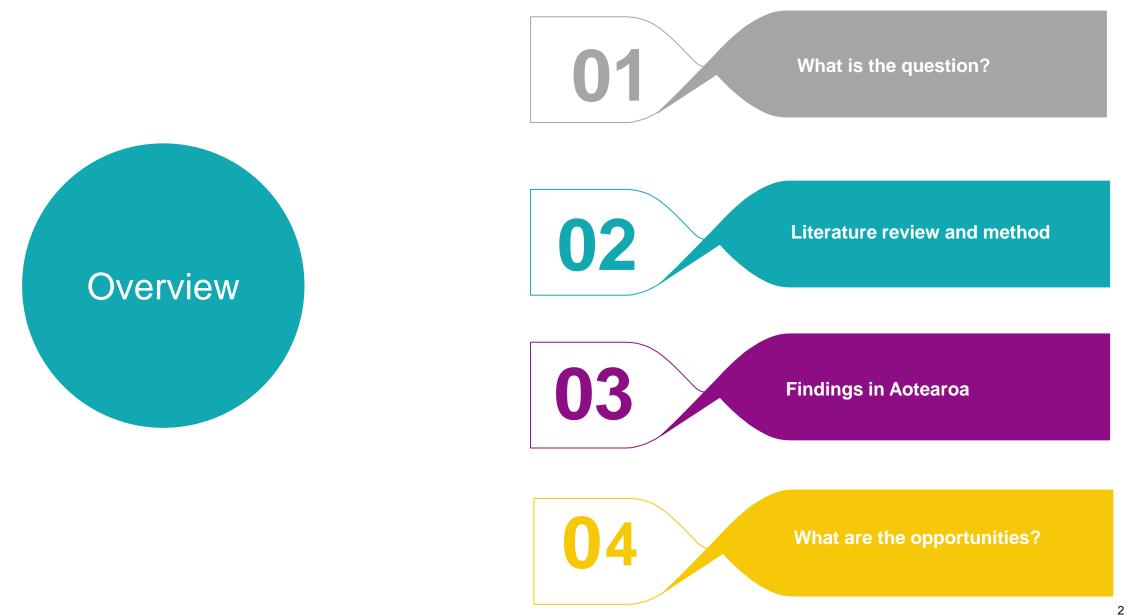
Integrating social impacts into transport optioneering in Aotearoa



Corinne Marti



What is the purpose of providing transport?





Who do we provide transport for?

Research Question

How can the practice and utilisation of social assessments be integrated into the options appraisal stage of transport infrastructure projects in New Zealand and the United Kingdom?

- How is social impact assessment defined in the context of transport infrastructure?
- Are social impacts used within options appraisal for transport infrastructure?
- How do social impacts influence decisions about transport infrastructure, and can they be better integrated?

1) How is social impact assessment defined in the context of transport infrastructure?

(Lucas, Philips, & Verlinghieri, 2021)

Social impacts generally refer to how major transport interventions practically affect people's lives both positively (social benefits) and negatively (human burdens).



(Lucas, Philips, & Verlinghieri, 2021; Vanclay 2018, Mottee 2020)

Social impacts are context dependent due to the shifting positions of the actors and their 'social praxis'.



(Mottee, 2021)

Social impact assessment are not consistently mandated or defined in legislation or applied to processes and procedures in infrastructure planning.

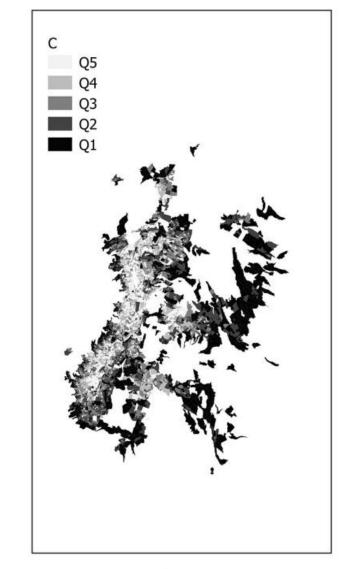


(Antonson and Levin, 2020)

Diverse methods and research traditions.

An emerging area distributional justice in transport

- Adverse and beneficial effects of the transport system, and how these are unevenly distributed across different population groups or geographical locations (Jaramillo, Philips and Lucas 2019).
- 'Who gets what, when, and how'
 (Scweitzer and Valenzuela, 2014)





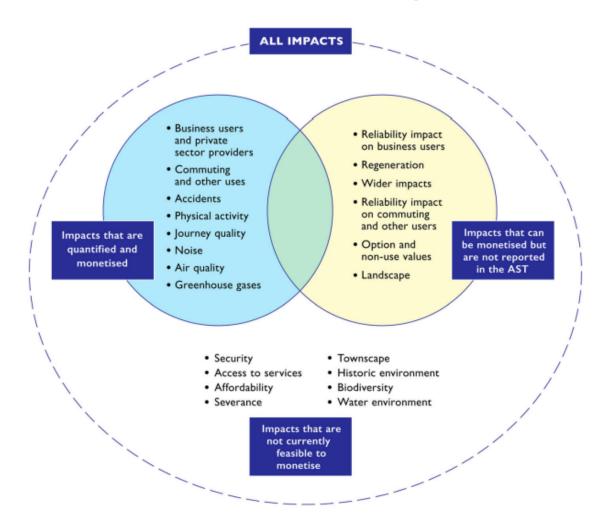
Source Jaramillo, Philips and Lucas, 2019

2) Are social impacts used within options appraisal for transport infrastructure?

- Generally given lesser importance than economic and environmental impacts (Jones and Lucas 2012; Geurs et al. 2012)
- The role of Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA)



3) How do social impacts influence decisions about transport infrastructure, and can they be better integrated?



- A lack of integration, and conventional 'Cost-Benefit Analysis' still lacks robust and comprehensive techniques for assessing wider impacts (Ventor and Leong, 2018)
- There are other practices, such as project management, other technical specialists, time and budgets which have an influence on how social impact are considered (Mottee, 2021).

Interview participants from NZ and UK

Social Practitioners Transport Planners/Business Case Writers

Community Groups

01 Focus on quantifiable benefits

Key Finding 1 -Assessment and decisionmaking



Focus on risk not beneficial outcomes

03

Sensitivity: General

Key Finding #2 Project Team Composition

Including the social lens

Timing

The influence of wider composition of project teams





Key Findings #3 Inclusive Access

Inclusive access

This transport outcome is about enabling all people to participate in society through access to social and economic opportunities, such as work, education and healthcare.

In the Land Transport Benefits Framework, three benefit clusters sit beneath this transport outcome:

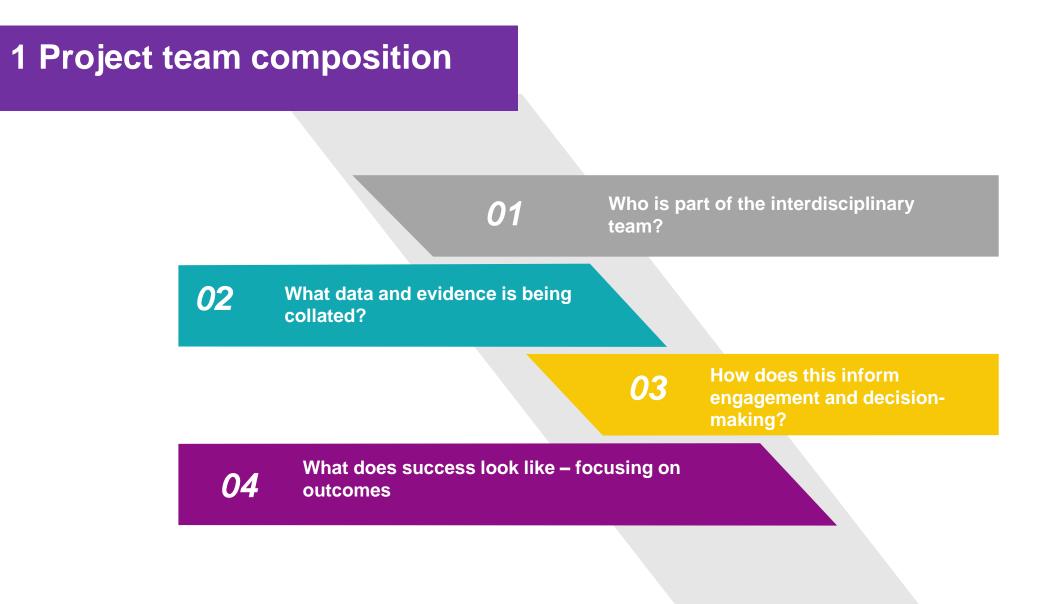
10. Changes in access to social and economic opportunities

11. Changes in liveability of places

12. Changes in te ao Māori values



So what?





2 Inclusive access

Opportunities for assessing impacts on social groups?

Ministry of Transport policy recognition

Guidance supporting consistent application?

Conclusions

More policy responsive Better able to meet changing requirements More robust analysis Using the expertise of social practitioners 3

Better projects And better outcomes for users and communities

What are the constraints to including social impacts?



What are the opportunities?





What is your role in this.....?

Thank you Questions?