






# Future state of public transport

## Spatial context

	Major	Large	Medium	Small	Rural settlements	Hinterland
Urban areas						
Definition - population size	100,000+	30,000 to 99,999	10,000 to 30,000	1,000 to 9,999	200 to 999	Rural
Number in NZ	7 major urban areas	13 large urban areas	23 medium urban areas	152 small urban areas	402 rural settlements	n/a

## Network layers by spatial context

Urban	Rapid Frequent Connector Targeted	Frequent Connector Targeted	Connector Targeted	Targeted	Targeted	Targeted
Regional	City connector to nearest major urban areas	City connector to nearest major urban areas	City connector to nearest large or major urban areas	Regional connector to nearest large or major urban area	Targeted connector to nearest large or major urban area	Targeted connector to nearest large or major urban area

## Primary benefits sought by spatial context

Benefits sought	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L	B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L	G, H, I, J, K, L	H, I, J, K, L	H, I, J, K, L
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**Primary benefits sought from provision of public transport by spatial context. Table above lists primary benefits but is not a comprehensive list of all benefits that can be realised.**

**\*Key:**

- A. Alleviates congestion and enables improved travel times.
- B. Reduces the need to invest in expanding other transport infrastructure.
- C. Enables compact and productive land use, reducing impacts on natural environments and supporting more efficient use of limited resources.
- D. Enables productive and financially sustainable use of urban space to accommodate growth.
- E. Can produce less harmful emissions (including noise and air pollution), particularly in dense urban corridors.
- F. Produces fewer greenhouse gases compared to private vehicles, reducing the impact of transport on the environment and the economy.
- G. Enables access to areas that contribute to economic growth, such as employment and commerce.
- H. Enabling people who do not drive due to age, impairments, financial circumstances or personal preferences to access opportunities (such as employment, education, healthcare, social and cultural activities) that are vital to enabling economic productivity, prosperity and wellbeing.
- I. Increases resilience to rising energy prices.
- J. Provides alternative travel options during wider disruptions to the transport system.
- K. Avoids or reduces deaths and serious injuries, as the safest form of transport.
- L. Increases physical activity, by encouraging more walking and other forms of active travel.