HYATTS YARD

THISTLEWORTH FARM, GRINDERS LANE, DIAL POST,
WEST SUSSEX, RH13 8NR



Air Quality Assessment

October 2026

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Environmental Assessment Services Ltd

REPORT DATA SHEET

Requirement	Data
Report Reference	934/HyattsYard/AQA
Date	October 2026
Client	James Hyatt
Report type	Air Quality Assessment
Purpose	Submission to Planning
Revisions	-
Prepared by	Xanthe Lyford BSc (Hons)  Signed
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JAMES HYATT

HYATTS YARD, THISTLEWORTH FARM, GRINDERS LANE, DIAL POST, WEST SUSSEX, RH13 8NR

Air Quality Assessment

October 2026

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Air Quality Assessment

October 2026

1. THE SITE AND BACKGROUND

1.1 The air quality assessment is prepared for the part retrospective planning application for the redevelopment of Hyatts Yard, Grinders Lane, Dial Post, comprising the change of use for waste operations and independent B8 open storage. See Appendix A, Figure 2, for the proposed development plans.

1.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) map reference for the centre of the site is TQ 15452 18951, and the site elevation is approximately +30 m AOD. The total site area is approximately 0.1 Ha. See Figure 1 in appendix A for the site location.

1.3 The site, as existing, comprises a waste processing yard to the north of the site and an open storage yard to the south, located in Dial Post, West Sussex. The site is accessed from Grinders Lane to the south via a gated entrance and is surrounded by earth bunds on all sides, shielding it from the surrounding area.

1.4 Planning permission is being sought for the change of use to a mixed yard for waste operations and B8 open storage (part retrospective). See Figure 2 in Appendix A for the proposed development plans.

1.5 An air quality assessment is required to support the planning application for the proposed redevelopment. The assessment has been carried out with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated guidance and the Air Quality and Emissions for Sussex (2021).

1.6 The report has been based on data from a Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) monitoring exercise undertaken in August/September 2026, together with a review of longer-term air quality records from existing monitoring sites operated by Horsham District Council and available on the Air Quality England (AQE) site.

1.7 The site lies in Dial Post in a rural, agricultural and residential area to the south of the village of Dial Post. The site is bordered to the north and east by agricultural fields (with farm buildings and a residence lying to the east), to the south by Grinders Lane with agricultural fields and a garden centre on the far side and to the west by Worthing Road (A24) with agricultural fields on the far side.

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1.8 The surrounding land use comprises a mix of agricultural, residential and light industrial uses in the vicinity of the site.

1.9 The most likely source of air pollution at the site is from plant vehicles working onsite plus delivery vehicles entering and exiting the site via Grinders Lane. Also highway traffic emissions along Worthing Road (A24) adjacent and to the west of the site. Additional particulate emissions may be from waste movement onsite and storage of dust producing materials.

1.10 This assessment includes a desktop review of air quality in the surrounding area, and an assessment of baseline air quality at the site. The assessment comprised two site visits and placement of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) diffusion tubes at the site for a period of four weeks. Local air quality monitoring data and information on local air quality were obtained online from the AQE website for Horsham District and the Department of Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) UK-Air, online Air Information Resource website. Evaluation of the likely impact of air pollution on the redevelopment was based on comparison of the monitoring data and the current Air Quality Objectives.

2. AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

2.1 Current UK air quality legislation is mainly based on the implementation of European Union Directives and the introduction of new "Daughter" Directives. General air quality standards started with addressing substances associated with the burning of coal, but more recently concentrate largely on substances associated with vehicle emissions.

2.2 In the UK, the Environment Act of 1995 required the production of a National Air Quality Strategy. The Strategy sets out National Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) in order to meet UK standards and EU target values, to achieve reductions in air pollution in the medium term. Areas where there is difficulty in achieving the objectives may be classified as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), and additional controls may be imposed on activities likely to give rise to air pollution in these areas. See Table 2.1 below:

TABLE 2.1
UK AIR QUALITY OBJECTIVES

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by (and maintained thereafter)
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	5.00 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3-butadiene	2.25 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m^3	Max daily 8 hr mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.25 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2008

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Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	200 µg/m^3 40 µg/m^3	1-hr mean <18/yr Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particulate (PM_{10})	50 µg/m^3 40 µg/m^3	24-hr mean <35/yr Annual mean	31.12.2004 31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m^3 125 µg/m^3 266 µg/m^3	1-hr mean <24/yr 24-hr mean <3/yr ¼-hr mean <35/yr	31.12.2004 31.12.2004 31.12.2005

2.3 The two parameters of most concern in the environment are presently NO_2 and $PM_{10.}$ These are the pollutants considered most likely to exceed current air quality objectives.

2.4 Horsham District Council has been undertaking roadside air quality monitoring in Horsham Park and Cowfold as part of its statutory duties under the Environment Act 1995. Dial Post does not lie in an AQMA, the village falls under the jurisdiction of Horsham District Council; the nearest AQMA is in Storrington, approximately 7 miles to the southwest. The council's recent local environmental assessments explicitly state that there are no AQMAs within the West Grinstead Parish (which includes Dial Post).

2.5 It is relevant to consider whether the proposed redevelopment may increase the level of pollutants from the existing site use. See Figure 2 in Appendix A for the proposed site layout.

3. AIR QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 In accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy, air quality is regularly monitored by local authorities at locations throughout the UK. These locations may be adjacent to major highways, in central urban or rural locations for indications of background air quality, in industrial areas, or close to other significant air pollution sources such as airports.

3.2 Monitoring stations can be fixed units which continuously measure a range of pollutants, known as automatic monitoring stations. Some monitoring units are re-locatable and may be moved around from time to time.

3.3 Horsham District Council records automatic monitoring of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ at roadside sites at Horsham Park Way and Storrington and $PM_{2.5}$ at a roadside site at Cowfold.

3.4 Ratified and bias adjusted air quality monitoring data and exceedances of the Air Quality Standards 2010 records from the abovementioned monitoring locations are available and shown in Tables 3.1-3.3 below:

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Table 3.1
Annual Air Pollution Monitoring Results and Exceedances Horsham Park Way

Horsham Park Way Roadside (Site ID: SAP008)

Note: These data are provisional
Only relevant statistics for LAQM are presented in the table. Cells with - indicate no data available or calculated.

Pollutant	NO µg/m³	NO_2 µg/m³	NO_x as NO_2 µg/m³	PM_{10} µg/m³	PM_{25} µg/m³
Number Days Low	-	244	-	250	250
Number Days Moderate	-	0	-	0	0
Number Days High	-	0	-	0	0
Number Days Very High	-	0	-	0	0
Max Daily Mean	32	39	84	36	31
Annual Max	145	74	279	59	54
Annual Mean	7	14	24	12	7
98th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	28	-
90th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	18	-
99.8th Percentile of hourly mean	-	61	-	-	-
98th Percentile of hourly mean	29	39	82	33	24
95th Percentile of hourly mean	20	31	60	25	16
50th Percentile of hourly mean	4	11	18	10	5
% Annual data capture	96.73	96.73	96.73	99.87	99.87

Pollutant	Air Quality Standards regulations 2010	Exceedances	Days
PM_{10} particulate matter (Hourly measured)	daily mean > 50 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
PM_{10} particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
$PM_{2.5}$ particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 25 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Hourly Mean > 200 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	**Annual Mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed**	0	-

Table 3.2
Annual Air Pollution Monitoring Results and Exceedances Cowfold

Pollutant	PM_{25} µg/m³
Number Days Low	241
Number Days Moderate	0
Number Days High	0
Number Days Very High	1
Max Daily Mean	86
Annual Max	391
Annual Mean	8
98th Percentile of hourly mean	27
95th Percentile of hourly mean	19
50th Percentile of hourly mean	7
% Annual data capture	96.53

Pollutant	Air Quality Standards regulations 2010	Exceedances	Days
$PM_{2.5}$ particulate matter (Hourly measured)	**Annual mean > 25 microgrammes per metre cubed**	0	-

Table 3.3
Annual Air Pollution Monitoring Results and Exceedances Storrington

Pollutant	NO µg/m³	NO_2 µg/m³	NO_x as NO_2 µg/m³	PM_{10} µg/m³	PM_{25} µg/m³
Number Days Low	-	250	-	250	250
Number Days Moderate	-	0	-	0	0
Number Days High	-	0	-	0	0
Number Days Very High	-	0	-	0	0
Max Daily Mean	49	39	115	45	33
Annual Max	174	68	322	537	185
Annual Mean	8	14	27	14	7
98th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	37	-
90th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	22	-
99.8th Percentile of hourly mean	-	56	-	-	-
98th Percentile of hourly mean	42	40	104	42	24
95th Percentile of hourly mean	26	32	71	31	17
50th Percentile of hourly mean	5	12	20	12	6
% Annual data capture	**98.50**	**98.50**	**98.58**	**99.85**	**99.85**

Pollutant	Air Quality Standards regulations 2010	Exceedances	Days
PM_{10} particulate matter (Hourly measured)	daily mean > 50 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
PM_{10} particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
$PM_{2.5}$ particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 25 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Hourly Mean > 200 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	**Annual Mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed**	**0**	-

3.5 The pollution monitoring results from the nearest comparable automatic sites (shown above) show that there have been no exceedances in the annual mean levels of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in 2026.

4. AMBIENT CONDITIONS AT THE SITE

4.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

4.1.1 Air quality monitoring was carried out at the site between 20 August and 24 September 2026. NO_2 diffusion tubes were placed in triplicate at four locations around the site boundary. See Figure 4 in Appendix A for the Monitoring Locations.

4.1.2 With reference to Sussex Air Quality Guidance (2021), the results from the NO_2 diffusion tube monitoring at the site can be annualised by comparison with monitoring data for the same period from 3 or 4 continuous monitoring stations within the area. TG16 suggests that comparison sites should ideally be background sites, with at least 85% data capture rates. In this case the results from the nearest NO_2 monitoring sites at Storrington and Horsham Parkway showed a mean annual NO_2 recording of 14 µg/m³.

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4.1.3 The results from the analysis of the exposed NO_2 diffusion tubes are given in Appendix B and are summarised in Table 4.1 below.

TABLE 4.1
RESULTS OF NO_2 DIFFUSION TUBE MONITORING AT HYATTS YARD, DIAL POST

Ref. No.	Location	NO_2 Concentration (µg/m³)					
		Tube No.			Average	Annualised	With Bias Factor
		1	2	3			
1	SW corner the site 3 m.	10.5	9.7	11.3	10.5	13.97	11.17
2	SE corner of the site 3 m	8.4	7.7	9.1	8.4	13.94	11.16
3	NW corner of the site 2.5 m	15.1	16.2	14.2	15.2	13.98	11.19
4	NE corner of the site 3 m	13	14.9	15.4	14.4	13.97	11.17

4.1.4 The equivalent annual mean NO_2 concentration measured (annualised with bias factor) at the site ranges between 11.16 – 11.19 µg/m³. The highest value was measured at location 3, on the northwest corner of the site, approximately 112 m from the nearest residential receptors at Thistleworth Farm. Pollution concentrations at the nearest residential receptors can be expected to be lower than at the diffusion tube monitoring location due to drop off with distance and, as the measured results concur with the average mean from the nearest government air pollution monitoring stations, it is considered unlikely that the nearest residents will be exposed to harmful levels of NO_2 pollution from the site.

4.1.5 The results above show that the NO_2 at the site is well within the AQO annual mean limits of 40 µg/m³ at the site. The on-site results show reduced levels compared with the results from the monitoring undertaken by Horsham District Council due to the more rural location and the reduced levels of NO_2 in the area year on year.

4.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

4.2.1 The results of PM_{10} monitoring in the wider Horsham area in 2026 by Horsham District Council (accessed from the AQE site) are below the AQO of 40 µg/m^3 - annual mean. It can be assumed that the levels of PM_{10} at the site are likely to be higher than those recorded at the roadside monitoring stations due to the nature of the work at the site. However, wheel washing, damping down of dust piles and covering of lose materials was observed at the time of our visits and it

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has been stated that level of use of the redeveloped site would be of a very similar to the existing with no increase in expected traffic to and from the site and no increase in working hours and, with the addition of a new wheel washing facility to the west of the site, it is not expected that the levels of particulate matter will increase post redevelopment.

5. AIR QUALITY MODELLING: ADMS

5.1 The nearest modelling of air quality NO_2 is in the Storrington and Horsham areas. The modelled levels of NO_2 in Horsham are generally low and well within the UK National Air Quality Objective limit of 40 µg/m³. Air quality across the wider Horsham District has improved consistently over the past several years, leading to the official revocation of the Cowfold Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in February 2026. The only remaining active AQMA in the district is located in Storrington, though this also achieved compliance with the annual mean objective in 2026. Modelled and measured concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) in Storrington have historically centred around the town's busy streets, though recent recorded data shows a significant downward trend. Although the site is in a more rural setting, the pollution levels in the area local to the site area expected to likewise show a downwards trend.

5.2 The main source of air pollution in Dial Post is road transport from the A24, adjacent to the site. The additional source of air pollution at the site is in the form of emissions from plant and particulate matter (PM_{10}).

5.3 The results from the monitoring conducted at the site, from the monitoring stations and the modelling, indicate that NO_2 concentrations are not likely to exceed the AQO of 40 µg/m^3 (annual mean) at the nearest residential receptors in the proximity of the site.

6. PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON AIR QUALITY

6.1 The site is already in use as a waste management site and open storage yard (seen at the time of our visit). The number and size of vehicles is not expected to increase post redevelopment and new wheel wash facilities are proposed to be constructed and implemented at the site and are included in the development plans. See Figure 2 in Appendix A. The site is located adjacent to a busy road (A24). The amount of traffic arriving and exiting the site will remain the same post-development so the traffic related air pollution is not expected to increase post-redevelopment. The neighbouring land is protected from dust pollution from the activities at the site by bunds on all sides, these are to remain post-development. The part retrospective development is to include the introduction of a mobile crusher (seen at the time of visit), which will have increased the dust and particulate matter emissions to the air. This however is mitigated by the proper use of the plant and damping down with water or misting. Misting of the site was seen to be in operation at the time of our visit. The site lies in an area

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with mixed agricultural and light industrial usage and the number of vehicles and plant using the site is not expected to increase post development. The nearest residential dwelling is Thistleworth Farm 112 m to the east of the site.

6.2 There may be short-term impacts on air quality during the site construction and development phases, principally from dust generated during construction work used on-site.

6.3 Dust generation on-site is best controlled by vigilance and applying dust suppression/control measures where necessary, particularly on dry and/or windy days between April and October, and during works with a high potential to produce dust. Examples of such measures are powered ventilation, filtration and extraction. The construction activities may also increase the Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) emissions in the vicinity during construction, which will have an impact on the local air quality. This can be mitigated by ensuring the engines of the construction vehicles are Euro 6 standard or have emission lowering retro fitted exhausts. Details of the measures to be adopted to minimise dust and emissions during construction are also given in the Institute of Air Quality Management document '*Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction*' of January 2024 and the London Council Best Practice Guidance '*The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition*'.

6.4 Once the proposed development is complete, it would appear most likely that the air quality around the site would be similar to existing. The site is already in use for storage of building materials and processing of waste, and the number and type of vehicles is not expected to increase post redevelopment. The site was seen to be using dust suppressant damping and wheel washing at the time of our visit and the protective bunds on all sides of the site are to remain. The impact on the air quality at the nearest residential receptors (Thistleworth Farm) from the proposed redevelopment (once complete) should not be significantly different to the existing scenario. The traffic to and from the site is not expected to increase and the working hours are to remain the same and therefore should not result in any exceedances of current AQOs.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The site currently comprises a mixed use waste processing yard in the northern section of the site and open storage yard to the south. The site lies in Dial Post in a rural area. It is accessed by a gated entrance from Grinders Lane leading from Worthing Road (A24) that runs along the western boundary.

7.2 The site is not in an air quality management area (AQMA). The main source of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution at the site is identified as being from traffic on the adjacent A24 highway and vehicles accessing and egressing the site as well as plant onsite for the movement and processing of waste.

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7.3 The proposed part retrospective redevelopment comprises the change of use to a mixed yard for waste operations and B8 open storage. See Figure 2 in Appendix A for the proposed development plans.

7.4 The proposed redevelopment is not expected to expose site users (workers) and neighbouring residents (Thistleworth Farm - 112 m east) to pollution concentrations in excess of the UK Air Quality Objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

7.5 To measure actual NO_2 concentrations at the site, additional monitoring was carried out to evaluate the potential increase in risk of exposure by site workers or neighbouring residential receptors.

7.6 Nitrogen dioxide diffusion (NO_2) tube monitoring was undertaken at four locations around the site between 20 August and 24 September 2026. The equivalent annual mean NO_2 concentration (Annualised with bias factor), measured at the site ranged between 11.16 – 11.19 µg/m³. All NO_2 concentrations measured at the site were within the UK annual mean AQO for nitrogen dioxide of 40 µg/m³. The highest concentration was measured at monitoring location 3, positioned on the northwest corner of the site close to the highway and approximately 112 m from the nearest residential receptors at Thistleworth Farm. The NO_2 concentration at this location was calculated at between 11.20 µg/m³ and would be expected to be less that this at the nearest residential receptors due to using to NO_2 fall-off with distance.

7.7 The monitoring results at the site were as shown in the annual mean recordings from the nearest diffusion tube monitoring by Horsham District Council (14 µg/m³). All measured concentrations have been annualised and adjusted for bias in accordance with LAQM.TG16.

7.8 The monitoring results indicate that workers at the site and residents at Thistleworth Farm are not likely to be exposed to NO_2 concentrations in excess of the UK Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide.

7.9 The on-site monitoring did not include the measurement of particulate matter as there is no viable short-term measurement method. PM_{10} monitoring is carried out by Horsham District Council in 2026 in Horsham Park Way, Cowfold and Storrington which shows that levels in the area fall within AQO of 40 µg/m^3.

7.10 PM_{10} monitoring in the wider Horsham area in 2026 by Horsham District Council are below the AQO of 40 µg/m^3 - annual mean. It can be assumed that the levels of PM_{10} at the site are likely to be higher than those recorded at the roadside monitoring stations due to the nature of the work at the site. However, no increase in site traffic is anticipated and dust suppressant measures are to be included in the redevelopment (seen at the time of our visit), such as wheel washing, damping down and covering of piles of loose materials. Also, screening earth bunds are present on all sides. It is therefore considered unlikely that the redevelopment of the site will cause any significant increase the levels

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of particulate concentrations at the site when compared with the existing scenario.

7.11 It is acknowledged that there may be short-term impacts on air quality during the site preparation and redevelopment phases, principally from dust generated during site clearance, demolition and construction work. This is best controlled by vigilance and applying dust suppression/control measures where necessary, particularly on dry and/or windy days, and during works with a high potential to produce dust. Details of the measures to be adopted to minimise dust and emissions during construction are also given in the Institute of Air Quality Management document '*Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction*' of January 2024 and the London Council Best Practice Guidance '*The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition'.*

7.12 Where the dust risk is likely to be high, dust control measures such as water spraying should be carried out in areas where dust generation is likely and any loose materials should be covered to prevent dust from being carried on the wind.

7.13 See air quality assessment matrix in Table 7.1 below for a summary of the findings of this assessment.

TABLE 7.1
AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY MATRIX

CRITERIA		**CONCLUSION**
AQOs likely to be exceeded?	At present	No
	Post-development	No
Increase in number of receptors exposed?		No
Air quality impacts from proposed development in service?		No significant increase in impacts identified
Remedial measures indicated?		No

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APPENDIX A

Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Redevelopment Plans
Figure 3: NO_2 Diffusion Tube Locations

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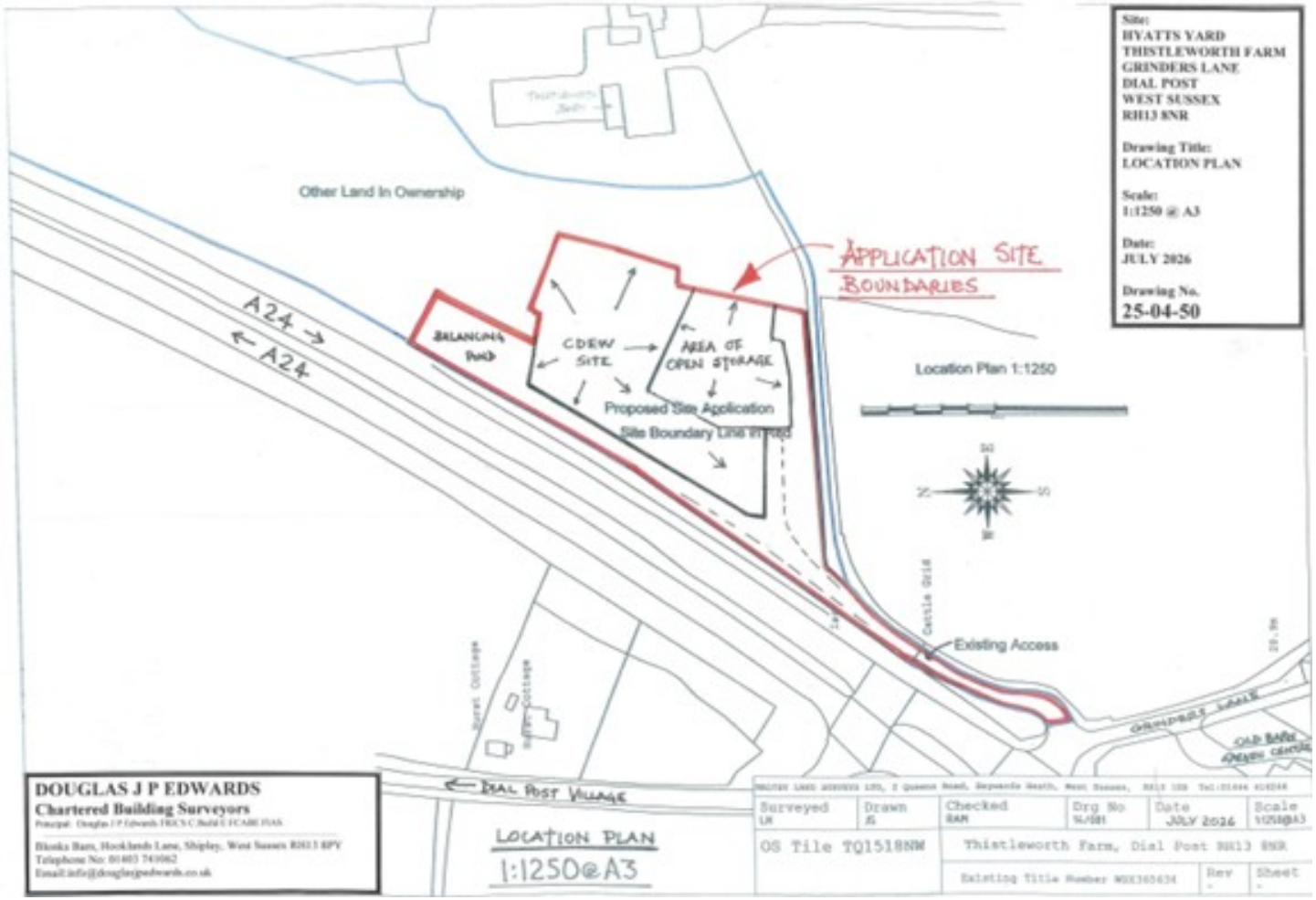


Scale as shown

Hyatts Yard

Thistleworth Farm, Grinders Lane, Dial Post, West Sussex, RH13 8NR

Figure 1: Location

September 2026



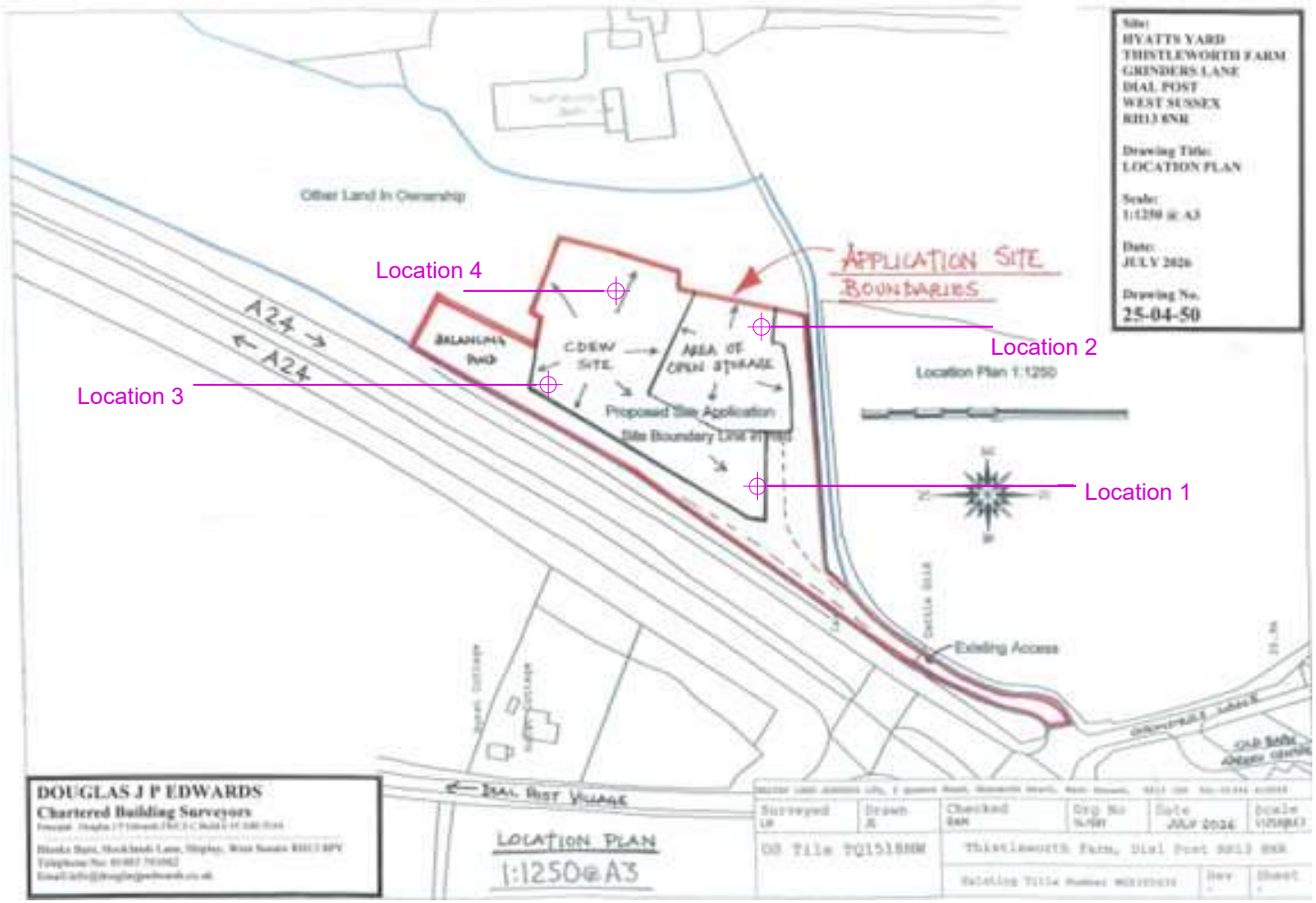
Scale as shown

Hyatts Yard

Thistleworth Farm, Grinders Lane, Dial Post, West Sussex, RH13 8NR

Figure 2: Proposed Redevelopment

September 2026



Scale as shown

Hyatts Yard

Thistleworth Farm, Grinders Lane, Dial Post, West Sussex, RH13 8NR

Figure 3: NO2 Diffusion Tube Locations

September 2026

APPENDIX B

Diffusion Tube Monitoring Results

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Customer:	Carol Plummer Environmental Assessment Services Ltd Unit 4b The Courtyard Homested Staplefield Road Cookfield West Sussex RH17 5JT	Testing Facility:	SOCOTEC Unit 12 Moorbrook Southmead Industrial Park Didcot Oxfordshire OX11 7HP
Quotation Number:	DIF-ANU-11824 (Period 1)	Samples Received:	29 September 2026
Customer Order Number:		Analysis Completed:	06 October 2026
Customer Reference:		Report Date:	07 October 2026

Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Analysis Report

REASON FOR REVISION: EXTRA TUBES RECEIVED

The samples have been analysed in accordance with SOCOTEC's standard operating procedure ANU/SOP/1015. This method meets the guidelines set out in DEFRA's 'Diffusion Tubes For Ambient NO2 Monitoring: Practical Guidance.'

The tubes were prepared by spiking acetone:triethanolamine (50:50) onto the grids prior to the tubes being assembled. The tubes were desorbed with distilled water and the extract analysed using a segmented flow autoanalyser with ultraviolet detection. All samples were received in good condition, unless otherwise stated in the comments field of results table. Please note:

(i) As set out in the practical guidance, the results were initially calculated assuming an ambient temperature of 11°C, the reported values **have** been adjusted to 20°C to allow for direct comparison with EU limits.

(ii) The reported results have not been bias adjusted.

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Approved By

Isobel Boxall
Analyst

Sample Number	Site	Date and Time ON	Date and Time OFF	Exposure Time (Hours)	Total µg	µg m^{-3}	ppb	Comments
EAS/25B/NB1S16	Hyatts Yard SW	20/08/2026 11:20	24/09/2026 11:00	839.67	0.62	10.5	5.5	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S17	Hyatts Yard SW	20/08/2026 11:20	24/09/2026 11:00	839.67	0.57	9.7	5	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S18	Hyatts Yard SW	20/08/2026 11:20	24/09/2026 11:00	839.67	0.66	11.3	5.9	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S19	Hyatts Yard SE	20/08/2026 11:30	24/09/2026 11:05	839.58	0.49	8.4	4.4	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S20	Hyatts Yard SE	20/08/2026 11:30	24/09/2026 11:05	839.58	0.45	7.7	4	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S21	Hyatts Yard SE	20/08/2026 11:30	24/09/2026 11:05	839.58	0.54	9.1	4.8	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S22	Hyatts Yard NW	20/08/2026 11:40	24/09/2026 11:15	839.58	0.89	15.1	7.9	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S23	Hyatts Yard NW	20/08/2026 11:40	24/09/2026 11:15	839.58	0.95	16.2	8.4	Received September 2026
EAS/25B/NB1S24	Hyatts Yard NW	20/08/2026 11:40	24/09/2026 11:15	839.58	0.83	14.2	7.4	Received September 2026

EAS/25A/NC1S1	Hyatts Yard NE	20/08/2026 11:45	24/09/2026 11:20	839.58	0.76	13	6.8	Received labelled as 25A/NA1/S16
EAS/25A/NC1S2	Hyatts Yard NE	20/08/2026 11:45	24/09/2026 11:20	839.58	0.87	14.9	7.7	Received labelled as 25A/NA1/S17
EAS/25A/NC1S3	Hyatts Yard NE	20/08/2026 11:45	24/09/2026 11:20	839.58	0.9	15.4	8	Received labelled as 25A/NA1/S18

APPENDIX C
Photographs

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Site Entrance



Open Storage area to the south







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Waste Processing site to the north









NO_2 Diffusion tube Location 1 northeast of the site



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NO_2 Diffusion tube Location 2 northeast of the site



NO_2 Diffusion tube Location 3 northeast of the site



NO_2 Diffusion tube Location 4 northeast of the site





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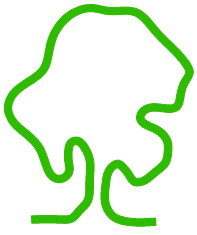

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