They consist of a group of pupils with adults at the front and back, often wearing high-vis jackets to make them more visible. There are multiple benefits to this approach including improved safety due to better visibility and social benefits as children have more time to socialise with one another.– *Sustrans & Arup, 2022*

Consultation with the community to understand their needs and provide infrastructure that meets these can enable such initiatives as this example.

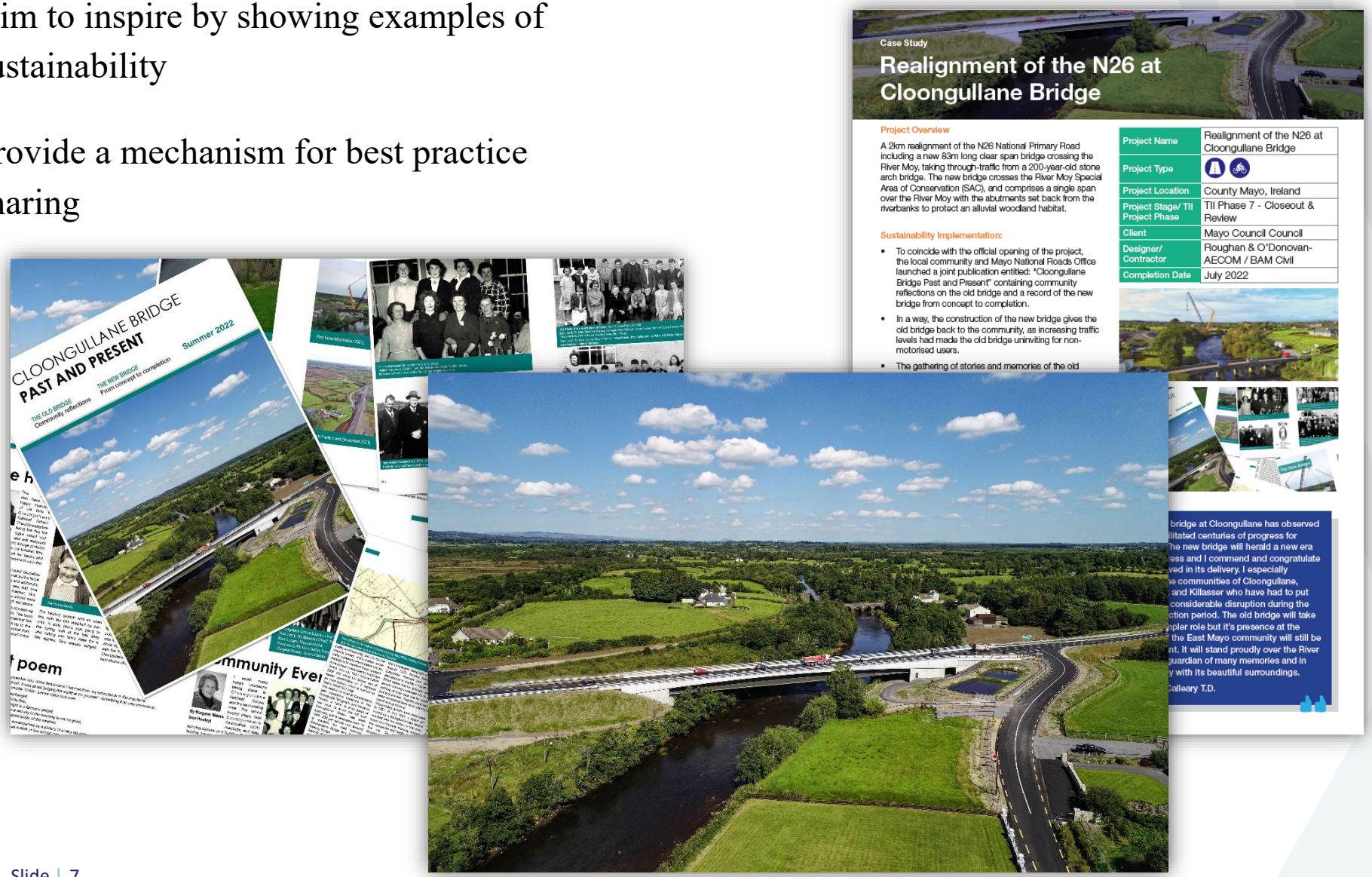
Roads Greenway Active Travel

	Question/ Example	Project Type	Also related to	Project Phases: 0 Scope and Appraisal	1 Concept and Feasibility	2 Option Selection	3 Design and Environment	4 Statutory Process	5 Enabling and Procurement	6 Construction & implementation	7 Close Out and Review	Measurable (Yes/No)	Unit
1	Have you considered all potential user groups in the Stakeholders engagement plan? How?	Roads, Greenway, Active Travel	Diversity & inclusion			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	N/a
2	Has a diversity and equality impact assessment or something similar been considered for the project?	Roads, Greenway, Active Travel	Diversity & Inclusion		✓	✓	✓					No	N/a
3	Has engagement with all user groups been undertaken to capture lived experience, and seek solutions to potential barriers?	Roads, Greenway, Active Travel	Community engagement, Diversity & Inclusion		✓	✓	✓	✓				No	N/a
4	Has a local apprenticeship/ upskilling scheme been considered for the construction stage of the project?	Roads, Greenway, Active Travel							✓	✓		No	N/a
5	Has the project been examined to determine how it impacts on enhancing access to education and employment?	Roads, Greenway, Active Travel		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	N/a
6	Have you considered the needs of non-motorised user links with other planned schemes such as safety, facilities, *vulnerable user needs, accessibility, inclusivity, in consideration of Local Authority plans, policies and objectives?	Roads	Safety, diversity and inclusion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No	N/a

*VRU (vulnerable road user) definition: The VRU that need to be considered to *designing for road users", and are not limited to the following: pedestrians (old, young, those with mobility or sight impairment); cyclists; equestrians; motorcyclists, TII Road Safety Audit Guidelines

Case Studies

- Aim to inspire by showing examples of sustainability
- Provide a mechanism for best practice sharing



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Bonneagar Iompair Éireann
Ionad Gnó Gheata na Páirce
Sráid Gheata na Páirce
Baile Átha Cliath 8
Éire, D08 DK10

Transport Infrastructure Ireland
Parkgate Business Centre
Parkgate Street
Dublin 8
Ireland, D08 DK10

www.tii.ie

info@tii.ie

+353 (0)1 646 3600

+353 (0)1 646 3601