

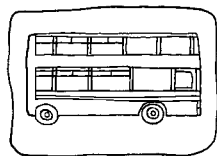
What is public transport?

- Public transport is the name given to travel services provided locally that allow lots of people to travel together along set routes.
- The most common public transport vehicles are buses, trains and trams.
- To use public transport you have to pay a fare and have a ticket.
- Sometimes free passes are given to school children and elderly people travel at lower prices.

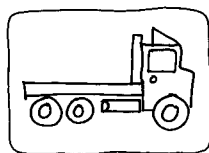
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

PRIVATE TRANSPORT

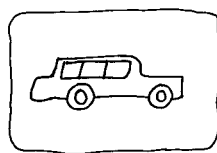
Cut out each of the vehicles and stick them in the correct transport box. Why are some vehicles hard to place?



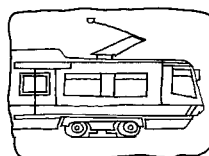
Bus



Lorry



Car



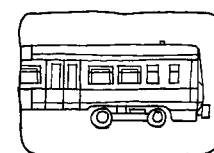
Tram



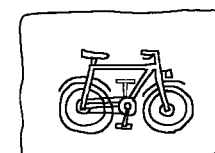
Taxi



Plane



Train



Bicycle



What services does GMPTE co-ordinate?

Diagram A

Graph C

Buses

- There are over 50 companies running services in Greater Manchester.
- Buses account for 220 million local passenger trips each year.
- There are 12,500 bus stops in Greater Manchester.
- Most buses run on diesel fuel.
- A single-decker bus can carry around 65 people when it is full.
- The number of people using buses locally is decreasing.

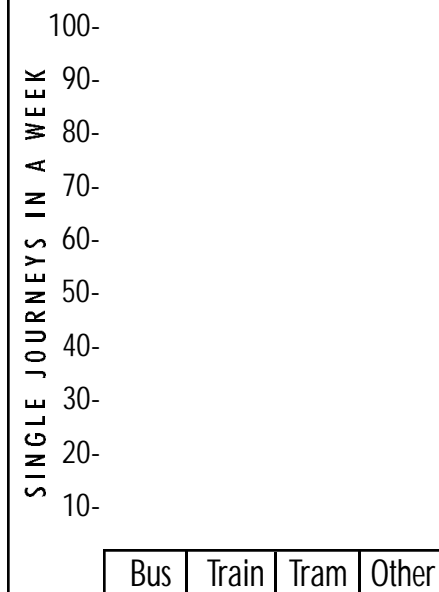
Trains

- Around 10 million local passenger journeys are made each year by train.
- The number of people using trains locally is decreasing.
- Trains use either diesel or electricity for power.
- A train when full can carry around 200 passengers.
- There is one company providing most local train services.
- There are 100 stations on the local railway network.

Trams

- Metrolink is powered by electricity.
- When full, a Metrolink tram carries around 200 passengers.
- The number of passenger journeys on Metrolink is increasing each year.
- Metrolink lines are being built to other local towns.
- At present around 14 million passenger journeys are made each year.
- Metrolink is an independent company.

Passenger journeys (single trips)



1. Use the information boards in Diagram A to complete Chart B.
2. Make a class survey of public transport journeys made in the last week.
3. Use the graph in Diagram C to show your results of the class survey.
4. Is using the bus the most popular way to travel?
5. List the reasons why your class mates use or don't use public transport.

Chart B

Questions	Bus	Train	Tram
1. The number of passengers carried when full.			
2. Are more or fewer using this service each year?			
3. Which fuel or fuels are used to power the service?			
4. Is it fast or slow to travel by this service?			
5. Is the service provided by a private company?			



Where are Greater Manchester's public transport facilities?

Use the table of information to complete the statements below.

(1998 figures)

District	Population in 000's	Bus Stops	Bus Shelters	Bus Stations	Rail Stations	Metrolink Stations
BOLTON	266	1,357	373	3	10	0
BURY	182	861	266	3	0	6
MANCHESTER	430	2,014	929	8	16	12
OLDHAM	220	1,071	386	3	7	0
ROCHDALE	207	1,064	308	2	7	0
SALFORD	235	1,021	434	2	9	0
STOCKPORT	291	1,124	352	1	18	0
TAMESIDE	221	1,162	367	3	13	0
TRAFFORD	219	918	332	2	9	7
WIGAN	310	1,464	418	2	10	0

Public transport in Greater Manchester in 1998.

The district of Manchester has the largest/lowest numbers of people living in it within Greater Manchester. It is not surprising that there are more/fewer transport facilities in the Manchester district than any place else in the region. The district that has fewer/more rail stations than Manchester is Stockport. People living in Stockport find rail stations close by but they only have a few/single bus station in the town centre that is close to the shops. Going places by rail is popular in most districts but only 4/5 of them have 10 or more railway stations.

Bury district has the smallest/largest population in Greater Manchester and the largest/smallest number of bus stops and bus shelters. Like Trafford and Manchester districts, Bury has many/few Metrolink stations. Outside Manchester, Wigan/Bolton has

the most bus stops. There are more/fewer bus shelters in Wigan/Salford than any other district outside Manchester. Bus shelters are important to have because of the high/low amounts of rain the area gets.

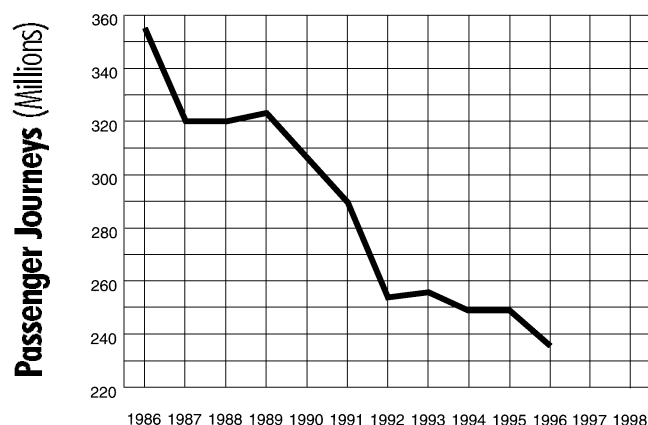
Bury and Rochdale have small/large populations compared to the other districts. They both have similar/different numbers of bus stations but different/similar numbers of rail stations. At present Metrolink passes through 2/3 districts but fewer/more routes are planned for in other districts.

At present it is clear that across Greater Manchester transport services are different/similar in each district. The job of GMPTE is to provide more/fewer transport facilities to get more people moving together everyday.

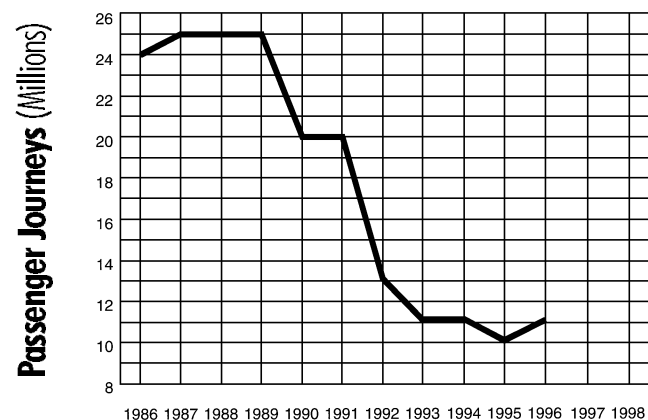
Why does GMPTE need to promote public transport?

The graphs below show the changes in the number of passenger journeys made in Greater Manchester in recent years.

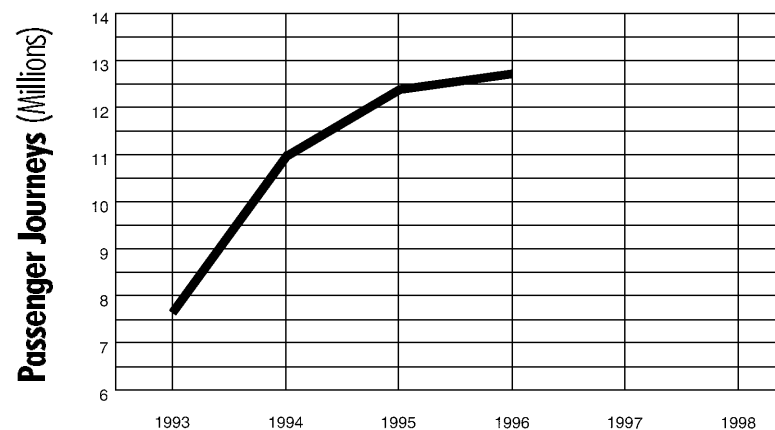
At the same time there has been great increases in car ownership within the households of local residents.



B _ _ _ _ _



T _ _ _ _ _

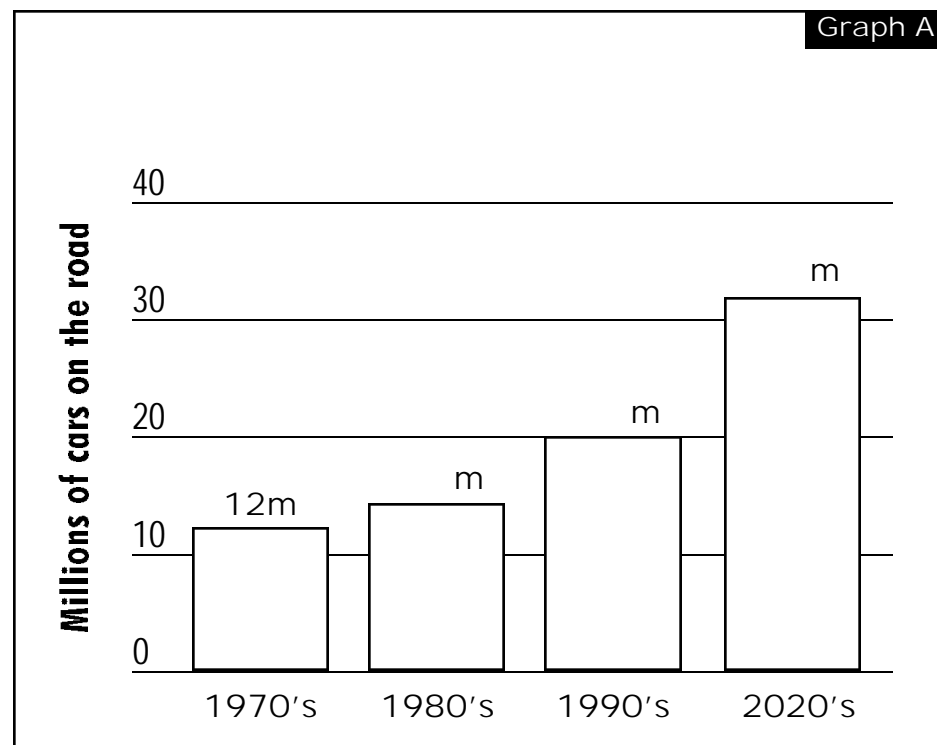


M _ _ _ _ _

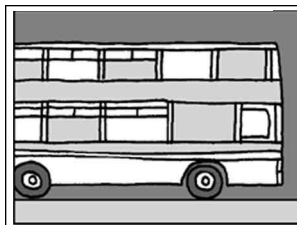
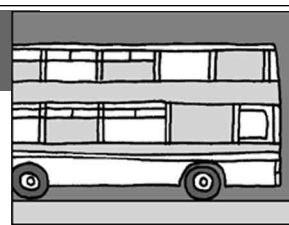
1. Look at the graphs, label them correctly Buses, Trains or Metrolink.
2. Which two services are not carrying as many passengers as they used to.
3. Which service has increased the number of passengers it carries each year?
4. How many passengers did each service carry in 1996?
5. How many times more passengers are carried by bus than train or Metrolink?
6. Give two reasons to explain the changes seen for each graph?

Why does using public transport help lower air pollution?

In Britain public transport is used less than in most other countries in Europe. We live in a culture that is dominated by using the car. Having a car is thought to give freedom, to go where and when you want to. There is a harmful cost to all of us for this freedom, health problems to people and damage to the environment. No one is demanding the car to be banned but it is clear that less traffic is good for all of us. It is a big task to change people's travel habits because all the indicators show that car ownership will continue to rise, as in Graph A.



Go by bus

1. Underline in the paragraph the reasons why people want to use cars.
2. Complete Graph A, by putting the totals of cars in millions on each bar.
3. How do you think the battle between increasing car ownership and protection of the environment will be solved in the future?
4. Design a poster to promote bus travel in the space above.

How did public transport help Manchester to grow?

In the last 200 years there have been important changes in the type of public transport available to people. In the past, most people relied on horse-drawn buses or trams to go to work and get about their local area. Wherever a transport route passed through a place, it would become a popular place to live. Since 1800, living on a transport route has meant

that you can live a long way from your place of work, like busy town centres. When railway lines and their stations were built, even further distances to travel to work were possible. Look at Map A, it shows the pattern of growth for Manchester between 1850 and 1900, when railway lines had been built all over the city.

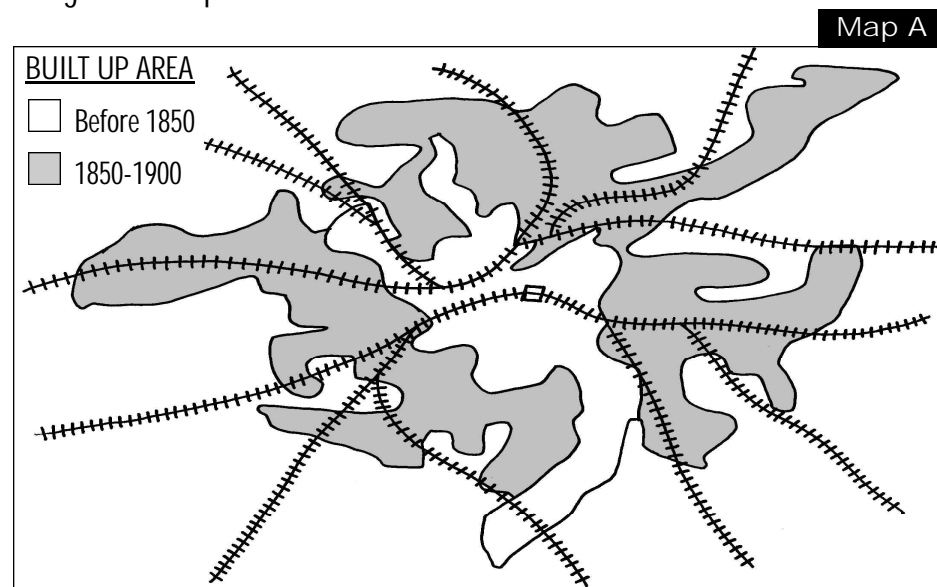


Chart B

1866	1899
Deregulation of bus services.	The first electric tramway operated in Greater Manchester.
1904	1974
Bolton uses experimental motor buses.	A local government reorganisation creates Greater Manchester Transport.
1877	1992
The first horse-drawn trams are used in Manchester.	Metrolink is opened.
1913	1995
Trolley buses first used in Greater Manchester.	The rail network is privatised.
1824	1830
The first horse-drawn bus service between Salford and Manchester.	The first Liverpool to Manchester railway link is opened.

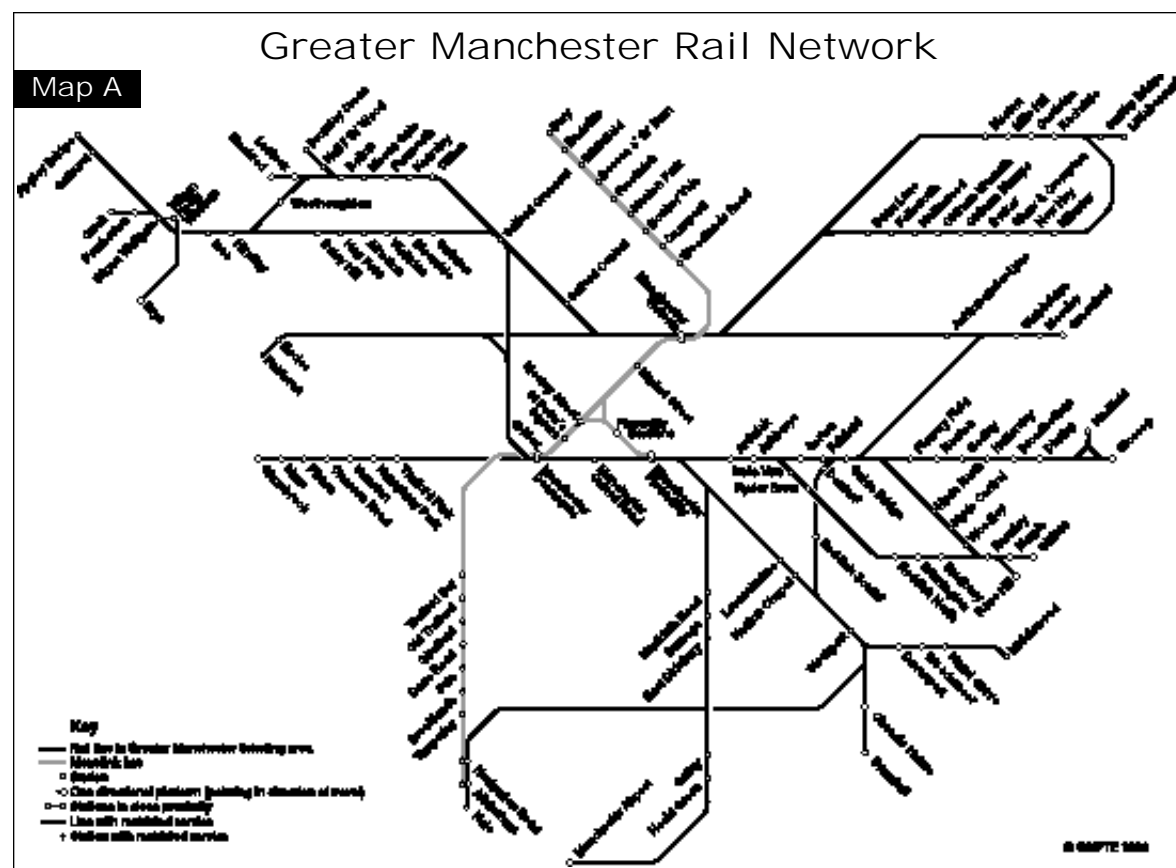
1. On Map A shade in yellow the area built before 1850 and complete the Key.
2. Why was the "built up" area of Manchester so small before 1850?
3. Describe the link between the growth of the "built up" area of Manchester and the coming of the railways.
4. Chart B lists the important events in public transport since 1800. Make a copy of the time line below and put each event on its correct date.



Why are there so many stations in Manchester's city centre?

Manchester's city centre is a bustling place. There are lots of different types of activities taking place there every day. Bus, rail and tram stations can be found close to these centres of activity, making them convenient for the travelling public to use. Every day thousands of shoppers, visitors, business people and workers use the bus, rail or tram services for different reasons.

Commuters go into the city centre to work. To get there, some use the railways. When travelling by train, commuters need to know where they are going and at what stations they will be able to change trains. GMPTE provides rail users with a simple route map of the local railway network as shown in Map A.

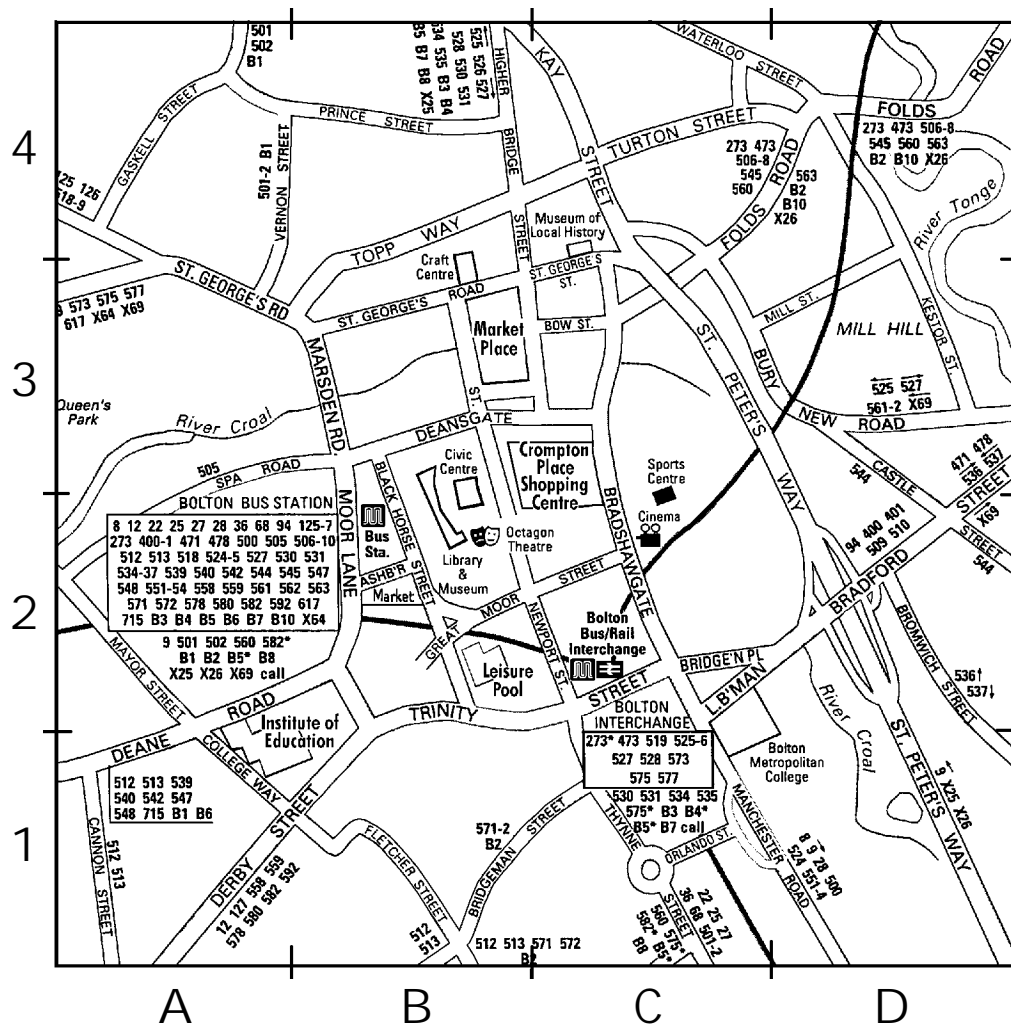


1. What reasons do people have for visiting the city centre each day?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
2. Name the different types of stations found in Manchester city centre.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. On Map A, mark in red the nearest rail station to where you live.
4. Use Map A to name the two important railway stations in the city centre?
 1. _____
 2. _____
5. On Map A, underline in blue, the railway stations at Bolton, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Wigan, Stockport, Oldham, Salford, Altrincham and the one at Manchester airport.

What is the Greater Manchester Network Map?

Diagram A

BOLTON TOWN CENTRE



The Network Map is the traveller's guide to GMPT's public transport system. It is a giant leaflet that has 14 different transport maps on it to help travellers plan their journeys across Greater Manchester. It provides information about all the services offered by GMPT. It gives detail about the local public transport ticket system and where Travelshops can be found to get more information. At a glance, travellers can find out about bus routes all over

Greater Manchester and who the bus companies who run them are. A railway network map shows where all the local train stations are.

The 11 town centre maps show where public transport services can be found in relation to local landmarks. It is easy to make a sketch map of your local town centre to help you find local transport services. The map of Bolton town centre is shown in Diagram A.

1. To help you to use the map draw a grid on it using the border marks provided.
2. The bus station is in B2. Where is the Bolton Interchange?
3. How many different train tracks meet at the Interchange station?
4. Give the grid references of the 4 squares which contain most of the town centre.
5. Name 5 buildings within walking distance of the bus station.
6. How many buses leave the bus station in B2?
7. Use the Network map to make a sketch map of your local town. Make up 3 map questions about local public transport features and ask your classmate to answer them.



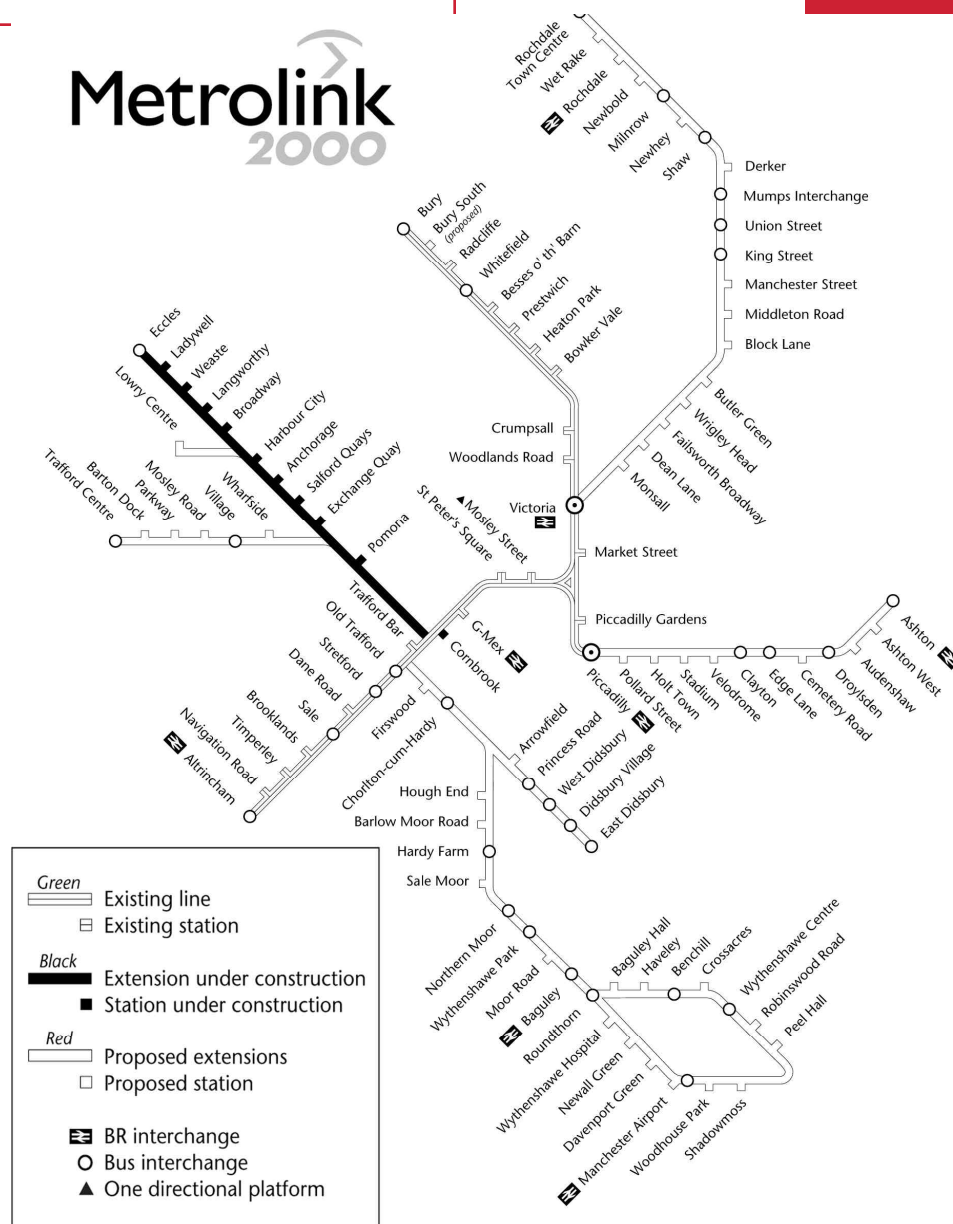
Which town centres will be connected by expanding the Metrolink system?

Metrolink is the name of Greater Manchester's Light Rapid Transit system. The electric trams that run on the system can use existing railway lines or tracks laid into city centre streets. The first phase of the system is between Bury and Altrincham and has been a great success. Metrolink has lived up to the claims made at the time that it was built to be a fast, safe, economical and efficient transport system. It has made travel in the city centre between Piccadilly and Victoria train stations much easier as trams leave each station every 12 minutes. Metrolink was built to bring commuters into the city to work. It is now being expanded with a new route to Salford Quays and Eccles. More routes to Manchester airport and to other local town centres like Oldham and Rochdale are planned. The Metrolink expansion programme will cost millions of pounds and needs local council and government grants to be built.

1. What is the Metrolink system? Name four features that have made it a great success?
2. Look at Diagram A and shade in the routes on the map using the colours in the key. Underline the names of the towns that will be connected by the system.
3. There are some people who object to the Metrolink expansion namely:
 - a. People who have to move because their homes could be bulldozed to make way for the trams
 - b. Green campaigners who are protesting that open space land will be lost for ever once Metrolink has been built on it.

As a spokesperson for GMPTE write a letter to one of the groups, saying why the Metrolink expansion is necessary.

Metrolink 2000



How do bus timetables help when planning a journey?

Diagram A

Using public transport in Greater Manchester, you need to know how the transport system works. Staff in the Travelshop at your town's bus station can give you all the information you need to plan your journey. Bus timetables are produced for all bus services. In total, approximately 3 million individual timetable leaflets are produced by GMPTA in a year. Bus timetables use the

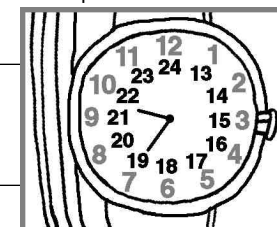
24 hour clock to tell travellers when the bus is leaving and arriving at particular named stops. Look at Diagram A, it gives an example timetable for the 353 bus service running between rural Uppermill, in Oldham and Ashton a nearby town. Bus services are subject to change. Information is available on the telephone information line, the GMPTA web site and on Teletext.

Uppermill - Mossley - Ashton		353							
Mondays to Friday									
Uppermill, Commercial Hotel	0930	1040	1150	1330	1440	1755			
Grasscroft Stores	0935	1045	1155	1335	1445	1800			
Mossley, Brookbottom	0940	1050	1200	1340	1450	1806			
Waterton Lane Estate	0945	1055	1205	1345	1455				
Mossley, Rail Station	0949	1059	1209	1349	1459	1809			
Heyrod, Grapes Hotel	0954	1104	1214	1354	1504	1812			
Ashton, Bus Station	1005	1115	1225	1405	1515	1823			
Saturdays									
Uppermill, Commercial Hotel	0942	1042	1142	1242	1342	1442	1542	1755	
Grasscroft Stores	0947	1047	1147	1247	1347	1447	1547	1800	
Mossley, Brookbottom	0953	1053	1153	1253	1353	1453	1547	1806	
Mossley, Rail Station	0956	1056	1156	1256	1356	1456	1556	1809	
Heyrod, Grapes Hotel	0959	1059	1159	1259	1359	1459	1559	1812	
Ashton, Bus Station	1010	1110	1210	1310	1410	1510	1610	1823	
Sundays									
Uppermill, Commercial Hotel	1155	1355	1555	1755					
Grasscroft Stores	1200	1400	1600	1800					
Mossley, Brookbottom	1206	1406	1606	1806					
Mossley, Rail Station	1209	1409	1609	1809					
Heyrod, Grapes Hotel	1212	1412	1612	1812					
Ashton, Bus Station	1223	1423	1623	1823					
Service 353 is operated by Universal Buses and First Pennine with the financial support of Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Authority									
• - Operates via Stockport Road not Carhill Road									

Journey times on timetables are displayed on a 24 Hour Clock. Here are a few examples to help you.

12.30am	-	00.30
12 midnight	-	00.00
8.00am	-	08.00
4.00pm	-	16.00
11.45pm	-	23.45

1. What time does the first bus leave Mossley, Rail Station on a Tuesday?
2. What time will it arrive in Ashton?
3. How many minutes should this journey take?
4. If you lived in Uppermill and were meeting a friend in Ashton bus station at 12.30pm on Saturday, what time would your latest bus leave?
5. Why is it easier to catch a bus between 9.00am and 6.00pm?
6. Why is there a limited evening and Sunday service?
7. Why are there more services on a Saturday?
8. Universal Buses and First Pennine operate this service but what help do they need from GMPTA and why do they need this help?
9. What is the telephone number of GMPTA's local bus and rail information line? You will find it on any timetable or in your telephone directory.
10. Access GMPTA's journey planning service on their web site. The address is <http://www.gmpte.gov.uk>

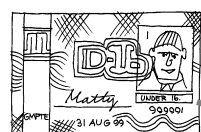
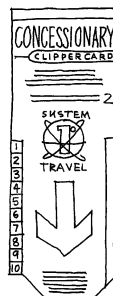
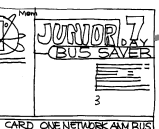
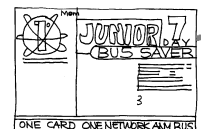

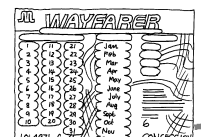


What fares and tickets are available to young people using public transport?

Chart A

To encourage young people to use public transport, a number of cheaper fares and tickets is offered to them. If you are under 16, you can travel for a cheaper fare on all services. If you are under 16 but look older, you should apply for a GMPTE Under 16 Card to prove your age. There is a range of fares and tickets available to

young people, the Wayfarer even gets discounts at many attractions in Greater Manchester. The most common types of travel tickets are shown in Chart A. If you are in a bus station, a quick trip into a Travelshop will allow you to get the latest ticket information you need.

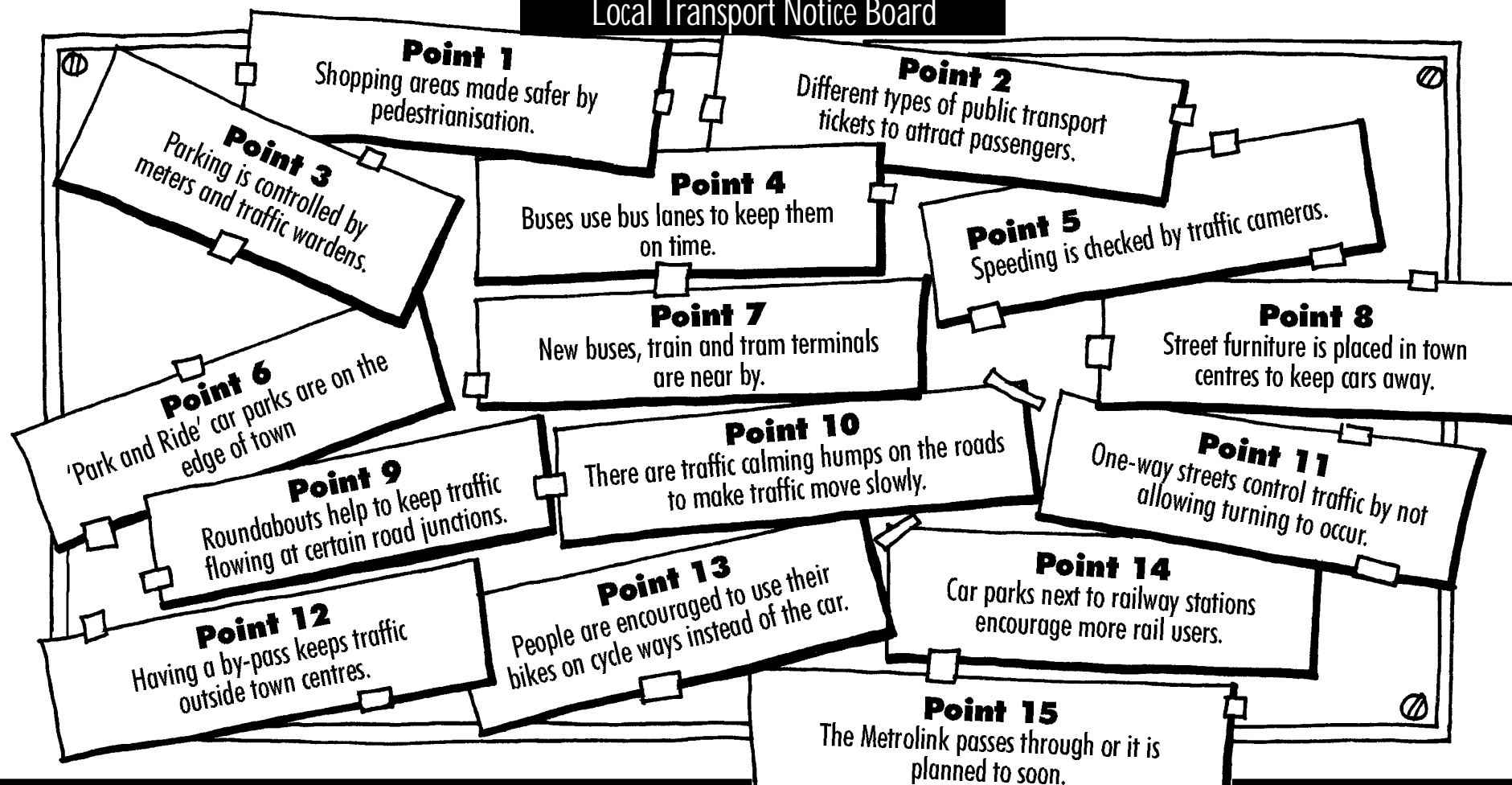
You need	Bus	Train	Metrolink
 Under 16 Card	You pay cheap fare per single journey	You pay about half fare	Use the ticket machine and press half fare button
 Concessionary Clipper Card The driver or a machine will clip it each time it is used.	Can use it on 10 journeys in Greater Manchester.		
 System One Junior Bus Saver	Unlimited travel in Greater Manchester for 7 days.		
 Scholar's Free Pass	The scholar's pass can be used on all services. You may be able to get one if you live 3 miles from school. It must be used on weekdays before 6.00pm		
 Rail Ranger Tickets		One day's unlimited travel in Greater Manchester after 9.30am Monday - Friday all day Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays	It can be used on the Metrolink in the City Centre Zone.
 Children's Wayfarer Ticket	Unlimited travel on the bus and train in Greater Manchester, The Peak District and surrounding areas. It can be used on the Metrolink in the City Centre Zone.		

- At what age should you get identification to get lower fares?
- The Clipper and System One tickets can be used only on which form of transport?
- To get a Scholar's Free Pass, how far do you need to live away from school?
- What type of transport is a Rail Ranger used on?
- Why is the one day Wayfarer much more than just a travel ticket?
- Name 3 tickets that allow free travel on Metrolink in the city centre zone.
- Which phone number, Teletext page, Web Site page and shop gives up to date information about local bus and train services?

How has your area been changed to keep traffic moving?

1. Complete each point by recording for each box an example in your area.
2. Enter the information from the class on a large map of the local area around the school.
3. List with a partner the transport difficulties found in your area and how they are being solved.

Local Transport Notice Board



Point 1
Shopping areas made safer by pedestrianisation.

Point 2
Different types of public transport tickets to attract passengers.

Point 3
Parking is controlled by meters and traffic wardens.

Point 4
Buses use bus lanes to keep them on time.

Point 5
Speeding is checked by traffic cameras.

Point 6
'Park and Ride' car parks are on the edge of town

Point 7
New buses, train and tram terminals are near by.

Point 8
Street furniture is placed in town centres to keep cars away.

Point 9
Roundabouts help to keep traffic flowing at certain road junctions.

Point 10
There are traffic calming humps on the roads to make traffic move slowly.

Point 11
One-way streets control traffic by not allowing turning to occur.

Point 12
Having a by-pass keeps traffic outside town centres.

Point 13
People are encouraged to use their bikes on cycle ways instead of the car.

Point 14
Car parks next to railway stations encourage more rail users.

Point 15
The Metrolink passes through or it is planned to soon.

How does road traffic affect the environment?

- Road traffic damages the environment
- People and animals find traffic noise unpleasant
- Motor vehicles produce exhaust gases and pollution which damages our health
- Roads and car parks take up valuable land and green spaces

Chart A. is a traffic survey sheet which you can use to investigate just how much traffic there is near your school. Ask an adult or your teacher to help you. When the survey is complete, enter your results in Table B.

Table B

Number of people	Kilometres per litre	Vehicle type	Survey Score Total
2	20	Motorcycle	
5	10	Car	
2	5	Van	
1	2	Lorry	
75	1	Double-decker bus	
200	1	Metrolink	

Chart A

T R A F F I C S U R V E Y																																						
Date													Time from													to												
Street													Town																									
Recorder													Direction of traffic movement																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25													
CARS																																						
MOTORCYCLES																																						
COACHES (Private)																																						
BUSES (Service)																																						
VANS																																						
LORRIES																																						
CYCLES																																						
METROLINK																																						

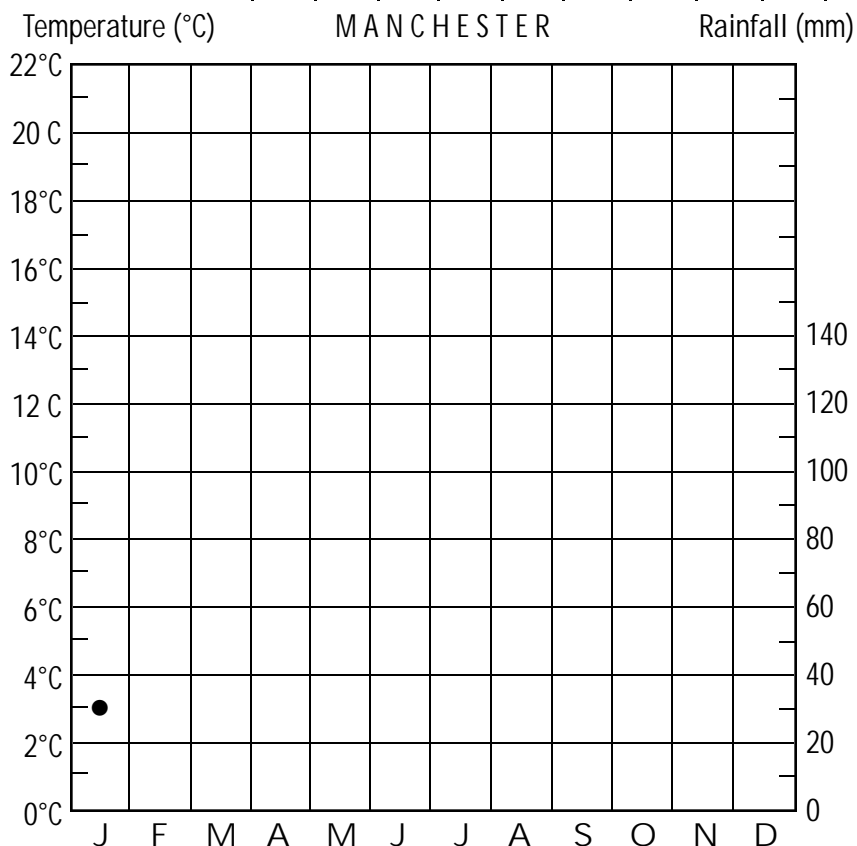
1. Which type of vehicle had the highest score in your survey?
2. Why is the bus carrying 75 passengers better for the environment than 15 cars all doing the same journey?
3. Why does most road vehicle pollution occur at junctions, traffic lights or roundabouts?
4. Why will you get different survey results if you stand at different road junctions in your local area?

Why are bus shelters necessary in Greater Manchester?

The Greater Manchester Area is well known for its wet weather. Living in this part of the country, we are used to changeable weather conditions. The table below shows how rainfall, temperature and sunshine hours change each month.

Table A

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Average Temp. °C	3	7	8	9	12	14	17	19	14	10	10	6
Rainfall in mm.	88	89	37	36	87	112	60	63	44	69	91	84
Sunshine hours	63	56	100	122	226	139	227	191	119	125	32	33



GMPT provide bus shelters so that passengers can be protected from bad weather conditions. These shelters are designed to deal with the changeable nature of our local climate.

BUS STOP- a place where you wait and find out about your bus service

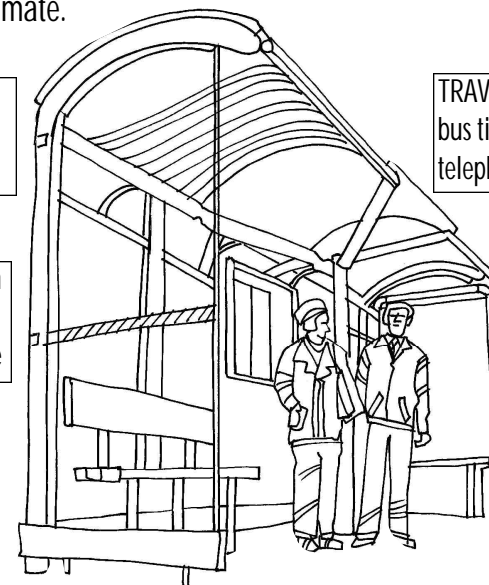
TRAVEL INFORMATION- bus timetable and useful telephone numbers

WINDOW PANELS- can form a barrier between you and road traffic and reduce noise

ROOF- protects you from heavy rain and hot sunshine

END PANELS- protects against the wind, rain and exhaust fumes

A LIGHT- to help the driver see you at night



Vandalism and damage to bus shelters can be dangerous and leaves people unprotected from the weather.

1. Complete the graph using the table showing rainfall (blue blocks) and temperature (red dots) for Manchester.
2. For how many months does the monthly average temperature fall below 6°C, (the point when it's too cold for plants and grass to grow)?
3. During what months of the year did Manchester get the lowest amount of sunshine?
4. Look at Table A. and your weather graph, write a few sentences about the importance of bus shelters and how bus stop vandalism just doesn't make sense.



What is a train Commuter Card?

Train commuters catch the train to work everyday to the town or city usually at the same time. Commuters have worked out a daily routine see Diagram A, so they spend the least time they can waiting around before they travel. To help commuters, GMPT has produced around 60 commuter timetables for different train routes. Using them, train commuters can see at a glance when to travel by train. A typical commuter card for the train is shown in Diagram B for Oldham Mumps. Beneath it, is a route map of the train route with the approximate journey times in minutes, to other stations. Train commuters know that the average speed of traffic in towns and cities can be as slow as 15 miles per hour in the rush hour. Add to this, the time and cost of parking, then taking the train makes a lot of sense.

Diagram A

Time	Activity
07.00	Wake up and get ready
07.45	Walk 15 minutes to train station
	Catch the non stop train to Manchester
09.00	Start work after 5 minute walk
17.00	Finish work
	Arrive at Oldham Mumps on the non stop train
	Get home after a 15 minute walk
07:00	WAKE UP AND GET READY!

Diagram B

Oldham Mumps - Manchester				Mondays to Saturdays	
0634	1024	1341 •	1654		
0713	1041 •	1351	1711 •		
0741 •	1051	1411 •	1724		
0751 ^{NS NBH}	1111 •	1424	1741 •		
0811 •	1124	1441 •	1751		
0824	1141 •	1451	1811 •		
0841 •	1151	1511 •	1824		
0851	1211 •	1524	1847 •		
0911 •	1224	1541 •	1921		
0924	1241 •	1551	2001		
0941 •	1251	1611 •	2101		
0951	1311 •	1624	2211		
1011 •	1324	1641 •	2311		

NS-Not Sundays
 NBH-Not Bank Holidays
 • Runs non-stop from Oldham Mumps to Manchester

Journey times from this station in minutes

1. Make a timetable for your typical school day, use Diagram A, to help you.
2. Draw or find your own 24 hour clock so you can use the Commuter Card.
3. Use the commuter timetable and the route map to complete the times in Diagram A.
4. If Oldham Mumps is 10 miles from Manchester Victoria and the journey takes 20 minutes, how fast is the non-stop train travelling?
5. Find out if your nearest train station gives a Commuter Card.
6. Why are there Park and Ride car parks at many train stations?

How some young people cause safety problems on a bus.

GMPT wants everyone to travel sensibly when travelling by bus. The daily trip to school is the most frequent journey taken by young travellers. Some children have free passes to use the bus because they live too far from school to walk. Those children that have to pay a fare get their ticket at a lower cost than adults also travelling on the bus.

Children are asked to use their common sense when they travel by bus. For obvious reasons the driver needs to think about the road and traffic in front of him as he drives along. Unfortunately, there are many incidents of bad behaviour on buses caused by children that are reported by adult passengers and bus drivers every day.

A My elderly mother is scared when children shout at each other.

B Some children smoke on the back seat of the bus.

C Bits of food, gum and drink cans are left on the seats or the floor.

D Marker pen ink covers information posters and timetables.



Diagram A

E I have seen them throw things out of the window at other moving traffic.

F Pressing the bell and running up and down the bus distracts the driver.

1. In Diagram A, underline the kinds of bad behaviour caused by children that upsets adult passengers and bus drivers.
2. Match each problem listed below, to the complaints made by bus passengers in Diagram A.

- Travel information cannot be read easily
- Car drivers will watch the bus and not the road.
- Elderly passengers are frightened of noisy children.

- It is unpleasant to sit there.
- The bus could crash.
- Smoking is banned on buses.

3. Can you think of how each problem could be prevented or stopped?
4. With your partner write a bus code for young people to travel sensibly and safely.

Why must everyone keep off the railway tracks?

STAYAWAY ALIVE


STAYING away from railway lines and staying alive is an important message that the British Transport Police give to children playing on or near to tracks.

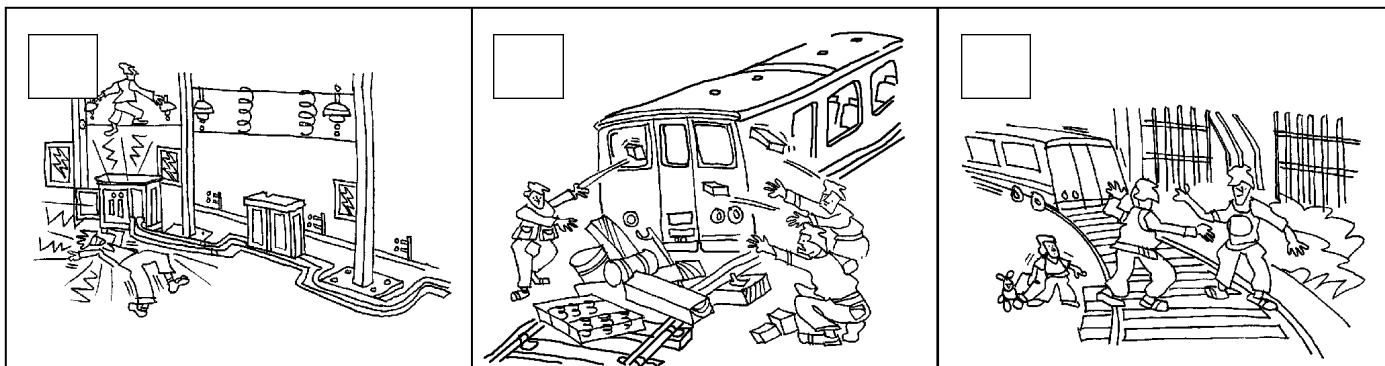
Recently, the British Transport Police's "Q" train which travels around Greater Manchester catching trespassers on the tracks and warning them of the risks, found a little girl and 2 young boys dicing with death on the Rochdale line.

The children aged between 9 and 11, had been placing stones on the Manchester bound line and watching them being crushed by the trains.

Their so-called fun could have turned to tragedy had they not been found. The three were taken aboard the train and handed over to local police at the next station before being taken home safely to their families.

The local newspaper, the *Manchester Evening News* is supporting the B.T.P in this exercise to help save children's lives.
30/10/98 Manchester Evening News

<p>1 Warning Do not trespass on the Railway Penalty £200</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Passengers must not cross the line</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>DANGER Do not touch the live rail</p>
<p>This signs means</p>	<p>This signs means</p>	<p>This signs means</p>



1. Read the newspaper article and answer the questions.
 - a. What were the children doing?
 - b. How old were the children?
 - c. How were they caught by the police?
 - d. What happened to them?
2. Write in your words what each sign means and then match the sign with an event each is trying to stop.
3. Design a warning sign which shows the dangers of railways.

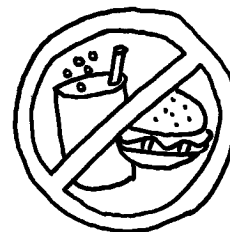
Is vandalism a problem on public transport services?

Diagram A

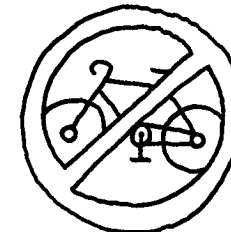
Every year thousands of pounds are spent on repairing damage caused by some people who use public transport. Vandalism and bad behaviour on services is something that all transport companies are trying to prevent. If a young person is caught causing damage they will not be allowed to use the service and their names will be given to the local police and to their school. Parents will be required to pay for any repairs to the vehicle. If young people are a nuisance by being cheeky or noisy in front of other passengers, they may also be told that they will no longer be able to use the service. The most common complaints made about young people using buses are opening the emergency door, fighting, shouting, throwing things out of the windows and graffiti. Metrolink display a code of behaviour, shown in Diagram A, for those travellers who want to use the tram. All passengers want to travel in comfort and enjoy their journey.

1. Who is responsible if children under 16 are caught vandalising buses or trains?
2. What action should the local police take against bus vandals?
3. With a partner explain why young people damage buses. These words provide some clues - angry, showing off, bored, attention seeking and they will not get caught.
4. Look at Diagram A and provide a reason why passengers want these rules when travelling on Metrolink.
5. Use Diagram A help you to make a poster showing rules to obey when travelling on a bus.

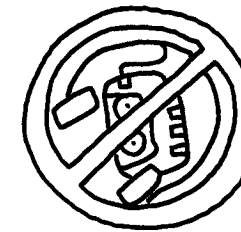
Metrolink Byelaws and Conditions of Carriage



NO EATING
OR DRINKING
on trams
or platforms



NO BICYCLES
on trams
or platforms



DO NOT USE
PERSONAL
STEREOS
at a level
annoying
to others



NO DOGS
except guide dogs
and hearing dogs



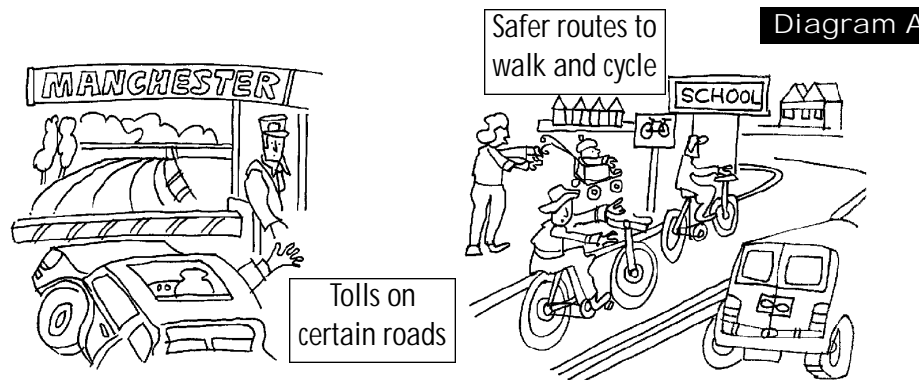
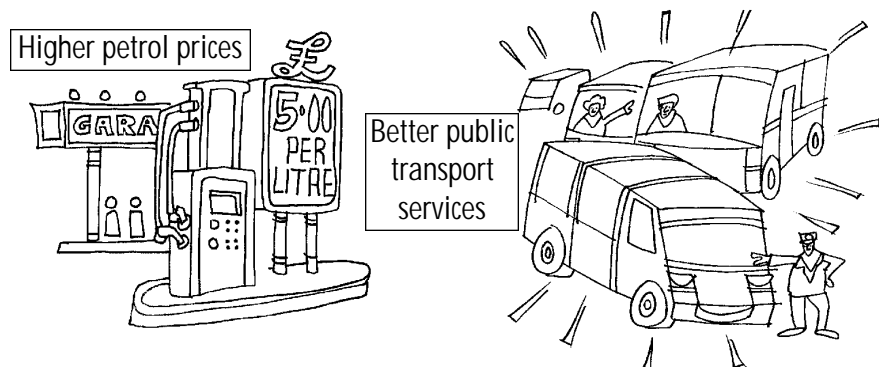
NO SMOKING
on trams
or platforms

Copies of Metrolink
Byelaws and
Conditions of
Carriage are
available from
Customer Services,
Metrolink House,
Queens Road,
Manchester, M8 0RY.

What will the future be like for road users?

Everyone wants a cleaner and healthier place to live in. The ever increasing numbers of cars on the roads means that choices will have to be made about how we want to travel in the future. To lower air pollution, have fewer road accidents and not sit in traffic jams means our travel habits are going have to change. In the past the government has given large sums of money to local councils for local road improvement and building works. For the next century, the government wants local councils to come up with ideas to lower the use of cars around town. Improving routes to let people walk and cycle are a priority. Some people believe

the motorist should pay more for using the roads as car tax and petrol do not cover the cost of the health and environmental problems they cause. More money from the motorist could be used to improve public transport which will attract more motorists out of their cars. Planners have already come up with ideas to lower car use, some are shown in Diagram A. If we want our local towns to be places where people want to live, work, visit or enjoy themselves then some of these ideas will be seen in the future, on our roads.



1. What will increase every year on our local roads?
2. Why do you think the government wants to see far less roads built in the future?
3. How do you think planners could help more children to walk or cycle to school safely?
4. Give three reasons to explain why motorists should pay more for using the roads.
5. Using Diagram A, write a story describing what it will be like to drive into your local town or city in 2010.

