The objective of this study was to assess the impact of a combined intervention on children’s travel behaviour, stage of behavioural change and motivations and barriers for actively commuting to school. The intervention was described as the ‘Travelling Green Project’. Two classes of primary five children (aged nine) in two primary school communities with similar socio-economic/demographic profiles participated in a quasi-experimental trial. One school received the intervention and the other acted as the control. Intervention school participants (and their parents and teachers) used a set of interactive materials for one school term. An active travel component was integrated into the curriculum and children and parents used travel planning resources at home. There was a significant increase in the proportion of intervention group walking to school compared to the control group \( t (53) = -4.498, p<.001 \) from pre to post intervention. At follow-up, the intervention group travelled less distances to school by car than the control group \( t (53) = 4.078, p<.001 \). 71% of the intervention group progressed to a higher stage of active commuting behaviour change or remained in the ‘action’ and ‘maintenance’ stages. The observed progression was much less for the control group (51%). Participation in the ‘Travelling Green’ project was effective in promoting more active commuting (walking) and less car use for the journey to school.

**Keywords:** HEPA, Children Physical Activity, Walking