



Community Wellbeing and NSIPs

Friday July 12th 2024

Funded by



Department for Levelling Up,
Housing & Communities

Agenda

- **Introduction/Housekeeping**
Michael Moll (Chair), Suffolk County Council
- **Community Engagement, and Safeguarding Community Wellbeing**
Phil Watson, Suffolk County Council
- **Mental Wellbeing and the EIA and HIA Regime of NSIPs**
Jenny Wade, Jacobs
- **How Developers Should Design Their Engagement with Community Wellbeing in Mind**
Dr Rufus Howard, IEMA & Tanya Burdett, Essential Planning Ltd
- **Scoping Health in DCOs**
Dr Andrew Buroni, Savills
- **Q&A**

Community engagement, and safeguarding community wellbeing, during the pre- application phase, consenting, and construction, of infrastructure projects

Phil Watson

Strategic Energy Projects Manager
Suffolk County Council

12 July 2024

What is it?

A framework to try and ensure a fair process, by modifying both promoter and community behaviours

- The purpose of the Guidance Document, is to outline in principle, how the Council expects project promoters to engage effectively with local communities hosting NSIP proposals, to ensure a fair process and to protect community wellbeing.
- Project promoters have critical obligations to ensure procedural fairness, as defined by the **Gunning Principles**, given the inherent imbalance of power between the project promoter and communities. This is essential to ensure a fair process, to secure trust in the process, and so safeguard community wellbeing. It is anticipated therefore, that this is likely to require the project promoter to go beyond the regulatory or legislative minimum, throughout project design, consenting, and construction.
- <https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Th e%20Gunning%20Principles.pdf>

Why is it needed?

Because of the scale, complexity and speed of change, and the impact of this

- Individual energy and climate adaptive projects are part of a substantial, significant, widespread, and ongoing succession of infrastructure developments, that are necessary to mitigate the impacts of, and adapt to, the changing climate.
- Public understanding of the amount, extent, and speed of this requirement for new infrastructure is generally low, or at best, inconsistent.
- Public perception of the NSIP process is, that it is, both according to research, and the Council's experience of previous projects, exclusive and exclusory, being the province of experts, bureaucrats, and non-departmental public bodies.
- There are significant adverse impacts on community wellbeing arising from the consenting process, particularly where multiple projects are being consulted on and consented across the same communities.

How will it work?

By redefining the purpose of consultation

- The default approach to engagement to date has had a tactical focus, on consulting communities by informing them about the emerging and evolving details of the project. Whilst this is necessary, it is not sufficient.
- Engagement with communities must also seek to build effective functional relationships of trust, confidence, and understanding, between the community and the project promoter.
- The Council considers that consultation should principally be focused, especially in the early stages, on building and maintaining trust, by creating an effective framework for dialogue, conflict resolution and management. This will create a space into which informing the community about a project, and discussing issues and options around it, can then be placed.
- **The Council recognises that this approach requires communities to engage and participate in the development of a framework for effective engagement, notwithstanding any objections that they may have, to either the principle, or details, of the emerging project.**

Protecting community wellbeing

A shared duty for
community
leaders and
project promoters
alike

- “The Council considers that project promoters have a duty to take effective and robust measures to minimise and mitigate adverse impacts on community wellbeing, during the pre- application, consenting, and construction phases, of their project; and given the spatial and temporal overlaps between projects, project promoters are expected to work collaboratively to minimise and mitigate these effects on community wellbeing.”
- **“The Council considers that community leaders, be they formerly or informally appointed to such a role, have a duty to protect community wellbeing by supporting efforts on the part of the project promoter and others, to build and maintain trust, cooperation, and effective dialogue, notwithstanding their in-principal objection to a proposal”**

Why is wellbeing significant?

“Potentially affected individuals and communities may feel disenfranchised by transformative infrastructure change ‘over their heads’. Missed opportunities to achieve benefits of well-executed community engagement not only lead to feelings of disempowerment and frustration among stakeholders but can potentially negatively impact on individual and community health and well-being. Health impact assessments that effectively assess planning and engagement processes can play a role in mitigating these impacts.”

Early and continuous engagement with communities will not only improve community understanding of the project, but will, as set out in the *Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment*,

“actively alleviate particular impacts upon mental health, by providing a sense of control, inclusion and participation. Such engagement activities could be considered primary mitigation.”

- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S019592551930513X>
- [Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment – November 2022 \(iema.net\)](#)

In summary

- Effective and ongoing dialogue with, rather than engagement consisting of delivering information to, the community will secure greater empowerment and ensure genuine co-development of proposals with the community.
- Co-development and dialogue focused on building trust and mutual confidence will significantly reduce adverse impact on community well-being, and provide a more robust supporting architecture, to deliver the systematic and transformative change that is required.
- Therefore, the guidance document will set out, firstly a framework for co-design with communities and secondly, a framework and processes to safeguard and maintain community well-being

And finally

- SCC has already developed guidance to support parish and town councils through the technical processes NSIP consenting
- The NSIP team is now working with colleagues in public health to explore potential options to create a framework to support community well-being during the consenting and delivery of major infrastructure

All our NSIP developers guidance is available at our website:

www.suffolk.gov.uk - search "NSIP developer"

Mental Wellbeing and the EIA & HIA Regime of NSIPs

Is EIA an effective vehicle for assessing mental wellbeing?

Jenny Wade

Senior Associate Director of Environmental & Health Impact Assessment. Jacobs UK Ltd.

July 2024

Jenny Wade



- 20 years' experience in environmental assessment, >12 years doing health assessments
- MPH Master of Public Health, MSc Environmental Management
- CEnv, Full Member IEMA, Associate Faculty of Public Health, Member EUPHA
- Member of IEMA health in EIA technical working group
- Key experience:
 - A12 Chelmsford to A120 Improvement DCO Population and Human Health Assessment (including MWIA) (National Highways)
 - A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement (National Highways)
 - M60 Simister Island (National Highways)
 - Fens & Lincolnshire Reservoirs (Anglian Water)
 - Wylfa Newydd (EIA coordinator – not HIA)
 - HIAs for three Local Transport Plans (appended to Strategic Environmental Assessments)
 - Cork BusConnects
- Supported by a growing team of health assessment specialists at Jacobs

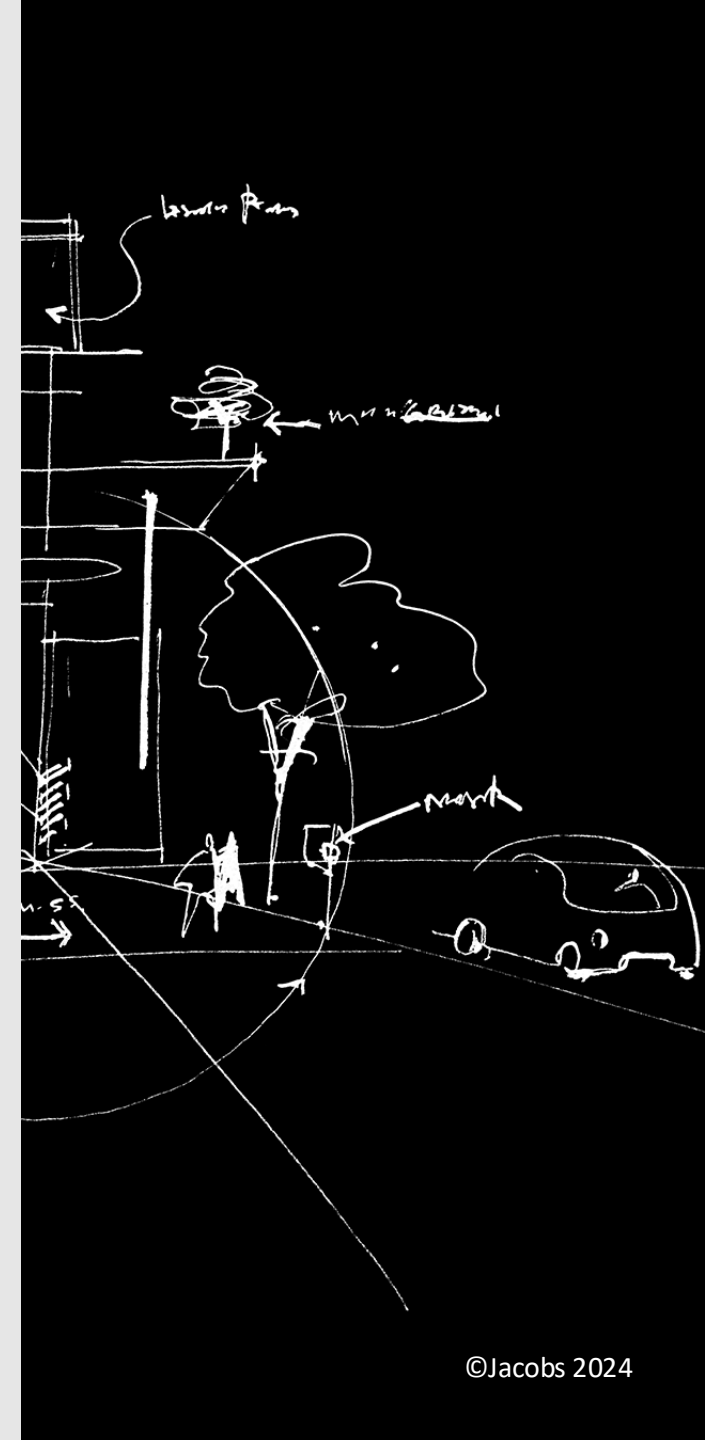
Content

What are EIA and HIA and how can they help with mental wellbeing?

Issues around the NSIP DCO process and mental wellbeing

Challenges to addressing mental wellbeing

Examples and summary



What is EIA?

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- *“a systematic process to identify, predict and evaluate the environmental effects of proposed actions and projects. This process is applied prior to major decisions and commitments being made”.*

(Sadler & Fuller, 2002)

*“For a particular project proposal, an EIA informs the decision maker of the likely environmental consequences of granting consent. ...EIA helps to ensure that project proposals do not undermine critical environmental systems or the **wellbeing of communities** and by so doing contributes to sustainable development.”*

(IEMA, 2004)

What is HIA?

- ““a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.”

(Gothenburg Consensus Paper p4)

Guiding principles of HIA

- Comprehensive approach to health
- Sustainability
- Participation
- Equity and equality
- Ethical use of evidence

(Winkler et al., 2021. IAIA International Best Practice Principles for Health Impact Assessment)

Comparison of Health in EIA and HIA

EIA (statutory requirement)

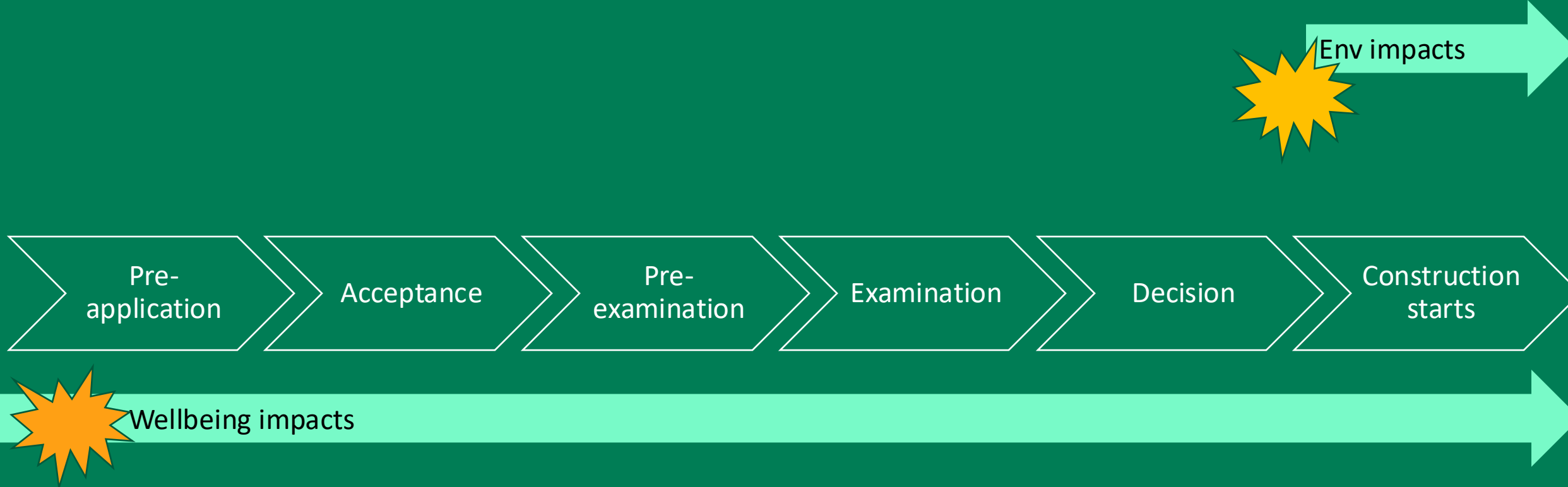
- Requires judgement of significance
- Participatory approach not specifically required
- Only specifically requires measures to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects

HIA (non-statutory* but often a planning requirement)

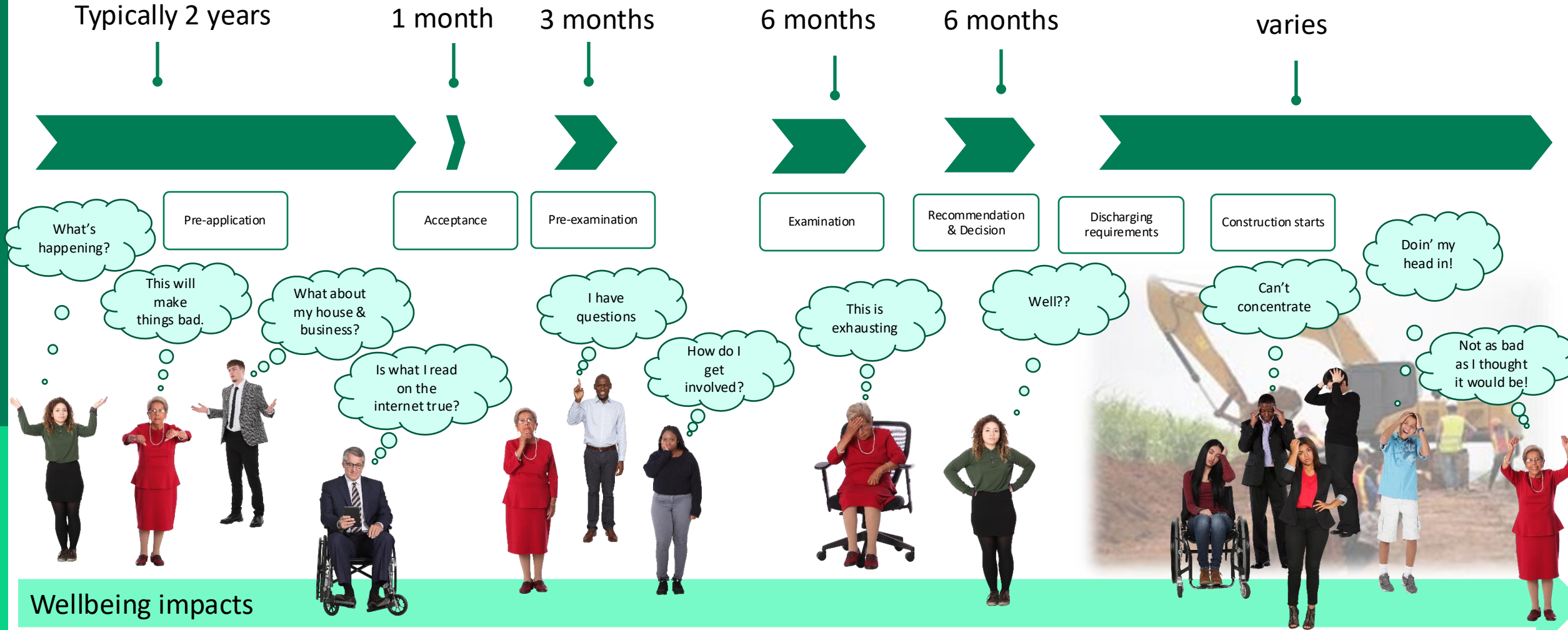
- Judgement of significance not specifically required but considered good practice
- Participatory approach (consideration of the opinions, experience and expectations of those who may be affected by the proposed project)
- Requires proposals to maximise the positive and minimise the negative health impacts

*Except Wales where HIA will become statutory in some circumstances

NSIP DCO Process



NSIP DC Process



Wellbeing impacts

How can EIA/HIA help?

Protective factors for mental wellbeing

1. Enhancing control
2. Increasing resilience and community assets
3. Facilitating participation and promoting inclusion

(Cooke et al., 2011, MWIA toolkit)



1. Application of MWIA to guide assessment
2. Provision of information (good quality PEIR)
3. Advocating for packages of help & support*
4. Involve community groups in option development*
5. Effective pre-application consultation & engagement*



1. Push for effective design considerations – safety & security
2. Legacy opportunities
3. Social value opportunities (education, employment, local supply chains, STEM, creative input)
4. Understanding and protecting what local groups value



1. Commitments to facilitating cohesion between workforce and local communities
 - Opportunities for local communities to visit construction sites
 - Share events with communities* (e.g. team sport, social events)
 - Effective community liaison commitments and dealing with complaints (monitoring & feedback)

*Dependant on collaboration with wider project workstreams/client/contractor

Limitations

- Some of the processes most likely to result in mental wellbeing impacts take place before or in isolation of the EIA process, limiting opportunity for the HIA to influence it.

Consultation

- Applicants are required under section 37 of the Planning Act to produce a consultation report alongside their application, which sets out how they have complied with the consultation requirements set out in the Act. **Early consultation with people who could be affected by the compulsory acquisition can help build up a good working relationship with those whose interests are affected, by showing that the applicant is willing to be open and to treat their concerns with respect.** It may also help to save time during the examination process by addressing and resolving issues before an application is submitted, and reducing any potential mistrust or fear that can arise in these circumstances.
- Applicants should seek to acquire land by negotiation wherever practicable. As a general rule, authority to acquire land compulsorily should only be sought as part of an order granting development consent if attempts to acquire by agreement fail. Where proposals would entail the compulsory acquisition of many separate plots of land (such as for long, linear schemes) it may not always be practicable to acquire by agreement each plot of land. Where this is the case it is reasonable to include provision authorising compulsory acquisition covering all the land required at the outset³.

The people forced to leave their homes for a factory that may never be built

There has been heartache and torment for the families forced to sell up and make way for a new nuclear power station which has been all but scrapped

NEWS By **Laura Clements** Senior Reporter
05:00, 8 NOV 2020

Bookmark Comments 18

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Katie Hayward in front of her ancestral home which dates from the 1500s (Image: Daily Post Wales)

'It's torture': communities left in property limbo by HS2 indecision

While some living in the path of the planned railway sold up, others have stayed put, unsure when or even if they will be forced out

● **£600m spent buying up property in north of England for HS2**



Val Hines chose to stay put in Ringway, Cheshire, but says her brother sold his home to HS2 for £1m less than its value. Photograph: Christopher Thomond/The Guardian

Challenges

- Lack of agreement from some parties involved

“...public perception is too subjective, therefore you must not include it in the scope...”



“Hmm, risky. How do you evidence it?”

“...mental health is not listed as an element to assess in DMRB LA 112 standard for highways, therefore you must not assess it...”

Example scoping response

Mental health

The scoping report accepts the broad definition of health proposed by the WHO and we welcome the specific reference to mental health. Mental well-being is fundamental to achieving a healthy, resilient and thriving population. It underpins healthy lifestyles, physical health, educational attainment, employment and productivity, relationships, community safety and cohesion and quality of life. A scheme of this scale and nature has impacts on the over-arching protective factors, which are:

- Enhancing control
- Increasing resilience and community assets
- Facilitating participation and promoting inclusion.

Recommendation

There should be parity between mental and physical health, and any assessment of health impact should include the appreciation of both. A systematic approach to the assessment of the effects on mental health, including suicide, is required.

The PEIR should reference the methodology used to complete assessments for the effects on mental health and wellbeing. The Mental Well-being Impact Assessment (MWIA), could be used as a methodology. The assessment should identify vulnerable populations and provide clear mitigation strategies that are adequately linked to any local services or assets

Extract from Public Health England's scoping response to A12 Chelmsford to A120 Improvement scheme (November 2020)

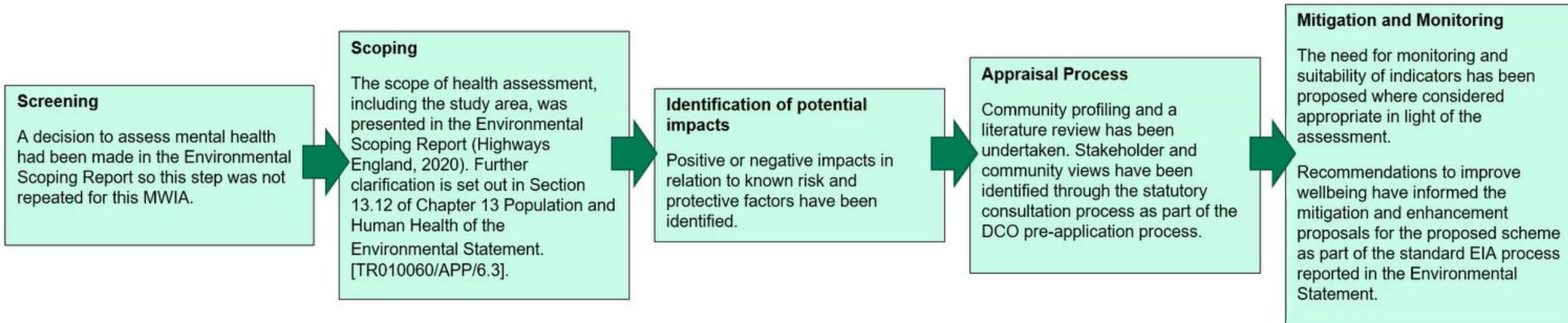


Application of MWIA process to a DCO project

Standard MWIA approach (National MWIA Collaborative (England), 2011)



Adapted MWIA approach for A12 Chelmsford to A120 Improvement EIA



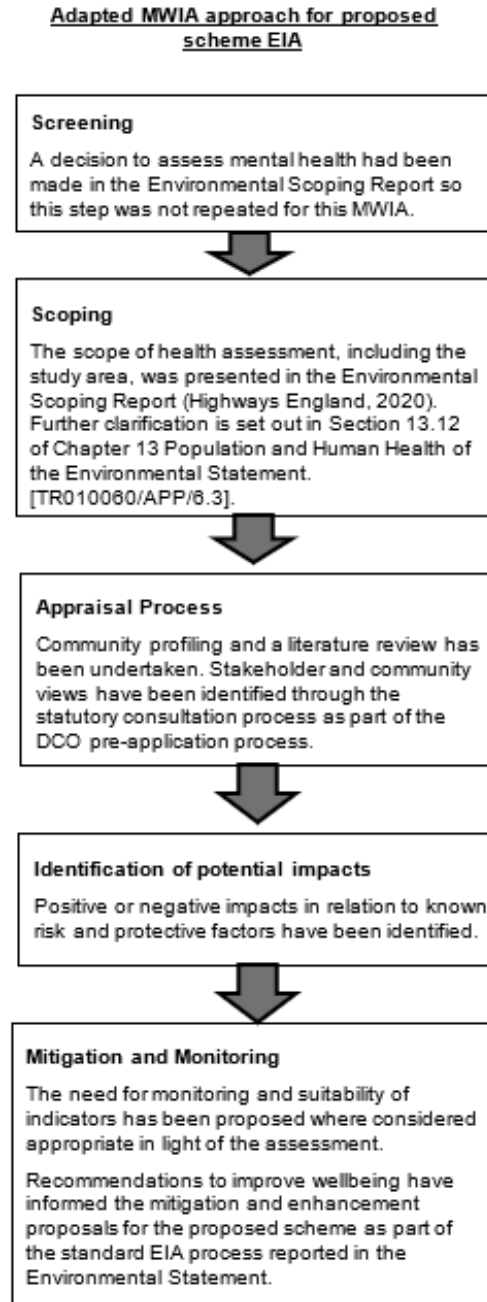
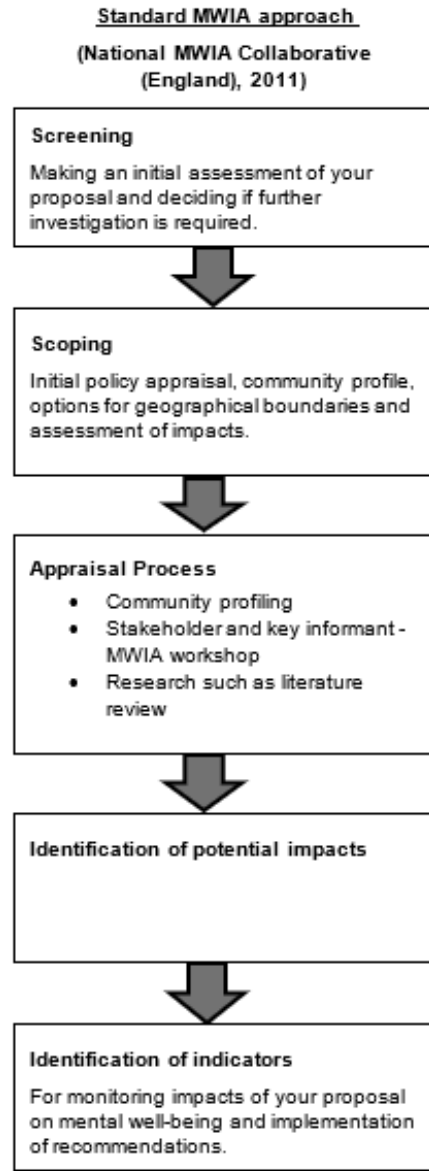
Case studies

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme
TR010060

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
APPENDIX 13.4 MENTAL WELLBEING
IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Volume 6
August 2022



love every drop
anglianwater

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Appendix 12.3: Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment (MWIA)

Application Document Reference: S.4.12.3
PHS Project Reference: WW010009
APFP Regulation No. 5(2)(a)

national highways

Lower Thames Crossing
7.10 Health and Equalities Impact Assessment (Clean version)

Revision No. 01
April 2023

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
Volume 7

DATE: November 2023
DEADLINE: 7

Appropriate Scheme Ref: TR010032
Document Ref: TR010032/APP/7.10

VERSION: 3.0

Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Project

Environmental Statement
Chapter 18: Health and Wellbeing

MWIA screening only

Section within HEqIA dedicated to mental health and wellbeing evidence and impact assessment

Mental health outcomes alongside physical health outcomes throughout impact assessment

Summary points

- Mental wellbeing can be incorporated into EIA or HIA but it is important to recognise mental wellbeing impacts can occur before consent is granted.
- Consideration of mental wellbeing through the preapplication process is important but is arguably not the purpose of EIA to assess (i.e. EIA assesses the project not the process to obtain consent)
- Health & wellbeing specialists therefore need to think more holistically than the EIA process alone
- Some people will not be comfortable with the idea of assessing wellbeing
- Effective protection of wellbeing involves collaboration across several parties and workstreams e.g.
 - design considerations,
 - pre-application engagement,
 - property acquisitions,
 - construction worker strategies,
 - Construction & community liaison

References

- Sadler B & K Fuller et al (2002), UNEP Environmental Impact Assessment Training Resource Manual, 2nd Edition, UNEF: Geneva.
- IEMA (2004), Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment. IEMA: Lincoln.
- Winkler, M.S., Viliiani, F., Knoblauch, A.M., Cave, B., Divall, M., Ramesh, G., Harris-Roxas, B. and Furu, P. (2021) Health Impact Assessment International Best Practice Principles. Special Publication Series No. 5. Fargo, USA: International Association for Impact Assessment. https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/SP5%20HIA_21_5.pdf
- Cooke, A., Friedl, L., Coggins, T., Edmonds, N., Michaelson, J., O'Hara, K., Snowden, L., Stansfield, J., Steuer, N., Scott-Samuel, A., (2011). Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment: A toolkit for wellbeing. National MWIA Collaborative: London.
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2013) Planning Act 2008 Guidance related to procedures for the compulsory acquisition of land. DCLG: London.

Case studies

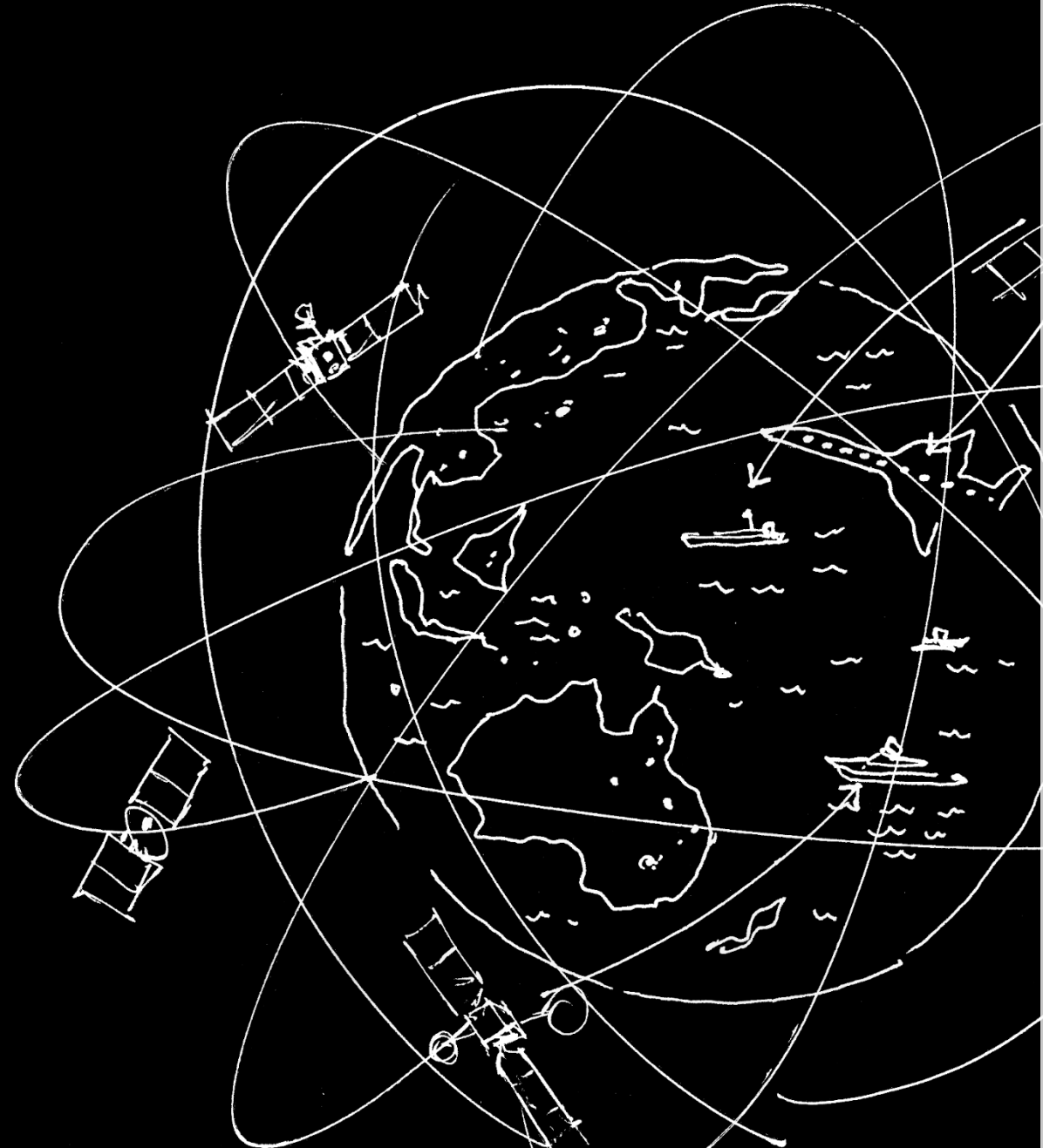
- National Highways (2022) A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme TR010060 6.3 Environmental Statement Appendix 13.4 Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment. Available via National Infrastructure Planning website.
- National Highways (2023) Lower Thames Crossing. 7.10 Health and Equalities Impact Assessment (Clean Version). Available via National Infrastructure Planning website.
- London Gatwick (2023) Environmental Statement Chapter 18: Health and Wellbeing. Available via National Infrastructure Planning website.
- Anglian Water (2023) Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project. Appendix 12.3: Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment (MWIA). Available via National Infrastructure Planning website.

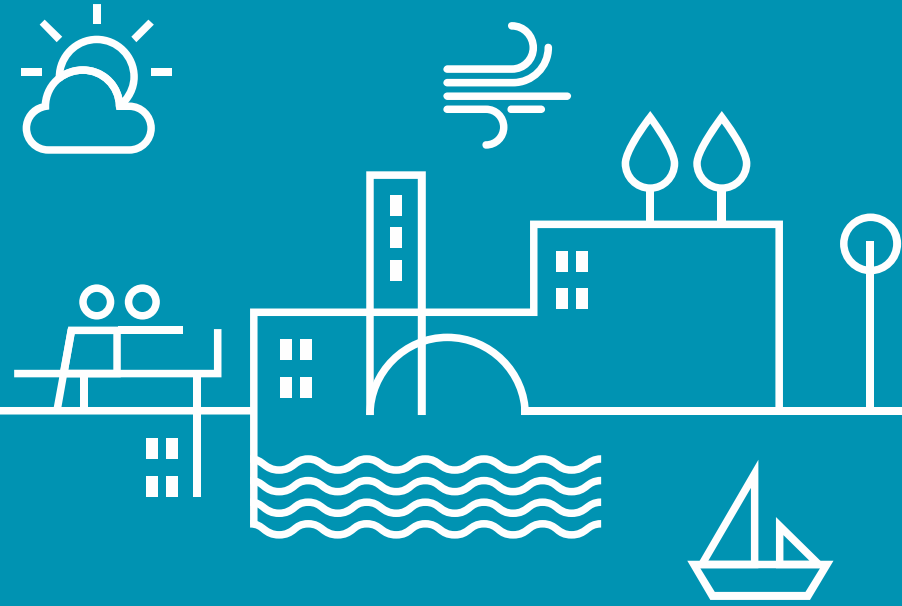
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Good Practice Principles for Public Participation in IA

Speakers: Rufus Howard & Tanya Burdett



Transforming the world
to sustainability



EssentialPlanning

Rufus Howard and Tanya Burdett

Dr Rufus Howard (he/him) – see profile [here](#).

E - r.howard@iema.net

Leading sustainability professional specialising in environmental and social risk management in large organisations. Fellow of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (FIEMA) and Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv). Member of multiple steering groups and strategic advisory boards - provides advice on foresight, innovation, knowledge management and sustainability.

Experienced director, negotiator, and expert advisor across the project life-cycle, from concept and feasibility through to project development and operations.

20 years' experience specialising in environmental and social impact assessment, strategic advice to major international businesses, financial institutions, and governmental departments on environmental and social risk management.

Recent focused on advising organisations on systematically improving and embedding environmental and social knowledge management systems, development of standards, best practice guidance and professional certification programmes.



Tanya Burdett (she/her) – see profile [here](#).

E - tanyaburdett@essentialplanning.uk



Licensed IAP2 Foundations trainer since 2010 – UK, Europe, Middle East, Asia, Africa and Australia. 90+ deliveries of IAP2 materials, 1,400+ participants from 70+ countries

30 years in planning, engagement, impact assessment – consultancy practice in the UK and Australia

Registered Planner, Planning Institute of Australia (RPIA) and [RPIA Assessor](#)

IEMA EIA Quality Mark [Panel member / assessor](#)

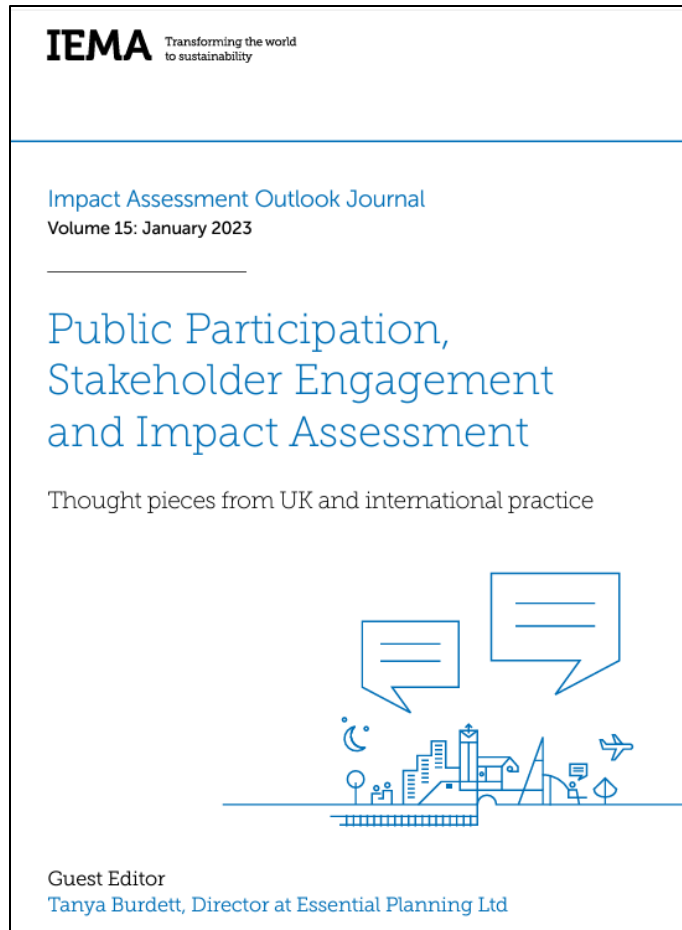
PhD Candidate, University of Melbourne – research interest – integrating sustainability logics into strategic decision making in planning, case study Urban Growth Boundary expansion, Melbourne, Australia

Formal education:

- PhD Candidate, 2018 – current, University of Melbourne
- Masters Environmental Studies (1st Class Honours), 2002
- Bachelor Applied Science (Planning) (Distinctions), 1995

Some good practice principles for PP in IA

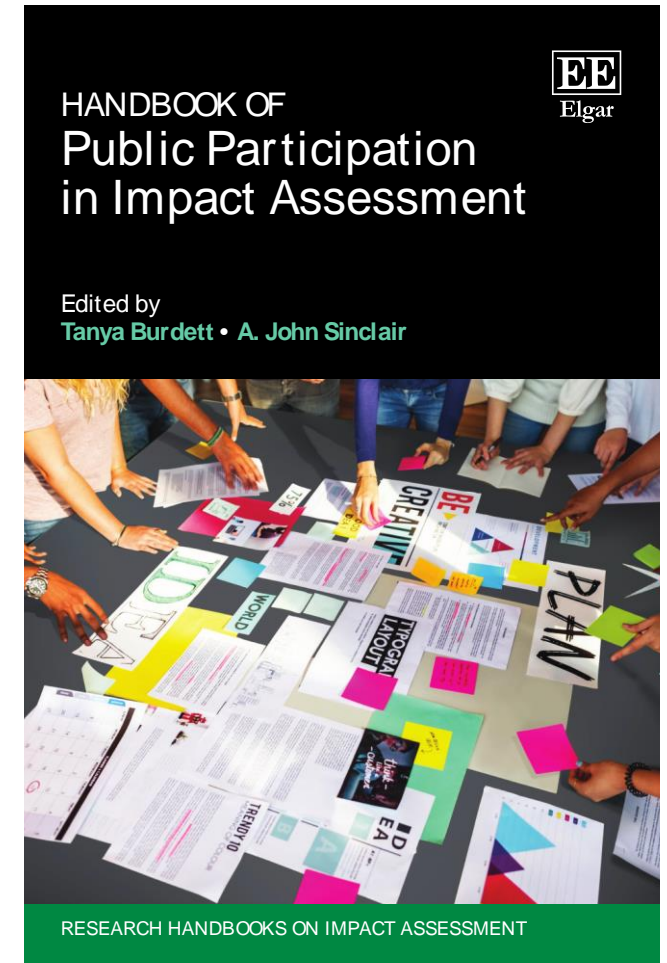
Multiple source of international frameworks, standards and guidance
– IAP2, IAIA, IEMA....



Tanya was the guest editor of the IA Journal 15 on PP for IEMA and co-edited the Handbook on Public Participation in Impact Assessment and co-authored several chapters.

Rufus is the Editor in Chief of the IEMA Outlook Series and also authored the UK chapter of the Handbook (Chapter 14).

Available [here](#)



IEMA journal – key insights



Gunning principles* are key.

Consultation is only legitimate when these four principles are met:

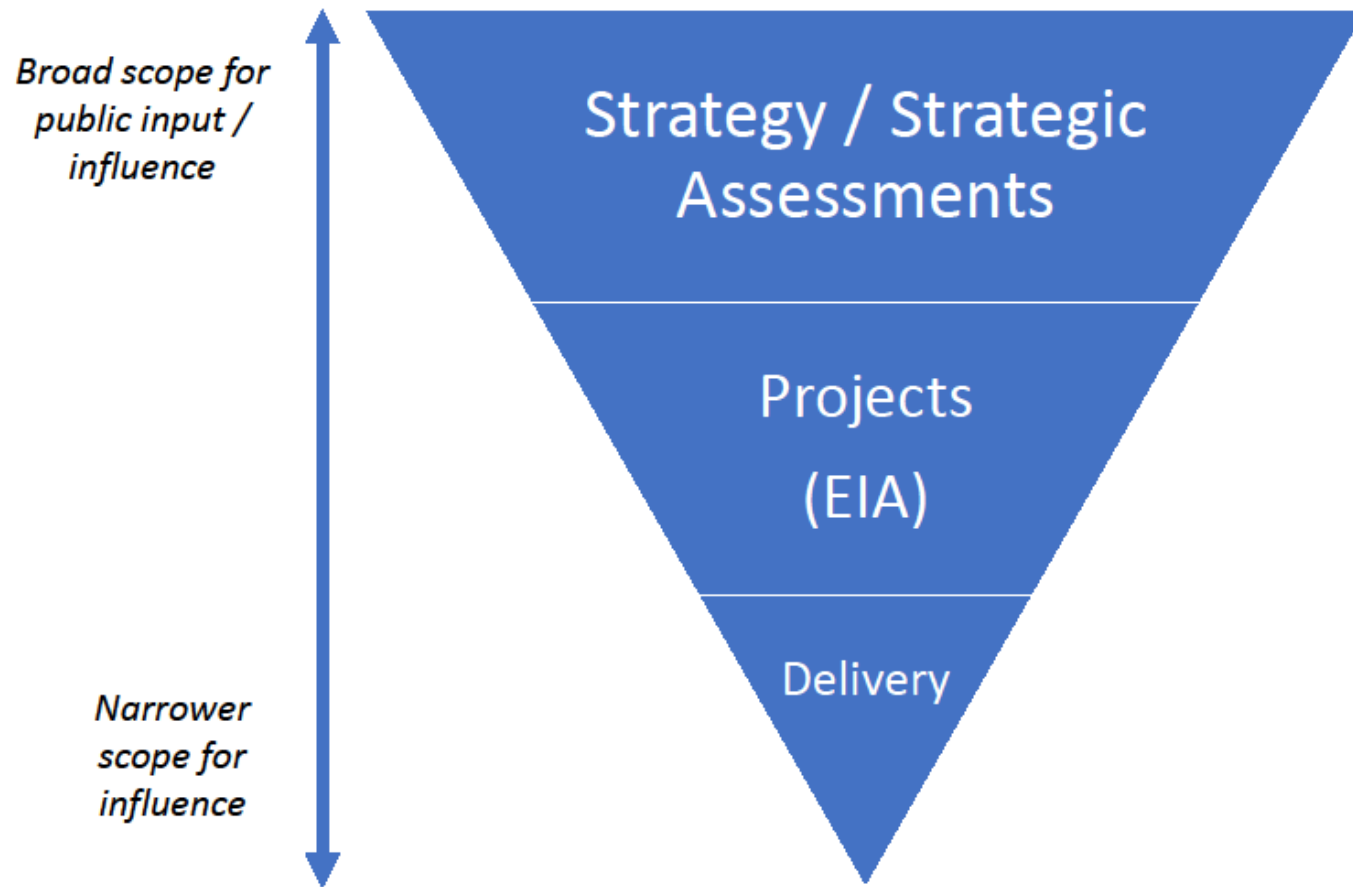
- 1. Proposals are still at a formative stage** – final decision hasn't been made, or predetermined, by the decision makers
- 2. There is sufficient information to give 'intelligent consideration'** – information must relate to the consultation and be available, accessible, easily interpretable for consultees to make an informed response
- 3. There is adequate time for consideration and response** – sufficient opportunity for consultees to participate, no set timeframe...length of time given can vary depending on subject/extent of impact of consultation
- 4. 'conscientious consideration' must be given to consultation responses before a decision is made** – decision-makers should be able to provide evidence they took consultation responses into account

Some key principles that work, from our experience:

- Local presence and team members
- Strong commitment to community voice including local liaison
- Equity, diversity and inclusion considerations are fundamental
- Look for deliberative approaches and opportunities where possible – may be good opportunities to share thinking and insight on high level strategy, alternatives and early decisions
- Provide feedback throughout the process on how inputs are influencing decisions throughout the planning and IA process

Case Study – Contrast of Approaches





Be clear on the level of influence people may have on the decision(s), when and where that may apply in the IA and broader decision-making process


Does it always hold that there is only limited scope at the project end? Perhaps there are components of the project that are able to be developed in conjunction with the community, in both strategic or delivery end?

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation was designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role in any public participation process. The Spectrum is used internationally, and it is found in public participation plans around the world.

Be clear on the level of influence people may have on the decision(s), when and where that may apply

Make and keep commitments on this level of influence e.g. through a 'promise' to the public about how they'll be involved

		INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION 				
		INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL		To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC		We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

CORE VALUES

IAP2 Federation's Core Values for Public Participation professionals define the expectations and aspirations of the public participation process. Processes based on the Core Values have been shown to be the most successful and respected.

- 1** Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
- 2** Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- 3** Public participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers.

- 4** Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- 5** Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.
- 6** Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- 7** Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

Utilise a set of principles to underpin the approach. Keep to these throughout the process and communicate them clearly in all communications.

Set out a way to evaluate your engagement approach using these.

An example here is the IAP2 Core Values

CODE OF ETHICS

IAP2 Federation’s Code of Ethics is a set of principles that guides us in our practice of enhancing the integrity of the public participation process. As practitioners, we hold ourselves accountable to these principles and strive to hold all participants to the same standards.

1. PURPOSE

We support public participation as a process to make better decisions that incorporate the interests and concerns of all affected stakeholders and meet the needs of the decision-making body.

2. ROLE OF PRACTITIONER

We will enhance the public’s participation in the decision-making process and assist decision-makers in being responsive to the public’s concerns and suggestions.

3. TRUST

We will undertake and encourage actions that build trust and credibility for the process among all the participants.

4. DEFINING THE PUBLIC’S ROLE

We will carefully consider and accurately portray the public’s role in the decision-making process.

5. OPENNESS

We will encourage the disclosure of all information relevant to the public’s understanding and evaluation of a decision.

6. ACCESS TO THE PROCESS

We will ensure that stakeholders have fair and equal access to the public participation process and the opportunity to influence decisions.

7. RESPECT FOR COMMUNITIES

We will avoid strategies that risk polarizing community interests or that appear to “divide and conquer.”

8. ADVOCACY

We will advocate for the public participation process and will not advocate for interest, party or project outcome.

9. COMMITMENTS

We ensure that all commitments made to the public, including those by the decision-maker, are made in good faith.

10. SUPPORT OF THE PRACTICE

We will mentor new practitioners in the field and educate decision-makers and the public about the value and use of public participation.

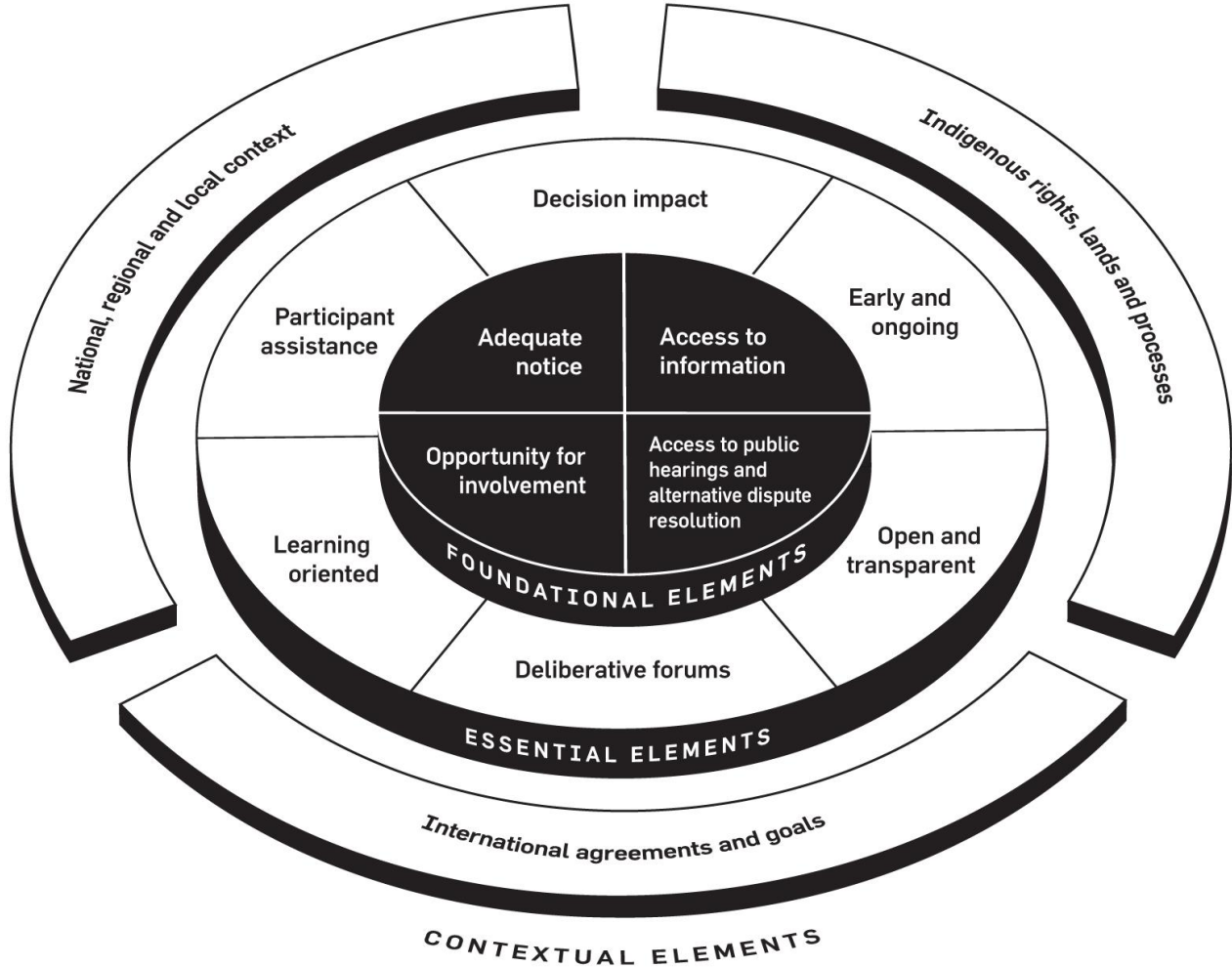


As practitioners, uphold certain values in all your work and approaches.

Again, set this out transparently as ways you work with the community and all stakeholders

An example here is the IAP2 Code of Ethics. There may be others more appropriate to the sectoral work / project area

Meaningful public participation in Impact Assessment



Emerging principles on what makes for meaningful or ‘next generation’ engagement suggests that there are 4 x core foundational elements.

6 x essential elements that should all be built into decision making and engagement processes wherever possible.

Other contextual elements will also play a role.

Source: Sinclair A.J. and Burdett, T. (2024) Chapter 21 ‘The next generation of public participation in impact assessment’ (page 409, Figure 21.1) in Burdett, T. and Sinclair, A.J. (eds) (2024) *Handbook of Public Participation in Impact Assessment* (Edward Elgar, Cheltenham)

Some handy references:

- IEMA
 - [Outlook Journal Volume 15](#): Public Participation, Stakeholder Engagement and Impact Assessment (February 2023)
- IAIA
 - [Best Practice Principles](#)
 - [Fastips](#)
- [IAP2](#)
 - Core Values, Code of Ethics, Spectrum
- [Handbook](#) on Public Participation in Impact Assessment
- Essential Planning
 - See our [Resources](#) page for more

Scoping Health on DCO

Objective:

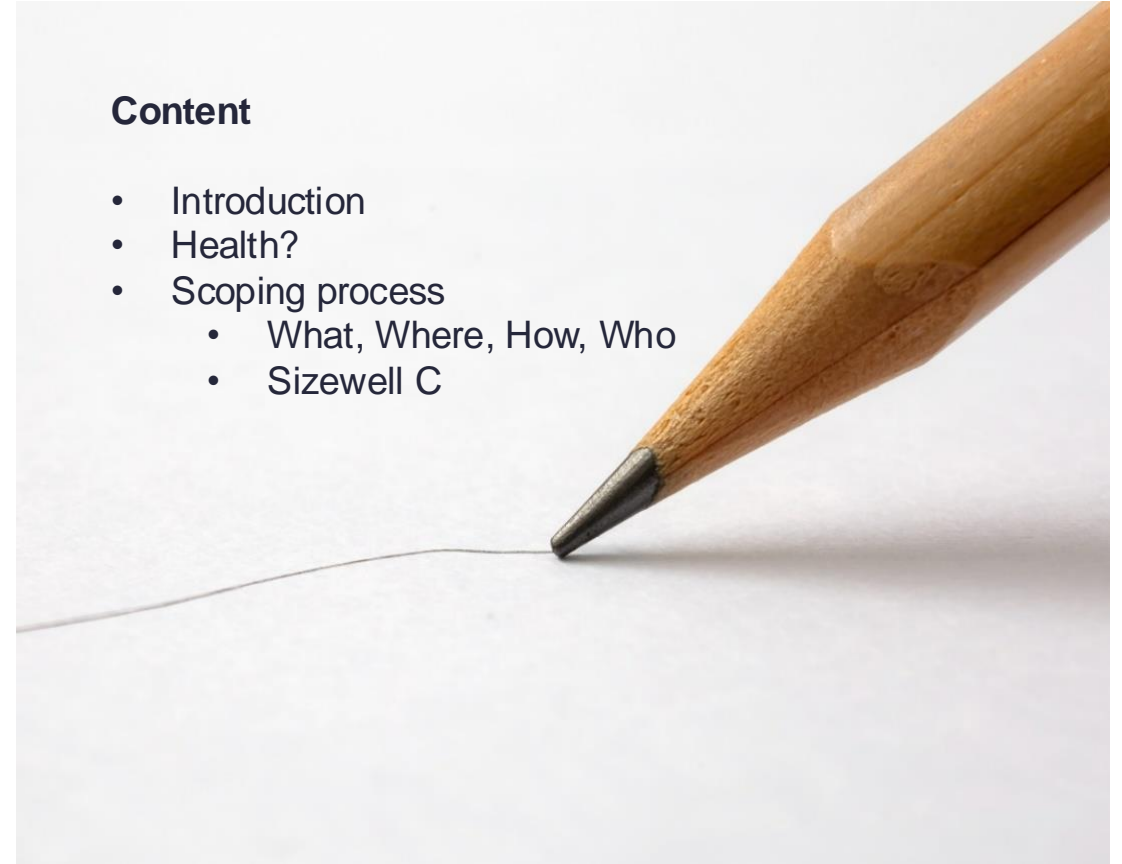
Reinforce your understanding and awareness of:

- where, when and how to best address health through the DCO process
- the purpose of, and how to get the most out of scoping
- the marathon of sprints
- health stakeholders
- overlap with Local Town Planning on Associated Developments
- what can be assessed / addressed
- proponent perspective
- opportunity to ask the questions you always wanted

20 mins...!!!!

Content

- Introduction
- Health?
- Scoping process
 - What, Where, How, Who
 - Sizewell C

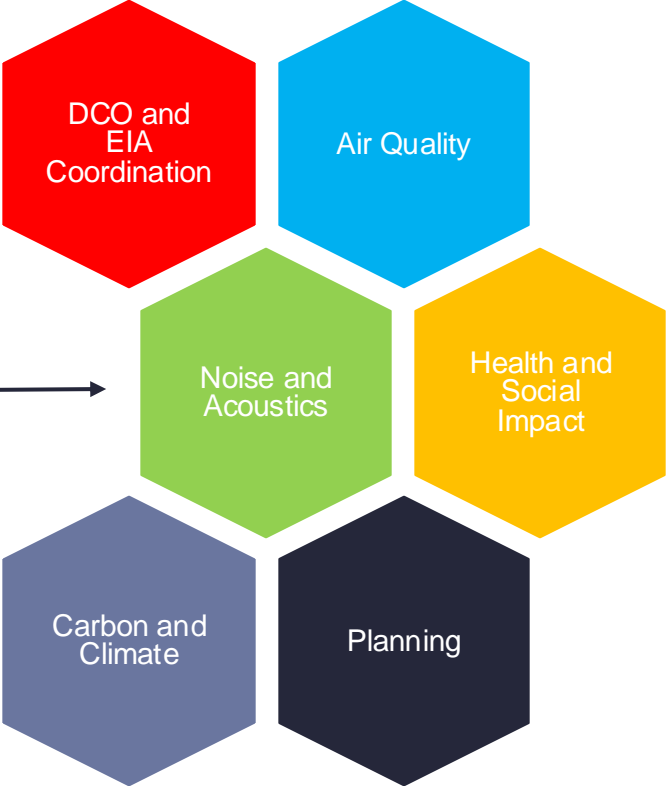


Who do we have in the room?

Savills



Environment and Infrastructure



Dan Smyth
Director - Environment & Infrastructure



Rob Asquith
Director - Head of National Infrastructure Planning

Health and Social Impact Assessment



Andrew Buroni
Director



Tara Barratt



Tom Dearing



Anushree Bhatt



Maria Monkal



Millie Porter



Miles Ryan-Cummings



25+ years experience



PHD, PAHO, CEHI, HC, IMPACT



UK Guidance



Catalogue

Introduction

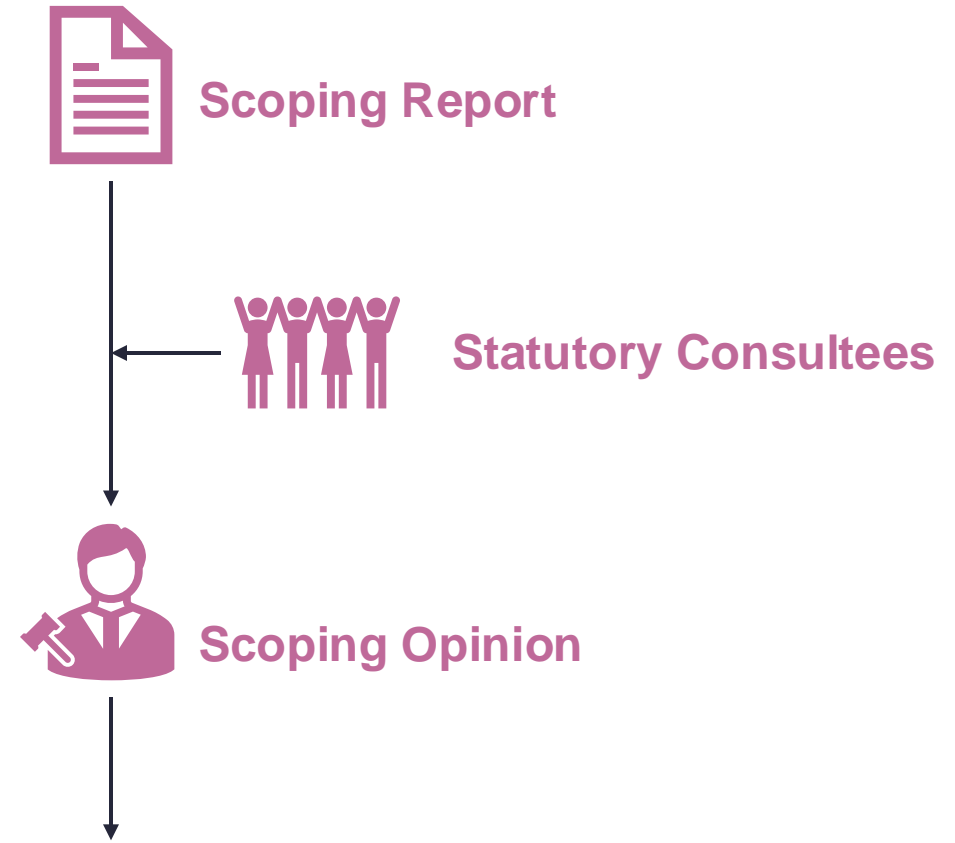


Introduction

 SESRO Reservoir	 T2AT WTW and pipeline	 Hinckley NRFI	 Wastewater Treatment Plant	 Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant	 South Hook LNG terminal/CHP	 Gatwick Second Runway DCO PEIR
 Western Rail Link to Heathrow	 Ferrybridge 1&2 Carbon Capture	 Rivenhall IWMF and Energy Centre	 Hinckley Point C Nuclear Reactor	 Hornsea Projects 1, 2 & 3 Offshore Wind	 Rampion 2 Offshore Wind	 Sizewell C Nuclear Power Station

The purpose of scoping is to identify **the key / likely issues** that require assessment, and just as importantly, set the justification for items to be scoped out

- Proportionate assessment
- More effective use of time and resource **for all parties**
- Greater focus on key issues

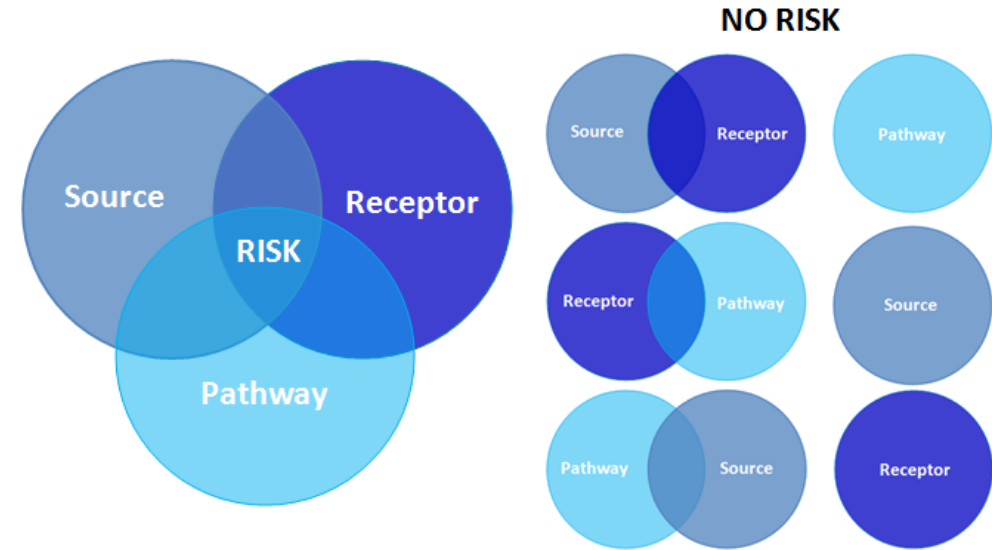




Scoping Report

Task

- Review project description to define potential Health Pathways
- Legislation, Policy and Guidance review
- Population and Health Baseline
- Source – Pathway – Receptor





Scoping Report

Outputs

- Reporting preference: Population and Health, Health Impact Assessment, covered in Technical Disciplines
- Assessment protocols
- Necessary inputs / outputs and overlap with wider technical disciplines
- Approach to Associated Developments
- Stakeholder engagement strategy
- Embedded design, mitigation and support initiatives
- Health input to Scoping Report



Statutory Consultees

See Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the 'APFP Regulations')

Health Protection:

- UK Health Security Agency
- Health and Safety Executive

Health Promotion:

- Public Health Teams (DPH)

Health Care:

- Integrated Care Board



- Gap Analysis
- If you fail to respond, it is generally taken as no issue
- Do give some thought as to the likely community concerns that will be directed at you
- Talk to your local health stakeholders
- Change management
- **Don't just assess, inform, address and set up communication channels and expectations**



Scoping Opinion

- Sets the overarching approach, process, methods and scope for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)



Public Sector Duty



Based on likely risk, might not align with wider community concerns



Scoping isn't a static task..... (PEIR, Written Rep, Local Impact, SoCG, Deadline Submissions)

- **Air quality**
- **Noise**
- **Transport**
- **Non-Ionising Radiation (EMF)**
- **Ionising Radiation**
- **Social**
- **Economic**
- **Risk perception**
- **....**
- **Differing hazard characteristics**

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 - **Economic**
 - **Risk perception**
 - **....**
- **Differing hazard characteristics**
 - **Differing exposure characteristics**
 - **Differing receptor sensitivity**

- **Scoped pre 2012**
- **Stage 1 consultation 2012/13**
- **Stage 2 consultation 2016/17**
- **Examination 2021**
- **Decision 2022**
- **Appeal refused 2024**



Construction:

- **changes in emissions to air**
- **effects from additional transport movements**
- **changes in noise exposure**
- **non-home-based construction workforce (including social impacts and on healthcare capacity)**
- **socioeconomic factors (such as direct, indirect and induced employment)**
- **general stress and anxiety impacting upon quality of life and wellbeing**

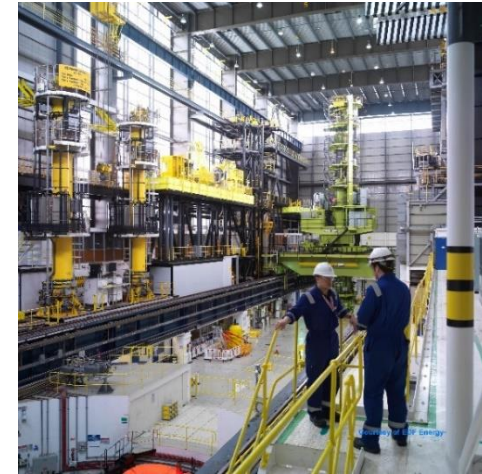


- **Scoped pre 2012**
- **Stage 1 consultation 2012/13**
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Operational:

- **changes in radiological exposure**
- **changes in electromagnetic field exposure**
- **changes in emissions to air**
- **effects from additional transport movements**
- **changes in noise exposure**
- **socioeconomic factors (such as direct, indirect and induced employment)**
- **general stress and anxiety impacting upon quality of life and wellbeing**



Scoping:

- **Initiated engagement**
- **Established the health working group**
- **Facilitated greater collaboration and support to health stakeholders**
- **Helped respond to community and stakeholder concerns**
- **Informed design, embedded mitigation and support initiatives**
- **Streamlined the Statement of Common Ground**
- **No gaps or conflicting evidence**
- **Only one remaining issue at the Issue Specific Hearing**



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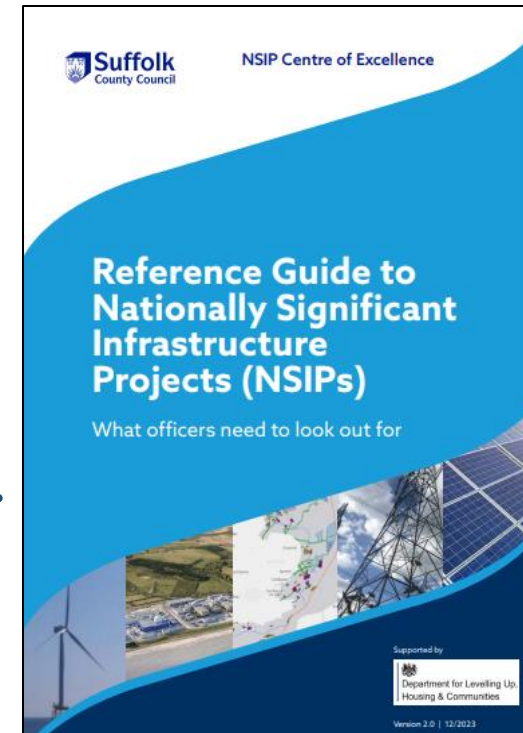
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- Our NSIP guidances for local authorities, and for town and parish councils.
- NSIP developers guidance for various topic areas.

Visit www.suffolk.gov.uk (search for "*Suffolk's Centre of Excellence*")

Suffolk County Council's NSIP Centre of Excellence now also offers *bespoke virtual (or in-person) training sessions* and wider support for other local authorities. Contact us at nsips@suffolk.gov.uk



Coming Up



NSIPs Highways Guidance Webinar

Tuesday July 16th 11am – 12.30pm

- Developer guidance on NSIP highways matters
- Drafted by Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk County Councils
- Lessons learnt from Bramford to Twinstead DCO application

Email nsips@suffolk.gov.uk if you wish to attend.

Save the Date!

NSIP Centre of Excellence conference 2025
11th June 2025, at The Hold in Ipswich

