



Transport is one of the major sources of air pollution in Hertfordshire. The private car continues to be the main form of transport, although the county and district councils are promoting alternative forms of transport that would reduce the level of emissions.

Indicator TR1 - Volume of Motor Traffic

The volume of traffic is an approximate indicator of the level of pollution from transport. In general, more traffic leads to higher air pollution and noise, and to a reduced quality of life for residents. In 2002 vehicles on main roads in Hertfordshire travelled 31.2 million kilometres per day, an increase of 1.6% compared to 2001.

Million vehicle kilometres per day

District	2001	2002
Broxbourne	1.8	1.8
Dacorum	3.9	4.0
East Herts	5.5	5.4
Hertsmere	2.9	2.9
North Herts	3.9	4.0
St Albans	5.2	5.4
Stevenage	0.9	0.9
Three Rivers	3.2	3.2
Watford	0.9	0.9
Welwyn Hatfield	2.6	2.6
Hertfordshire	30.7	31.2

Indicator TR2 - Modal Split

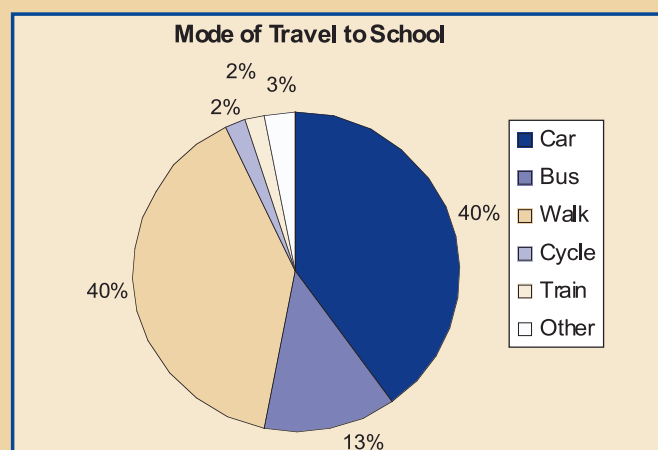
The modal split indicator shows which type of transport people use. The table shows the modal split taken from a three-year cycle of urban area peak-period counts. Whilst this does not give a complete picture (e.g. rail, off-peak and rural journeys are excluded), it does give an indication of trends.

Mode	2001	2002
Car	82%	82%
Bus	12%	11.5%
Walk	5%	5%
Cycle	<1%	<1%
Motorcycle	<1%	<1%

The figures for individual urban areas vary considerably. For example, the modal share for the car varies from 67% to 89%, whilst bus use ranges from 5% to 23%.

Indicator TR3 - Mode of Travel to School

The mode of travel to school is measured every three years as part of a countywide travel survey. The figures for 2002 are shown in the chart. The two main modes of transport are walking and travelling by car.



Indicator QoL 36 - Mode of transport and average distance by journey purpose (2002)

The table shows the mode of transport by journey purpose for 2002. The car is the dominant mode for all three journey purposes, but the other modes of transport vary in importance according to type of journey. For example, train travel accounts for 10% of work journeys, but only 1% for shopping.

Mode	Work	Shopping	Leisure
Walk	5	11	8
Bicycle	2	2	2
Bus	6	10	3
Train	10	1	4
Car Passenger	4	13	14
Car Driver	68	62	66
Taxi	1	0	1
Motorbike	1	0	0
Other	3	1	2
Mean Ave. Distance (miles)	13.1	5.8	10.6

More details on transport statistics can be found in the Traffic and Transport Data Report 2002 which is available for reference in public libraries or on the County Council website at www.hertsdirect.org/ttdr.