**Air Pollution: Some Key Facts**

**1.** Air pollution increases the risk of heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and asthma attacks, as well as being associated with dementia.

<https://www.cleanairday.org.uk/health-impacts-of-air-pollution>

**2.** Air pollution increases the risk of getting lung cancer and contributes to roughly 1 in 13 cases

of the disease.

<https://www.cleanairday.org.uk/health-impacts-of-air-pollution>

**3.** Children are particularly vulnerable to air pollution. Air pollution is linked to premature births, low birth weight, impaired lung development, asthma and increased hospital admissions.

<https://www.cleanairday.org.uk/air-pollution-and-children>

**4.** Most of the pollutants that damage our health are too small to see, and they get through the

gaps in simple fabric face masks.

<https://www.cleanairday.org.uk/faqs-on-air-pollution>

**5**. Air pollution contributes to approximately 300 premature deaths in Bristol every year. <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/documents/20182/32675/Health+Impacts+of+Air+Pollution+in+Bristol+February+2017/4df2fce5-e2fc-4c22-b5c7-5e7a5ae56701>

**6.** Car drivers can be exposed to 9 times more air pollution than cyclists because cars gather

pollution from the vehicle in front.

<http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/cars/article-4599572/Avoid-air-pollution-changing-route-behaviour.html>

**7.** Evidence shows that cyclists are often exposed to less air pollution than people travelling by car, taxi or bus.

<https://www.cleanairday.org.uk/faqs-on-air-pollution>

**8**. Monitoring consistently shows much higher levels of NO2 near busy roadsides, indicating a direct link between vehicle movements and air quality.

<https://www.cleanairforbristol.org/bristols-clean-air-plan/>

**9**. Over 95% of NO2 emissions within Bristol are from vehicles.

<https://www.cleanairforbristol.org/bristols-clean-air-plan/>

**10**. Overall, diesel cars cause approximately 40% of the air pollution from transport in Bristol, with diesel buses and coaches causing 23% and diesel vans causing

<https://www.cleanairforbristol.org/bristols-clean-air-plan/>

**11**. Surveys show that turning off engines had the most impact where pollution was highest and where no-idling action was focused. In those places, air pollution peak concentrations were reduced by as much as 20-30%.

<http://crossriverpartnership.org/media/2016/09/Clean-Air-Action-Days-Monitoring-Report-Final.pdf>

**12**. A Clean Air Zone is a mechanism to help cities tackle air pollution. It is a defined geographical area requiring polluting vehicle owners to pay a charge on entry to or movement within it. The charge is based on vehicle engine Euro Standards. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-clean-air-zone-framework-for-england>