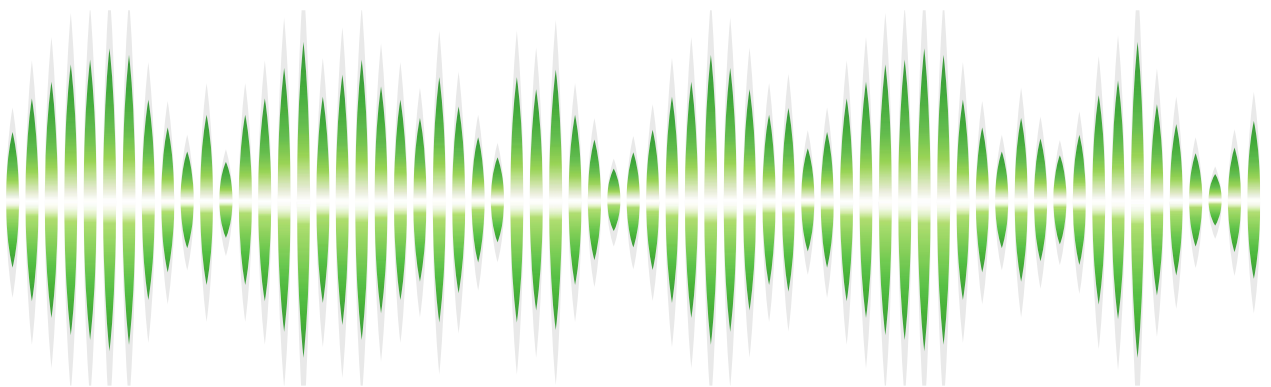




37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton, BN42 4DN
Dust Assessment



Healthy Abode Ltd t/a HA Environmental
March 2026

Document Control Sheet

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Healthy Abode Ltd has been commissioned by Oakridge Environmental Services Limited to undertake a dust assessment associated with a planning application to Adur District Council (ADC), for a proposed residential development at 37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton, BN42 4DN (the 'Site'). A Site Location Plan is included in Figure 1.1.
- 1.2 The proposal comprises 32 residential flats with associated parking and landscaping. The assessed layout and south elevation are presented in Figures 1.2 and 1.3.
- 1.3 The Site lies immediately north of an aggregate facility that stores sands and other friable construction materials. An image of the facility entrance is provided in Figure 1.4. Given this proximity, a dust assessment was required to determine the potential for dust flux and dust deposition to give rise to amenity impacts at the proposed development.
- 1.4 The dust assessment has been undertaken with reference to relevant best-practice guidance, including that published by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM).
- 1.5 To characterise existing dust conditions at the Site boundary, a combined programme of directional dust sampling and dust deposition monitoring was undertaken between October and November 2025. The results of this monitoring, together with an appraisal of local weather conditions, form the basis of the assessment presented in this report.
- 1.6 The scope of this assessment is limited to the evaluation of dust-related annoyance and nuisance effects; it does not consider health-based air quality impacts associated with fine particulate matter (e.g. PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}), which cannot be measured using the monitoring methods employed.



Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

Figure 1.2: Proposed Site Layout



Figure 1.3: Proposed South Elevation



Figure 1.4: Entrance to Aggregate Facility



2 Policy Context

Dust and Amenity Dust

- 2.1 In UK air quality practice, ‘dust’ is often defined as particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of up to 75 µm (micrometres)¹. While health-based Air Quality Standards² exist for ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), coarser particles (>50 µm) typically settle rapidly and are primarily associated with dust soiling and amenity impacts, rather than health effects. This dust is often called disamenity or nuisance dust.
- 2.2 There are no statutory numerical limits for coarse dust concentrations or dust deposition in the UK. Disamenity dust is instead regulated through three principal legislative regimes:
- the Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
 - the Environmental Permitting Regulations, which apply to certain industrial processes and regulated facilities; and
 - the planning system, under which dust that results in a significant loss of amenity may be controlled through planning conditions or enforcement. Across these regimes, the policy objective is to prevent disamenity dust from giving rise to annoyance, complaint, or unacceptable impacts on local amenity.
- 2.3 For this assessment, the planning regime is the most relevant, as the proposed development involves introducing sensitive receptors adjacent to an existing dust-generating operation.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)³, updated in December 2024, sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Several provisions are directly relevant to the consideration of dust impacts.

¹ BS ISO 4225:2020 Air quality. Cited in: Environment Agency (2024) Monitoring ambient air: particulate matter. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/monitoring-ambient-air-particulate-matter>. [Accessed: 09/01/2026]

² Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 (as amended), S.I. 2010/100

³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.5 Paragraph 187 requires planning decisions to prevent development from being put at unacceptable risk from pollution, including air pollution, and to ensure that development contributes to improving local environmental conditions where possible.
- 2.6 Paragraph 198 requires decision-makers to ensure that new development is appropriate for its location, taking account of the likely effects of pollution on living conditions and the sensitivity of the proposed use.
- 2.7 Paragraph 200 sets out the “Agent of Change” principle, requiring applicants to provide suitable mitigation where an existing business could have significant adverse effects on new development.
- 2.8 This is directly relevant to the proposed development, which is located adjacent to an aggregate facility.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.9 The ADC Local Plan⁴ sets the strategic development and land-use priorities for Adur (outside the South Downs National Park) up to 2032 and contains the policies against which development management decisions within that area will be made. The Local Plan contains policies of relevance to dust and this assessment, including *Policy 34: Pollution and Contamination*. It states:

“Development should not result in pollution or hazards which prejudice the health and safety of the local community and the environment, including nature conservation interests and the water environment.

New development in Adur will be located in areas most suitable to the use of that development to avoid risks from noise, air, odour or light pollution.

Mitigation measures will need to be implemented for developments that could increase levels of pollution or have a negative impact on drinking water supplies

⁴ Adur District Council (2017) Adur Local Plan. Available at: <https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/Media,159572,smxx.pdf> [Accessed 09/01/2026]

in Adur. Where there are significant levels of increased pollution that cannot be mitigated, development will be refused.

Where appropriate, air quality assessments and/or noise assessments will be required in conjunction with development proposals. Investigations and assessments of all sites situated in or in close proximity to potentially contaminated land will be required in relation to relevant development proposals.”

Statutory Nuisance

- 2.10 The Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in the UK address a range of issues, including dust, that can adversely affect public health and well-being. Under this legislation, local authorities are responsible for investigating Statutory Nuisances, which are defined as emissions *that “unreasonably and substantially interfere”* with the enjoyment of property or are prejudicial to health.
- 2.11 If a dust is deemed a Statutory Nuisance, the local authority must serve an Abatement Notice on the entity responsible, requiring them to stop or restrict the nuisance. Failure to comply with an Abatement Notice can lead to prosecution and fines. The Act places a duty on both individuals and businesses to ensure that their activities do not cause significant nuisance to neighbours.
- 2.12 The introduction of new residential receptors adjacent to the aggregate facility could increase the likelihood of complaint or Statutory Nuisance investigation.

3 Methodology

Consultation

- 3.1 The proposed scope of work was shared, via email, with ADC's Environmental Health Officer (EHO) seeking agreement. The EHO confirmed broad agreement with the proposed approach, noting: *"I believe discs are an accepted form of monitoring, provided details on weather conditions - especially wind speed, direction and precipitation - are also included in any analysis."*
- 3.2 Although no on-site weather station was installed, local meteorological data from Shoreham Airport was used to assess the representativeness of the monitoring period. Directional dust flux analysis incorporated wind direction explicitly through the calculation of AAC% and EAC% for each 15-degree sector, enabling identification of the predominant dust source.
- 3.3 No other monitoring was requested, at this stage. The EHO however highlighted that they also expected a road traffic assessment to accompany any future planning application.

Dust Monitoring

- 3.4 Dust monitoring was undertaken between 23rd October and 26th November 2025. Monitoring periods ranged from 9 to 14 days, consistent with the recommendations of the equipment manufacturer.
- 3.5 A combined programme of directional dust sampling and dust deposition monitoring was employed to characterise dust conditions at the Site boundary. The following equipment was installed:
- **Directional Dust Sampler (DDS):** One DustScan DDS was installed to measure directional dust flux. The sampler collects dust on a sticky surface arranged around a cylindrical housing, allowing identification of the direction from which dust is transported.

- **Dust Deposition Gauges:** Three DustScan DustDisc gauges were installed at the Site to measure gravimetric dust deposition. One gauge was also co-located with the DDS to allow direct comparison between directional flux and total deposition. For one period, an additional DustScan DustDisc gauge was installed off-site, at a further distance from the aggregate facility, as a comparison.

3.6 The monitors were installed in unobstructed positions, set away from any large structures (such as walls of buildings) or overhanging trees, with sampling heads installed between 1.5m and 4m above ground level. The monitoring locations are shown in Figure 1.1, with installation photographs provided in Appendix A. Further details of the monitoring programme are summarised in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Dust Flux and Directional Monitors

Type	ID	Location		Length of Monitoring Period (Days)		Comments
		X	Y	Period 1	Period 2	
Directional	1	523825	104995	14	14	At Site southern boundary
Dust Disc	1			14	9	
Dust Disc	2	523811	104989	14	9	At Site southern boundary
Dust Disc	3	523800	104986	14	9	At Site southern boundary
Dust Disc	4	523835	105027	-	9	Off-site location to assess background, and potential effects at greater distances from the aggregate facility.

Assessment Criteria

3.7 Whilst there are no legal limits for coarse dust concentrations or dust deposition in the UK, there are several established indicators which are used to evaluate the likelihood of complaint, or to determine a risk profile. These indicators are based on:

- **AAC – Absolute Area Cover (%):** The AAC represents the total dust coverage on the sample surface, determined as pixels having a lower greyscale value

than a reference value in a computer scanned image of a “sticky pad” sample as a % of total area.

- **EAC – Effective Area Cover (%)**: The EAC measures dust soiling determined by the loss of reflectance using a smoke stain reflectometer, or as a relative difference in greyscale of pixels in a computer-scanned image of a “sticky pad” sample.
- **Dust Deposition Rate and Dust Flux (mg/m²/day)**: Dust deposition represents the rate of dust fallout to a nominally horizontal surface, most usually quantified in terms of mg/m²/day in the nominally horizontal plane. They are normally associated with measurements conducted using non-directional (deposition) samplers. Dust flux can be expressed by the same metric as deposition rate and represents the intercepted amount of dust on a directional sampler.

3.8 The IAQM *Guidance on Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites*⁵ advocates the use of risk-based Site Action Levels, to evaluate dust impacts. Site Action Levels represent indicative thresholds above which dust levels may warrant further investigation or mitigation and are used to provide a consistent basis for interpreting monitoring results. The relevant Site Action Levels for dust deposition and dust flux, depending on equipment type, are reproduced below:

- **Dust Deposition:**
 - Frisbee-type Deposition Gauges: 200 mg/m² /day, averaged over a 4-week period
 - Sticky Pads: 5% EAC/day, measured over a 1-week period
- **Dust flux:**
 - Sticky pads where both EAC and AAC are measured over a 1-week period as shown in Table 3.1 below. It is suggested that a Site Action Level is “High” or above.

⁵ IAQM (2018) *Guidance on Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites*. Available at: https://iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/guidance_monitoring_dust_2018.pdf [Accessed on 09/01/2026].

Table 3:2: Site Action Levels for Sticky Pads with Combined EAC/ AAC

Table 2: Site Action Levels for Sticky Pads With Combined EAC/AAC

AAC: Dust Coverage						
EAC: Dust Soiling		Level 0 ≤80% / interval	Level 1 80-95% / interval	Level 2 95-99% / interval	Level 3 99-100% / interval	Level 4 100% over 45° / interval
Level 0 ≤0.5%/day		Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
Level 1 0.5-0.7%/ day		Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
Level 2 0.7-2.0%/ day		Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
Level 3 2.0-5.0%/ day		High	High	High	High	Very High
Level 4 ≥5.0%/day		Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High

As proposed by Datson (2010) and included in AEA (2011)

- 3.9 Although the IAQM guidance was developed for monitoring in the vicinity of construction and demolition activities, the proposed Site Action Levels are considered applicable in this context because the aggregates facility handles and stores similar friable construction materials and generates dust through comparable mechanisms. The thresholds therefore provide an appropriate and established benchmark for assessing potential amenity impacts at the Site.

Assessment Limitations

- 3.10 The assessment is subject to the following limitations:
- **Seasonality:** Monitoring was undertaken in late autumn, when aggregate stockpiles are typically wetter and dust emissions lower than during prolonged dry periods. The results may therefore under-represent potential emissions during summer conditions.
 - **Monitoring duration:** Approximately four weeks of data were collected. Longer-term monitoring (e.g. three months) is often used to capture seasonal and operational variability.
 - **Monitor placement:** The Site remained in use as a garage during the survey, which constrained the available monitoring locations. As a conservative

approach, all monitors were positioned along the southern boundary closest to the aggregate facility, representing a worst-case exposure scenario.

Judgement of Significance

- 3.11 The interpretation of the monitoring results must take account of the meteorological conditions and operational context during the survey period, as these factors influence the extent to which the measured dust levels reflect typical or higher-emission conditions. Section 4 therefore summarises the prevailing weather, with the implications for representativeness considered in Section 5.
- 3.12 The overall judgement of significance is based on professional evaluation of the monitoring results, relevant planning policy, the identified limitations of the assessment, and the extent to which the survey period is representative of other times of year, alongside consideration of the likely effectiveness of any proposed mitigation.

4 Results

Weather Conditions

- 4.1 The monitoring period (20 October–26 November 2025) was characterised by frequent rainfall and generally wet ground conditions, which are not typically conducive to dust entrainment from aggregate stockpiles. Only two short dry spells of up to three days occurred during the survey. Despite this, several higher-wind events were recorded, as shown in Figure 4.1, which may have increased the potential for dust mobilisation.
- 4.2 Wind directions varied throughout the period, with southerly and south-westerly winds occurring regularly. These directions are relevant as they align with the location of the aggregate facility relative to the Site. Figure 4.2 illustrates the distribution of hourly wind directions during the survey period. A detailed summary of weather observations is provided in Table 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Daily Range of Wind Speed at Shoreham Airport [@WeatherSpark](#)

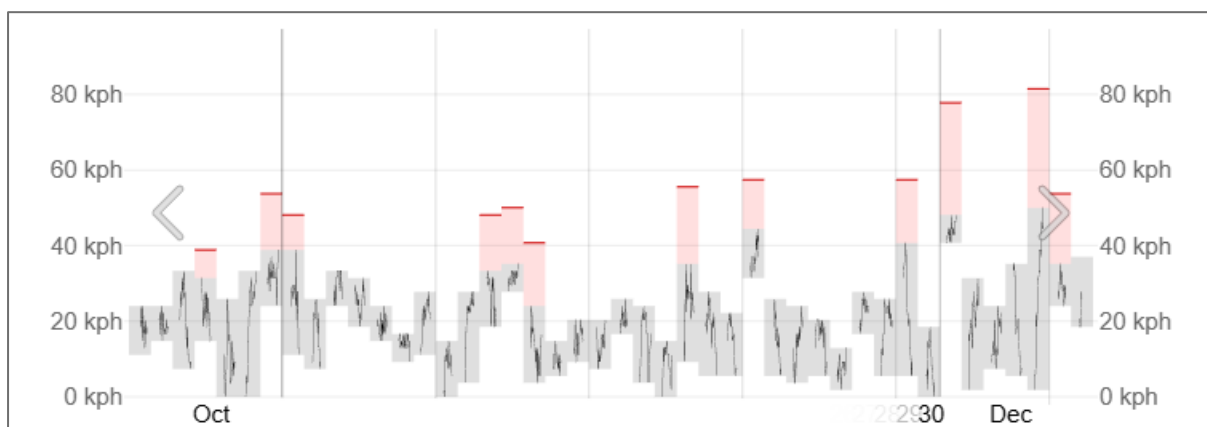
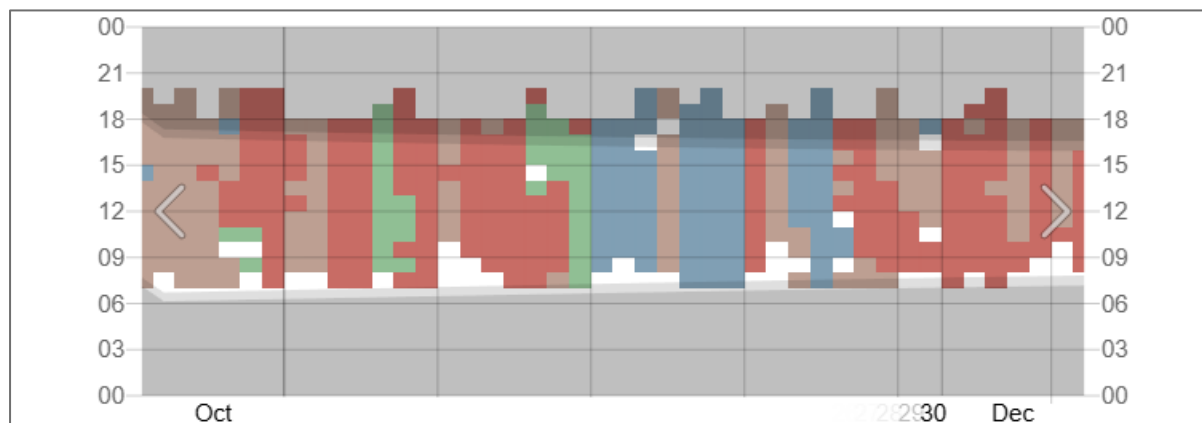


Figure 4.2: Hourly Wind Direction at Shoreham Airport @WeatherSpark



north east south west

The hourly reported wind direction, color coded by compass point. The shaded overlays indicate night and civil twilight.

Table 4.1: Weather Events (20/10/2025 - 26/11/2025) @WeatherSpark

Date	Observations
Mon 20 Oct	Recent Showers of Rain, Showers of Rain, Showers of Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Tue 21 Oct	Showers of Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Wed 22 Oct	Rain
Thu 23 Oct	Recent Showers of Rain, Showers of Rain, Light Rain, Showers of Light Rain
Fri 24 Oct	Showers in the Vicinity
Sat 25 Oct	Showers of Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Sun 26 Oct	Light Rain, Light Drizzle
Tue 28 Oct	Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Wed 29 Oct	Light Rain, Light Rain and Drizzle, Mist
Thu 30 Oct	Showers in the Vicinity
Fri 31 Oct	Rain, Recent Rain, Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Sat 1 Nov	Recent Showers of Rain, Showers of Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Sun 2 Nov	Showers in the Vicinity
Mon 3 Nov	Showers of Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Tue 4 Nov	Showers of Light Rain
Wed 5 Nov	Showers of Light Rain
Thu 6 Nov	Light Rain, Light Drizzle
Fri 7 Nov	Showers of Light Rain, Light Drizzle
Mon 10 Nov	Recent Showers of Rain, Showers of Rain, Showers of Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
Thu 13 Nov	Light Drizzle

<u>Fri 14 Nov</u>	Light Rain
<u>Sat 15 Nov</u>	Fog, Fog in the Vicinity, Mist
<u>Sun 16 Nov</u>	Light Drizzle, Mist
<u>Tue 18 Nov</u>	Showers in the Vicinity
<u>Wed 19 Nov</u>	Light Snow, Light Rain and Snow, Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
<u>Sat 22 Nov</u>	Rain, Recent Rain, Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity
<u>Mon 24 Nov</u>	Light Rain, Showers in the Vicinity

Dust Monitoring

- 4.3 Appendix B contains the full monitoring outputs, and a summary of the principal results is provided below.

Directional Dust Flux

Period 1 (23rd October–6th November)

- 4.4 Directional monitoring indicated a High risk category (above the IAQM Site Action Level) for dust flux in the 165–300° sector. This corresponds to winds from the south southeast through south-west to west north-west, including the direction of the aggregate facility.

Period 2 (6th – 20th November)

- 4.5 A High-risk category was again recorded, in the 195–225° sector, representing southerly/south westerly winds.
- 4.6 Across both periods, elevated AAC% and EAC% values were consistently associated with wind directions aligned with the aggregate facility direction.

Dust Deposition

Period 1 (23rd October–6th November)

- 4.7 Gravimetric deposition rates ranged up to 139 mg/m²/day, below the IAQM deposition Site Action Level of 200 mg/m²/day. However, all three monitoring locations recorded High risk AAC% and EAC% values, indicating potentially significant dust deposition.

Period 2 (17th –26th November)

- 4.8 The maximum gravimetric deposition rate was 143.7 mg/m²/day, again below the Site Action Level. AAC% and EAC% values indicated a Medium risk at Location 3, with lower levels at the remaining locations.
- 4.9 At the 'background' site (monitor 4), a Very Low risk of dust effect was observed, indicating that impacts are localised.

Summary of Findings

- 4.10 Table 4.2 summarises what Site Action Levels were exceeded, between Periods 1 and 2, at the four monitoring locations.

Table 4:2: Summary of Exceeded Site Action Levels

Monitor	Site Action Levels Exceeded	
	Period 1	Period 2
1	AAC% EAC% High Risk (Dust Flux and Dust Deposition)	AAC% EAC% (Dust Flux)
2	AAC% / EAC% High Risk (Dust Deposition)	None
3	AAC% / EAC% High Risk (Dust Deposition)	None
4	NA	None

4.11 Potentially significant effects were found at all on-Site monitoring locations using the AAC% and EAC% based assessment criteria, for both dust flux and dust deposition. Gravimetric deposition rates remained below the IAQM Site Action Level throughout the survey.

4.12 In both monitoring periods, High-risk directional dust flux was recorded during winds broadly from the south. The aggregates facility and the A259 are located to the south of the Site, which represent the likely source of dust emissions. The A259 was observed to be visibly soiled during the survey (See Figure 1.4), and vehicle movements on this road are likely to contribute to the resuspension of deposited material.

5 Discussion

- 5.1 As the monitoring period covered a time of year where dust emissions from the aggregate facility are likely to be lower (i.e. during late autumn when the stockpiles are typically wet) and potentially significant dust effects were recorded at the Site boundary, significant effects cannot be discounted at other times of the year or towards the centre of the Site.
- 5.2 On this basis, the aggregate facility is judged to have the potential to cause significant dust-related disamenity effects on the proposed development, in the absence of mitigation. Mitigation measures or design interventions are therefore recommended to ensure that future residents are not exposed to unacceptable levels of dust soiling.
- 5.3 There are no statutory numerical limits for disamenity dust, as annoyance and nuisance are inherently subjective. The assessment criteria used in this report provide an indication of the likelihood of complaint^{6,7}. This approach is analogous to odour assessments, where professional judgement is required to determine whether predicted effects are significant.
- 5.4 The IAQM's guidance⁸ on odour significance is helpful in this context:

“Where the overall effect is greater than “slight adverse”, the effect is likely to be considered significant... Concluding that an effect is significant should not mean, of itself, that a development proposal is unacceptable and the planning application should be refused; rather, it should mean that careful consideration needs to be given to the consequences, scope for securing further mitigation, and the balance with any wider environmental, social and economic benefits that the proposal would bring.”

- 5.5 Applying the same principle to dust, the monitoring results indicate that mitigation is warranted. However, the Client and ADC will need to balance the benefits of mitigation

⁶ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1352231098000375>

⁷ **Beaman & Kingsbury** 'Assessment of Nuisance from Deposited Particulates Using a Simple and Inexpensive Measuring System', **Clean Air**, Vol.11, No. 2 pp77-81, **1981**

⁸ IAQM (2018) Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning (v1.1) Available at: <https://www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/odour-guidance-2014.pdf> [Accessed 09/03/2026]

against other design considerations, such as the provision of outdoor amenity space and the overall layout of the scheme.

- 5.6 The proposed design already incorporates features that reduce the risk of dust nuisance. For example, the car park is located to the rear of the apartment building, where the building itself would act as a physical barrier to dust flux. Monitoring at a comparable setback distance (Monitor 4) indicated a very low to low risk of dust soiling, supporting the effectiveness of this design approach.
- 5.7 To further minimise the risk of significant dust effects and address the Agent of Change principle, the following mitigation measures should be considered:
- S106 agreement/Legal Agreements with the aggregates facility to reduce emissions at source, or potentially to have residents 'buy in' to current levels of dust emissions.
 - Additional screening between the Site and the aggregate facility (e.g., tall vegetation)
 - Full or partial balcony enclosure (e.g. solid balustrades up to 1.5 m, or removable privacy screens).
 - Smooth or hydrophobic balcony finishes to reduce dust accumulation and facilitate cleaning.
- 5.8 The implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce the risk of dust-related disamenity effects.

6 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 Healthy Abode Ltd has been commissioned by Oakridge Environmental Services Limited to provide a dust assessment associated with a planning application, to Adur District Council (ADC), for a proposed residential development at 37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton, BN42 4DN (the 'Site').
- 6.2 A dust assessment was required to assess potential disamenity-dust related effects from the adjacent aggregate facility on the proposed development.
- 6.3 Boundary directional dust flux and dust deposition monitoring was carried out between October and November 2025. Indicative AAC%/EAC% Site Action Levels were exceeded at all boundary monitoring locations during the survey, despite wet conditions, which would typically suppress dust entrainment and resuspension. This indicates that the aggregate facility has the potential to give rise to significant dust related amenity effects on future residents, in the absence of mitigation.
- 6.4 A range of proportionate, design-led mitigation measures have been identified that could reduce the risk of dust-related nuisance. These include additional screening, balcony design modifications, surface treatments, and potential legal agreements with the aggregate operator.
- 6.5 The final mitigation package will need to be determined by the Client, taking account of design priorities, amenity considerations, and the Agent of Change principle. The degree to which dust-related effects can be reduced will depend on the final mitigation package put forward by the Client.

Appendix A: Photos of Installation

Figure 6.1: Monitor 1 (Directional Dust Sampler and DustDisc)



Figure 6.2: Monitor 2 (DustDisc)



Figure 6.3 Monitor 3 (DustDisc)



Appendix B: Full DustScan Reports

DS100 DIRECTIONAL DUST FLUX REPORT

Client:	Greenavon Ltd	Site:	37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton
Point:	1 (No point description given)		
Date Out:	23-Oct-25	Date In:	06-Nov-25
Interval*:	14 days	Our Ref:	157981 / 1 / ZGAL37ASB

DIRECTIONAL DUST FLUX DATA

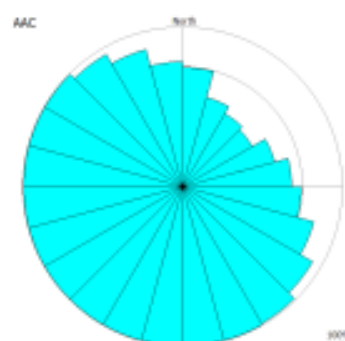
Effective Area Coverage (EAC%) / Interval = 6.4

Absolute Area Coverage (AAC%) / Interval = 86.7

Effective Area Coverage (EAC%) / day = 0.5

Absolute Area Coverage (AAC%) / day = 6.2

Segment	EAC% /Interval	AAC% /Interval	EAC% /Day	AAC% /Day	Dust Impact Risk
00°-15°	2.3	74.9	0.2	5.3	Very Low
15°-30°	1.4	58.0	0.1	4.1	Very Low
30°-45°	1.4	53.2	<0.1	3.8	Very Low
45°-60°	1.2	50.6	<0.1	3.6	Very Low
60°-75°	1.7	60.0	0.1	4.3	Very Low
75°-90°	1.9	68.3	0.1	4.9	Very Low
90°-105°	2.7	74.4	0.2	5.3	Very Low
105°-120°	3.6	85.1	0.3	6.1	Very Low
120°-135°	4.8	94.1	0.3	6.7	Very Low
135°-150°	6.3	99.2	0.4	7.1	Low
150°-165°	7.4	99.8	0.5	7.1	Medium
165°-180°	10.5	100.0	0.8	7.1	High
180°-195°	10.3	99.9	0.7	7.1	High
195°-210°	10.7	100.0	0.8	7.1	High
210°-225°	12.3	100.0	0.9	7.1	High
225°-240°	13.0	100.0	0.9	7.1	High
240°-255°	12.6	100.0	0.9	7.1	High
255°-270°	11.7	100.0	0.8	7.1	High
270°-285°	10.5	100.0	0.8	7.1	High
285°-300°	9.0	100.0	0.6	7.1	High
300°-315°	7.1	100.0	0.5	7.1	Medium
315°-330°	5.2	96.0	0.4	6.9	Very Low
330°-345°	3.9	89.1	0.3	6.4	Very Low
345°-360°	2.8	78.4	0.2	5.6	Very Low



The rose diagrams represent the soiling (EAC) and presence (AAC) of dust for each 15 degree arc per sampling interval.

Directional dust assessment matrix

		AAC: dust coverage				
		Level 0: <80%/Interval	Level 1: 80 to <95%/Interval	Level 2: 95 to <99%/Interval	Level 3: 99 to 100%/Interval	Level 4: 100% over 45%/Interval
EAC: dust soiling	Level 0: <0.5%/day	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
	Level 1: 0.5 to <0.7%/day	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Level 2: 0.7 to <2.0%/day	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Level 3: 2.0 to <5.0%/day	High	High	High	High	Very High
	Level 4: ≥5%/day	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High

*We recommend 1-14 day sampling intervals

Please see our 'Quick Guide to DustScan DS100 Reporting' for more information on our assessment matrix and criteria

DUSTDISC DEPOSITION REPORT

Client:	Greenavon Ltd	Site:	37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton
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DUSTDISC SETTLEMENT AAC% & EAC% DATA

Our reference:	Date Out:	Date In:	Interval* (days)	AAC% / interval	EAC% / interval	AAC% / day	EAC% / day	Dust Impact Risk
157982 / 1D / ZGAL37ASB	23-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14	100.0	14.1	7.1	1.0	High
157983 / 2D / ZGAL37ASB	23-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14	100.0	13.6	7.1	1.0	High
157984 / 3D / ZGAL37ASB	23-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14	100.0	13.5	7.1	1.0	High

Deposited dust assessment matrix

		AAC: dust coverage				
		Level 0: ≤80%/interval	Level 1: 80 to ≤95%/interval	Level 2: 95 to ≤99%/interval	Level 3: 99 to ≤100%/interval	Level 4: 100%/interval
EAC: dust settling	Level 0: ≤0.5%/day	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
	Level 1: 0.5 to ≤0.7%/day	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Level 2: 0.7 to ≤2.0%/day	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Level 3: 2.0 to ≤5.0%/day	High	High	High	High	Very High
	Level 4: ≥5%/day	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High

*We recommend 1-14 day sampling intervals

Please see our 'Quick Guide to DustDisc Reporting' for more information on our assessment matrix and criteria

GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Client:	Greenavon Ltd	Site:	37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton
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DUSTDISC DEPOSITIONAL DATA

Our Reference	Date Out:	Date In:	Interval (days)	Mass of dust (mg) as released solids	Inferred deposition rate as released solids (mg/m ² /day)
157982 / 1D / ZGAL37ASB	23-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14	7.43	125.7
157983 / 2D / ZGAL37ASB	23-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14	6.37	107.7
157984 / 3D / ZGAL37ASB	23-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14	8.26	139.7

Some sites use 'Frisbee-type' deposition gauges and apply a 'custom and practice' threshold of 200 mg/m²/day as a means of assessing performance, in the absence of any recognised limit values for visible / nuisance dust (see Environment Agency M17).

Dust mass of less than 2.35 mg is below our detection limit and is therefore reported as BDL.

The table above shows that the calculated deposition rates of the above DustDisc samples collected from the 37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton did not exceed 200mg/m²/day at any point.

If you have any questions regarding the above results or any other matters please don't hesitate to get in touch.

DS100 DIRECTIONAL DUST FLUX REPORT

Client:	Greenawon Ltd	Site:	37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton
Point:	1 (No point description given)		
Date Out:	06-Nov-25	Date In:	20-Nov-25
Interval*:	14 days	Our Ref:	158527 / 1 / ZGAL37ASB

DIRECTIONAL DUST FLUX DATA

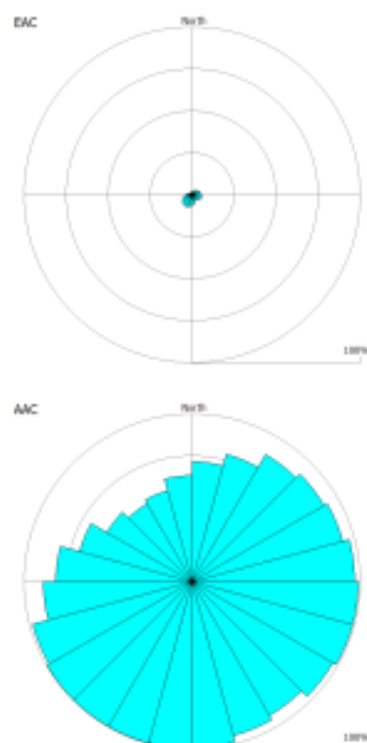
Effective Area Coverage (EAC%) / Interval = 4.4

Absolute Area Coverage (AAC%) / Interval = 86.3

Effective Area Coverage (EAC%) / day = 0.3

Absolute Area Coverage (AAC%) / day = 6.2

Segment	EAC% /Interval	AAC% /Interval	EAC% /Day	AAC% /Day	Dust Impact Risk
00°-15°	2.3	71.7	0.2	5.1	Very Low
15°-30°	2.6	78.6	0.2	5.6	Very Low
30°-45°	3.5	87.8	0.2	6.3	Very Low
45°-60°	4.2	90.8	0.3	6.5	Very Low
60°-75°	4.7	93.0	0.3	6.6	Very Low
75°-90°	5.1	97.0	0.4	6.9	Very Low
90°-105°	5.8	99.2	0.4	7.1	Low
105°-120°	5.9	99.0	0.4	7.1	Low
120°-135°	4.9	97.0	0.4	6.9	Very Low
135°-150°	4.2	92.2	0.3	6.6	Very Low
150°-165°	4.6	95.3	0.3	6.8	Very Low
165°-180°	5.7	99.1	0.4	7.1	Low
180°-195°	7.1	100.0	0.5	7.1	Medium
195°-210°	8.0	100.0	0.6	7.1	High
210°-225°	8.0	100.0	0.6	7.1	High
225°-240°	7.3	100.0	0.5	7.1	Medium
240°-255°	5.9	98.6	0.4	7.0	Very Low
255°-270°	4.3	88.9	0.3	6.3	Very Low
270°-285°	3.4	81.1	0.2	5.8	Very Low
285°-300°	2.4	69.6	0.2	5.0	Very Low
300°-315°	1.6	58.7	0.1	4.2	Very Low
315°-330°	1.2	53.7	<0.1	3.8	Very Low
330°-345°	1.3	56.2	<0.1	4.0	Very Low
345°-360°	1.8	63.6	0.1	4.5	Very Low



The rose diagrams represent the soiling (EAC) and presence (AAC) of dust for each 15 degree arc per sampling interval.

Directional dust assessment matrix

		AAC: dust coverage				
		Level 0: <80%/Interval	Level 1: 80 to <95%/Interval	Level 2: 95 to <99%/Interval	Level 3: 99 to 100%/Interval	Level 4: 100% over 45°/Interval
EAC: dust soiling	Level 0: <0.5%/day	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
	Level 1: 0.5 to <0.7%/day	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Level 2: 0.7 to <2.0%/day	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Level 3: 2.0 to <5.0%/day	High	High	High	High	Very High
	Level 4: ≥5%/day	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High

*We recommend 1-14 day sampling intervals

Please see our 'Quick Guide to DustScan DS100 Reporting' for more information on our assessment matrix and criteria

DUSTDISC DEPOSITION REPORT

Client:	Greenavon Ltd	Site:	37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton
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DUSTDISC SETTLEMENT AAC% & EAC% DATA

Our reference:	Date Out:	Date In:	Interval* (days)	AAC% / interval	EAC% / interval	AAC% / day	EAC% / day	Dust Impact Risk
158528 / 1D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	99.6	3.5	11.1	0.4	Low
158529 / 2D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	99.9	3.8	11.1	0.4	Low
158530 / 3D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	99.9	5.0	11.1	0.6	Medium
158531 / 4D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	98.9	2.5	11.0	0.3	Very Low

Deposited dust assessment matrix

		AAC: dust coverage				
		Level 0: <80%/interval	Level 1: 80 to <95%/interval	Level 2: 95 to <99%/interval	Level 3: 99 to <100%/interval	Level 4: 100%/interval
EAC: dust soiling	Level 0: <0.5%/day	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
	Level 1: 0.5 to <0.7%/day	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Level 2: 0.7 to <2.0%/day	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Level 3: 2.0 to <5.0%/day	High	High	High	High	Very High
	Level 4: ≥5%/day	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High

*We recommend 1-14 day sampling intervals

Please see our 'Quick Guide to DustDisc Reporting' for more information on our assessment matrix and criteria

GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Client:	Greenavon Ltd	Site:	37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton
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DUSTDISC DEPOSITIONAL DATA

Our Reference	Date Out:	Date In:	Interval (days)	Mass of dust (mg) as released solids	Inferred deposition rate as released solids (mg/m ² /day)
158528 / 1D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	4.82	126.9
158529 / 2D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	4.10	107.9
158530 / 3D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	5.46	143.7
158531 / 4D / ZGAL37ASB	17-Nov-25	26-Nov-25	9	3.87	101.9

Some sites use 'Frisbee-type' deposition gauges and apply a 'custom and practice' threshold of 200 mg/m²/day as a means of assessing performance, in the absence of any recognised limit values for visible / nuisance dust (see Environment Agency M17).

Dust mass of less than 2.37 mg is below our detection limit and is therefore reported as BDL.

The table above shows that the calculated deposition rates of the above DustDisc samples collected from the 37 Albion Street, Southwick, Brighton did not exceed 200mg/m²/day at any point.

If you have any questions regarding the above results or any other matters please don't hesitate to get in touch.



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