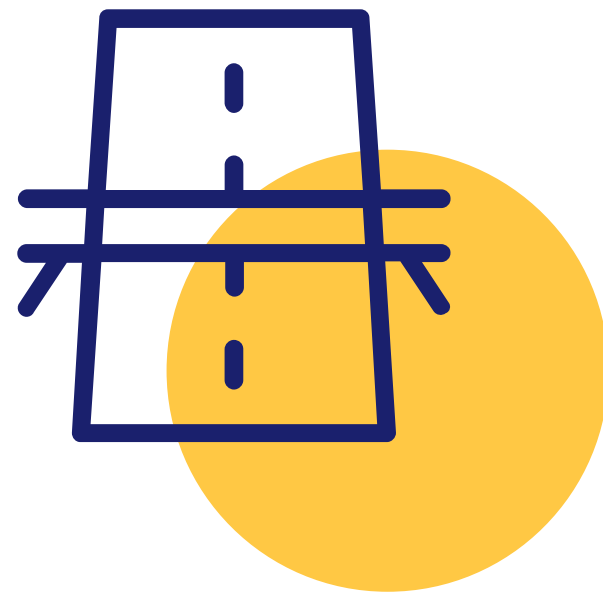


Transport Infrastructure Ireland

Population and Human Health Assessment of Proposed National Roads – Standard PE-ENV-01108



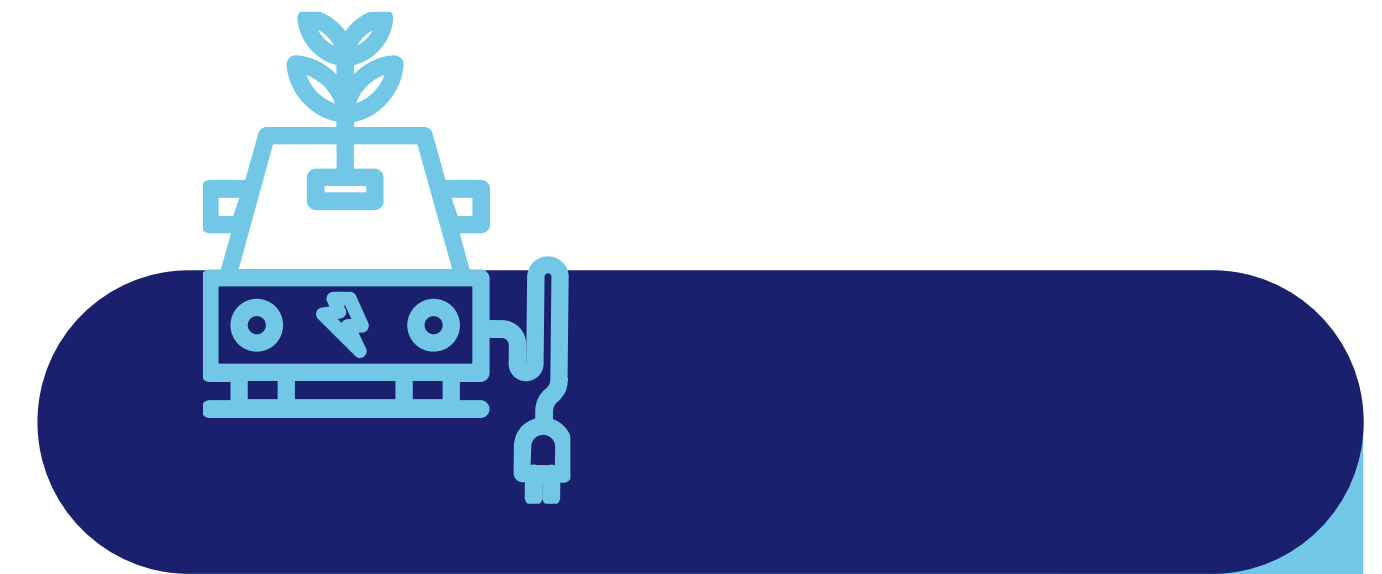
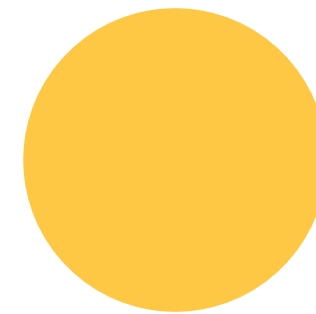
16 - 18 June 2025

- Content

1. Overview of the Population & Human Health (P&HH) Standard
2. P&HH Assessment through the TII PMG Project Phases
3. Future Updates

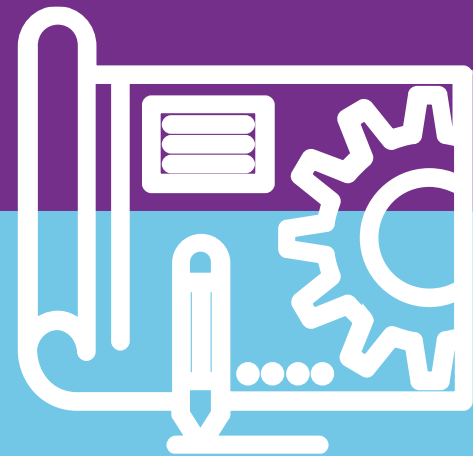


Standards

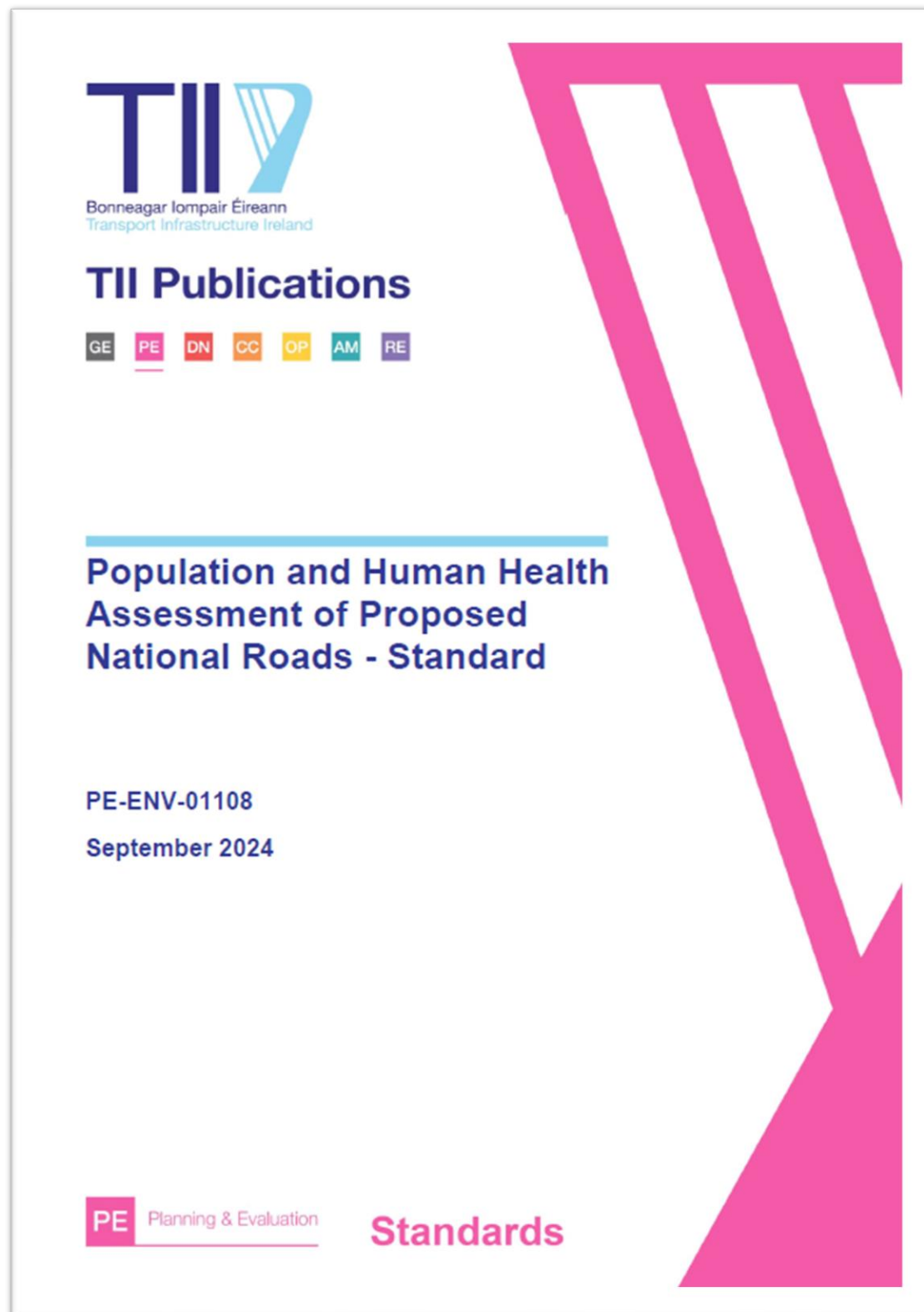


Overview of the Standard

- Population and Human Health



- Production and Publication



The Population & Human Health Standard (PE-ENV-01108) was **published in September 2024.**

Preparation of the Standard included:

- Working with TII Environment, Strategic Transport Planning and specialist consultants (Noise, Air) teams.
- Peer review by and workshops with Population and Health Impact Assessment specialists.
- Developing to reflect the revised TII Project Appraisal Guidelines (PAG).

External consultation on the Standard included:

- Institute of Public Health
- National Office for Public Health
- Health Service Executive

- Purpose of the P&HH standard (as set out in PE-ENV-01108)

- Provision of **evidence-based information** on PHH effects to decision makers during options selection and project determination, in accordance with the TII Project Management Guidelines (PMGs) and Project Appraisal Guidelines (PAGs).
- **Robust and proportionate assessment** of PHH effects resulting from proposed national road projects (national roads, motorway service areas, toll schemes, and any associated infrastructure) in accordance with the PMGs/PAGs and, where relevant, the EIA Directive.
- Incorporation of **appropriate mitigation** and enhancement measures to avoid or reduce significant adverse effects and, where possible, improve PHH outcomes.
- Input to and production of documents and deliverables to **meet the requirements** of the TII PMGs/PAGs, EIA Directive and other relevant legislation, guidelines and standards.



- Standard Table of Contents



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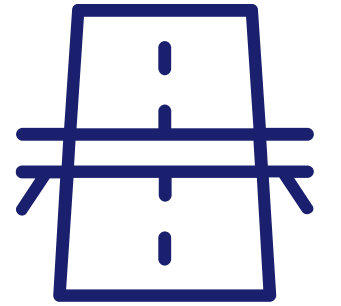
- Implementation of the Standard

Full details of the standard **implementation** are set out in **PE-ENV-01108**.

The Standard is to be used in the planning, design and construction of **national road projects** that:

- Require approval under **Section 51** of the Roads Act, 1993, as amended (proposed national road development subject to EIA Environmental Impact Assessment).
- Require approval under **Section 177AE** of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended (certain local authority development subject to Appropriate Assessment).
- Are subject to **Part 8** of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended (known as the 'Part 8' procedure).

The Standard may also be used as a **guide** in the consideration of P&HH effects of other types of project such as **active travel routes and greenways**.



- Requirements of the Competent P&HH Practitioner(s)



- EIA Directive states ‘the developer shall ensure that the EIAR is prepared by **competent experts**’
- It is the **responsibility of the developer** to ensure, to the satisfaction of the consenting authority, that the practitioners who undertake assessments are **expert, qualified and competent**.
- Some **requirements and examples** of competency for both Population and Human Health are provided in **PE-ENV-01108**.

1.6 Requirements of the Competent PHH Assessment Practitioner

Directive 2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, states that ‘Experts involved in the preparation of environmental impact assessment reports should be qualified and competent.’ Article 5(3)(a) of the amended EIA Directive states ‘the developer shall ensure that the environmental impact assessment report is prepared by competent experts’. Competent expertise is not defined in the Directive.

It is the responsibility of developers to ensure, to the satisfaction of the consenting authority, that the practitioners who undertake assessments are expert, qualified and competent. This SD (PE-ENV-01108) requires that PHH assessments are carried by suitably qualified and competent practitioners with previous experience in this field. The assessment may be undertaken by a single PHH practitioner competent in both disciplines, or by separate practitioners. Judgements on the qualifications and experience needed shall be taken on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the project. Information shall be presented to decision makers to demonstrate the competence of the practitioner(s) leading the PHH assessment.

The Institute of Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (IEMA) has published a Competency Statement for those involved in human health assessment, *Competent Expert for Health Impact Assessment including Health in Environmental Assessments - May 2024*. This sets out a framework of competency for various health assessment roles including Topic Lead and Contributor covering qualifications, professional membership and experience. This document states that ‘Guide criteria indicative of competency, which are not a formal test, nor are they the only way competence can be established. They should not a

While the legal requirement for requiring EIA, practitioners inv Project must demonstrate that recommended that the PHH Pr: of the PHH assessment in resp

- Honours degre level)) in a rele
- An appropriate human health : complexity of tl

It is also recommended that the

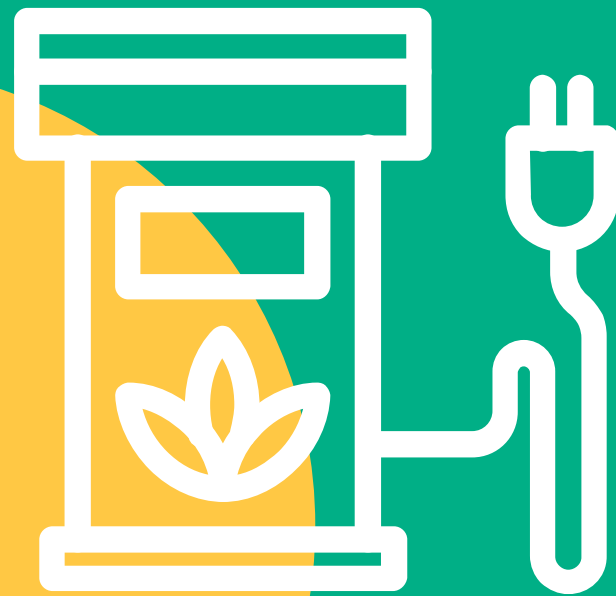
- Qualifications, : relevant discipl
- Chartered statu

Judgements on competence st the guidance provided in Table

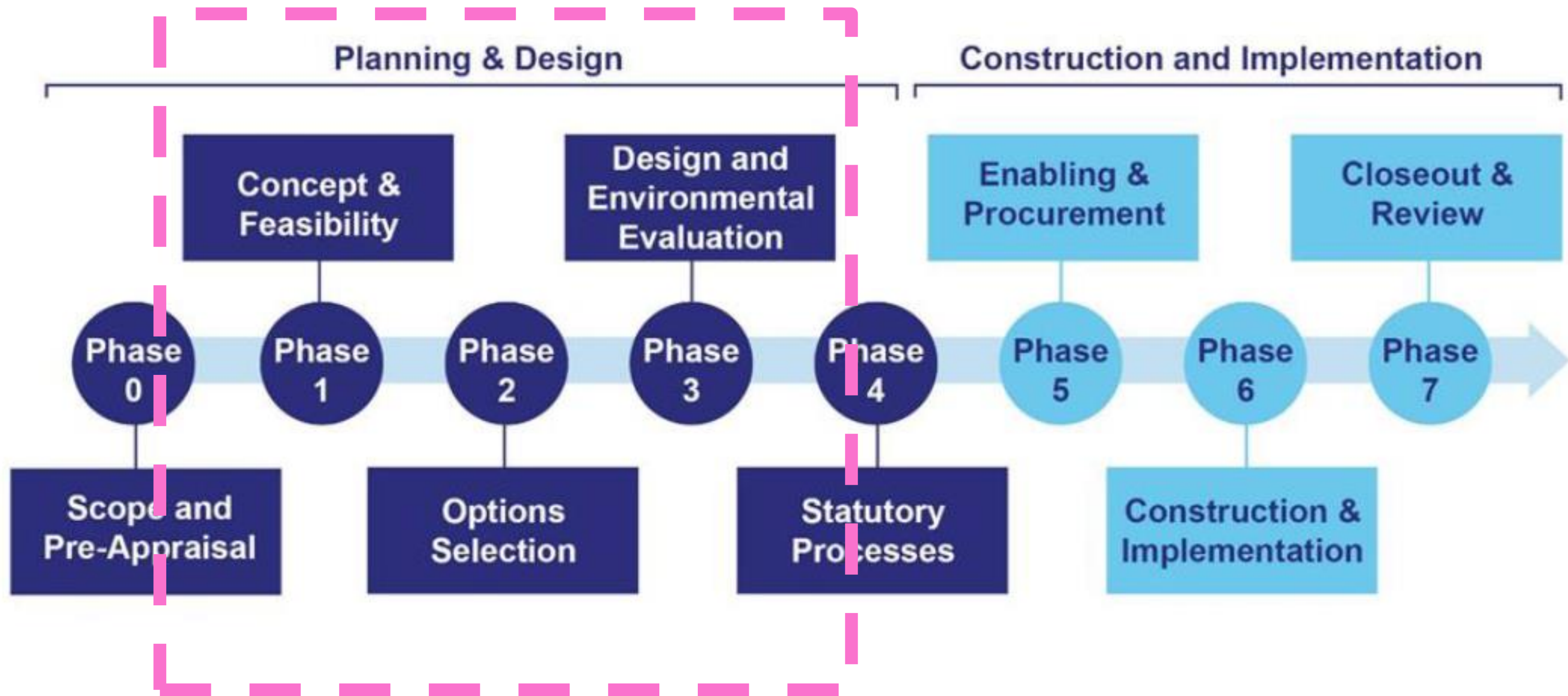
Evidence of competency	Examples	
	Population assessment practitioner	Health assessment practitioner
Academic qualifications	Honours degree (National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ) Level 8 or equivalent level); and/or Master's degree (NFQ Level 9 or equivalent level), in a relevant discipline such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental sciences• Social sciences• Planning• Human geography	Honours degree (National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ) Level 8 or equivalent level); and/or Master's degree (NFQ Level 9 or equivalent level), in a relevant discipline such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public health medicine• Biomedical and biological sciences• Environmental sciences• Human geography
Professional associations	Chartered Status or membership of a professional body that represents environmental and social assessment professionals. May include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institute of Environmental Management and Impact Assessment (IEMA)• Institute of Environmental Science (IES)	Chartered Status or membership of a professional body that represents, among others, HIA professionals. May include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institute of Environmental Management and Impact Assessment (IEMA)• Faculty of Public Health Medicine of Ireland, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland (FPHMI RCPI)• Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH)
Professional experience	Provide evidence of 5 or more years' relevant post-graduate professional experience, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertaking population, community and/or socio-economic assessments for infrastructure and/or urban development projects.• Planning, including roles/ responsibilities relating to healthy design and placemaking, active travel or other relevant discipline. It is important to note that the minimum number of years' experience may change (upwards or downwards) depending on the project phase, size, nature, complexity, etc., of the project in question.	Provide evidence of 5 or more years' relevant post-graduate professional experience, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertaking health assessments for infrastructure and/or urban development projects.• Public health, including roles/ responsibilities relating to wider determinants of health and healthy placemaking.• Planning, including roles/ responsibilities relating to healthy design and placemaking, active travel or other relevant discipline. It is important to note that the minimum number of years' experience may change (upwards or downwards) depending on the project phase, size, nature, complexity, etc., of the project in question.



P&HH Assessment through the TII PMG Project Phases



- P&HH Assessment Standard applies primarily to PMG Phases 1-4 (Figure 3.1)



- PMG Phases 0-1

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Phase 0: Scope & Pre Appraisal

- No specialist P&HH input.
- Some guidance provided for the **Project Manager** in terms of PHH.

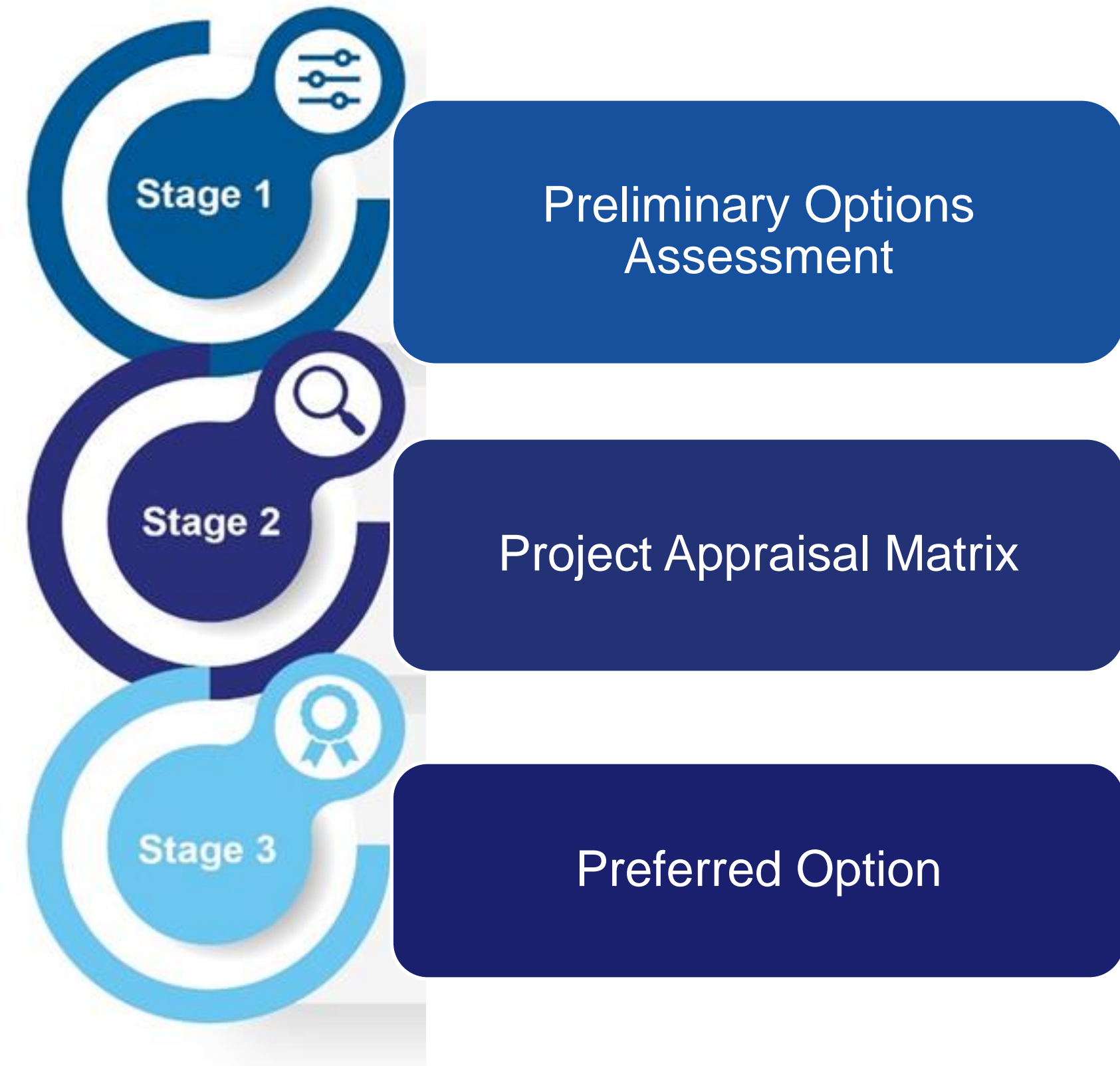
Phase 1: Concept and Feasibility

- Specialist P&HH input maybe required.
- Define preliminary **Zone of Influence**.
- Collate and analyse health and social **baseline data**.
- Identify (and map) key **constraints** such as residential areas.
- Identify **risks and opportunities**.
- Review **plans, programmes and policies** relating to PHH.
- As required input to the identification of **Strategic Options**.
- Prepare inputs to the **Feasibility Report**.

- PMG Phase 2: Options Appraisal (adaption of Figure 3.2)

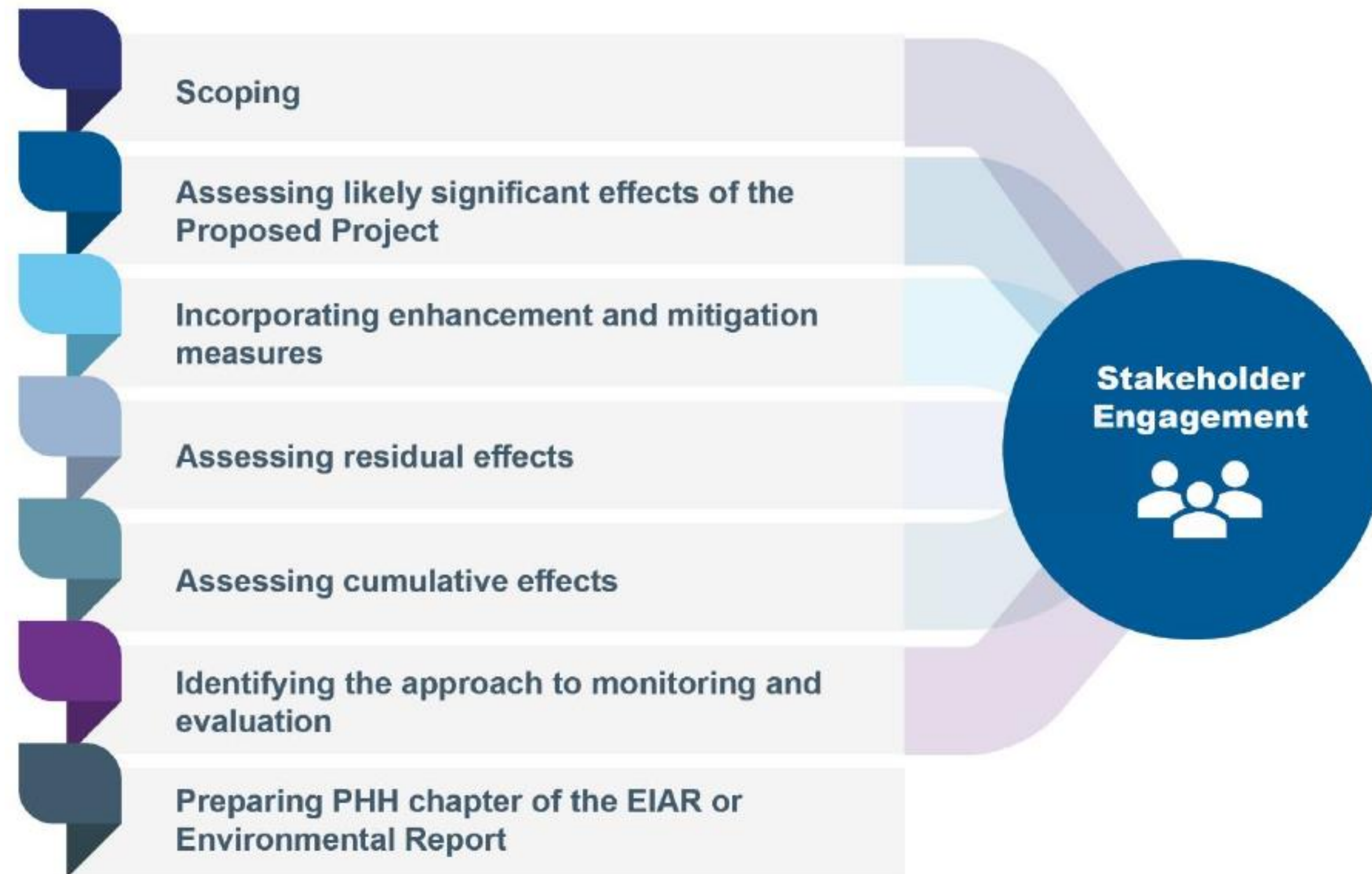
Objectives at Phase 2:

- Specialist P&HH input is required.
- Ensure that **P&HH effects are considered** in the options appraisal process.
- Focus on **optimising P&HH outcomes** through the selection of the preferred option.
- Focus on **reducing health and social inequalities** (see Appendix D of the standard).
- Undertake gap analysis of other MCA criteria to **avoid double counting**.
- Prepare PHH inputs to the **Options Report**



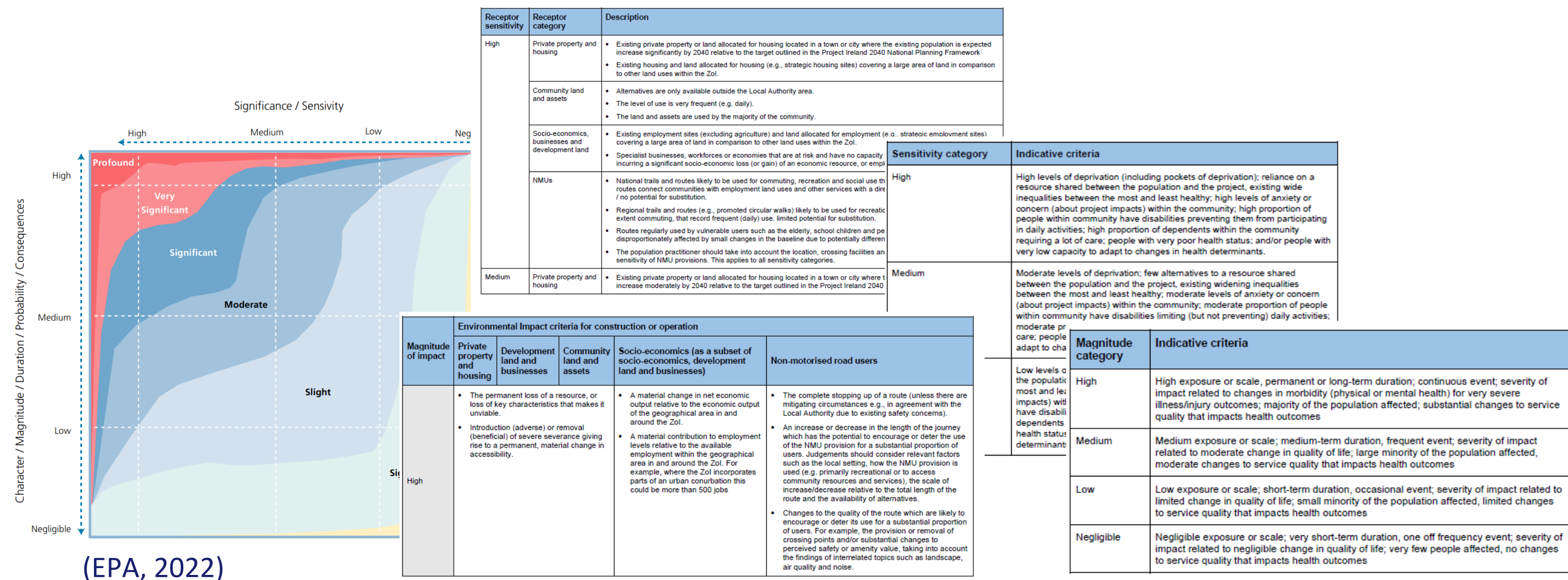
- PMG Phase 3: Stages of the assessment process

- Specialist P&HH input is required.
- A number of steps are involved in the **assessment process** as illustrated in Figure 3.3 of the standard.
- Standard also provides guidance on **stakeholder engagement**.
- Prepare PHH inputs to the **Phase 3 deliverables/reporting** e.g. EIAR.



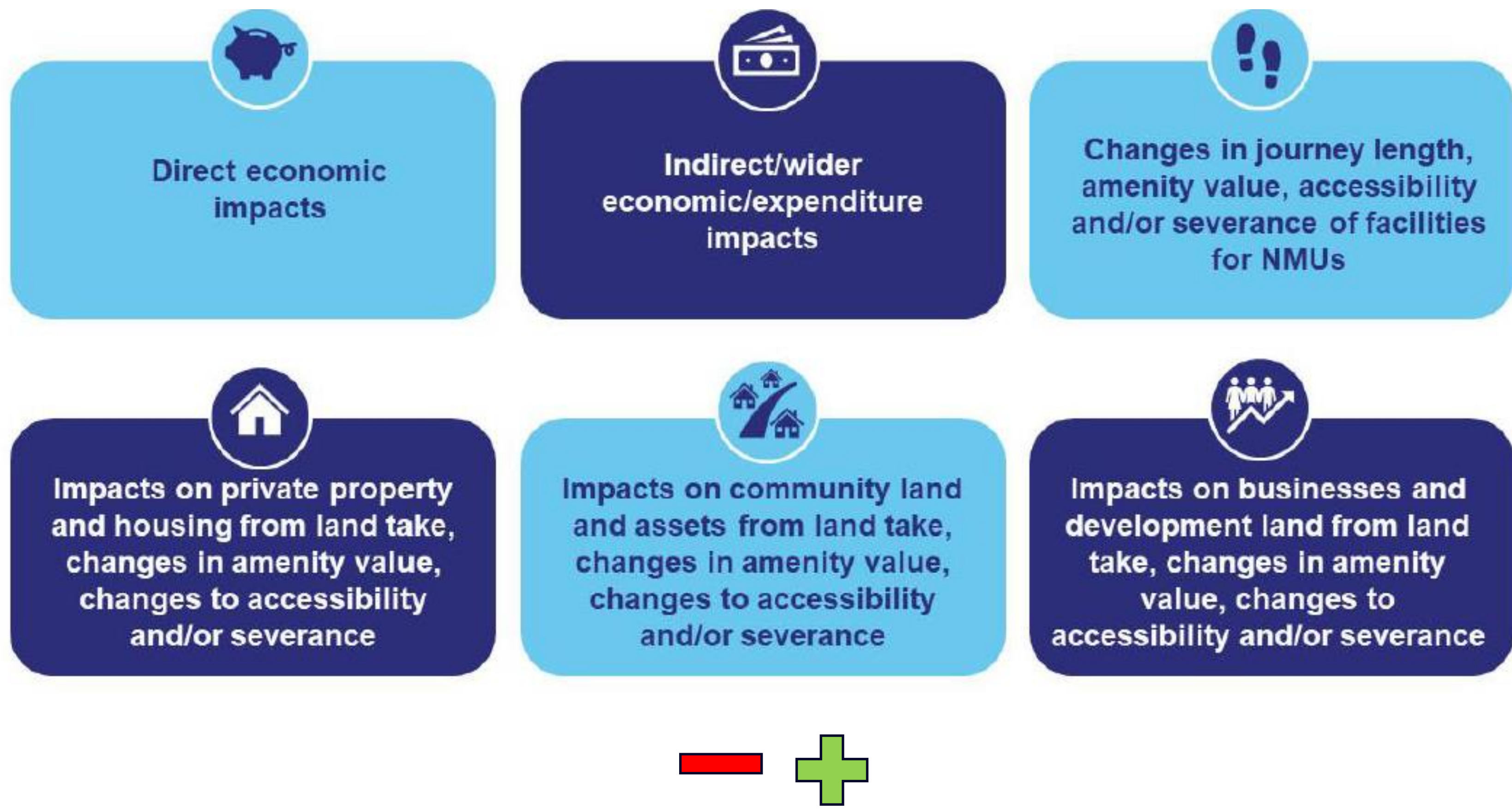
- PMG Phase 3: Assessment of the Proposed Project

- Assessment based on sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of impact in line with EPA Guidance.
- Standard provides **specific magnitude and sensitivity criteria** for Population assessment.
- **Guidance** on application of IEMA **magnitude and sensitivity criteria** for human health.

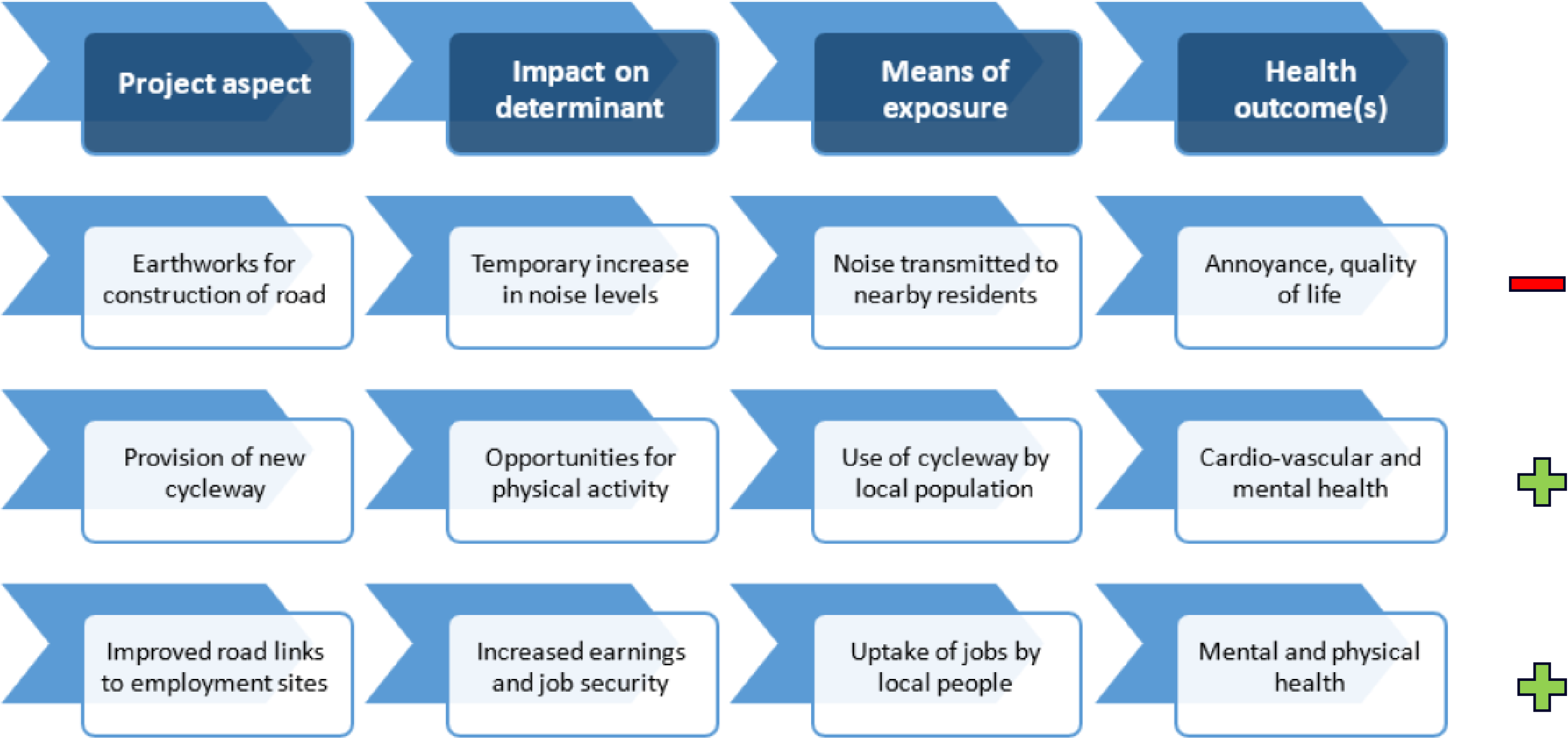


(see Figure 3.4, Table 4.9, Table 4.10, Table 5.12, Table 5.13)

- PMG Phase 3: Population Assessment Potential Impacts (Figure 2.2)



- PMG Phase 3: Human Health Assessment Potential Impact Pathways (Figure 2.5)



- PMG Phase 4 & Phases 5-7

- Specialist P&HH input maybe required.
- **Standard provides requirements/guidance** in relation to Phase 4-7.
- High level in nature and contained within Section 3.4 & 3.5.

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3.4 Phase 4: Statutory Process

At Phase 4, statutory and non-statutory stakeholders can provide submission objections to the proposed project, which must be considered by the consen process is applicable to EIA and non-EIA projects. The purpose of the statutory p that the proposed project is developed in accordance with planning and enviroi This SD does not set out detailed requirements and guidance for Phase 4. How PHH practitioner at Phase 4 is outlined below.

During the statutory process, the PHH practitioner(s) shall respond to third part participate in oral hearing(s) as required by the statutory processes. PHH-relater are likely to include:

- Reviewing and drafting responses, where warranted, to PHH issu submissions to the consenting process.
- Reviewing and drafting responses to any requests for further PHH information issued by the consenting authority.
- Reviewing and updating, where necessary, aspects of the PHH a
- Drafting a PHH Statement of Evidence, where a public oral hearin relation to PHH aspects including the assessment findings and re submissions, etc.
- Taking part in oral hearing preparation meetings.
- Preparing a PHH Statement of Evidence.
- Presenting the Statement of Evidence at the public oral hearing a any questions on PHH aspects direct from the public, other bodie for the consenting authority.
- Reviewing and reporting on any PHH aspects addressed in the d consenting authority (and Planning Inspector's report).

Depending on the outcome of the statutory process, additional mitigation measure consent may need to be incorporated into the design and schedule of mitigation c may require input from PHH specialists.

For oral hearings, a brief of evidence may be required. Typically, this will include:

- Background of assessor, including role and description of compet Section 1.6.
- A high-level overview of the assessment process, referencing the
- A high-level summary of the key findings of the assessment, referen
- Responses to third party submissions, addressed by topic or location and referencing the EIAR where possible.
- Errata, including details of any errors or omissions identified within the original EIAR.

3.5 Phases 5 to 7: Enabling and Procurement, Construction and Implementation, Closeout and Review

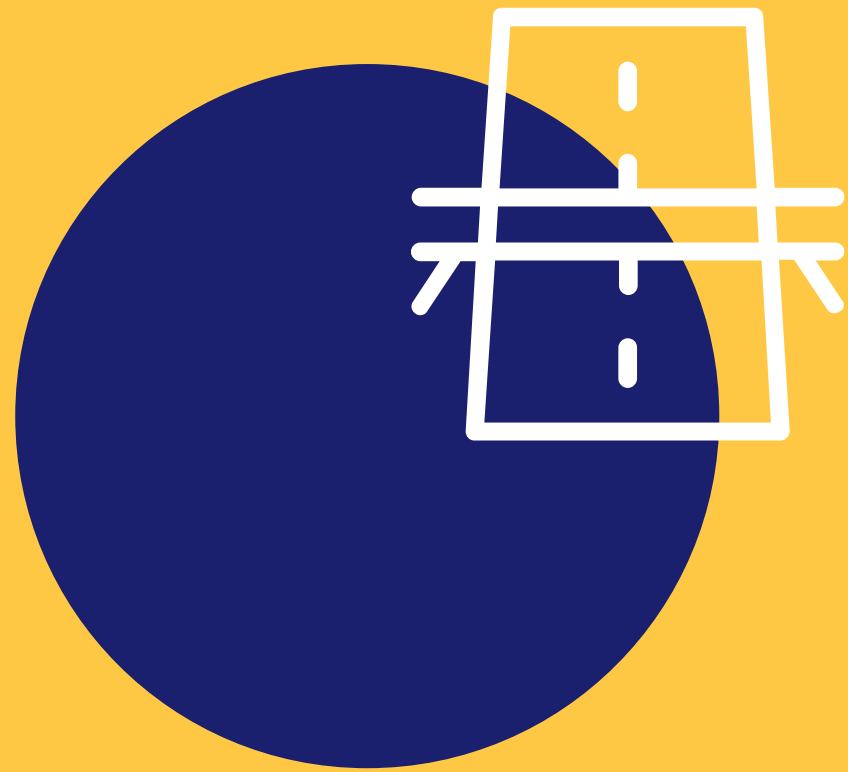
Phases 5 to 7 comprise the appointment of contractors, the construction and implementation of the project in accordance with the design, specification, relevant standards and legislation, closeout of outstanding actions and post-project review. Implementation and monitoring of committed environmental and social mitigation and enhancement measures are undertaken during these Phases. This SD (PE-ENV-01108) is not applicable to Phases 5 to 7.

Inputs from PHH practitioner(s) may be undertaken at the request of the Project Manager during Phase 5 to 7. These may include activities such as those listed in Table 3.1 below.

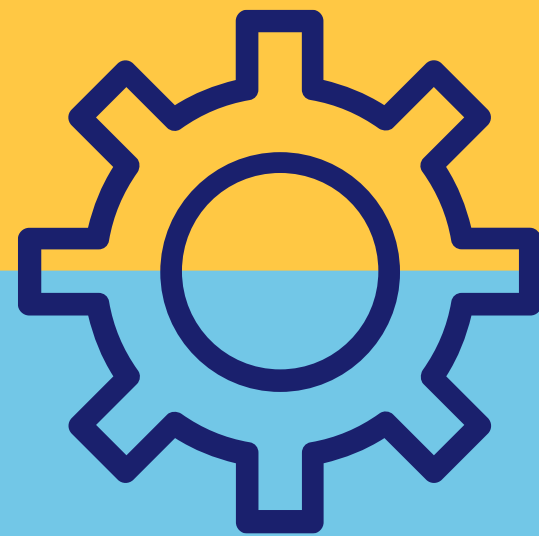
Table 3.1 - Examples of PHH inputs at PMG Phases 5 to 7

Phase	Potential PHH inputs
Phase 5: Enabling and Procurement	In the case of a significant time lag during the statutory process, it may be necessary to update aspects of the Phase 3 PHH assessment.
	A review of the consenting authority's decision, including any conditions and schedule of commitments, may be necessary to identify PHH requirements and further develop PHH mitigation.
Phase 6: Construction and Implementation	A review of the procedures in place for delivering committed mitigation, enhancement and monitoring, to ensure it is consistent with the PHH commitments made at Phase 3.
	A review of the results of PHH monitoring and recommendations to address any issues identified.
Phase 7: Closeout and Review	<div>At the completion of any major project, it is a requirement of the TII PMG that a post project review be carried out. This may include 'lessons learned' for the PHH aspects, such as:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Did the PHH mitigation and enhancement measures deliver the required outcomes set out in the EIAR?• Were there any unexpected PHH issues / outcomes that were not identified in the EIAR? <div>Are there conclusions or lessons learned that are applicable to other projects or associated TII policies and guidelines in relation to PHH?</div>

Where PHH mitigation measures include actions to be taken during Phase 6, Construction and Implementation, these should be secured through planning conditions or other mechanisms. Where monitoring of PHH impacts is proposed, the requirements for reviewing the results should be agreed with the Project Manager at Phase 3 and guidance on potential remedial action should be provided. Inputs by the PHH practitioner(s) at Phase 6 should be agreed with the Project Manager at Phase 3.



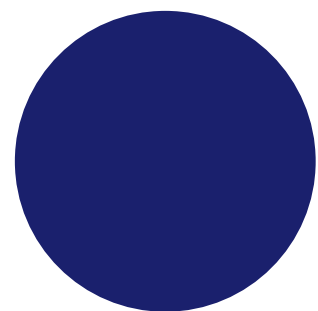
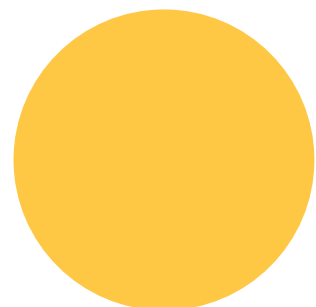
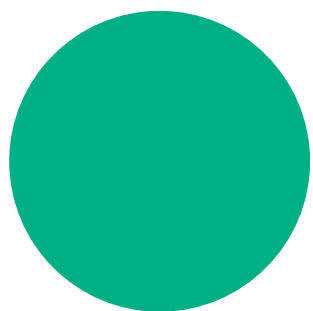
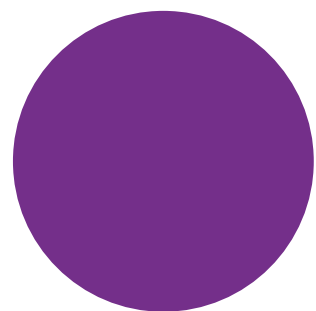
Next Steps- Future Updates



- Future Updates

- To address some identified minor update needs.
- To align with the updated Air Quality Standard: PE-ENV-01107(due later in 2025).
- To align with new Noise standard (due later in 2025).
- Some restructuring to increase consistency across the suite of environmental standards.
- **Update are due in late 2025.**

Thank you



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