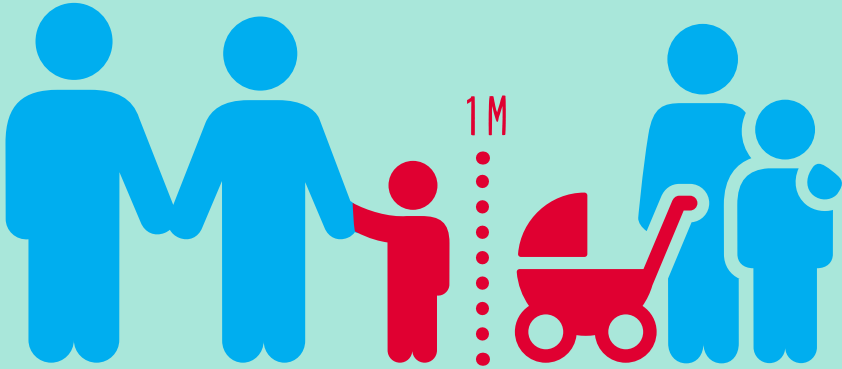


FACT #8

THE TYPE OF PRAM OR PUSHCHAIR CAN MAKE AN APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO RIDERS' EXPOSURE DURING TYPICAL SCHOOL RUNS. FOR EXAMPLE, PARTICLE NUMBER CONCENTRATIONS CAN BE UP TO 72% HIGHER AT THE BOTTOM SEAT OF A DOUBLE PRAM THAN AT THE TOP SEAT.



The first metre above the road level, where vehicle exhaust emissions meet the ambient air, coincides with the breathing height of young children or pushchair riders and is thus a high-risk zone for air pollution exposure.

CHILDREN

- Remember to walk on the far side of the pavement, away from the edge of the road, to stay away from pollution.

SCHOOL

- Dedicated waiting areas could be provided for parents with pushchairs, which should be away and at elevated heights from vehicle parking spaces.

COMMUNITY

- Where possible, parents should avoid bringing prams or pushchairs close to busy roads and/or queuing traffic, and may opt for parent-facing prams if they can do so.
- Active control at the source (e.g. reducing vehicle use) is always more effective than any single passive strategy to protect the recipient. However, any parents considering a new pram or pushchair may consider the in-pram breathing height.



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