



2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995
Local Air Quality Management, as amended by the
Environment Act 2021

Date: 16th June 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Protection Team of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

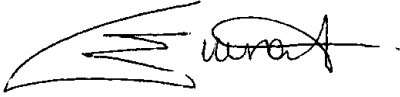
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- Climate Change and Sustainability Team

This ASR has been approved by:

Andrew Carter, Assistant Director, Growth and Enterprise, Growth, Enterprise and Environment Department.



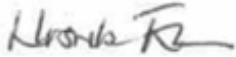
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This ASR has been signed off by a Director of Public Health.

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Redcar and Cleveland

Breathing in polluted air affects our health and costs the NHS and our society billions of pounds each year. Air pollution is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer and can cause a range of health impacts, including effects on lung function, exacerbation of asthma, increases in hospital admissions and mortality.

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Low-income communities are also disproportionately impacted by poor air quality, exacerbating health and social inequalities.

Table ES 1 provides a brief explanation of the key pollutants relevant to Local Air Quality Management and the kind of activities they might arise from.

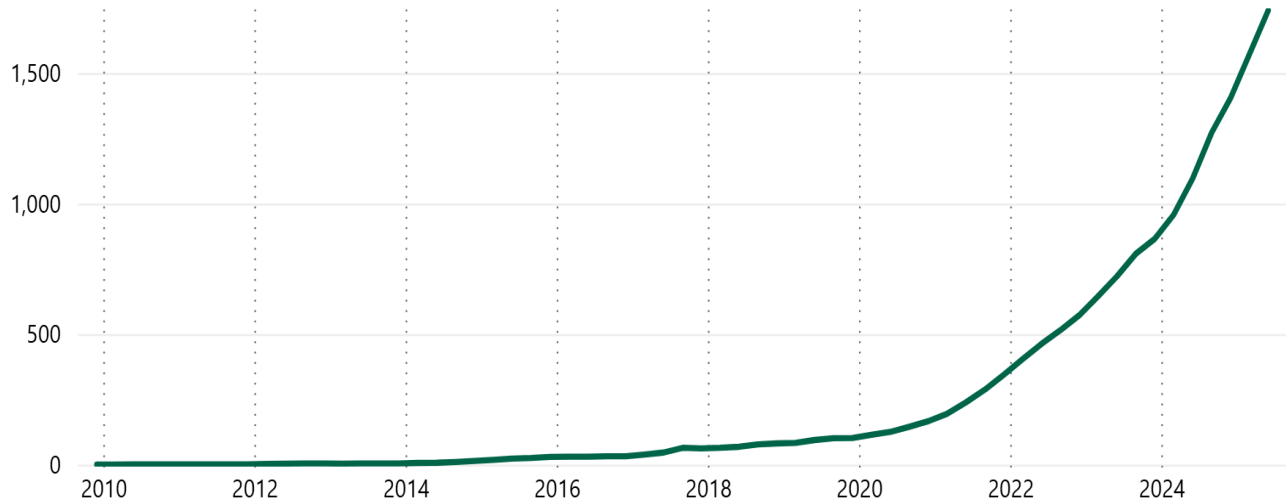
Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Description
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes such as road transport or energy generation.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes. PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council monitors three of the four key pollutants identified in the table above. SO₂ monitoring ceased during 2019 due to a long trend pattern of significantly low levels and resource was subsequently focused to PM_{2.5} monitoring which was implemented during 2020.

NO₂ has shown a slight downward trend from the 2024 results, a trend that is anticipated to continue in the future with the uptake of electric vehicles by the local population which has been steadily increasing since 2021.

Registered plug-in vehicles in the local authority



Source: [Local area data: Electric vehicles and charging points](#)

PM₁₀ has slightly increased from 2024 but is still approximately a third of the annual objective 40µg/m³.

PM_{2.5} has also slightly increased from 2024 at just over a third of the annual objective 20µg/m³.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council maintained good air quality across the Borough for 2025.

Continued compliance with UK air quality objectives means that the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is not required, and it is predicted that this status will remain the same for the foreseeable future.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is proud of its industrial heritage that now progressively moves forward with advanced technologies and improved open spaces for residents and visitors to access parks, coastal spaces, and heritage museums.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, there are some areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council complete an annual review of all air quality monitoring to ensure that any new sources are monitored, and the areas of greatest public exposure are assessed.

The South Tees Clean Air Strategy (STCAS), produced in collaboration with Middlesbrough Borough Council, has defined an action plan including milestones and performance measures with the aim to improve and prevent deterioration of air quality across South Tees. One of our actions is to increase awareness of air quality using campaigns to publicise measures that the public can take to immediately improve the quality of the air in their immediate surroundings e.g. switching off engines when stationary (anti-idling), considering alternatives to having a bonfire (composting of garden materials and using waste transfer station facilities), carrying out annual maintenance of wood burning stoves and always burning the correct fuels on a particular stove [Exempt Appliances – Clean Air Act Data Entry System](#)

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council officers utilise legislation in the form of Planning, Environmental Permitting and Environmental Protection to condition new sources of air pollution, regulate industrial activities and investigate complaints of smoke from commercial and domestic premises across the borough.

Conclusions and Priorities

Redcar and Cleveland's air quality generally follows the trend seen over the previous reporting years. The pollutants monitored (NO₂, NO_x, O₃, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) have all demonstrated compliance with the UK Air Quality Objectives. Current and historic data for Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council can be found via the [Air Quality England](#) website.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have never declared any AQMA's and this trend is envisaged to not change in the future.

Annual mean figures for the pollutants monitored during 2025 have shown similar patterns to previous years. Since the introduction of the dedicated continuous analyser for PM_{2.5} in 2020, levels have remained at 7µg/m³. PM₁₀ annual mean has fluctuated between 14µg/m³ and 10µg/m³ since 2022 and is currently 12.9µg/m³. Nitrogen dioxide values from the

continuous analyser have seen a slight reduction from $8.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2024 to $8.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025. The diffusion tube network in 2025 has 1 location (R54 Ormesby Bank 1) with an annual average above $20\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. R54 Ormesby Bank 1 continues to show a downward trend in pollution levels (see Table A.4), this can possibly be attributed to more electric vehicles using the route. The remaining diffusion tube sites are significantly below the $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ air quality objective (see Table A.4).

Redcar and Cleveland continue to review the diffusion tube network on an annual basis (additional details are outlined in the main body of this report). The Local Authority remains committed to monitoring $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ which is identified as the main pollutant of concern for adverse health implications.

The STCAS has now been in place for 2 years and the joint objectives in collaboration with Middlesbrough Borough Council have been reviewed in-line with the ASR 2026 submission. The [South Tees Clean Air Strategy](#) can be viewed on the Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council website. The Local Authority remains committed to implementing the measures identified in the STCAS and to focus on campaigns, keeping up the momentum of air quality messages in the public domain.

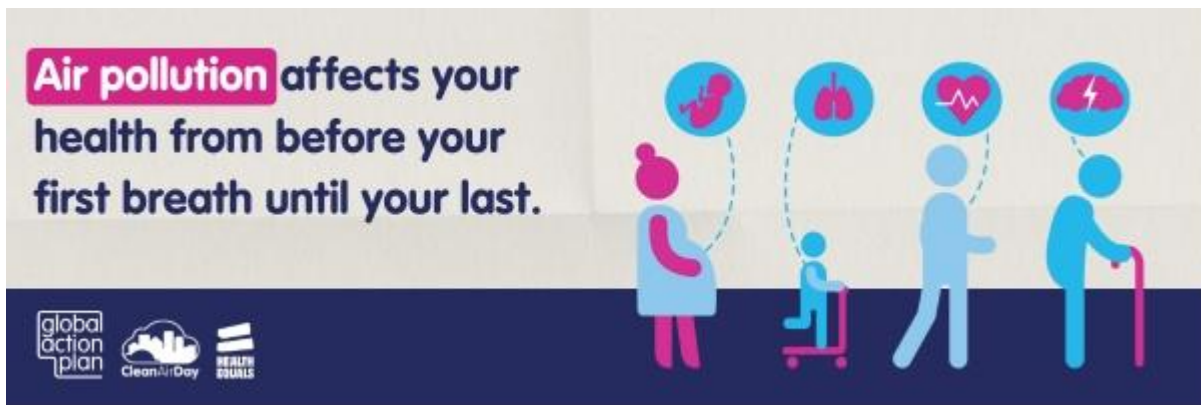
Moving forwards, the top 3 priorities for air quality in Redcar and Cleveland are

1. Implement the measures identified in the STCAS in conjunction with other strategies and policies implemented by the Council (e.g. Transport for the Future, The Local Implementation Plan for Transport in Redcar and Cleveland [Local Implementation Plan for Transport.pdf](#), Climate Change Action Plan [Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025.pdf](#), Climate Change Strategy [Climate Change Strategy 2024-2027](#) and Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-2030 [Health and Wellbeing Strategy.pdf](#)).
2. Increase awareness of air quality using project campaigns and
3. Increase awareness of air quality by working with schools.

How to get Involved

Redcar and Cleveland support the annual 'Clean Air Day' campaign operated by [Global Action Plan](#). The theme for 2025 was 'Working Together for Cleaner Healthier Air'.

The Environmental Protection Team supported Clean Air Day by adding an air pollution banner to their email footers for the period 4th June 2025 until 30th May 2026 and ran Autumn and Winter campaigns as per below.



The autumn campaign focused on air pollution arising from bonfires and was advertised via posters installed across all libraries, notice boards and Council allotments to encourage people to think about whether they really need to have a bonfire and what alternatives are available to them.



A winter campaign focussed on anti-idling and used posters outside of schools to encourage people to '*Care about their air*', switch off engines rather than idle and protect public health. This campaign will be extended into 2026.



The Council's Licensing Team's Christmas Newsletter 2025 was distributed to all registered taxi drivers in the borough, with a message on vehicle anti-idling and air quality.

The Local Authority remains committed to the climate change emergency and has now aligned its aspirations for Carbon Neutrality with the Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) target of 2040 instead of 2030 as originally specified in [Climate Change Strategy 2024-2027](#).

Information for residents, businesses and visitors to help us with our mission with carbon reduction can be found on the [Greener Future](#) website.

TVCA has made multimillion-pound investments to improve transport across the Tees Valley, their [website](#), outlines specific information on public transport, electric transport and cycling and walking routes to make it easier to get around the Tees Valley.

[Enjoy Redcar / Cleveland](#) website provides detailed information and maps for walking / cycling routes across the Borough. The website also provides information on upcoming events in the area including wellness walks and other physical exercise opportunities.

The Council in partnership with British Cycling hosted the East Cleveland Classic on Sunday 13th April 2025.

Also, on 5/6th June 2025 Redcar and Cleveland were host to the Lloyds Tour of Britain Women's 2025 cycling event, which also offered a free park & ride bus between Kirkleatham Walled Garden and Saltburn.

These spectacular events can encourage people to take up the sport of cycling and to use cycling as an alternative mode of transport.



Residents and visitors using electric vehicles can find electric vehicle charging (EVC) locations via the [Zap Map](#) website, helping them to plan their journeys.

Residents and visitors can also do their bit for air quality and the climate by carrying out effective recycling to reduce waste being sent to landfills and incinerators, preventing pollution to the environment and conserving natural resources.

From Spring 2026, in line with the Government's Simpler Recycling reform, all households will receive caddies to recycle their food waste.

Nine refuse trucks have also been fitted with solar panels on their roofs.



To see what can be recycled at home and at Dunsdale Recycling Centre please visit -

[Recycling | Redcar and Cleveland](#)

Dunsdale Recycling Centre collects working, small, domestic electrical items that residents no longer need for redistribution to people in need across Redcar and Cleveland with support from local community groups. Find your nearest WEEE bank at [Waste, electrical and electronic equipment disposal banks | Redcar and Cleveland](#).



Redcar and Cleveland's website contains further information for the public to engage with air quality [Air Quality | Redcar and Cleveland](#)

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Redcar and Cleveland during 2025. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), as amended by the Environment Act (2021), and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in order to achieve and maintain the objectives and the dates by which each measure will be carried out. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are presented in Table E.1.



2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months. The AQAP should specify how air quality targets will be achieved and maintained and provide dates by which measures will be carried out.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council currently does not have any declared AQMAs. A local Clean Air Strategy is in place to prevent and reduce polluting activities. The Local Air Quality Strategy is available at:

<https://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/environment/environmental-protection/air-quality>

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Redcar and Cleveland

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded that the report was well structured, detailed, and provided the information specified in the Guidance. Defra provided the following comments designed to help inform future reports:

1. The ASR has been signed off by a Director of Public Health. The Council should continue to seek approval for future reports prior to submission.
2. It is noted that RCBC have collaborated with Middlesbrough Borough Council to develop a Clean Air Strategy.
3. The Council have included an additional table showing their diffusion tube review for 2024. This is commended and highlights that the Council are dedicated to ensuring any areas of concern are captured.
4. Text regarding the national bias adjustment factor (opening line of "The Gradko International Limited bias figure...") has been repeated on page 45 and page 46. The repeated text should be removed.
5. Figures have been provided to highlight the locations of monitoring sites and SCAs across the borough. These figures are clear, and the monitoring locations are easy to identify. The figures may benefit from a north arrow.
6. The Council have provided additional details to support the discussions within the ASR such as the concentrations reported from the travel blanks and calibration of automatic monitors. This is commended.
7. Although not a requirement, monitored ozone concentrations have been included with the report. A maximum 8-hour concentration of 103 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was reported in 2024, with 10 instances of the 8-hour mean exceeding 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in two days.

On the basis of the evidence provided by the local authority the conclusions reached in the report are accepted for all sources and pollutants.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council will continue to report on the points noted above and have taken action to rectify the observations noted in points 4 and 5: -

4. Duplication of text only occurred during export to PDF. Issue rectified and report updated for publication.

5. North Arrows added to all maps as recommended.

Redcar and Cleveland has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1. Twenty-eight measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.1.

Measures that don't fit within Table 2.2 are detailed below the table.

More detail on these measures can be found in their respective Action Plans – STCAS, additional air quality measures are considered as part of the Strategic Local Transport Plan for the Tees Valley [STP-Main-Report-Design-Jan20-4.pdf](#) , Transport for the Future, The Local Implementation Plan for Transport in Redcar and Cleveland [Local Implementation Plan for Transport.pdf](#) , Transport for the Future, The Local Implementation Plan for transport in Redcar and Cleveland Scheme Delivery [Local Implementation Plan for Transport- Scheme Delivery.pdf](#), Climate Change Action Plan [Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025.pdf](#) and Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-2030 [Health and Wellbeing Strategy.pdf](#).

Key completed measures are:

- Implementation of the STCAS and update provided as part of the 2026 ASR return (see Table 2.2).
- Completion of an autumn media campaign regarding bonfires and alternative measures to dispose of garden waste and other waste materials.
- Completion of a winter anti idling campaign targeting areas around schools.
- Promotion of the Defra 'Burn Better' guide reminding stove users of the requirements to 'Check it, Sweep it, Feed it'.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council expect the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Continued implementation/delivery of the STCAS in conjunction with other policies and strategies adopted by the Council and to report on the adopted measures in the 2027 ASR.
- Submission of the next ASR by the deadline 30th June 2027.

Redcar and Cleveland's priorities for the coming year are: -

- To implement the measures in the STCAS in conjunction with other policies and strategies.
- To increase awareness of air quality using project/media campaigns.
- To increase awareness of air quality by working with schools.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Neighbouring local authorities – Darlington, Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough.
- Climate Change, Planning and Transport Teams within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and across the wider Tees Valley.
- TVCA.
- Sustrans / Walk Wheel Cycle Trust (Active travel charity).
- Network Rail.
- Stakeholders of the STCAS.

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council anticipate facing are the financial challenges for public services and staffing pressures which restrain the authority from carrying out non-statutory activities e.g. valuable air quality awareness delivery to schools and participation in Clean Air Day.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to limited funding and staffing resource:

- CE01 Introducing 'clean air awareness' around schools on a targeted basis and introducing materials on air quality to link to the national curriculum. The intention is to test whether the materials and overall approach are acceptable and engaging for pupils, schools and communities with a view to wider scale roll out in future years (part of the Creating Active Schools Framework). Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have promoted clean air awareness around schools using posters to highlight the health impacts of exhaust emissions from idling engines. During October 2025 progress was made with the preparation of materials on air quality to link to the national curriculum for delivery within schools.

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
Priority Air Quality Actions														
1	Implement the measures in the South Tees Clean Air Strategy in conjunction with other policies and strategies	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other	2024	Ongoing	Environmental Protection, Transport, Highways, Climate Change and Planning Teams at Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented	Continued achievement of NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} objectives and downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	Measured pollutant levels at Redcar Dormanstown (RED3)	Annual Status Report 2025 details updates for South Tees Clean Air Strategy measures	Limited capacity within the team is a barrier to effective implementation of all the measures.
2	To increase awareness of air quality using project campaigns	Public Information	Via leaflets and other mechanisms	2024	Ongoing	Environmental Protection Team, Climate Change Team	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented	Continued achievement of NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} objectives and downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	Measured pollutant levels at Redcar Dormanstown (RED3)	Winter campaign on anti-idling (2025) Autumn campaign on bonfires (2025) Promoted the Defra 'Burn Better' guide (2025)	None
3	To increase awareness of air quality by working with schools	Public Information	Other	2024	Ongoing	Environmental Protection Team	N/A	N/A	N/A	Implemented	Continued achievement of NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} objectives and downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	N/A	Schools materials are now available and anti-idling campaign carried out in the vicinity of schools. New leaflet published on Council website	Lack of staffing resource to fully implement measures within schools.
4	School Air Quality Zones Contract – Redcar & Eston School Sports Partnership Community Interest Company (CIC), included installation of air quality monitoring devices outside schools and is now implemented and incorporated into the Creating Active Schools Framework. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy DI01)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	Ongoing	Complete	Public Health South Tees, Middlesbrough Environment City (MEC), Redcar & Eston School Sport Partnership CIC, Cleveland School Sport Partnership CIC	Sport England and Local Authority	Complete	Not quantified, existing staff	Completed	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	No KPI	Between February 2023 and October 2023 air quality monitoring and behaviours linked to school travel were explored and an evaluation report was produced. In August 2023 it was agreed the package would be incorporated into the Creating Active Schools (CAS) framework being rolled out locally across Teesside – specifically the air quality monitor and materials will be used when a school prioritises active travel as part of their approach to the CAS framework.	This project is complete and will be removed from this reporting table next year.
5	Submit Local Air Quality Management annual status report to Defra (South Tees Clean Air Strategy DI03)	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection Team	Local Authority	Not Funded	Not quantified, existing staff	Completed	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	No KPI	Government Air Quality objectives complied with.	None

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
6	Provide statutory update on progress with the South Tees Clean Air Strategy to Defra. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy DI04)	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Local Authority	Not Funded	Not quantified existing staff	Completed	The STCAS details measures to improve air quality across South Tees, including Redcar and Cleveland.	No KPI	As reported in ASR 2026, Section 2.2	Resources to fund staff to carry out projects such as air quality integration with schools and the national curriculum.
7	Air Pollution and Carbon Emissions Net Zero Project (APACE Net Zero) (South Tees Clean Air Strategy DI06)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	2023	Not now applicable to Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council as APACE are working with Middlesbrough Borough Council so that they can validate their results to Middlesbrough's Defra affiliated air monitoring station.	TVCA	BP and the APACE Consortium	Not implemented in Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Not known	No further requirement within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	N/A for Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	No KPI	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council carry out local air quality monitoring funded by the local authority whereas Middlesbrough Borough Council has a Defra funded/affiliated Automatic Urban Rural Network monitoring site.	This project is not applicable to RCBC and will be removed from this reporting table next year.
8	Update on Bikeability and Dr Bike statistics (South Tees Clean Air Strategy DI08)	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	Ongoing	Ongoing	RCBC Redcar and Eston School Sport Partnership	DfT via TVCA Transport	Ongoing (2026-27)	£30-40k per year (estimate), The Sustrans team delivers a range of other services as well as Dr Bike	Implemented/ongoing	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	Number of Dr Bike Sessions. Number of Bikes checked. Bikeability Level 1. Bikeability Level 1&2. Balance Bike training L2R.	During 2025 Bikeability and road safety was delivered to 35 schools. 107 Dr Bike events. 663 bikes checked. Level 1 – 331. Level 1&2 - 814. Balance bike training – 659. Learn2Ride – 152. Pedestrian training – 620.	A good relationship has been established with schools who are onboard with the Active Travel Programs.
9a	Partnership with Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) to offer free travel for school aged children during school holidays when accompanied by a fare-paying adult or adult with a valid travel pass (TVCA Kids go free by bus this summer). (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF01)	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	July 2022	Suspect this will be extended/continue for future school hols but so far still only agreed until Summer 2026.	Arriva, Stagecoach, Go North East Promoted by TVCA and the 5 Tees Valley Local Authorities	N/A – this is commercially provided by the operators.	N/A – this is commercially provided by the operators.	Unknown – this is commercially provided by the operators.	Active/ongoing	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	Not actively tracked/monitored given this is a commercial offer.	Agreement now received to commit to this offer until September 2026.	The offer enables up to 3 children, aged 11 or under, to travel for free with a fare paying or concessionary adult.

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
9b	£1 fare cap on single journey bus trips for young people aged 21 and under plus £3 day ticket cap	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	June 2024	To be extended to March 2027 at the earliest, aligning with the £3 national cap. Extension beyond this point TBC (national cap dependent).	All Tees Valley operators (Arriva, Stagecoach, Go North East, Hodgsons Coaches, Weardale Motor Services and Paul's Travel). Implemented by TVCA, promoted by the 5 Tees Valley Local Authorities.	TVCA's Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) allocation.	2026 - 29 Local Authority Bus Grant allocation received (replacing the previous Bus Service Improvement Plan/ BSIP funding).	£2.6m budgeted/ estimated for 2026/27. This scheme is impacted by the national fare cap, which increased to £3 in December 2024 (see below row). TVCA are therefore currently working through the detail to finalise the expected reimbursement for this scheme.	Active/ongoing	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	No specific set KPI's as this was a completely new offer. TVCA hope that this will increase patronage within the U22 age range and monitor the usage accordingly.	Since June 2024, 5.9m journeys have been made by young people across the region utilising our Under 22 fares offer. Agreements made to keep this scheme in place until March 2026. Currently looking to extend the scheme further (likely to March 2027)	The main risk to this scheme is the uncertainty around the national fare cap, and therefore the long-term affordability for TVCA.
9c	Get around by bus for £3 (2025/2027 Scheme)	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	January 2025	March 2027	All Tees Valley Operators - promoted by TVCA and the 5 Tees Valley Local Authorities.	Government funded national cap – not a local scheme.	The £3 cap was introduced as of Jan 2025. The Government have agreed to keep the £3 cap in place until March 2027	Unknown - this is provided by the Government on a national level.	£3 active for 2025/26/27.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	Not a specific TVCA scheme, so therefore do not track KPI measures, however, do track patronage to review and report the impact of the £3 cap.	Not tracked	Agreed until March 2027.
10	Redcar and Cleveland to become carbon neutral by 2030 (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF04)	Policy Guidance & Development Control	Other policy	August 2024	N/A	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council TVCA	Government funding	-	-	Target Council 2030 Borough 2040	Reducing carbon emissions	10% reduction 2025/26	Council emissions reducing year on year	Funding
11	Redcar and Cleveland to become 100% clean energy supply by 2050. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF05)	Policy Guidance & Development Control	Other policy	Ongoing	2050	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Climate Change, Growth, Enterprise and Environment, Energy supplier	Not funded	N/A	-	Ongoing	Reducing carbon emissions Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	No KPI	Ongoing	Council purchase electricity via a green tariff (nuclear) and generate electricity via renewables. Gas usage is being gradually phased out.
12	TVCA and Circular Fuels Ltd. New waste facility at South Bank operational from 2025, which will explore carbon capture technology. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF06)	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Regional Groups Co-ordinating programmes to develop Area wide Strategies to reduce emissions and improve air quality	Ongoing	Initially anticipated for 2025 however works currently on-hold	TVCA, Circular Fuels Ltd.	Inward investment	On-Hold	-	Operational development not achieved for 2025.	N/A	No KPI	On-hold	TVCA provided advice and support, however project on-hold.

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13	Explore transport infrastructure improvements that work to reduce pollution. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF07)	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other	Ongoing	2030	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Transport, Growth, Enterprise and Environment					Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored	No KPI		
14	Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council were part of two bids into Innovate UK for the Tees Valley Hydrogen Transport Hub. The bids were not successful but an additional vehicle from a different successful bid is to be trialled within the borough. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF08)	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	Ongoing	2027	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Climate Change, Growth, Enterprise and Environment TVCA, Supplier	TVCA	Funded	£75,000	Ongoing	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	Awaiting vehicle delivery in 2026	Vehicle anticipated for delivery in 2025 has been delayed and now expected in 2026.
15	Trial large hydrogen vehicles as part of the Tees Valley Hydrogen Transport Hub (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF09)	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	Ongoing	2027	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Climate Change, Growth, Enterprise and Environment TVCA, Supplier	TVCA	Funded	£75,000	Ongoing	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	Awaiting vehicle delivery in 2026	Vehicle anticipated for delivery in 2025 has been delayed and now expected in 2026.
16	Employ sustainable transport initiatives through City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) and Local Implementation Plan for Transport in conjunction with TVCA. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF10)	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Regional Groups Co-ordinating programmes to develop Area wide Strategies to reduce emissions and improve air quality	2020	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Growth Enterprise and Environment, in partnership with Walk Wheel Cycle Trust using DfT funding. TVCA Bus operators Others	Government Other	Funded	Programme	TVCA leading on preparing cycle route schemes in the borough – developing improvement of Saltburn to Marske National Cycle Network (NCN) 1 and improvement of a section of Redcar West Dyke Road route NCN1 from the hospital northwards to the Railway Station. Several other schemes under development including cycle route improvements on Trunk Road ICI Westgate.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	Programme of interventions under TVCA Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Programme (LCWIP). TVCA started to review the LCWIP in year, publication due in summer 2026. Funding for bus services.	Schemes under development. Review of Active Travel Hub delivery ongoing.	None

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17	Promote the implementation of an ultra-low emission vehicle infrastructure across the South Tees. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF11)	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2022	Late 2026	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Transport, Growth, Enterprise and Environment, TVCA, Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) Suppliers	OZEV, Supplier	Grant funding awarded	£72,000 being provided to the supplier for On-Street Residential Charging	Installation ongoing.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	2025/26 40 additional chargers 2026/27 70 additional chargers	60 sockets (30 chargers) with another 30 coming online in 2025/26. TVCA running separate LEVI project	Northern Powergrid permissions.
18	Explore opportunities with organisations to encourage the use of cleaner commercial vehicles. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy AF12)	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Company Vehicle Procurement - Prioritising uptake of low emission vehicles	Ongoing (Completed 2024).	N/A	TVCA Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Growth Enterprise and Environment	Government Levelling Up Programme	Funded	£173,318	Using funding from Government under the Levelling Up Programme the Council purchased three vehicles for three charities working across the Borough. Two of these vehicles are electric vans helping both the charities involved to become low carbon. The charities provide a) Bikeability cycle training to young people and families and b) physical education, both within an education setting.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	Complete	This project is complete and will be removed from this reporting table next year.
19	Introducing 'clean air awareness' around schools on a targeted basis and introducing materials on air quality to link to the national curriculum. The intention is to test whether the materials and overall approach are acceptable and engaging for pupils, schools and communities with a view to wider scale roll out in future years. Part of the Creating Active Schools Framework (South Tees Clean Air Strategy CE01)	Public Information	Other	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Public Health South Tees	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Continued use of clean air messages around schools using posters to raise awareness of the health impacts of exhaust emissions from idling engines. Production of materials on air quality to link to the national curriculum and to be rolled out to schools in 2026.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	Redcar and Cleveland ran a winter campaign on anti-idling during 2025. This campaign is to be extended for 2026/27.	Lack of resources to fund staff to deliver air quality lessons to schools during 2025.

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20	Public engagement events across the South Tees area to raise awareness of air quality related issues including in support of annual National Clean Air Day / Car Free Day. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy CE03)	Public Information	Other	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection Team	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Campaigns throughout the year.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	Campaigns focussed on health impacts from anti-idling, do and don'ts for bonfires with suggested alternatives, woodburning stoves to 'Burn Better Brighter' and email footers demonstrating air pollution affects us from the womb to end of life	Lack of resources to develop and deliver hands on project on Clean Air Day / Car Free Day.
21	Identify hotspot areas for targeted action and make this data central and accessible to other stakeholders within the private and public sector. – Air quality data is available to all stakeholders using the following link https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/ (South Tees Clean Air Strategy CE04)	Public Information	Via the Internet	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection Team	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have so far not identified any hotspot areas for air pollution that are of concern for exceeding Government objective levels for air quality.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	As reported in this ASR, we continue to monitor Ormesby Bank using diffusion tubes as this is an area with higher levels of NO ₂ compared with the rest of the borough but the site remains within government objective levels for air quality.	None
22	Promoting positive messages to raise awareness of outdoor air pollution (South Tees Clean Air Strategy CE05)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection Team	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Campaigns throughout the year.	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	In the autumn of 2025, a bonfire campaign utilised posters installed across all libraries, notice boards and allotments to encourage people to think about whether they really needed to have a bonfire and what alternatives were available to them. In the winter of 2025, posters in libraries publicised the Defra 'Burn Better' guide and provided additional links to information on Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council's website. January to December 2025 anti-idling posters displayed outside of 5 schools in Grangetown and 6 schools in Redcar.	None

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23	Applicable planning applications to include an air quality assessment in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). (South Tees Clean Air Strategy ENF01)	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection and Development Control Teams	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Implemented	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	Implemented where required.	None
24	Engage with businesses that hold Environmental Permits to ensure they comply with emission limits and where necessary undertake enforcement action for non-compliance. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy ENF05)	Environmental Permits	Other	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection Team	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Implemented	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	25 businesses were inspected during 2025. All complied with the terms of their permits.	None
25	Provide advice and data to the public with concerns about their local air quality. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy ENF07)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Environmental Protection Team	None	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Implemented	Downward or steady trend in pollutant levels monitored.	No KPI	In 2025, 79 people were issued with advice regarding concerns for local air quality arising from wood burning stoves or from bonfires.	None
26	Communications campaign to increase awareness of sources of indoor air pollution and maximising Making Every Contact Count (MECC). (South Tees Clean Air Strategy IAQ01)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	Ongoing	N/A	Public Health South Tees, Smoke Free Alliance	N/A	N/A	Not quantified existing staff	Implemented	Less public exposure to indoor air pollution.	No KPI	Implemented - Making Every Contact Count Redcar and Cleveland	None

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27	Encourage people to give up smoking (Smoking Cessation Service, South Tees Smoke Free Action Alliance). (South Tees Clean Air Strategy IAQ02)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	Ongoing	Ongoing	Public Health South Tees, Smoke Free Alliance	Public Health Grant Additional grant	Ongoing Ends 2027/28	£10K annual budget for marketing and communications.	Ongoing	Less public exposure to indoor/outdoor air pollution.	No KPI	In 2025 the Stop Smoking Service for Redcar and Cleveland residents received 869 referrals, 670 people accessed the service, 486 set a quit date and 326 had a 4 week quit (67% of those who set a quit date).	None
28	Working with registered providers to communicate with residents and to raise awareness of indoor air pollution. (South Tees Clean Air Strategy IAQ03)	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	Ongoing	Ongoing	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council Housing Teams Beyond Housing Thirteen Smoke Free Alliance	-	-	-	Registered Provider	Less public exposure to indoor air pollution.	No KPI	Beyond Housing (largest registered provider in Redcar and Cleveland) actions: To improve air quality, Beyond Housing have installed Greenwood CV 2.1 Humidistat fans for projects via the following workstreams - Kitchens - 511 Bathrooms - 126 Capital fan replacement - 23 Retrofit (SHDF Wave 2.1) - 42 Retrofit - ECO4 - 18	None

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council has taken forward several direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality.

- January 2025 - Recycling initiative aimed at Council employees encouraging the recycling and reuse of small electrical goods.
- March 2025 - Britain's first graphene-enhanced road and car park laid at Flatts Lane Country Park. The addition of graphene to the asphalt enables a longer lifespan of the road and promises a smoother journey for drivers, with a less damaging long-term impact on their cars, the potential for reduction in tyre wear and resulting PM₁₀ emissions and significant reductions in the carbon footprints of the road.
- March 2025 - Transport Safety Survey launched with the goal to understand how public transport is used and more importantly, how safe people feel using transport. The respondents' feedback will be used to inform the next phase of the Night Time Economy Action Plan, which aims to create safer entry and exit to social and leisure venues - particularly at night.
- March 2025 - **D109 (STCAS)** - Promotion of affordable warmth schemes across the South Tees Area and Ecoflex4, HUG2, boiler upgrade scheme, Great British Insulation Scheme. HUG 2 funding consortium bid between Stockton-on-Tees, Hartlepool, Redcar and Cleveland and Darlington Borough Councils was launched October 2023 operating until March 2025 and improved 84 homes across the 4 authorities with the installation of a variety of energy improvement schemes including heat pumps, insulation and solar panels. Of the 80 homes improved, 32 (40%) were in Redcar and Cleveland. Schemes Ecoflex4 Funding and the Great British Insulation Scheme (GBIS) form part of the Energy Company.
- April 2025 - Warm Homes Local Grants scheme (Government Funded) has awarded £13,953,865 to help up to 700 low-income households across the Tees Valley (2025-2028) lower their energy bills and improve their homes with energy performance and clean heating upgrades in the form of insulation, solar panels and heat pumps. Applications opened in December 2025 with installations expected to take place during 2026.
- April 2025 - display of anti-idling posters outside of 5 schools in Grangetown.
- May 2025 - Saltburn Ward Councillor's Newsletter provided advice on Smoke Control Orders in place across the majority of the Borough which restrict smoke emissions from chimneys and woodburning/multifuel stoves. The newsletter also

provided advice on bonfires and never burning any oily rags, rubber, tyres, treated wood, chipboard, painted materials, plastics, damp garden waste or materials likely to create heavy smoke or toxic fumes.

- May 2025 - December 2025 display of anti-idling posters outside of 6 schools in Redcar.
- 19 June 2025 - National Clean Air Day, supported with email banners “Air pollution affects your health from before your first breath until your last” banners kept as email footers for remainder of 2025 by the Environmental Protection Team.
- June 2025 - Redcar Kite Festival event was attended by 30,000 people - Park and Ride options were offered to encourage use of alternative modes of transport.



- July 2025 - Pupils from Redcar's Wheatlands Primary School visited Cumbria Waste Management at South Bank as part of the recycling education package delivered by the RCBC Recycling Team.
- July 2025 – The RCBC Recycling Team held their first hard plastics toy swap events in Redcar and Eston with colleagues and residents across the borough having donated hard plastic children's toys instead of opting to skip the items.

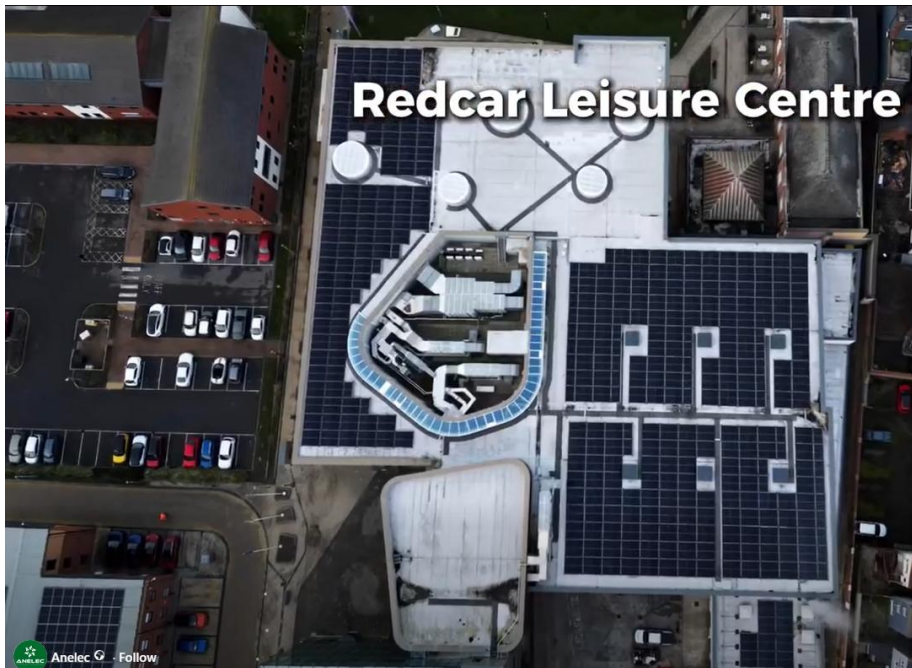


- July 2025 – Saltburn Food Festival Park & Ride buses ran from Guisborough and Brotton. Extra bus services operated from Redcar and trains had additional carriages to encourage use of alternative modes of transport.

July 2025 - The Tees Urban Nature Network (TUNN) was awarded £649,000 for enhancing urban greening with the potential to contribute to localised reductions in exposure to air pollution, particularly particulate matter, through interception and dispersion effects, while also supporting climate adaptation and encouraging modal shift towards active travel. By improving the quality and accessibility of urban environments, TUNN helps to support lower emission behaviours and reduce population vulnerability to air pollution, particularly in communities experiencing health inequalities.

- August 2025 – Redcar and Cleveland's Trainee Energy Assistant completed an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Course marking a big step forward in the Council's commitment to a greener future.
- September 2025 - RCBC Recycling Team visited 19 Council sites to make sure that all premises have the appropriate recycling facilities, with all relevant posters and leaflets as well as appropriate food waste containers and information.
- September 2025 - RCBC celebrated World EV Day by announcing new public electric vehicle chargers coming this autumn to Skelton, Brotton, Carlin How, Lingdale and Ayton Drive in Redcar. Over the next two years, TVCA will be rolling out the Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) funded chargers which will further enhance the offering. You can find all public chargers installed by RCBC in partnership with TVCA and the National Parks Authority at [Redcar and Cleveland EV Charging Points](#). Suggestions for areas where chargers would be useful, can be sent to greenerfuture@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk
- September 2025 - solar PV installations at Seafeld House, Fairway House and Guisborough forest in 2024 collectively generated 49,165kWh of clean, renewable energy since going live and reducing our carbon footprint by 13.53 tonnes of CO₂e.
- September 2025 – Redcar Running Festival held at Zetland Park attracted over 1,200 athletes which featured the Everyone Active 2k Fun Run, Beacon 5k, Zetland 10k, and Half Marathon.
- September 2025 – RCBC installed a 350kW solar PV array on the roof of Redcar Civic and Leisure Centre – the largest array so far installed, which doubled the

number of solar PV panels on the RCBC Estate. Installation was carried out by local supplier, Anelec. £77,250 was provided towards the installation by the Energy Project Enabling Fund from the North East and Yorkshire Net Zero Hub.



- October 2025 Willis Sustainable Fuels confirmed they are bringing their brand-new Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) plant to Wilton International in Redcar & Cleveland. This investment that will see the plant producing 14,000 tonnes of clean aviation fuel every year by 2028 – fuel that will cut emissions by over 80% compared to conventional jet fuel.
- October 2025 - Autumn campaign highlighted air pollution from bonfires and alternative means for disposal of gardening vegetation. Posters were displayed at Council allotments and libraries.
- October 2025 – The Environmental Protection Team commenced a primary school project, producing an air quality education package to present to schools.
- October 2025 – Stoptober national campaign promoted to focus people to quit smoking. Stop Smoking South Tees Service provides all year-round drop-in sessions and has adopted ‘Swap to Stop’, a new scheme open to all smokers in the South Tees area who want to quit. People are provided with a free vape starter kit and oils tailored to them and to help them swap to a less harmful alternative to cigarettes. [Stop Smoking South Tees - quit smoking with us today!](#)



- November 2025, the [UK Government expanded the Boiler Upgrade Scheme](#) to include air-to-air heat pumps and heat batteries.
- December 2025, updated RCBC website to include information on [Vehicle Pollution and Anti-Idling](#).
- **AF13 (STCAS)** - Create environments which encourage physical activity. 'You've Got This (YGT)' is a place-based whole systems change programme, funded by Sports England, that is focussing on new and innovative ways of increasing physical activity at a population level, focussing on policy, environmental and organisational change behaviour. As part of the South Tees Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), YGT has led on the creation of the assessments, focussing on creating quality green and blue spaces, sustainable and active travel and building social capital. A partnership approach is being developed as part of YGT's Exchange (wider partnership) to build a collaborative approach to greenspaces in South Tees. A partnership of Redcar & Cleveland, Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees Councils, together with Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, and with match funding from YGT and Business in the Community, was successful in obtaining three years grant funding from the Nature Towns and Cities programme to build community engagement in the design and management of urban green spaces, creating wildlife rich habitats within our most urban areas. YGT is also supporting work to look at developing a Health Impact Assessment Toolkit in the next Local Plan, using learning from a similar piece of work in Middlesbrough.
- **CE02 (STCAS)** - Identify and promote funding streams that are available to everyone to improve air quality:
The Nature Towns and Cities Programme, funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund, in partnership with the National Trust and Natural England.
- **ENF02 (STCAS)** - Enforce the new provisions within the Environment Act 2021 with regards to Smoke Control Areas, wood burning stoves and domestic chimneys. During 2025 the Council received **29** service requests regarding wood burning stoves and emissions. Visits were carried out to **2** properties which had Defra

exempt appliances installed of which one had previously been burning plywood but now burning compliant fuels. **3** of the complaints were with respect to smoke/smell emissions however there was no evidence to support enforcement action in the form of financial penalties.

- **ENF03 (STCAS)** - Enforce statutory nuisance provisions within the Environmental Protection Act 1990 with regards to bonfires. During 2025 the Council received **50** service requests regarding domestic garden bonfires/burning. Of these complaints the Council issued **8** letters advising residents that they were under investigation, **7** referrals were made to resident social landlords. No warning letters, Community Protection Warnings, Community Protection Notices or Fixed Penalty Notices were required to be issued. **10** service requests were received regarding commercial bonfires however there was insufficient evidence to support enforcement action being taken.
- **ENF04 (STCAS)** - Enforce the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1990 with respect to dark smoke. During 2025 the Council received **9** complaints of dark smoke from commercial premises and advice was provided. **4** of these dark smoke complaints required letters advising companies they were under investigation for burning commercial waste, however, there was insufficient evidence to support any enforcement action being taken.
- **ENF06 (STCAS)** - Provide and maintain an effective air quality monitoring network. During 2025 the Council has effectively maintained the local air quality monitoring station based at Dormanstown (RED3) via regular calibration and quality assurance checks carried out every year as required. The Council also maintains a network of diffusion tubes at various locations situated around the borough; these tubes are analysed at an accredited laboratory. The Council is committed to the maintenance of the local air quality station for the calendar year 2026, as well as the diffusion tube network and there are no plans to alter this status.

2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy¹, local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

- Enforcement of smoke emissions from domestic properties within Smoke Control Areas (SCA) see Appendix D.
- Use of the planning regime consultation process to identify new sources of PM_{2.5} and apply enforceable conditions to ensure emissions to atmosphere are controlled. Identification of new and changed sources within 2025 have been detailed in Appendix C.
- Continued regulation of industrial processes under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, ensuring use of best practice technologies and operational procedures. At the end of 2025 the Councils Environmental Protection Team had regulated 48 installations with Part B permits and inspected the number required (43) in accordance with the Defra risk assessment process between 01/04/2025 and 31/03/2026. The Environment Agency regulates an additional 36 installations, 9 effective landfills, 36 waste operations and 1 medium combustion plant.
- Continued commitment to monitor PM_{2.5} at the automatic monitoring station in Dormanstown, as detailed in table A.8 below.
- The Council is one of the five local authorities that forms the TVCA this allows all authorities to have a region wide Transport Plan 2020-2030 that enables improvements to transport links, increase in the provision of EV charging points and improved cycle networks across the whole area.
- The 5 TVCA Councils form the long-standing Tees Valley Environmental Protection Group (TVEPG) with attendance by representatives from each local

¹ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

authorities Environmental Health/Protection Team and the Environment Agency (North East Area) to discuss and highlight air pollution matters.

- Commitment by Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council to increase the number of their own electric / efficient fleet vehicles, utilisation of solar power technologies on Council buildings and promotion of cycling schemes for employees.
- Supporting the ongoing promotion of media campaigns to raise the awareness of the impact of wood burning stoves and bonfires on health and the atmosphere and anti-idling outside of schools across the borough.

Redcar and Cleveland have 52 SCA's covering a large proportion of the borough. A map depicting SCA has been provided in Appendix D. The Environmental Protection Team is responsible for enforcement of excessive smoke emissions from domestic properties within the SCA's. Trend data of complaints received over the last 5 years has been outlined below.

Figure 2.3.1: Trend Data – Complaints within Smoke Control Areas



The number of complaints received has increased overall in 2025 (23 Domestic and 15 Commercial). During the investigation of complaints, officers within the Environmental Protection Team continue to observe sound knowledge of stove and fuel choices, maintenance of appliances and routine chimney sweeping amongst domestic stove owners. The investigations did not result in any warning / improvement / fixed penalty

notices being issued. Initial complaint letters sent to the properties, highlight the rules within SCA's and provide advice regarding health implications. As part of the service stepped approach, this early notification aims to prevent the need for further enforcement action. Complaints from Commercial premises included Wood-burning saunas, chimneys and open burning.

Within the TVCA area there are five PM_{2.5} analysers, four sites are part of the AURN, one located in Middlesbrough, one in Hartlepool and two in Stockton-on-Tees. The fifth is a local site located in Dormanstown within Redcar and Cleveland. Annual means for the Dormanstown site are reported in Table A.8.

UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) provides fingertips data for a wide variety of public health outcomes. The data currently reports two factors relating to health and air quality; fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution and air pollution fine particulate matter – concentrations of total PM_{2.5} highlighting the importance of particulate matter on health. Data for Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is reported in Table 2.3.1. Data can also be located on the [Office for Health Improvement Disparities](#) website.

Table 2.3.1 UK Public Health Outcomes linked to Air Pollution

	England	North East	Redcar & Cleveland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Stockton-on-Tees
Fraction of Mortality Attributable to Particulate Air Pollution (%) - 2024							
Fraction	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.3
Air Pollution Fine Particulate Matter – Concentrations of total PM _{2.5} (Mean - µg/m ³) - 2024							
Fraction	7.1	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.8

3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2021 and 2025 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

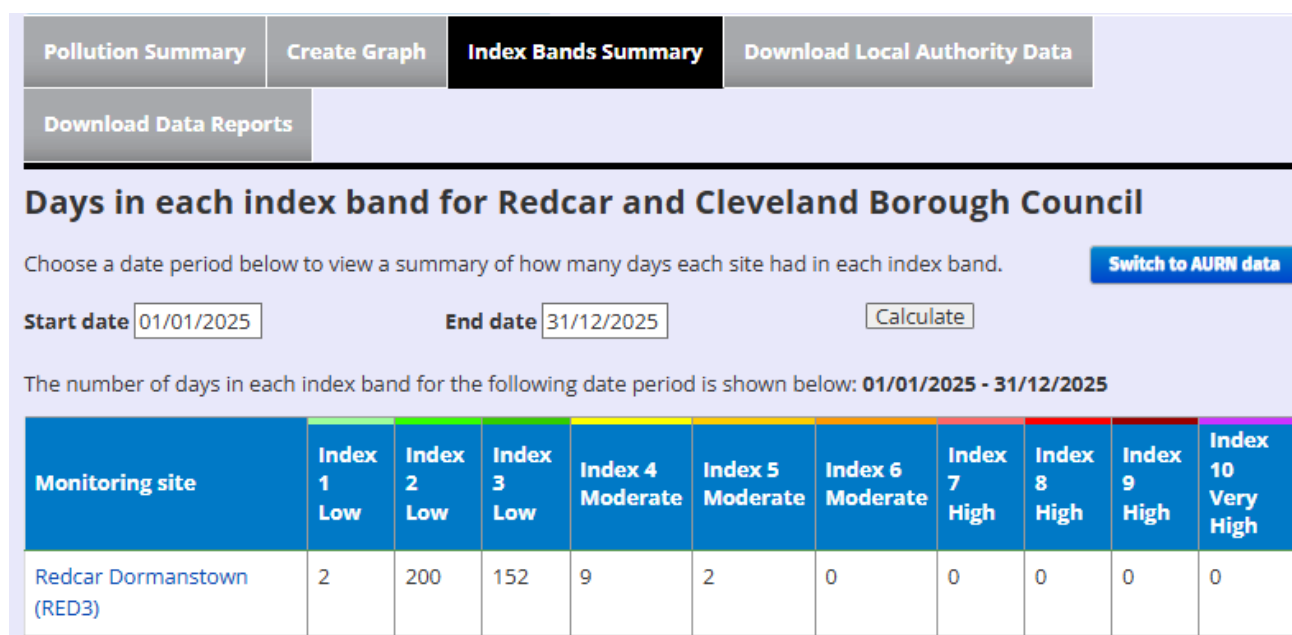
3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at one site during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites. NB. Local authorities do not have to report annually on the following pollutants: 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide and lead, unless local circumstances indicate there is a problem. The [Air quality in England](#) page presents automatic monitoring results for Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website [UK-Air](#).

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

The Redcar and Cleveland automatic monitoring station is based in Dormanstown and has been operational since 2012. The monitoring station is located in a suburban area within the grounds of a local primary academy and is sited within 4km of the two major industrial and chemical complexes in Redcar and Cleveland; Wilton International and Teesworks (the former Redcar steelworks).

During 2025 Redcar and Cleveland monitored oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), ozone (O₃) and particulate matter in fractions PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Live and historic datasets are available from the [AQE](#) website. The website also provides a Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI), a measure used to provide information on air quality, potential air pollution incidents and health advice for the population susceptible to a lower air quality. During 2025 Redcar and Cleveland had no reports over an Index 5 Moderate result as depicted below.



3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 13 sites during 2025. Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. annualisation and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

The diffusion tube network in Redcar and Cleveland has been operational since 2014, focusing on locations with public exposure, high traffic flows, areas of standing traffic and schools. The diffusion tube network is reviewed on an annual basis to identify areas of new exposure, remove sites in the network that are significantly below the air quality objective level and to ensure that the Borough is represented spatially with monitoring across ward areas. All locations in the network remain in-situ for a minimum of two years.

The 2025 diffusion tube network review rational has been included within the Appendices, Table B.2.

Three new diffusion tube locations were chosen for monitoring during 2025, R67 Westgate Guisborough, R68 Ormesby Bank 3 and R69 Marske Bridge. R67 is located near to a complaint site regarding fumes from cars. R68 is located near a school as Redcar and Cleveland has made a commitment to monitor around school locations to assess for any impact from the 'school run' and, R54 Ormesby Bank 1 records levels more than 50% of

the NO₂ AQ objective level. R69 Marske Bridge is to obtain baseline pollutant levels prior to the existing road layout being altered, to allow pedestrian access under the bridge for the Marske Sands housing development.

The R58 Fabian Road, R59 Redcar Road and R61 St Joseph's Court locations were removed at the end of 2024, of the previous two years of data collection all three sites had produced an annual mean result of less than 50% of the NO₂ AQ objective level.

The diffusion tube network includes the use of a travel blank to provide a quality check for the transportation of tubes. Monthly, non-bias adjusted, results from the travel blank have been provided and indicate higher results than usual during March May and July, however Gradko Laboratory have been unable to identify any issue that would account for the higher blank levels seen in those months.

ID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
R00	0.5	0.7	2.4	0.5	2.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7

The diffusion tubes used in the study are 50% trimethylamine (TEA) in acetone, the results have been bias adjusted using the national bias adjustment factor (0.92) and additional information relating to the choice of bias selection is provided in Appendix C.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.3 and Table A.4 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Table A.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO₂ hourly mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

Throughout 2025 there have been no exceedances of the annual mean (40µg/m³). During 2025 the annual mean trend repeated the recorded result in 2023 and 2024 of 9µg/m³.

Throughout 2025 there were no exceedances of the 1-hour air quality (200µg/m³) for NO₂ at the continuous monitoring site.

All diffusion tube locations have measured an annual mean below the 40µg/m³ objective level.

Trend data results (Table A4) for diffusion tube locations (Table A2) show annual mean concentrations for NO₂ are below the 40µg/m³ objective. As with previous years Site ID R54, Ormesby Bank 1, remains the highest NO₂ concentration for 2025, however concentrations are reducing from the peak in 2021. Redcar and Cleveland during 2025 have continued to monitor a second location (Site ID R63 Ormesby Bank 2) for a greater understanding of pollutant emissions on the road where the highest level of NO₂ is recorded within the borough. A third location was introduced on Ormesby Bank for 2025 to provide fuller coverage of an area previously highlighted as having the highest level of NO₂ in the borough, but within Government objective levels. One tube is positioned on the façade of a property whilst the other two tubes are on roadside lampposts, one of which is adjacent to a school. These three locations will remain as part of the diffusion tube network in the year ahead.

Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted using the national correction factor of 0.92. During 2025 seven sites suffered a loss of diffusion tubes, no losses resulted in data capture of <75% therefore annualisation was not required.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Table A.6 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

During 2025 the annual mean PM₁₀ value has increased to 12.9µg/m³ compared to the 2024 figure of 12.4µg/m³. Although there has been a small increase in the annual mean the value remains significantly below the air quality objective level of 40µg/m³. Figure A.3 shows long term PM₁₀ concentrations for Redcar and Cleveland, which generally depicts a gradual reduction since 1998. Table A.7 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM₁₀ daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 50µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

During 2025 Redcar and Cleveland has had no exceedances for this air quality objective.

In 2026 Redcar and Cleveland will also be monitoring PM₁₀ values at Redcar Milford Walk (REMW) which is a DEFRA affiliated AURN site monitoring urban background concentrations.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Table A.8 in Appendix A presents the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{2.5} annual mean concentrations for the past five years.

Redcar and Cleveland have monitored PM_{2.5} since mid-2020 at the automatic monitoring station in Dormanstown and since this date have been able to robustly demonstrate compliance with the 2020 PM_{2.5} target of 20 µg/m³.

Prior to this date PM_{2.5} values were calculated using the PM₁₀ dataset.

The 2025 annual average remains similar to 2021-2024 when reporting the figure to 1 decimal place (7.4µg/m³).

The UK Government have outlined in their [Air Quality Strategy](#) legally binding targets to see an annual mean concentration of PM_{2.5} of 10µg/m³ by 2040. Since monitoring commenced mid-2020, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have demonstrated compliance with the UK Government's target.

In 2026 Redcar and Cleveland will also be monitoring PM_{2.5} values at Redcar Milford Walk (REMW) which is a DEFRA affiliated AURN site monitoring urban background concentrations.

3.2.4 Ozone (O₃)

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have monitored ozone from the current automatic monitoring station in Dormanstown, and the previous site at Corporation Road, since 1998. Ozone is not a required reporting pollutant for LAQM purposes due to its creation

via chemical reaction in the atmosphere between NO_x, VOC's and sunlight. Higher concentrations of ozone are noticed during the spring and summer when sunlight levels are at their greatest. It is not always possible to target origins of ozone due to the chemical reactions in atmosphere and ability to travel long distances from original source areas.

During 2025 ozone levels increased from the previous year with the maximum 8-hour increased to 123µg/m³ ratified (from 103µg/m³ ratified in 2024) while the 8-hour running mean >100µg/m³ recorded 55 exceedances over 8 days, an increase from 2024 (10 exceedances over 2 days).

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Which AQMA? ⁽¹⁾	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ^(1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽¹⁾	Inlet Height (m)
RED3	Redcar Dormanstown	Suburban	458379	523486	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , O ₃	No	N/A	NO ₂ - Chemiluminescent, PM ₁₀ - BAM from 2013, PM _{2.5} - BAM from 2020, O ₃ - UV Absorption	0.0	150.0	2.5

Notes:

(1) N/A if not applicable

(2) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Automatic Data Processing Tool.

Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
R17, R18, R19	Dormanstown	Suburban	458379	523486	NO ₂	No	0.0	150.0	Yes	2.5
R27	West Lane	Roadside	454712	520678	NO ₂	No	42.0	1.0	No	2
R51	Broadway	Suburban	455379	520543	NO ₂	No	0.0	10.0	No	2
R52	West Dyke Road	Suburban	460292	524876	NO ₂	No	0.0	2.1	No	2.5
R54	Ormesby Bank, 1	Roadside	453831	516212	NO ₂	No	8.5	4.4	No	2.5
R55	Church Street	Suburban	461553	516074	NO ₂	No	10.9	2.4	No	2.5
R60	Flatts Lane	Roadside	454864	517813	NO ₂	No	11.7	2.0	No	2.5
R63	Ormesby Bank, 2	Suburban	453642	516420	NO ₂	No	0.0	11.8	No	2
R65	Beech Grove	Suburban	453683	519959	NO ₂	No	4.3	2.7	No	2.5
R66	New Company Row	Roadside	471278	519675	NO ₂	No	3.4	2.5	No	2.5
R67	Westgate	Roadside	460958	515790	NO ₂	No	2.0	1.0	No	2.5
R68	Ormesby Bank, 3	Roadside	453211	517278	NO ₂	No	15.0	2.5	No	2.5
R69	Marske Bridge	Roadside	463550	521824	NO ₂	No	21.0	2.0	No	2.5

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool.

Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RED3	458379	523486	Suburban	99.4	99.4	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.5

☐ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22

☒ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction.

☐ Where exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective occur at locations not representative of relevant exposure, the fall-off with distance concentration has been calculated and reported concentration provided in brackets for 2025.

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Automatic Data Processing Tool.

Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
R17, R18, R19	458379	523486	Suburban	100.0	100.0	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.3	10.3
R27	454712	520678	Roadside	100.0	100.0	23.1	20.6	21.1	17.8	18.4
R51	455379	520543	Suburban	92.3	92.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.1
R52	460292	524876	Suburban	92.3	92.3	15.7	14.9	14.8	16.1	13.8
R54	453831	516212	Roadside	92.3	92.3	30.5	24.4	23.9	23.7	21.9
R55	461553	516074	Suburban	84.6	84.6	18.1	15.5	15.6	14.1	14.4
R60	454864	517813	Roadside	92.3	92.3	16.9	17.7	16.0	15.1	14.8
R63	453642	516420	Suburban	100.0	100.0		10.5	10.3	10.1	10.5
R65	453683	519959	Suburban	100.0	100.0				9.8	9.3
R66	471278	519675	Roadside	92.3	92.3				7.0	7.3
R67	460958	515790	Roadside	100.0	100.0					11.8
R68	453211	517278	Roadside	90.4	90.4					12.1
R69	463550	521824	Roadside	92.3	92.3					19.2

☐ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted.

☒ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction.

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool.

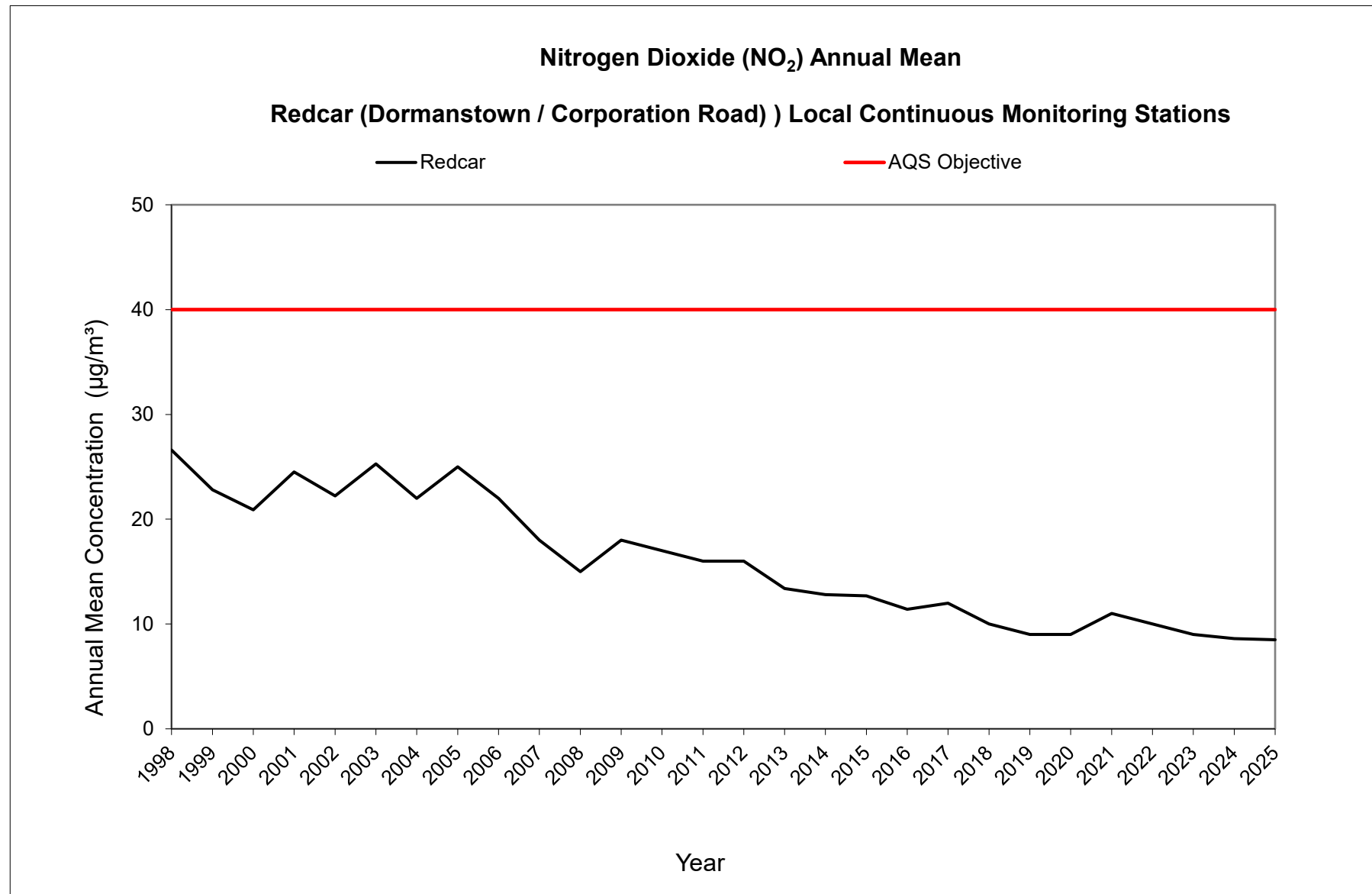
Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations

Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RED3	458379	523486	Suburban	99.4	99.4	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than 200µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Automatic Data Processing Tool.

Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Six Long-term Diffusion Tube Locations across Redcar & Cleveland

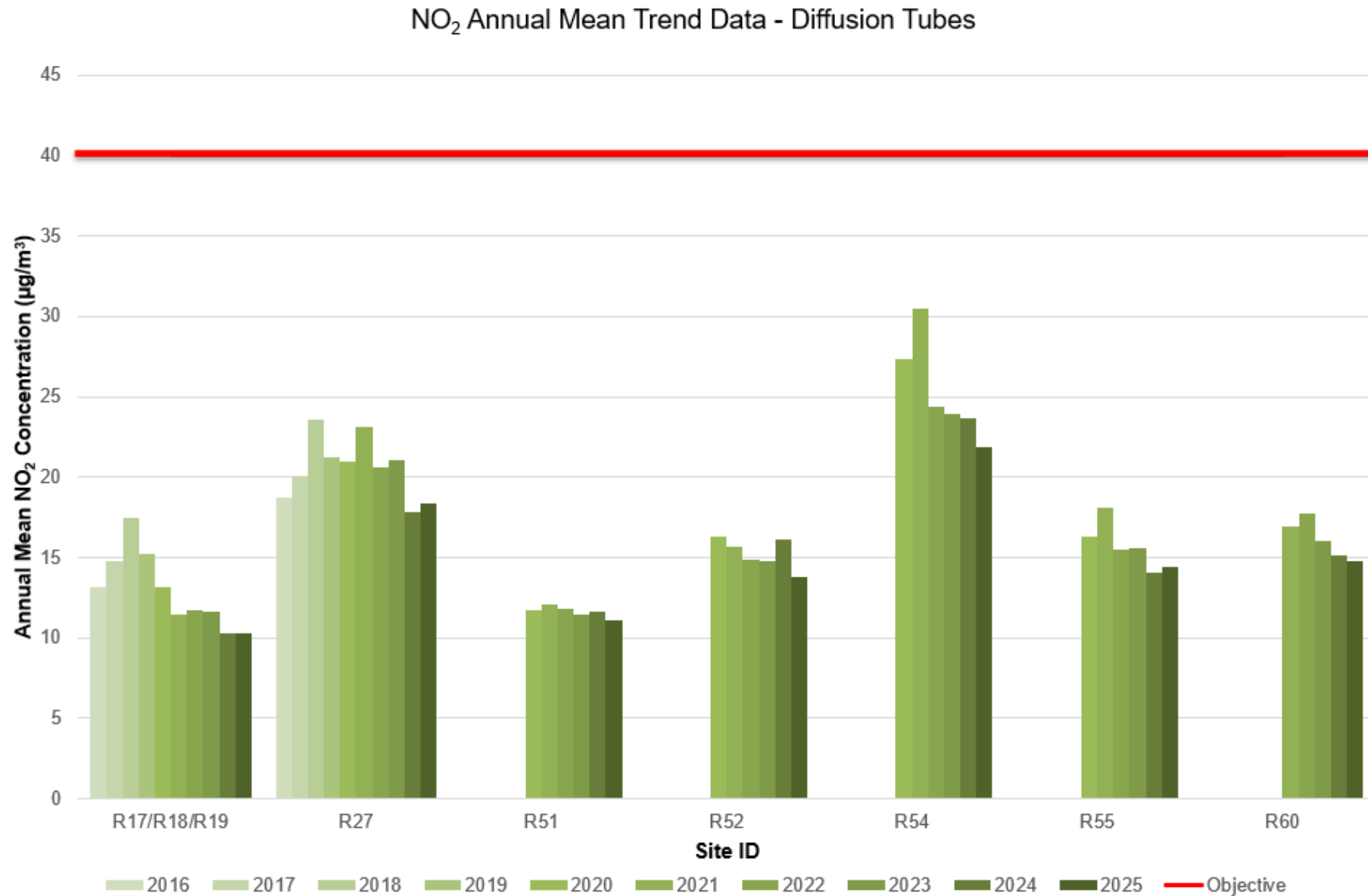


Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RED3	458379	523486	Suburban	99.2	99.2	14.0	14.0	10.0	12.4	12.9

☐ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22**

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Automatic Data Processing Tool.



Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RED3	458379	523486	Suburban	99.2	99.2	0	3	0	0	0

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 24-hour periods where daily mean concentrations greater than 50µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means is provided in brackets.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Automatic Data Processing Tool.

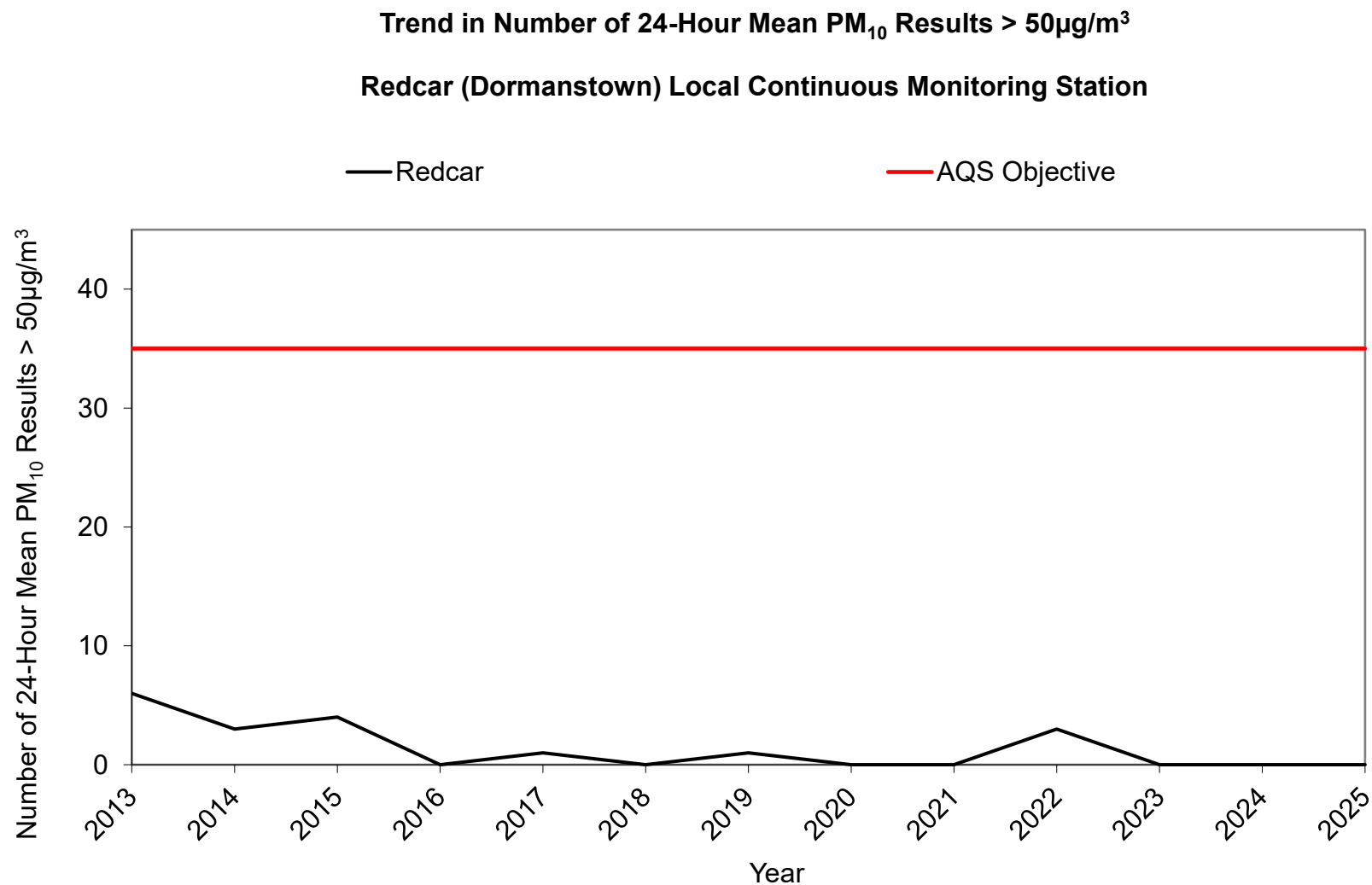
Figure A.4 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Results > 50µg/m³

Table A.8 – Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RED3	458379	523486	Suburban	98.8	98.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.4

☐ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22**

Notes:

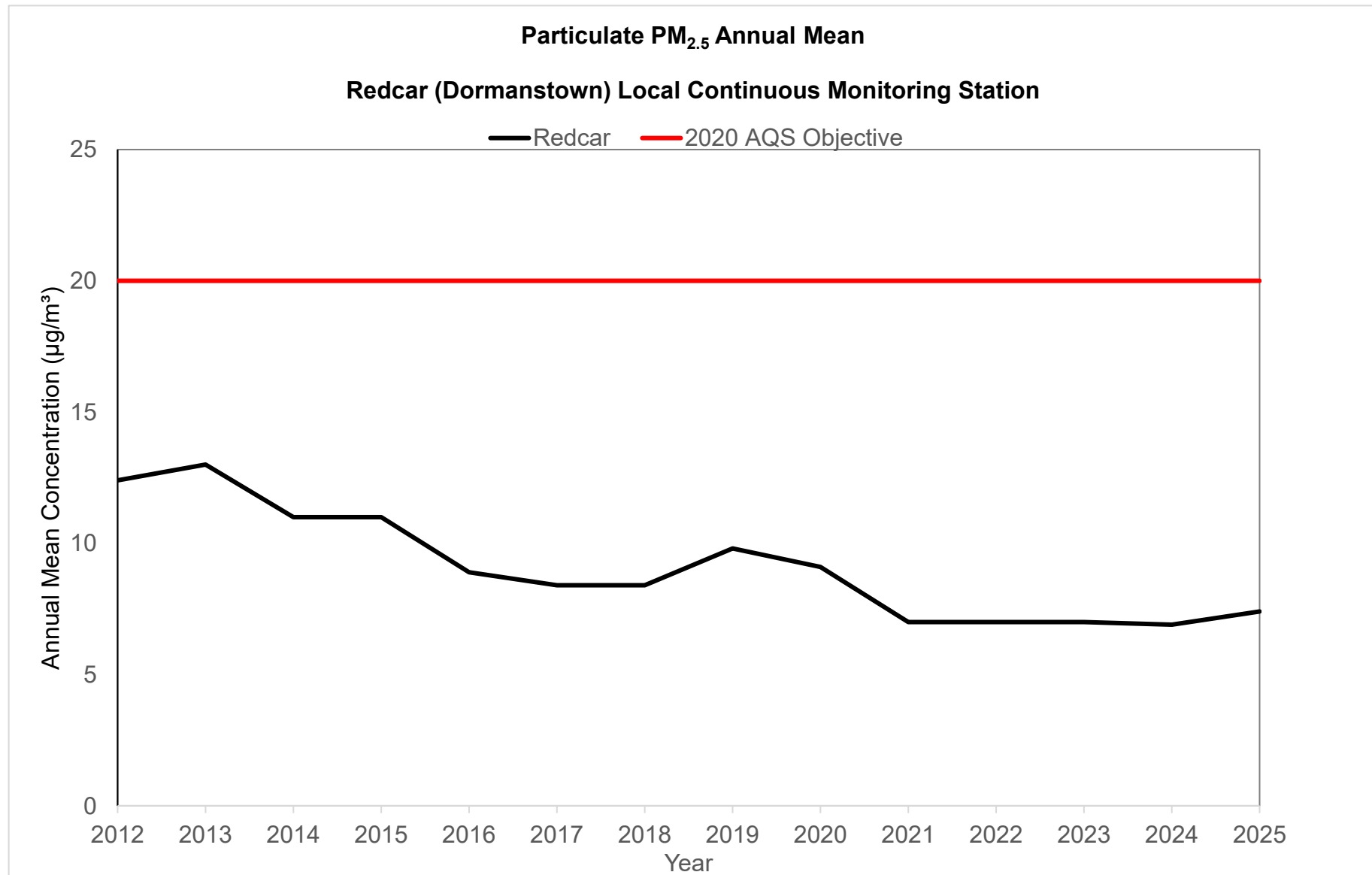
The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Please note Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council utilised results from the LAQM Automatic Data Processing Tool.

Figure A.5 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.92)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
R17	458379	523486	21.4	11.2	13.1	8.1	7.5	9.1	8.4	8.4	10.1	10.9	13.9	12.2	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with R17, R18 and R19 - Annual data provided for R19 only
R18	458379	523486	20.4	13.3	11.5	8.2	6.7	10.5	8.3	8.7	9.8	11.9	11.9	12.3	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with R17, R18 and R19 - Annual data provided for R19 only
R19	458379	523486	20.4	12.4	12.0	7.6	7.2	12.2	7.5	9.9	10.9	12.5	12.4	10.7	11.2	10.3	-	Triplicate Site with R17, R18 and R19 - Annual data provided for R19 only
R27	454712	520678	25.0	19.5	26.2	22.9	17.1	14.2	22.2	16.8	17.3	18.0	22.2	18.6	20.0	18.4	-	
R51	455379	520543	19.8	11.5	15.4	10.2	8.9		8.6	9.2	10.6	11.1	15.1	12.5	12.1	11.1	-	
R52	460292	524876		17.1	18.6	14.2	13.5	8.0	14.5	12.1	15.9	17.9	18.3	15.4	15.1	13.8	-	
R54	453831	516212	32.5	25.6	29.1	25.8	20.3	22.0	19.8	23.5	22.3	24.0		17.3	23.8	21.9	-	
R55	461553	516074		18.3	16.7	15.7	12.4		10.9	12.7	14.6	13.6	21.4	19.9	15.6	14.4	-	
R60	454864	517813	25.6	19.7	15.2	12.4	8.9	12.9	11.7	13.5		16.6	22.1	18.5	16.1	14.8	-	
R63	453642	516420	16.4	13.2	17.7	10.3	9.1	6.7	8.1	8.1	10.5	9.8	14.3	12.5	11.4	10.5	-	
R65	453683	519959	17.4	11.6	11.9	9.4	7.4	5.7	9.1	7.5	8.5	8.1	13.6	11.2	10.1	9.3	-	
R66	471278	519675	16.2	8.7	8.8	7.1	4.6	5.7	5.6	5.9	7.2	8.6		8.8	7.9	7.3	-	
R67	460958	515790	19.0	18.8	12.9	11.1	8.8	11.4	9.1	9.1	13.0	10.6	17.7	13.1	12.9	11.8	-	
R68	453211	517278	17.6	15.4	19.4	10.6		7.5	10.3	10.3	12.5	11.8	17.0	12.9	13.2	12.1	-	
R69	463550	521824	26.0	20.4	24.9	26.6	21.8	19.7	17.3	20.3	19.8	18.3		14.8	20.9	19.2	-	

☒ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1.

☐ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.

☐ Local bias adjustment factor used.

☒ National bias adjustment factor used.

☐ Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column.

☒ Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System.

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

Table B.2 – Diffusion Tube Review 2025

Tube ID	Site Name	Retain / Remove / New	Justification
R17/R18/R19	Dormanstown	Retain	Co-location study at the site of the automatic monitoring station.
R27	West Lane	Retain	Long-term location site to monitor emissions from the nearby A66 main arterial through road.
R51	Broadway	Retain	Area of good public exposure and located close to main link road through borough.
R52	West Dyke Road	Retain	Area of good public exposure and in proximity of Redcar Central Railway Station.
R54	Ormesby Bank, 1	Retain	Location reports the highest annual NO ₂ results, monitoring supported by additional site close by (R63).
R55	Church Street	Retain	Site in area of good exposure and location of higher NO ₂ results for Redcar and Cleveland.
R58	Fabian Road	Remove	2-year monitoring has shown annual mean results average less than 50% of the AQ objective level.
R59	Redcar Road	Remove	2-year monitoring has shown annual mean results average less than 50% of the AQ objective level.
R60	Flatts Lane	Retain	Site in area of good public exposure, agree to keep for informing longer term trend results.
R61	St Josephs Court	Remove	2-year monitoring has shown annual mean results average less than 50% of the AQ objective level.
R63	Ormesby Bank, 2	Retain	Site in area of good public exposure, agree to keep for informing longer term trend results and supports R54 monitoring.
R65	Beech Grove	Retain	Area of good public exposure and in proximity of Mackenzie Thorpe Centre School.
R66	New Company Row	Retain	Area located near to a complaint about car fumes.
R67	Westgate	New	Area located near to a complaint about car fumes.
R68	Ormesby Bank, 3	New	Site in area of good public exposure in proximity of Ormesby Primary School, also informing longer term trend results in support of R54 monitoring.
R69	Marske Bridge	New	To obtain baseline pollutant levels prior to the existing road layout being altered to allow pedestrian access under the bridge for the Marske Sands housing development.

Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council During 2025

RCBC has identified the following new or changed sources during the 2025 reporting year which have the potential to impact air quality. The sources listed below have been identified as part of the [planning regime](#)

- R/2025/0002/CL - Certificate of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development (CLOPUD) for the proposed development of an electrolytic hydrogen manufacturing facility.
- R/2025/0007/SC - Request for Screening Opinion in respect of a proposed green hydrogen manufacturing facility.
- R/2025/0064/SCP - Scoping Opinion for an iron ore Pellet Production Facility.
- R/2025/0095/DCO - Application by H2NorthEast Limited for H2NorthEast Development.
- R/2025/0180/CAM - Installation of multi-user trail for cyclists, pedestrians, wheelchairs through section of the Ormesby Estate located to the north of the A174 to the northwest of Ormesby Hall.
- R/2025/0353/PNS - Prior notification for the proposed installation of roof mounted solar equipment comprising of 192 Solar PV Panels on an agricultural building.
- R/2025/0366/PNS - Prior notification for the proposed installation of roof mounted solar PV equipment on non-domestic premises.
- R/2025/0395/FFM - Residential development comprising 87(no) two-storey dwellings.
- R/2025/0435/FF - Installation of 4 electric vehicle charging stations; existing parking spaces will become EV charging bays and associated equipment.
- R/2025/0438/LAC - Consultation from Middlesbrough Borough Council; Erection of 205 dwellings.
- R/2025/0456/FFM - Proposed Battery Energy Storage Scheme (BESS).

- R/2025/0485/SCP - EIA Scoping Report - Return Pipeline and Above Ground Installation (AGI).
- R/2025/0500/FFM - Erection of a Battery Storage Facility.
- R/2025/0527/CL - Proposed erection of an overland conveyer (OLC) on land situated between Wilton International and the River Tees.
- R/2025/0579/FFM - Residential development of 67 homes with biodiversity zone.
- R/2025/0584/FFM - Erection of up to 93 No. dwellings.
- R/2025/0603/NM - Alterations to approved plans including adjustment to stack position; amended elevations to storage bunker and boiler house; reduction in roof height of boiler house and flue gas treatment (FGT) hall; increase in height of the air pollution control residue (APCr) building and associated plant; relocation, resizing or adjustment to external plant and process equipment.
- R/2025/0616/SCP - Scoping opinion for Tees Green Phase 2.
- R/2025/0686/DCO - Application for the Lighthouse Green Fuels Project.
- R/2025/0712/FFM - Erection of an electrolytic hydrogen facility and associated access, parking, landscaping, water purification, gas purification.
- R/2025/0741/LAC - Consultation on Land Disposal for TVCA Cycleway.
- R/2025/0763/SCP - Scoping opinion in respect to the Woodsmith Project.
- R/2025/0821/CL - Proposed installation of plant and machinery to facilitate a carbon capture facility.
- R/2025/0820/PNS - Proposed installation of roof mounted solar PV equipment on non-domestic premises.
- R/2025/0841/CL - Certificate of Lawfulness in respect of works under planning reference number R/2022/0615/FFM (Guisborough Solar Farm).
- R/2025/0850/SCP - Scoping opinion in respect to Project Speedbird - a Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Production Facility.

The following consultations regarding Environmental Permitting Regime Applications were received from the Environment Agency:

- EPR/AP3328SQ/A001 - H2Teesside, Former Redcar Steel Works, Redcar, Teesside, TS10 5QW.
- EPR/ZP3127SA/A001 - SOUTH TEES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, Foundry Central West, Redcar, TS10 5QW.

- EPR/WE7029AC/A001 - Seloxium Limited, Wilton, The Wilton Centre, Redcar, TS10 4RF.
- EPR/KP3427ST/A001 - Net Zero Teesside CCUS Project, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 5QW.
- EPR/AP3627SL/A001 - Viridor Tees Valley Limited, Tees Valley Energy Recovery Facility.
- EPR/HP3628LU/A001 - SOUTH TEES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, Foundry Central East, Redcar, TS10 5QW.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have large-scale developments progressing through the planning process which have the potential to be sources of air quality changes during construction and operational phases. The following planning applications during 2025 were subject to conditional discharge:

- Teesworks redevelopment on the former Redcar steelworks. R/2025/0026/CD, R/2025/0033/CD, R/2025/0036/CD, R/2025/0047/CD, R/2025/0051/CD, R/2025/0061/CD, R/2025/0067/CD, R/2025/0068/CD, R/2025/0070/CD, R/2025/0071/CD, R/2025/0073/CD, R/2025/0074/CD, R/2025/0091/CD, R/2025/0096/CD, R/2025/0104/CD, R/2025/0127/CD, R/2025/0255/CD, R/2025/0259/CD, R/2025/0304/CD, R/2025/0332/CD, R/2025/0333/CD, R/2025/0365/CD, R/2025/0459/CD, R/2025/0487/CD, R/2025/0488/CD, R/2025/0506/CD, R/2025/0518/CD, R/2025/0585/CD, R/2025/0586/CD, R/2025/0673/CD, R/2025/0678/CD, R/2025/0715/CD, R/2025/0715/CD, R/2025/0737/CD, R/2025/0757/CD.
- The Woodsmith Project spanning two local authority areas (Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and North Yorkshire Council) for the development of a polyhalite mine and underground tunnel transfer system: R/2025/0016/CD, R/2025/0421/CD, R/2025/0422/CD.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council During 2025

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, in association with Middlesbrough Borough Council implemented the STCAS for the reporting period of 2025. An update on the strategy has been provided within this 2026 ASR (Section 2.2 and Table 2.2). The STCAS can be located on the [Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council](#) website.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Gradko International Limited provided Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council with the 12-months 2025 diffusion tube supply using 50% Trimethylamine (TEA) in Acetone. Gradko are a UKAS accredited laboratory and participate in the AIR-PT analysis scheme. The most recent laboratory summary performance, showed Gradko achieved 50% of results determined to be satisfactory between January 2025 to February 2025 however this increased to 75% in April 2025 to June 2025 and returned to 100% in July 2025 to December 2025.

Gradko responded that the AIR-PT results related to the way AIR-PT samples are prepared in that they are dosed in a lab rather than exposed as normal tubes would be, and don't think customer samples will have been affected.

Changeover of the diffusion tubes was completed in accordance with the 2025 national calendar without any deviation. Diffusion tubes are deployed in accordance with LAQM Guidance to ensure correct installation over the specified exposure time period.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council recorded data capture of 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2026 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.92 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

The Gradko International Limited bias figure for 2025 has used results from the national database of 18 co-location studies for which Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council contributes data towards. The 18 studies used to derive the 2025 national bias adjustment factor had 18 locations with 'Good' tube precision and study lengths of 10 months or greater. Version 03/26 of the National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor has been used for the 2025 reporting year.

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet					Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/26					
Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies										
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods								This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026		
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet								LAQM Helpdesk Website		
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.										
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.					Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.					
Step 1:		Step 2:		Step 3:		Step 4:				
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List		Select a Year from the Drop-Down List		Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor ² shown in blue at the foot of the final column.				
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.		If a year is not shown, we have no data		If you have your own co-location study then see footnote ⁴ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953				
Analysed By ¹	Method ² To indicate year of collection, choose (All) from the pop-up list	Year ³ To indicate year of collection, choose (All)	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m ³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m ³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision ⁴	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	City Of London Corporation	12	24	22	8.4%	G	0.92
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of London Corporation	12	31	28	9.8%	G	0.91
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Lb Hounslow	10	31	25	22.1%	G	0.82
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2025	UC	Falkirk Council	11	27	25	6.1%	G	0.94
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2025	UB	Falkirk Council	11	11	15	-22.6%	G	1.29
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	KS	Manylebone Road Intercomparison	12	37	31	17.7%	G	0.85
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	SU	Redcar And Cleveland Borough Council	12	11	9	29.0%	G	0.78
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2025	R	London Borough Of Merton	12	27	22	22.7%	G	0.81
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	London Borough Of Wandsworth	12	20	18	9.0%	G	0.92
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	12	15	18	-17.8%	G	1.22
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	KS	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	10	30	26	15.3%	G	0.86
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	B	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	12	13	13	1.5%	G	0.99
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Sandwell Mbc	11	28	24	16.6%	G	0.86
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	Sandwell Mbc	11	19	20	-5.2%	G	1.05
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	City Of York Council	12	13	12	13.4%	G	0.88
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	12	20	19	6.6%	G	0.94
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	10	16	15	7.0%	G	0.93
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	11	21	18	18.1%	G	0.85
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	Overall Factor ² (18 studies)				Use		0.92	

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council has a single co-location study within the Borough located at the automatic monitoring site in Dormanstown. The national bias adjustment factor has been regularly used at Redcar and Cleveland, as identified in Table C.2; this has continued for the 2025 reporting year. Use of the national figure has been chosen as this provides a more conservative adjustment value than that which would be offered from a single local bias adjustment factor from one co-location study. The local bias adjustment calculation for the 2025 data is provided in Table C.3.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.92
2024	National	04/25	0.88
2023	National	03/24	0.83
2022	National	03/23	0.82
2021	National	03/22	0.83

Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council has not used a local bias adjustment factor for 2025 data, however an overview of the calculation used to determine the local bias factor has been outlined below for information only.

	Local Bias Adjustment Input 1
Periods used to calculate bias	12
Bias Factor A	0.76 (0.69 - 0.85)
Bias Factor B	31% (17% - 46%)
Diffusion Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	11.2
Mean CV (Precision)	7.0%
Automatic Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	8.5
Data Capture	98%
Adjusted Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	9 (8 – 10)

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council required distance correction during 2025.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

Redcar and Cleveland's automatic monitoring station, Dormanstown (RED3), monitored the following pollutants during 2025:

- NO_x
- PM₁₀
- PM_{2.5}
- O₃

A full-service contract is utilised via the analyser suppliers to complete routine maintenance and fault rectification. The continuous monitoring data is collected and rescaled by Ricardo-AEA, historic datasets are available on-line for public viewing on the [AQE](#) website. Local Site Operator (LSO) duties continue to be undertaken by two officers from the Environmental Protection Team to build in resilience and prevent delays in response to faults.

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council remain committed to fortnightly calibration visits to the Dormanstown (RED3) site to ensure robust data capture to provide a representative overview of ambient air quality across the area. This is ensured by completing regular calibration visits, validation of data and a detailed documentation of actions undertaken. This process maintains a high level of officer knowledge within the Environmental Protection Team.

Further detail regarding QA/QC processing within Redcar and Cleveland is provided below:

Calibration	Daily 'automatic' calibration with routine fortnightly checks by two experienced and trained members of the Environmental Protection Team. Calibration gas supplied by an approved gas standard business. Annual certification of the site is completed by Ricardo-AEA, last certificate (07753) dated 20 November 2025. Service of the analysers is undertaken after the calibration certification.
Equipment	A comprehensive service agreement is in place with the analyser supplier.

Data Capture Site operators are experienced and trained personnel. Data capture is monitored daily, where possible, by Ricardo-AEA to ensure that faults are detected and corrected quickly.

Ratification Data verification is an on-going process to identify unusual measurements.

Data ratification reviews all calibrated data, information from analyser services, repairs and any other information available for the particular site or analyser over the ratification period. In addition, the results from independent QA/QC audits are incorporated to take account of any problems detected during audits, such as:

- Long-term drift in ozone instrument calibration
- Faulty NO_x converters
- Drifts in calibration cylinder concentrations
- Instrument leaks or flow fault
- Faulty instrument configuration

Incorporation of the QA/QC audits ensures that ratified data is traceable to UK national and international gas calibration standards.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

The PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} automatic analysers at the RED3 site are BAM Gravimetric Equivalent (correction applied) (01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025).

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

During 2025 the RED3 automatic monitoring station recorded a data capture greater than 75% for all analysers, therefore annualisation of automatic data was not required. The 2025 data capture range at the RED3 site was 99.2% for PM₁₀, 98.8% for PM_{2.5} and 99.6% for NO₂.

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table A.3.

No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council required distance correction during 2025.

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site

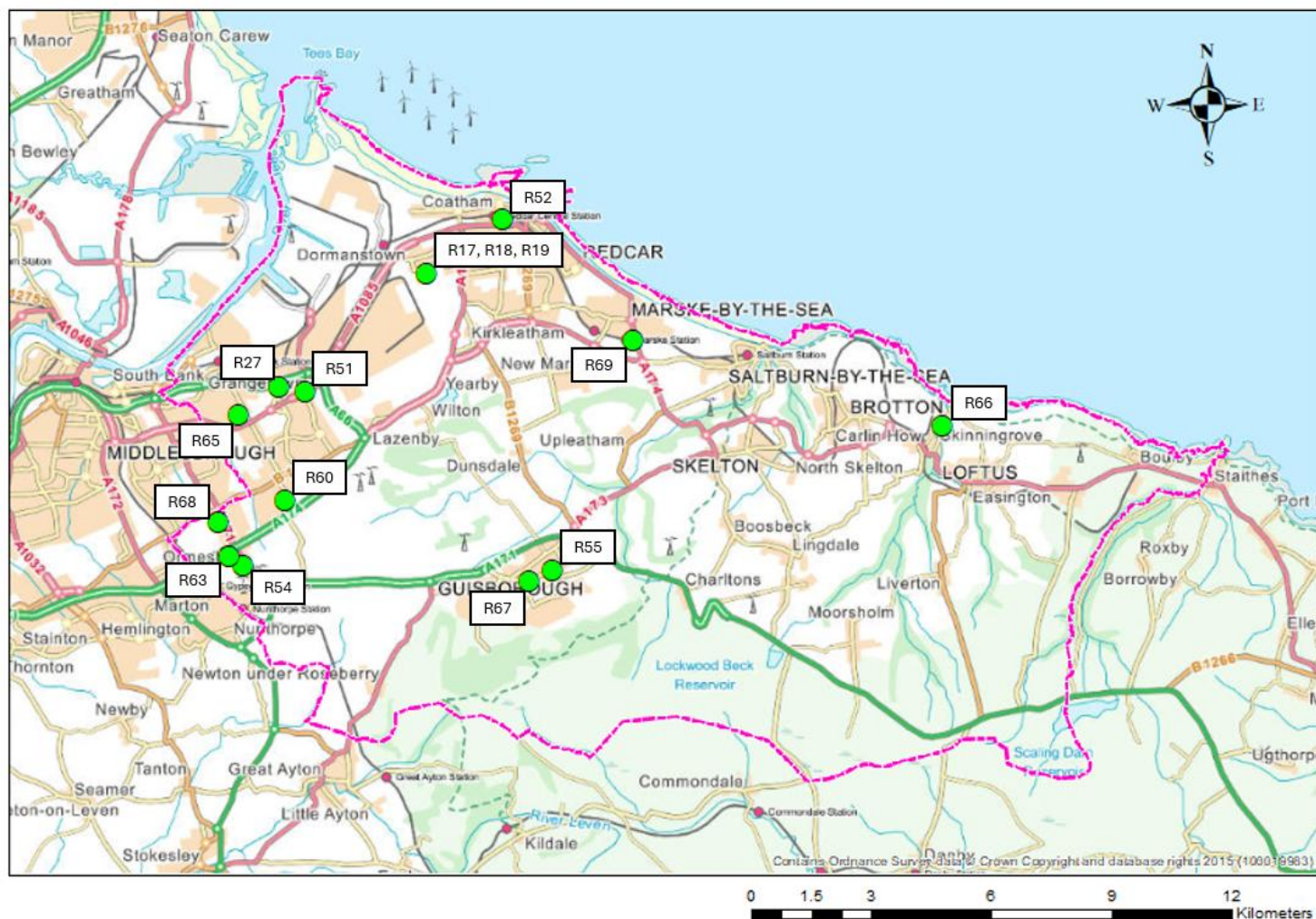


Figure D.2 - Automatic Monitoring Location and Historic Monitoring Site



Figure D.3 – Map of Guisborough Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

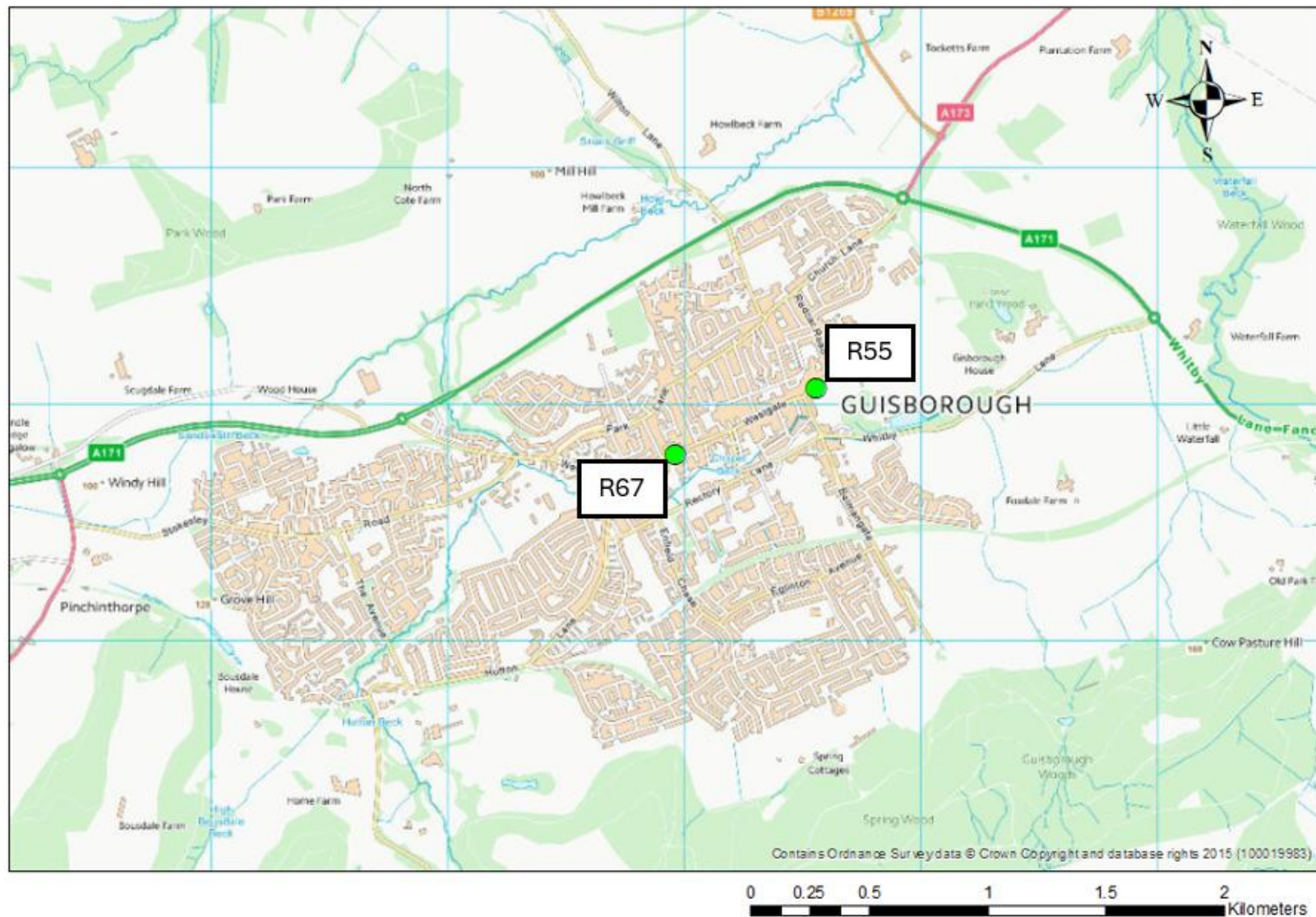


Figure D.4 – Map of Redcar and Marske Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites



Figure D.5 – Map of Grangetown and South Bank Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

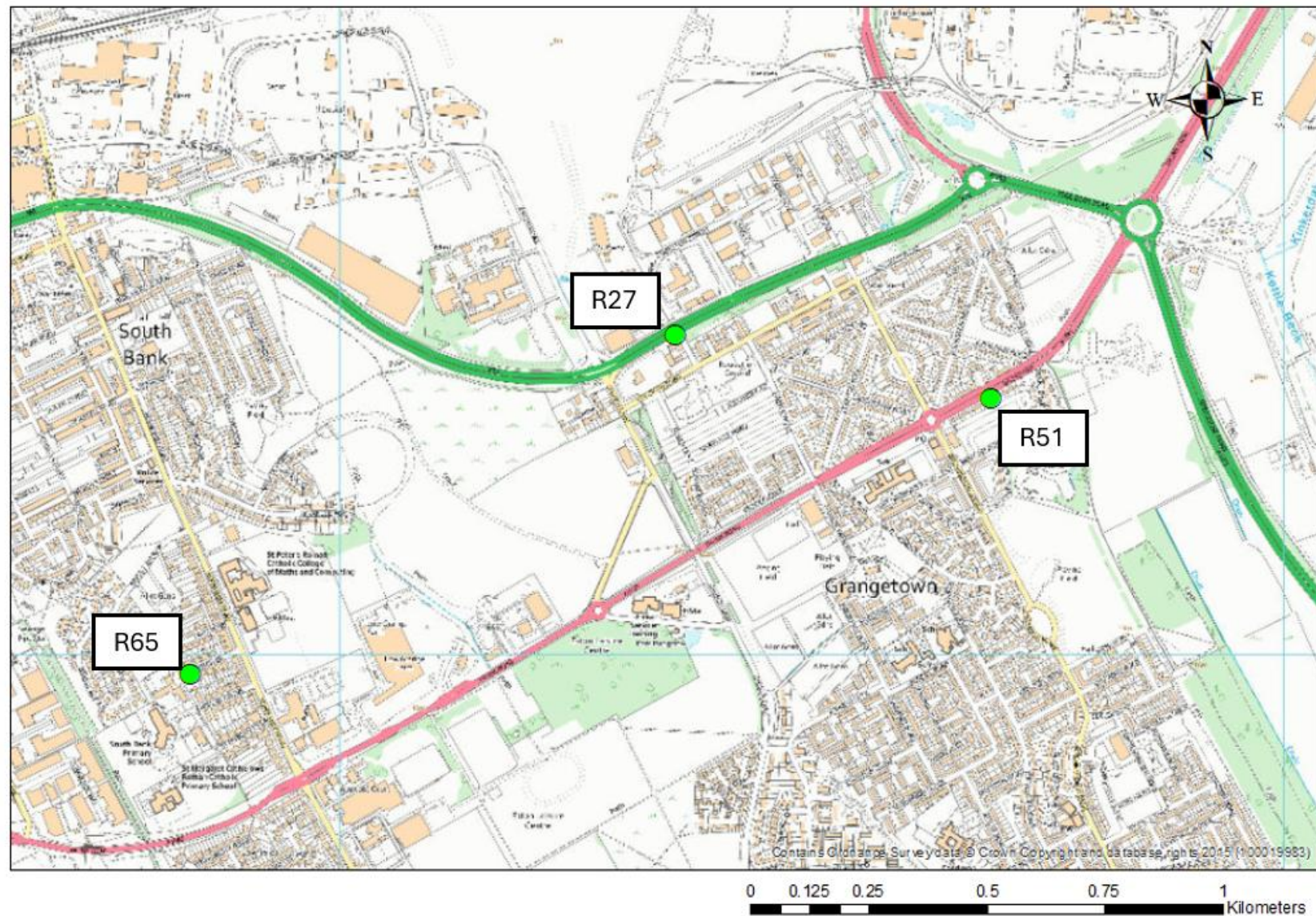


Figure D.6 – Map of Ormesby and Normanby Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

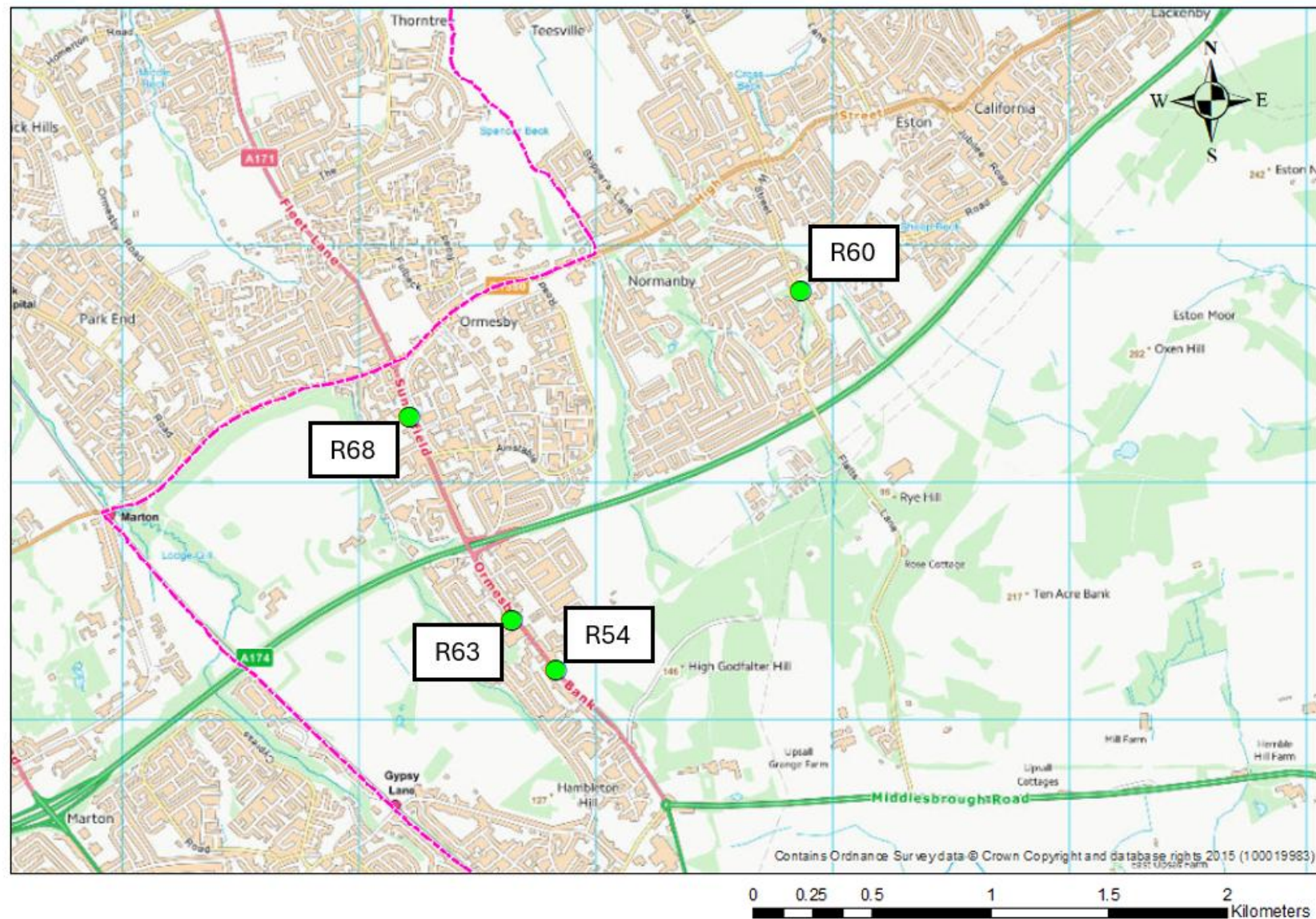


Figure D.7 – Map of Skinningrove Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

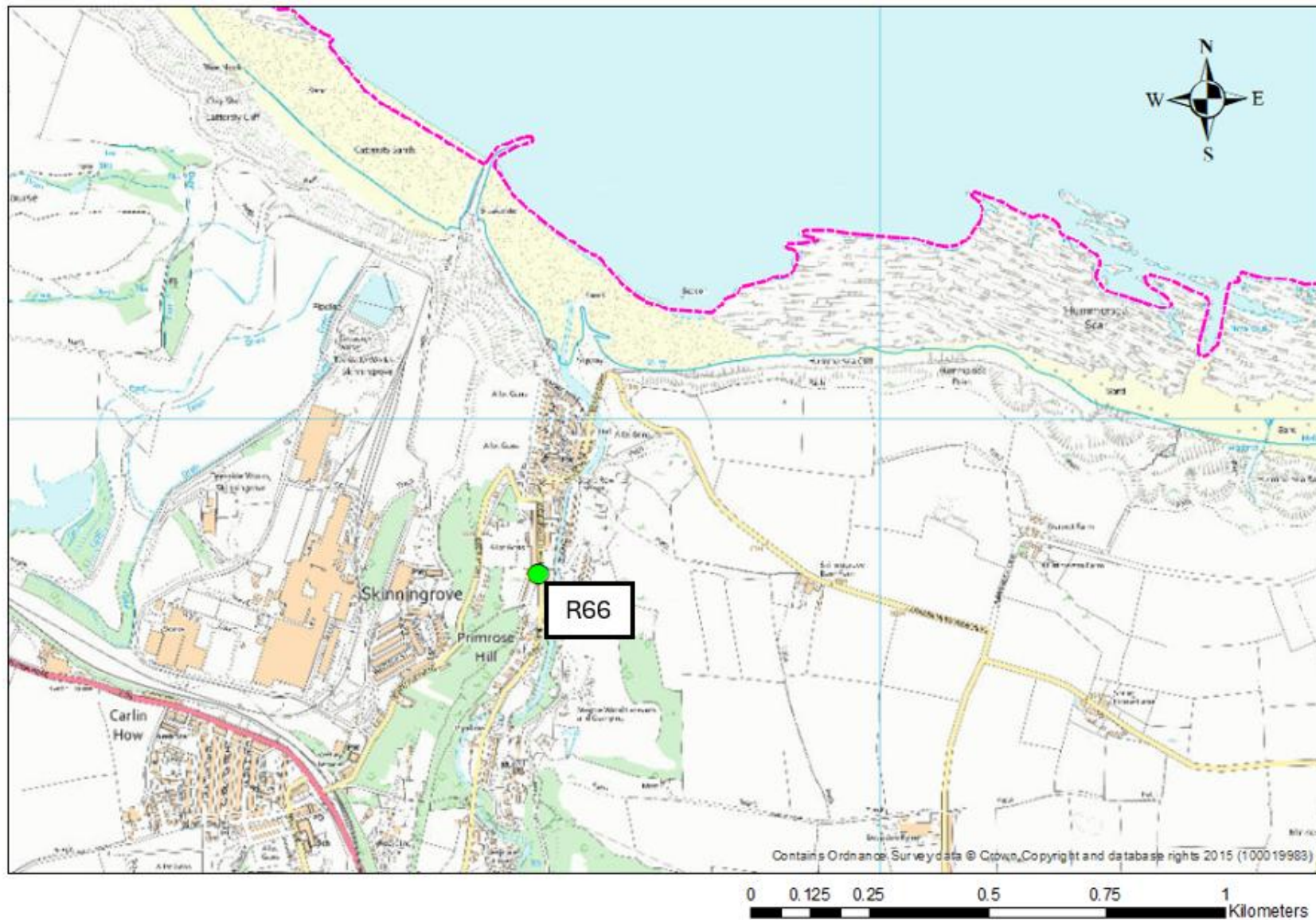


Figure D.8 – Map of Smoke Control Areas

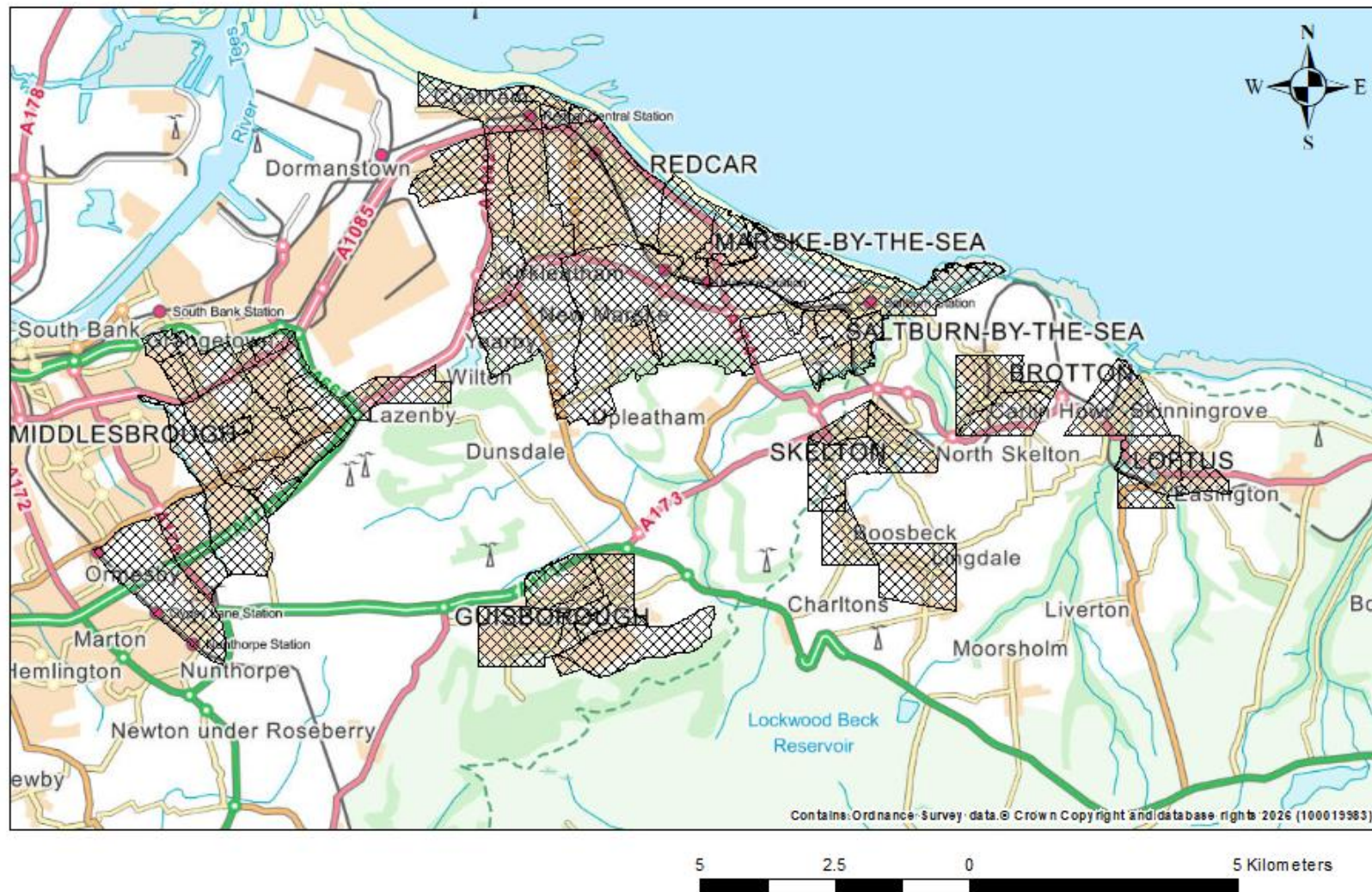


Figure D.9 – Map of South Tees Area



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England²

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	40µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	40µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	350µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	125µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	266µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

² The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Annual Status Report
ATE	Active Travel England
BSIP	Bus Service Improvement Plan
CRSTS	The City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement
DAQI	Daily Air Quality Index
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department of Transport
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by National Highways
ECO	Energy Grant Obligation
EVC	Electric Vehicle Charging
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
HUG	Home Upgrade Grant
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LUP	Levelling Up Fund
NCN	National Cycle Network
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
OZEV	Office for Zero Emission Vehicles
O ₃	Ozone
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less

Abbreviation	Description
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SCA	Smoke Control Area
STCAS	South Tees Clean Air Strategy
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
TEA	Trimethylamine
TVEPG	Tees Valley Environmental Protection Group
TVCA	Tees Valley Combined Authority
UKHSA	United Kingdom Health Security Agency
UTC	Urban Traffic Control
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
YGT	You've Got This

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