

Light Valley Solar

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Appendix 16.1: Construction Dust Assessment

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Light Valley Solar

DCO Submission

Appendix 16.1: Construction Dust Assessment

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This construction dust assessment includes a summary of relevant air quality policy and legislation, the methods used to consider and assess the potential impacts, any likely effects and where necessary, recommended mitigation.
- 1.1.2 Decommissioning is not assessed in this report as information is not available at this time. However, it is considered that any potential effects from decommissioning would be similar to those from the construction phase.

1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 The Proposed Development is located within the North Yorkshire Council (NYC) authority, in the former Selby District Council area, with Solar Development Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in close proximity of Monk Fryston, Solar Development Site 8 within 1 kilometre (km) north of the village of Hambleton and Solar Development Site 1 within approximately 575 metres (m) southeast of the village of Escrick. The Proposed Development is spread across a rural area largely dominated by agricultural land, with small villages also located nearby.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The Proposed Development comprises a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station of over 100 megawatts (MW) and ‘associated development’ comprising a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.
- 1.3.2 The main element of the Proposed Development comprises seven Solar Development Sites (Solar Development Sites 1-4 and 6-8) that will accommodate the Solar PV Panels. A BESS Compound will be located within Solar Development Site 2.
- 1.3.3 The Cable Route Corridor is the area within which the export connection cables (hereafter referred to as the ‘Grid Connection Cables’) would be located to connect the Solar PV Sites to the National Grid at the existing Monk Fryston Substation (hereafter referred to as the ‘Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation’) and the area within which cables connecting the Solar Development Sites would be located (hereafter referred to as ‘Interconnecting Cables’) (refer to Figure 2.1: Illustrative Site Layout Plan (ES Volume 2) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01]**).
- 1.3.4 Further details of the Proposed Development are presented in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02]** and the design envelope for the Proposed Development is set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments document **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.01]** and the limits of deviation shown on the Works Plans **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03]**.

2 Air Quality Legislation

- 2.1.1 The Environment Act 2021 amends the Environment Act 1995 (Ref 2) and the Clean Air Act 1993 (Ref 3) to give local authorities more power at reducing local pollution, particularly that from domestic burning.
- 2.1.2 The Environment Act 1995, as amended by the Environment Act 2021 requires:
- 1) the UK government and devolved administrations to develop, implement and maintain a National Air Quality Strategy. This includes the statutory duty, under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, for local authorities to undergo a process of local air quality management and declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) where pollutant concentrations exceed the national air quality objectives. Where an AQMA is declared, the local authority needs to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP), which outlines the strategy for improving air quality in these areas.
- 2.1.3 The Act implements key parts of the government's Clean Air Strategy (Ref 4) and includes targets for tackling air pollution in the UK;
- 1) for the Secretary of State to publish a report reviewing the Air Quality Strategy every five years;
 - 2) for the Office for Environmental Protection to be established to substitute the watchdog function previously exercised by the European Commission;
 - 3) for local authorities' powers to be extended under the current Local Air Quality Management framework, including responsibilities to improve local air quality and to reduce public exposure to excessive levels of air pollution;
 - 4) for "air quality partners" to have a duty to share responsibility for dealing with local air pollution among public bodies; and
 - 5) the introduction of a new power for the government to compel vehicle manufacturers to recall vehicles and non-road mobile machinery if they are found not to comply with the environmental standards that they are legally required to meet.

2.2 Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010

- 2.2.1 The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 (Ref 5) (amended in 2016 (Ref 6)) defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have harmful effects on human health or the natural environment. The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has the duty of ensuring compliance with the air quality limit values (pollutant concentrations not to be exceeded by a certain date).

The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) Regulations 2023

- 2.2.2 The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter (PM)) Regulations 2023 (Ref 8) builds on the Environment Act 2021 and sets lower targets for PM_{2.5} of 12 µg/m³ for 2028 and 10 µg/m³ for 2040.
- 2.2.3 Some pollutants have standards expressed as annual average concentrations due to the chronic way in which they affect health or the natural environment, i.e. effects occur after a prolonged period of exposure to elevated concentrations. Other pollutants have standards expressed as 24-hour, 1-hour or 15-minute average concentrations due to the acute way in which they affect health or the natural environment, i.e. after a relatively short period of exposure. Some pollutants have standards expressed in terms of both long and short-term concentrations. Air quality limit values and objectives are quality standards for clean air. Therefore, in this assessment, the term ‘air quality standard’ has been used to refer to the national limit values. Table 2-1 sets out the national air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) which are considered to be the primary pollutants of concern with regard to the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.4 Other pollutants have been screened out of this air quality assessment, since they are not considered likely to cause exceedances of their respective standards.

Table 2-1 Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging period	Air quality limit
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual mean	40 µg/m ³
	1-hour mean	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year (99.79th percentile)
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual mean	40 µg/m ³
	24-hour mean	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year (90.41st percentile)
Fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	Annual mean	20 µg/m ³
	Annual mean	12 µg/m ³ to be achieved by 2028* ^[1]
	Annual mean	10 µg/m ³ to be achieved by 2040*
Note:		
*The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023 (Ref 8) state that the “the annual mean level of PM _{2.5} in ambient air must be equal to or less than 10 µg/m ³ (“the target level”)” by 31 December 2040. The Environmental Improvement Plan (2023) sets an interim target of 12 µg/m ³ , to be achieved by 31 January 2028.		
^[1] For the purpose of this assessment, a limit value of 12 µg/m ³ for PM _{2.5} has been used.		

2.3 Dust nuisance

- 2.3.1 Dust is the generic term used in the British Standard document BS 6069 (Part Two) to describe particulate matter in the size range 1–75 µm in diameter. Dust nuisance is the result of the perception of the soiling of surfaces by excessive rates of dust deposition. Under provisions in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref 9), dust nuisance is defined as a statutory nuisance.
- 2.3.2 There are currently no standards or guidelines for dust nuisance in the UK, nor are formal dust deposition standards specified. This reflects the uncertainties in dust monitoring technology and the highly subjective relationship between deposition events, surface soiling and the perception of such events as a nuisance. Complaints about excessive dust deposition would have to be investigated by the local authority and any complaint upheld for a statutory nuisance to occur. However, dust deposition is generally managed by suitable on-site practices and mitigation

3 Policy and Guidance

3.1 National policy and guidance

National planning policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 3.1.1 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) was published in December 2025 (Ref 10), which sets out national policy for energy infrastructure for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
- 3.1.2 Paragraph 5.2.1 of the NPS EN-1 states that: *“Energy infrastructure development can have adverse effects on air quality. The construction, operation and decommissioning phases can involve emissions to air which could lead to adverse impacts on health, on protected species and habitats, or on the wider countryside and species. Air emissions include particulate matter (for example dust) up to a diameter of ten microns (PM₁₀) and up to a diameter of 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) as well as gases such as sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).”*
- 3.1.3 Paragraph 5.2.3 of the NPS EN-1 states that: *“For many air pollutants there is not a threshold below which there is no health impact so it is important that energy infrastructure schemes consider not just how a scheme may impact statutory air quality limits, objectives or targets but also measures to mitigate all emissions in order to minimise human exposure to air pollution, especially for those who are more susceptible to the impacts of poor air quality.”*
- 3.1.4 Paragraph 5.2.13 of the NPS EN-1 states: *“The Secretary of State should consider whether mitigation measures are needed both for operational and construction emissions over and above any which may form part of the project application. A construction management plan may help codify mitigation at this stage. In doing so the Secretary of State should have regard to the Air Quality Strategy in England, or any successors to these and should consider relevant advice within Local Air Quality Management guidance and PM_{2.5} targets guidance.”*
- 3.1.5 Paragraph 5.2.7 of the NPS EN-1 states: *“Proximity to emission sources can have significant impacts on sensitive receptor sites for air quality, such as education or healthcare sites, residential use or sensitive or protected ecosystems. Projects near a sensitive receptor site for air quality should only be proposed in exceptional circumstances if no viable alternative site is available. In these instances, substantial mitigation of any expected emissions will be required.”*
- 3.1.6 Paragraph 5.7.1 of the NPS EN-1 states: *“During the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure there is potential for the release of a range of emissions such as odour, dust, steam, smoke, artificial light and infestation of insects. All have the potential to have a detrimental impact on amenity or cause a common law nuisance or statutory nuisance under Part III,*

Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, they are not regulated by the environmental permitting regime, so mitigation of these impacts will need to be included in the Development Consent Order”.

National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 11) was updated in December 2024, with the purpose of planning to achieve sustainable development.

3.1.8 Paragraph 199 of the NPPF on air quality states that:

“Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.”

3.1.9 In addition, paragraph 110 states that:

“The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these objectives. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.”

3.1.10 Paragraph 187 discusses how planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. In relation to air quality, NPPF notes that this can be achieved by:

“e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.”

Planning Practice Guidance

3.1.11 National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) has been developed in order to support the NPPF. The guidance (Ref 12) on air quality provides a concise outline

as to how air quality should be considered in order to comply with the NPPF and states when air quality is considered relevant to a planning application. This includes factors such as changes in traffic volumes, vehicle speeds, congestion or traffic composition, the introduction of new point sources of air pollution, exposure of people to existing sources of air pollutants, and the potential to give rise to air quality impacts at nearby sensitive receptors.

Clean Air Strategy

- 3.1.12 The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (Defra) Clean Air Strategy was published in 2019 (Ref 4) and sets targets for improving air quality across the country. It includes actions for reducing emissions from various sources, such as transport, domestic activities, farming and industry. There is also a long-term target for reducing population exposure to PM_{2.5} concentrations to meet the World Health Organisation's (WHO) target of 10 µg/m³ as an annual mean. In particular, the Clean Air Strategy states:

“New legislation will create a stronger and a more coherent framework for action to tackle air pollution. This will be underpinned by new England-wide powers to control major sources of air pollution, in line with the risk they pose to public health and the environment, plus new local powers to take action in areas with an air pollution problem. These will support the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution, backed up with clear enforcement mechanism.”

PM_{2.5} Targets: Interim Planning Guidance

- 3.1.13 Defra published their interim guidance in 2024 (Ref 13) on the consideration of The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter (PM)) Regulations 2023 (Ref 8) in planning decisions. The guidance provides developers and planning authorities with clarity on how to consider the new PM_{2.5} targets whilst the full guidance is under development. The purpose of the guidance is to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented from the design stage, streamlining the process for planning and ensuring the minimum amount of pollution is emitted and that exposure is minimised.

3.2 Local policy and guidance

- 3.2.1 A desk-based review of the local and regional policies and guidance has been undertaken with the following documents being considered in this assessment:

North Yorkshire Local Plan

- 3.2.2 A new North Yorkshire Local Plan is currently under development, with the NYC authority recently formed in April 2023. Once released, the new NYC Local Plan will replace the existing local plans for the former district authority areas. As such, the local planning guidance for the Selby district has been discussed.

Selby District Local Plan (Adopted 2005)

- 3.2.3 The Selby District Local Plan (Ref 14) sets out the District Council's vision and strategy for future development, including why, where and how the district will grow. The Plan is a plan for growth and aims to ensure that Selby becomes a sustainable location. The Local Plan is split into three parts – with the Environment section of Part 1 covering air pollution as outlined below;

Paragraph 4.41 states that *“Potential for pollution also exists where development would affect air quality perhaps through smoke or dust. Although there is a myriad of existing pollution controls, which the planning system should not seek to duplicate, the effect on other land uses and loss of amenity are material considerations.”*

Policy ENV6 states that *“Proposals for the development of renewable energy will be permitted provided that: ... 3) The proposal would not give rise to nuisance by virtue of noise, vehicular movements, emissions and electromagnetic interference; ...”*

- 3.2.4 The potential effects of emissions to air are considered in this assessment.

Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (Adopted 22 October 2013)

- 3.2.5 Policies of the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (Ref 15) relevant to the air quality assessment include Policy SP18 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment. Paragraph 7.67 outlines air quality as an element of the diverse range of environmental assets that the policy seeks to protect and enhance.
- 3.2.6 The policy is considered to be relevant and has been considered in this assessment.

3.3 Other relevant policy and guidance

Institute of Air Quality Management Dust Guidance

- 3.3.1 The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance (Ref 16) provides guidance to development consultants and environmental health officers on how to assess air quality impacts from construction. The IAQM guidance provides a method for classifying the significance of effect from construction activities based on the 'dust magnitude' (high, medium or low) and proximity of the Site to the closest receptors. The guidance recommends that once the significance of effect from construction is identified, the appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. Experience has shown that once the appropriate mitigation measures are applied, in most cases the resulting dust impacts can be reduced to negligible levels

4 Methodology

4.1 Construction dust assessment

- 4.1.1 The potential effects of dust from construction of the Proposed Development have been considered and assessed using the qualitative approach described in the latest guidance by the IAQM (Ref 16).
- 4.1.2 The IAQM guidance (Ref 16) considers the potential for dust emissions from activities such as demolition of existing structures, earthworks, construction of new structures and trackout. Earthworks refer to the processes of soil stripping, ground levelling, excavation and land capping, while trackout is the transport of dust and dirt from the Proposed Development onto the public road network where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network. This arises when vehicles leave the Proposed Development with dust materials, which may then spill onto the road, or when they travel over muddy ground on site and then transfer dust and dirt onto the road network.
- 4.1.3 For each of these dust-generating activities, the guidance considers three separate effects:
- 1) annoyance due to dust soiling;
 - 2) harm to ecological receptors; and
 - 3) the risk of health effects due to a significant increase in PM₁₀ exposure.
- 4.1.4 The receptors can be human or ecological and are chosen based on their sensitivity to dust soiling and PM₁₀ exposure.
- 4.1.5 The methodology takes into account the scale to which the above effects are predicted to be generated (classed as small, medium or large), as well as the levels of background PM₁₀ concentrations and the distance to the closest receptor, in order to determine the sensitivity of the area. This is then taken into consideration when deriving the overall risk for the Proposed Development. Suitable mitigation measures are also proposed to reduce the risk of the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.6 There are five steps in the assessment process described in the IAQM guidance, this is summarised in Annex A.

5 Defra Background Concentrations

- 5.1.1 Background concentrations refer to the existing levels of pollution in the atmosphere, produced by a variety of stationary and non-stationary sources, such as roads and industrial processes. The Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra) website (Ref 7) includes estimates background pollutant concentrations for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for each 1 km-by-1 km Ordnance Survey (OS) grid square in the UK.
- 5.1.2 The Defra background pollutant concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for the OS grid squares containing the Proposed Development (including the Cable Route Corridor) are shown in Table 5-1 from the baseline year of 2023. These PM concentrations have been utilised in the construction dust assessment to assess the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling as part of the assessment in this report.
- 5.1.3 In 2023, concentrations were well below the annual mean air quality objectives for PM₁₀ (40 µg/m³) and the new interim target for PM_{2.5} (12 µg/m³).
- 5.1.4 This approach is considered to be conservative, as background concentrations of pollutants are generally expected to decrease in future years due to improvements in technology and emission controls. By using the 2023 baseline year, the construction dust assessment represents a reasonable worst-case scenario, ensuring that any potential impacts to human health as a result of dust deposition from construction activities at the Proposed Development are captured.

Table 5-1 Estimated Defra background concentrations for the baseline year of 2023

Solar Development Site / Cable Route Corridor (CRC)	OS grid square		Annual mean concentration (µg/m ³)	
Site 1	464500	441500	11.9	5.4
	465500	441500	11.8	5.4
	464500	442500	12.2	5.4
	465500	442500	12.2	5.5
	466500	441500	11.9	5.4
	466500	442500	11.3	5.3
Site 2	453500	430500	12.8	5.8
Site 3	451500	428500	13.0	5.9
Site 4	453500	428500	13.5	5.9
	453500	427500	13.4	5.9
	453500	426500	13.2	5.9
	454500	428500	12.0	5.7
	454500	427500	13.6	5.8
	454500	426500	13.2	5.8
Site 6	450500	430500	12.8	5.9
	451500	431500	12.7	5.9
	452500	431500	12.1	5.7
Site 7	450500	431500	13.1	6.1

Solar Development Site / Cable Route Corridor (CRC)	OS grid square		Annual mean concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	
Site 8	453500	431500	12.5	5.7
	453500	432500	11.8	5.6
	454500	432500	12.0	5.6
	454500	431500	13.4	5.8
Substation (off Site 4)	448500	428500	13.8	6.1
CRC 3-4 and 3-4a	452500	428500	12.7	5.8
CRC 2-4	453500	429500	12.8	5.8
CRC 2-6	451500	430500	13.8	5.9
	452500	430500	13.0	5.8
CRC 2-8	453500	430500	12.8	5.8
	453500	431500	12.5	5.7
CRC 4-POC	449500	428500	13.4	6.0
	449500	427500	13.8	6.1
	450500	428500	12.6	6.0
	450500	427500	13.5	6.0
	451500	427500	13.9	6.0
	452500	427500	13.6	5.9
CRC 1-4 and 1-4a	454500	429500	12.9	5.8
	455500	429500	13.3	5.8
	455500	430500	13.3	6.0
	456500	430500	13.7	5.9
	456500	431500	12.8	5.7
	456500	430500	13.7	5.9
	457500	431500	13.0	5.9
	457500	432500	13.1	5.7
	458500	432500	13.1	5.7
	459500	434500	12.5	5.6
	460500	434500	12.8	5.7
	461500	435500	13.0	5.7
	461500	436500	13.0	5.7
	462500	437500	13.2	5.7
	463500	438500	12.5	5.8
	464500	439500	12.6	5.6
465500	440500	12.7	5.5	
CRC 6-7	450500	431500	13.1	6.1

6 Construction Dust Assessment

6.1 Dust-generating activities during construction

- 6.1.1 The IAQM (Ref 16) guidance considers four dust-generating activities: demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout. As there is no demolition required for the Proposed Development, demolition will not be considered further.
- 6.1.2 The Proposed Development has been assessed on a whole site basis rather than a site by site basis. This is to provide a conservative, robust and cumulative assessment to account for various sites being constructed in tandem.

6.2 Sensitive receptors

- 6.2.1 Sensitive human receptors are defined as those residential properties/ schools/ hospitals that are likely to experience a change in dust nuisance due to the construction of the Proposed Development, in line with the IAQM guidance (Ref 16). Sensitive ecological receptors are defined as any habitat that might be sensitive to dust deposition as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. The construction dust assessment methodology is outlined in further detail in Annex A.
- 6.2.2 A review of sensitive receptors within and in proximity of the Order Limits of the Proposed Development has been conducted to inform the construction dust assessment in line with the maximum distance criteria in the IAQM guidance (Ref 16) for the various impacts considered (e.g. accounting for vehicle movements from site entrances); 250 m for sensitive human receptors and 50 m for sensitive ecological receptors.
- 6.2.3 The IAQM guidance (Ref 16) categorises the total number of sensitive human receptors (<1, 1-10, 10-100 and >100) within the 20 m, 50 m, 100 m and 250 m distance bands (referred to as “construction dust buffers”) to assess the overall sensitivity of the surrounding area to dust nuisance from construction. Further detail on the assessment methodology is outlined in Annex A.
- 6.2.4 There are between 10 to 100 highly sensitive human receptors within 20 m of the Order Limits, including residential properties in the surrounding rural areas.
- 6.2.5 Considering ecological receptors, no internationally or nationally designated sensitive ecological sites have been identified within 50 m of the Order Limits.
- 6.2.6 The closest locally designated ecological receptors to the Order Limits are the three Ancient Woodland (AW) ecological receptors (Common Wood and two at Gilbertson’s Wood) located within 20 m of the Order Limits. As advised by the project arboricultural consultant, the sensitivity of these AW ecological sites to dust deposition has been classified as high, since they are listed as irreplaceable habitats in the NPPF and the recent Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 (Ref 17).
- 6.2.7 There are four Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within the Order Limits; Bywater Wood (CRC 4-POC), Nightingale Wood (CRC 1-4), Ouse

Bank-Westfield-Riccall Ings (CRC 1-4) and Scarrow Green Pond, Little Skipwith (CRC 1-4), which are all current North Yorkshire SINC. However, as these SINC are of local designation, they are classed as low sensitivity receptors in line with the IAQM guidance.

- 6.2.8 In addition, there are a further three low sensitivity SINC contained within 20 m of the Order Limits including; Gilbertson's Plantation (Wheldrake Site 65)) (York SINC) which overlaps with Gilbertson's Wood Ancient Woodland, alongside two currently designated North Yorkshire SINC (Common Wood and Mulberry Farm Ponds).
- 6.2.9 In addition, some of the Order Limits include Functionally Linked Land (FLL) and may support important qualifying bird species for which the Lower Derwent Valley (SPA and Ramsar), Humber Estuary (SPA and Ramsar) and Thorne and Hatfield (SPA) are designated for. FLL, though located outside the designated boundaries, is considered alongside the SPA and Ramsar sites it supports, as it may provide critical foraging or roosting habitat for qualifying bird species up to 20 km from a designated site's boundary (see Chapter 12: Ornithology (ES Volume 1) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.12]). Impacts on this land may undermine the conservation objectives of the designated sites and so the FLL has been considered to be highly sensitive to dust soiling.
- 6.2.10 The potential impact of dust deposition on these sensitive ecological receptors (AW, SINC and FLL) has been considered below. Figure 1 in Annex B displays the location of the various ecological receptors within 50 m of the Order Limits.
- 6.2.11 Figure 2 in Annex B displays the 20 m, 50 m, 100 m and 250 m construction dust buffers around the Order Limits, which are defined distances in line with the IAQM guidance.

6.3 Dust emission magnitude

- 6.3.1 Following the methodology outlined in Annex A, each dust generating activity has been assigned a dust emission magnitude as shown in Table 6-1.
- 6.3.2 For earthworks and construction activities, worst case assumptions have been made for the total site area of the Solar Development Sites (>110,000 m²) and total building volume (>75,000 m³) with the overall dust emission magnitude for both activities anticipated to fall within the large category, as shown in Table 6-1. No phasing is included in the assessment, and it is assumed that all Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Corridor could be constructed in tandem, as a conservative assumption.
- 6.3.3 Assumptions on the dust emission magnitude relating to trackout activities have been made using the worst case estimated number of heavy duty vehicle (HDV) trips to/from the Proposed Development, as outlined in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/ 06.01.02]. As >50 estimated daily HGV trips to/from the Proposed Development are anticipated during the construction phase, the overall dust emission magnitude of trackout has been classed as large.

- 6.3.4 No demolition activities are planned for the Proposed Development and so dust soiling as a result of demolition activities have not been considered further, with no dust emission magnitude assigned for demolition.
- 6.3.5 The dust emission magnitudes have been defined in line with the parameters denoted in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Dust emission magnitude for dust generating activities

Activity	Dust emission magnitude	Reasoning
Earthworks	Large	Total site area is >110,000 m ²
Construction	Large	Total volume of building is >75,000 m ³
Trackout	Large	>50 estimated daily HGV trips to/from the site

6.4 Sensitivity of the area

- 6.4.1 The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling has been assigned as *high*, due to the presence of 10 to 100 highly sensitive human receptors (residential properties) within 20 m of the Proposed Development. The sensitivity methodology is defined in Table 8-2 of Annex A for dust soiling.
- 6.4.2 As described in Section 5, the Proposed Development is located across several OS grid squares where the average Defra PM₁₀ background concentration is 12.8 µg/m³ for 2023, which is below the 24 µg/m³ threshold stipulated in the IAQM guidance (Ref 16). The sensitivity of the area to human health impacts has therefore been assigned as low. Table 8-3 in Annex A outlines the sensitivity to human health criteria.
- 6.4.3 Regarding the sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts, the most sensitive ecological receptors in the vicinity of the Order Limits are the three high sensitivity Ancient Woodland sites (Common Wood, two at Gilbertson's Wood) and the FLL, which are located either entirely within or within 20 m of the Order Limits. The overall sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts has been classed as *high*, in line with the IAQM guidance. The sensitivity for ecological receptors is defined in Table .

6.5 Risk of impacts

- 6.5.1 Taking into consideration the dust emission magnitude and the sensitivity of the area, the risk of dust impacts due to the Proposed Development have been determined, as outlined in Table 6-2. This shows that the Proposed Development has been classified as *high* risk to dust soiling, *low* risk to human health and *high* risk to ecological impacts (at worst), prior to the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 6.5.2 However, the dust emitted by the activities discussed can be greatly reduced or eliminated by applying the site-specific mitigation measures according to the IAQM guidance. As the risk is identified as high risk at worst, the appropriate high-risk measures are outlined below in Section 7.

Table 6-2 Summary dust risk table prior to mitigation

Activity	Dust Soiling	Human Health	Ecological Impacts
Earthworks	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
Construction	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
Trackout	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk

7 Mitigation

7.1 Construction phase

7.1.1 The dust emitting activities can be reduced or eliminated by applying the site-specific mitigation measures. As high risk has been determined for the construction activities, relevant high-risk measures have been provided according to the IAQM guidance (Ref 16).

7.1.2 These recommended mitigation measures have been incorporated into the following management plans:

- 1) Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02];
- 2) Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12];
- 3) Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]; and
- 4) Outline Decommissioning Plan (oDEMP) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04].

General

- 1) Develop and implement a stakeholder communication plan that includes communicating engagement before work commences on site.
- 2) Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager.
- 3) Display the head or regional office contact information.
- 4) Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which will include measures to control other emissions, approved by the local authority.

Site management

- 1) Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner and record the measures taken.
- 2) Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- 3) Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, both on- or off-site and the action(s) taken to resolve the situation in the log-book.
- 4) Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are reduced. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.

Monitoring

- 1) Undertake regular on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked.
- 2) Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results and make an inspection log available to the local authority, when asked.
- 3) Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
- 4) Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring locations, if necessary, with the Local Authority. Where practicable commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if a large site, before work on a phase commences. Further guidance is provided by IAQM on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.

Site maintenance

- 1) Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as practical or possible.
- 2) Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
- 3) Fully enclose specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and operations are active for an extensive period.
- 4) Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- 5) Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- 6) Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from the site as soon as practicable, unless being re-used on site.
- 7) Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/ machinery and sustainable travel

- 1) Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles.
- 2) Avoid the use of diesel or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- 3) Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas.
- 4) Produce a Construction Traffic Management Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. An oCTMP

[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12] has been submitted as part of this Application.

- 5) Ensure all off-road vehicles comply with the requirements of the Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) standards, where applicable. Use stage 4 NRMM as a minimum and stage 5 where practicable.
- 6) Encourage sustainable travel (public transport and car-sharing).

Operations

- 1) Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques, such as water sprays or local extraction.
- 2) Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/ particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where practicable and appropriate.
- 3) Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips.
- 4) Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use the fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.
- 5) Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste management

- 1) No bonfires or burning of waste materials.

Measures specific to construction

7.1.3 The following measures are highly recommended or desirable for high-risk construction activities:

- 1) Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible.
- 2) Ensure sand and other aggregates are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place.
- 3) Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery.
- 4) For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

Measures specific to trackout

7.1.4 The following measures are highly recommended for high risk trackout activities:

- 1) Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site.
- 2) Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.
- 3) Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
- 4) Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 5) Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log-book.
- 6) Ensure haul routes are regularly damped down with mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
- 7) Implement a wheel washing system at key compounds or access locations.
- 8) Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.
- 9) Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where practicable.

Measures specific to earthworks

7.1.5 The following measures are highly recommended for high-risk earthworks activities:

- 1) Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- 2) Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable.
- 3) Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.

8 Summary

- 8.1.1 The report includes a review of current legislation and planning policy relevant to air quality.
- 8.1.2 Construction dust impacts have been considered and assessed using the qualitative approach described in the latest IAQM guidance (Ref 16).
- 8.1.3 It has been concluded that with the appropriate best practice mitigation measures suitable for high-risk sites in place, there is likely to be no significant effects on existing receptors from the dust-generating activities onsite.
- 8.1.4 The IAQM guidance (Ref 16) does not conclude significance prior to mitigation, so this can be considered the overall residual effect.

Annex A Construction Dust Assessment Methodology

A.1. Method of construction dust assessment

- A.1.1. The construction phase effects of the Proposed Development have been assessed using the qualitative approach described in the latest guidance by the IAQM. The guidance applies to the assessment of dust from construction and demolition activities.
- A.1.2. An 'impact' is described as a change in pollutant concentrations or dust deposition, while an 'effect' is described as the consequence of an impact. The main impacts that may arise during construction of the Proposed Development are:
- 1) Dust deposition, resulting in the soiling of surfaces;
 - 2) Visible dust plumes;
 - 3) Elevated PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} concentrations from demolition and construction activities; and
 - 4) An increase in NO₂ and PM₁₀ (including PM_{2.5}) concentrations due to exhaust emissions from NRMM and vehicles accessing the site.
- A.1.3. The IAQM guidance considers the potential for dust emissions from dust-generating activities, which include the demolition of existing structures, earthworks, construction of new buildings and trackout. Earthworks refer to the processes of soil stripping, ground levelling, excavation and land capping, while trackout is the transport of dust and dirt from the site onto the public road network where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network. This arises when vehicles leave the site with dusty materials, which may then spill onto the road, or when they travel over muddy ground on site and then transfer dust and dirt onto the public road network.
- A.1.4. For each of these dust-generating activities, the guidance considers three separate dust effects:
- 1) Annoyance due to dust soiling;
 - 2) Harm to ecological receptors; and
 - 3) The risk of health effects due to a significant increase in PM₁₀ exposure.
- A.1.5. The receptors can be human or ecological and are selected based on their sensitivity to dust soiling and PM₁₀ exposure. Sensitive receptors are defined as those properties / schools / hospitals that are likely to experience a change in pollutant concentrations and/or dust nuisance due to the construction of the Proposed Development.
- A.1.6. The methodology takes into account the magnitude at which the above effects are likely to be generated (classed as small, medium or large), the levels of background PM₁₀ concentrations and the distance to the closest receptor, in

order to determine the sensitivity of the area. These elements combined define the overall risk for each activity (demolition, earthworks, construction, trackout). Suitable mitigation measures are then proposed to reduce the risk of the potential impacts on local air quality as a result of the construction works.

- A.1.7. There are five steps in the assessment process described in the IAQM guidance, with further description provided in the following paragraphs.

Step 1: Need for assessment

- A.1.8. The first step is the initial screening for the need for a detailed assessment. According to the IAQM guidance, an assessment is required where there are sensitive receptors within 250 m of the site boundary of the scheme (for ecological receptors that is 50 m) and/or within 50 m of the route(s) used by the construction vehicles on the public highway and up to 250 m from the site entrance(s).
- A.1.9. There are four distance criteria bands of <20 m, <50 m, <100 m, <250 m from the site boundary, upon which only the most sensitive area sensitivity is considered (sensitive receptors in closest proximity to the site). The sensitivity of the area takes account of a number of factors: the specific sensitivities of receptors in the area; the proximity and number of those receptors; in the case of PM₁₀, the local background concentration; and site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust.
- A.1.10. For specific (high risk) schemes the planning authority may require a dust assessment despite the proposed site falling outside the distances above.

Step 2: Assess the risk of dust impacts

- A.1.11. This step is split into three sections as follows:
- 1) 2A. Define the potential dust emission magnitude;
 - 2) 2B. Define the sensitivity of the area; and
 - 3) 2C. Define the risk of impacts.
- A.1.12. Each of the dust-generating activities is given a dust emission magnitude depending on the scale and nature of the works (step 2A) based on the criteria presented in Section 6.
- A.1.13. The sensitivity of the surrounding area is then determined (step 2B) for each dust effect (dust soiling at human receptors, harm to ecological receptors and human health effects) from the above dust-generating activities, based on the proximity and number of receptors, their sensitivity to dust, the local PM₁₀ background concentrations.
- A.1.14. The overall risk of the impacts for each activity is then determined by considering the dust emission magnitude and the sensitivity of the area (step 2C) prior to the application of any mitigation measures and an overall risk for the site derived.

Step 3: Determine the site-specific mitigation

- A.1.15. Once each of the activities is assigned a risk rating, appropriate mitigation measures are identified. Where the risk is negligible, no mitigation measures beyond those required by legislation are necessary.

Step 4: Determine any significant residual effects

- A.1.16. Once the risk of dust impacts has been determined and the appropriate dust mitigation measures identified, step 4 is to determine whether there are any residual significant effects. The IAQM guidance notes that it is anticipated that with the implementation of effective site-specific mitigation measures, the environmental effect will not be significant in most cases.

Step 5: Prepare a dust assessment report

- A.1.17. The last step of the assessment is the preparation of a Dust Assessment Report. This forms part of this report in Section 6.

Plate 1 IAQM dust assessment methodology

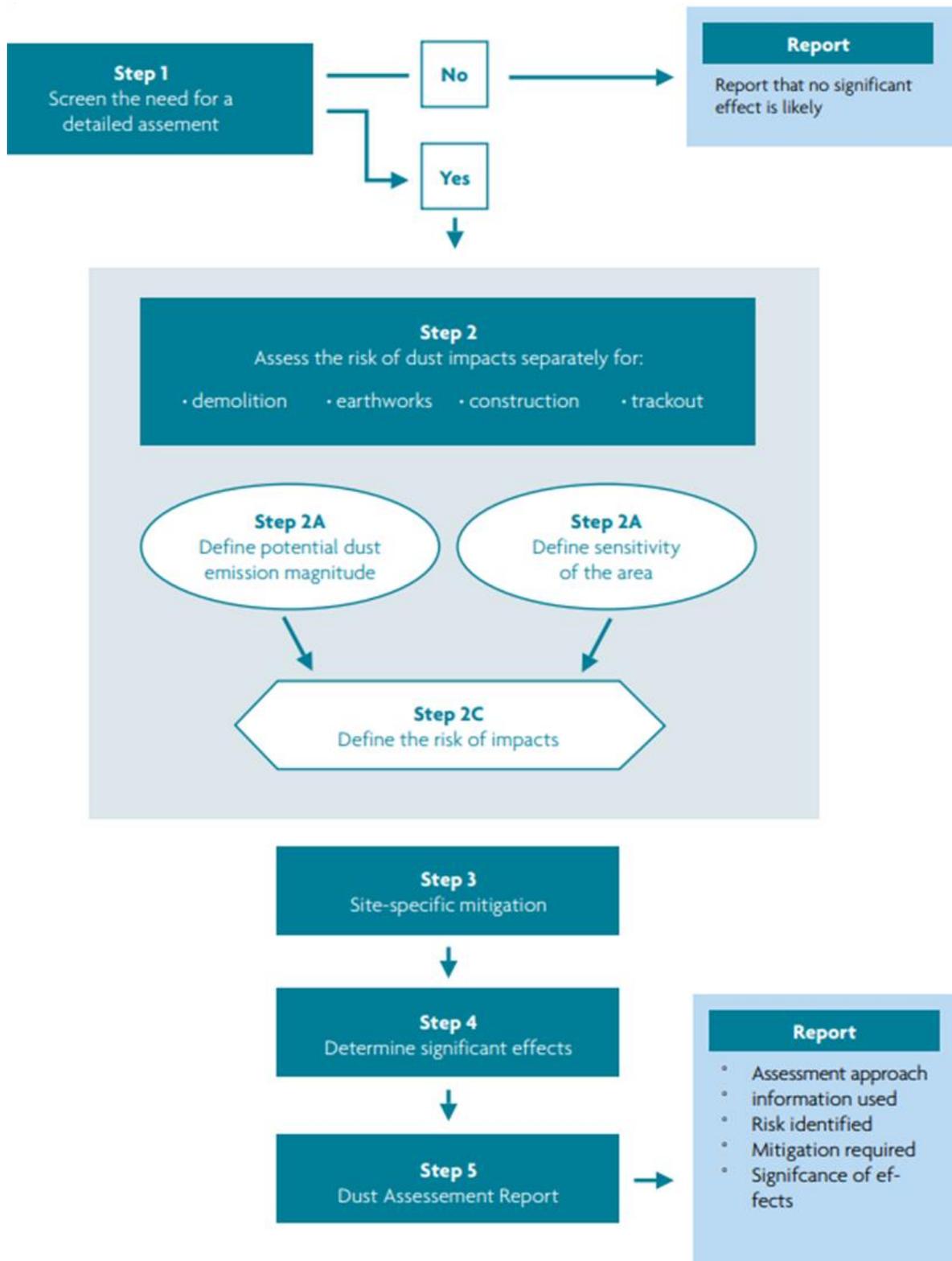


Table 8-1 Dust emission magnitude

Small	Medium	Large
Demolition		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total building volume <12,000 m³ construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber) demolition activities <6 m above ground demolition during wetter months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total building volume 12,000 m³ - 75,000 m³ potentially dusty construction material demolition activities 6-12 m above ground level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total building volume >75,000 m³ potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) on-site crushing and screening demolition activities >12 m above ground level
Earthworks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total site area <18,000 m² soil type with large grain size (e.g. sand) <5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time formation of bunds <4 m in height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total site area 18,000 m² – 110,000 m² moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt) 5 – 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time formation of bunds 3 – 6 m in height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total site area >110,000 m² potentially dusty soil type (e.g. clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry due to small particle size) >10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time formation of bunds >6 m in height
Construction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total building volume <12,000 m³ construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total building volume 12,000 m³ - 75,000 m³ potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) on-site concrete batching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total building volume >75,000 m³ on-site concrete batching sandblasting
Trackout		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <20 HDV (>3.5 t) outward movements in any one day surface material with low potential for dust release unpaved road length <50 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 – 50 HDV (>3.5 t) outward movements in any one day moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) unpaved road length 50 – 100 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >50 HDV (>3.5 t) outward movements in any one day potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) unpaved road length >100 m

Table 8-2 Sensitivity of the Area to Dust Soiling Effects

Receptor sensitivity	Number of receptors	Distance from the source (m)			
		< 20	< 50	< 100	< 350
High	> 100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10 – 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	> 1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	> 1	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 8-3 Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health Impacts

Background PM ₁₀ concentrations (annual mean)	Number of receptors	Distance from the source (m)			
		< 20	< 50	< 100	< 250
> 32 µg/m ³	> 100	High	High	High	Medium
	10 – 100			Medium	
	1 - 10			Low	
28 – 32 µg/m ³	> 100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10 – 100			Low	
	1 - 10				
24 – 28 µg/m ³	> 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	10 – 100				
	1 - 10	Medium	Low		
< 24 µg/m ³	> 100	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	10 – 100	Low			
	1 - 10				
> 32 µg/m ³	> 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	1 - 10	Medium	Low		
28 – 32 µg/m ³	>10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	1 -10	Low			
24 – 28 µg/m ³	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	1 -10				
< 24 µg/m ³	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	1 -10				
–	≤ 1	Low	Low	Low	Low

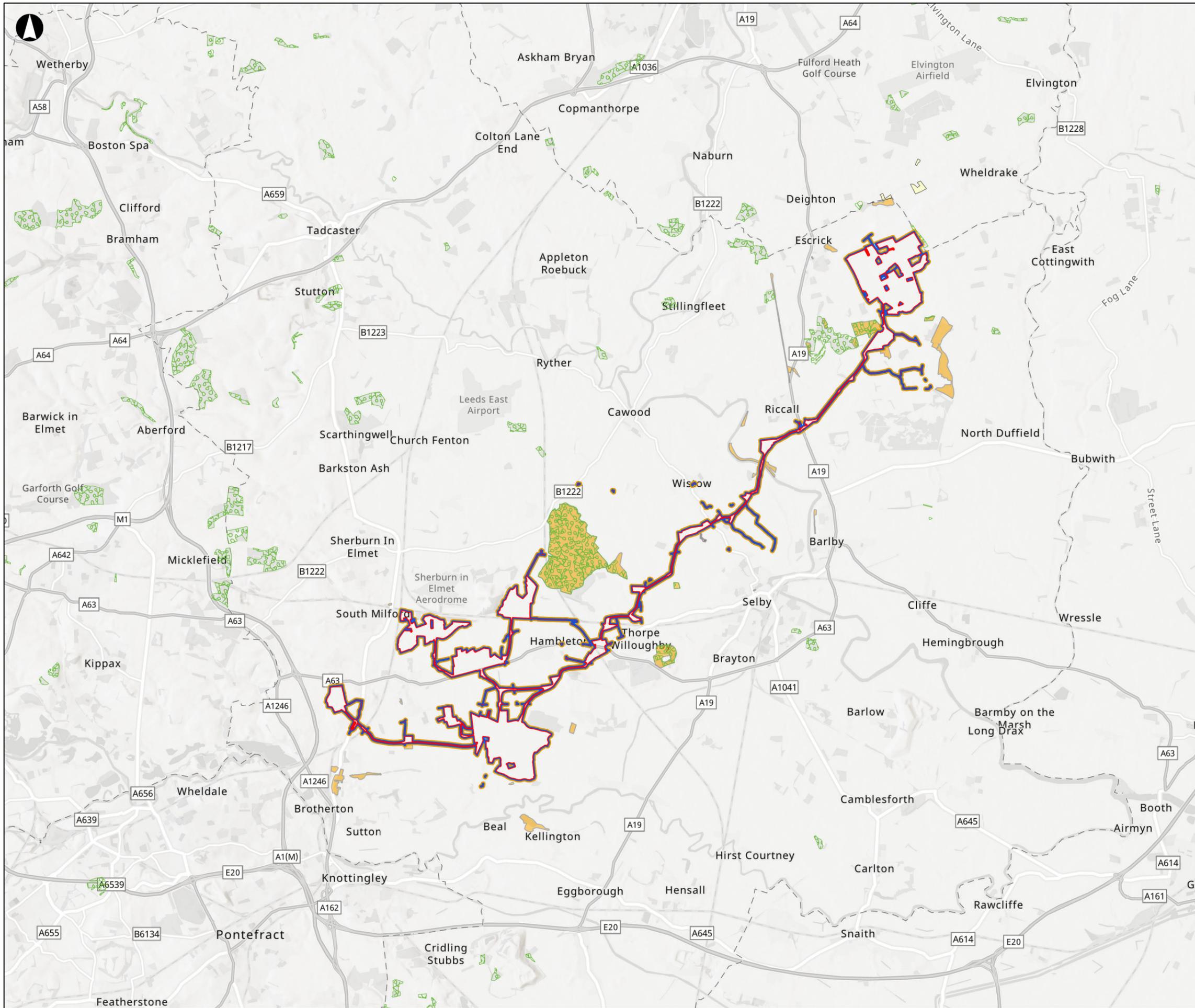
Table 8-4 Sensitivity of the Area to Ecological Impacts

Receptor sensitivity	Distance from the source (m)	
	< 20	< 50
High	High	Medium
Medium	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Low

Table 8-5 Risk of impacts

Sensitivity of area	Dust emission magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
Demolition			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Medium risk site
Medium	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Medium risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Earthworks			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Medium	Medium risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Low risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Construction			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Medium	Medium risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Low risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Trackout			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Medium	Medium risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Low risk site	Low risk site	Negligible

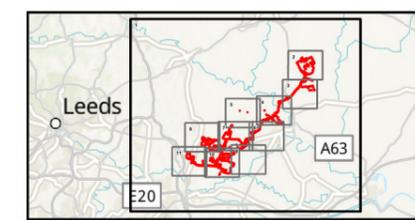
Annex B Figures



- Order Limits
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Burr Closes Selby SSSI
 - York SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
 - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
 - 50

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, Ordnance Survey, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS



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Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 1 of 11

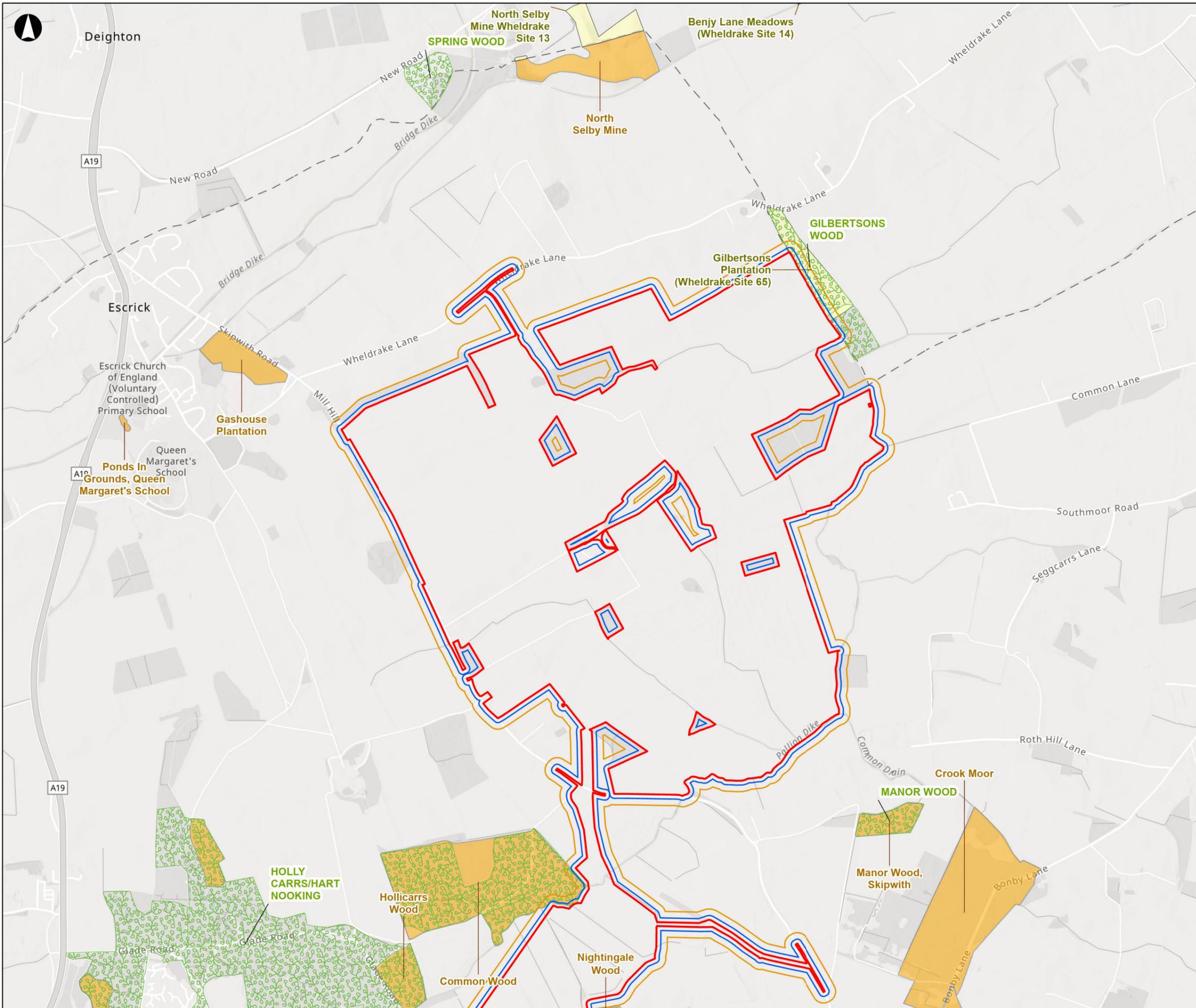
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Project Name
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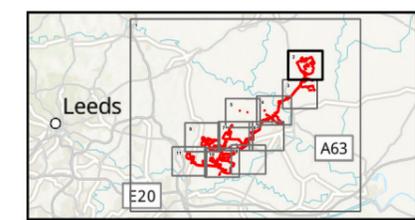
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Sheet Number 2 of 11

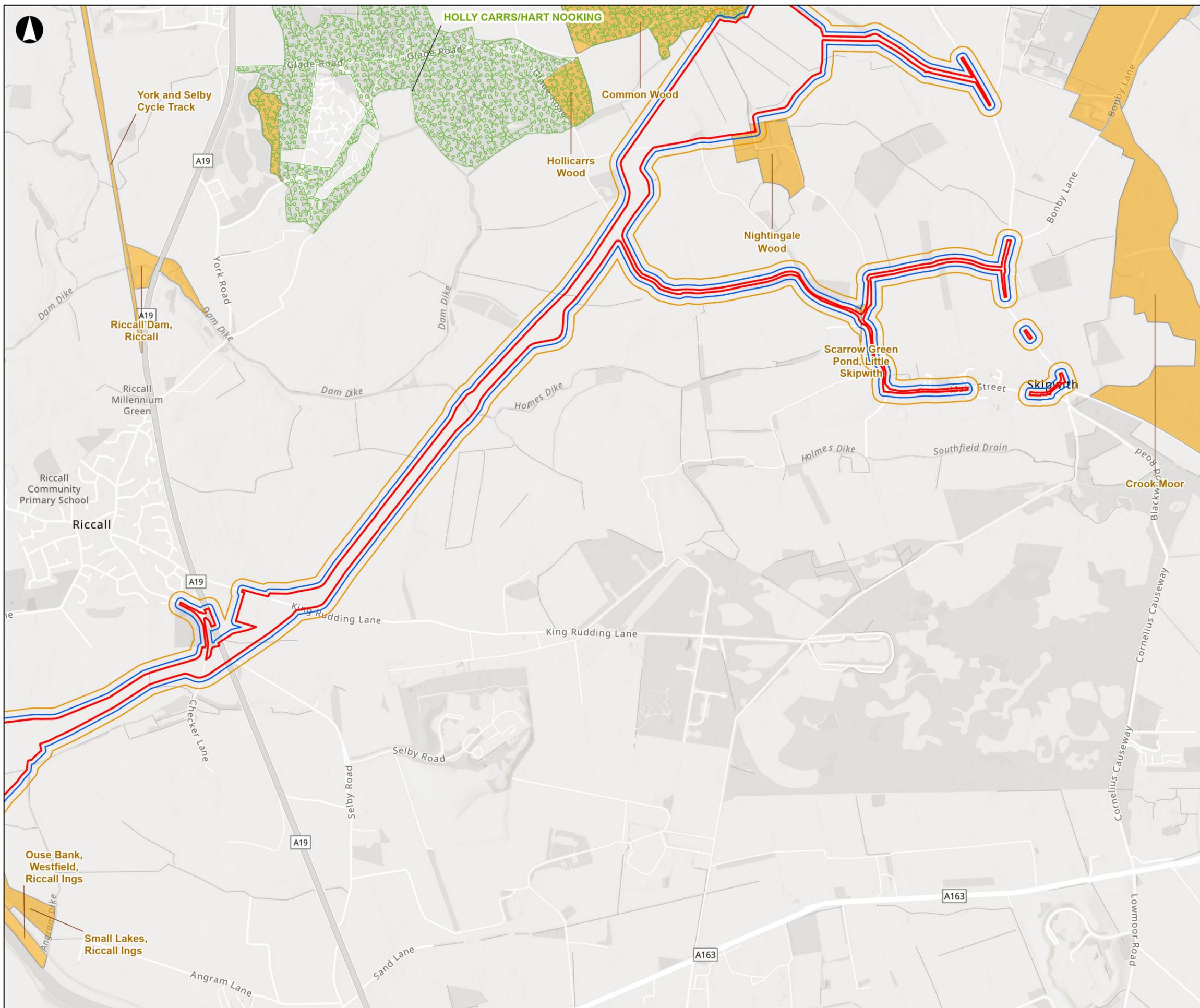
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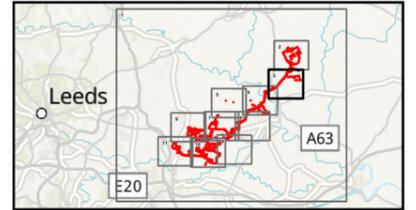
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Sheet Number 3 of 11

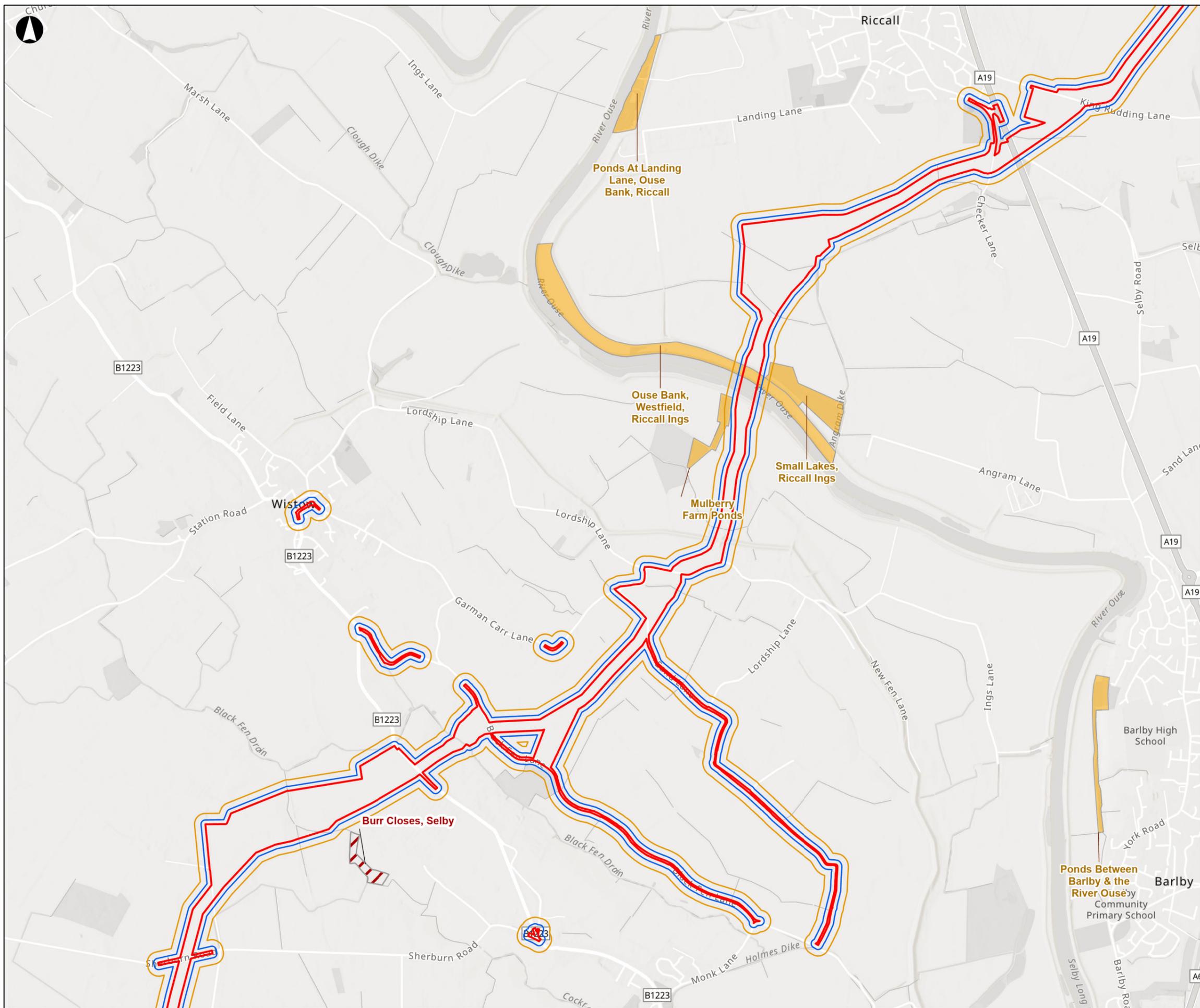
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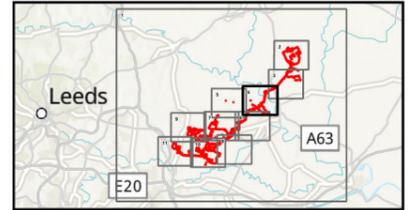
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Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 4 of 11

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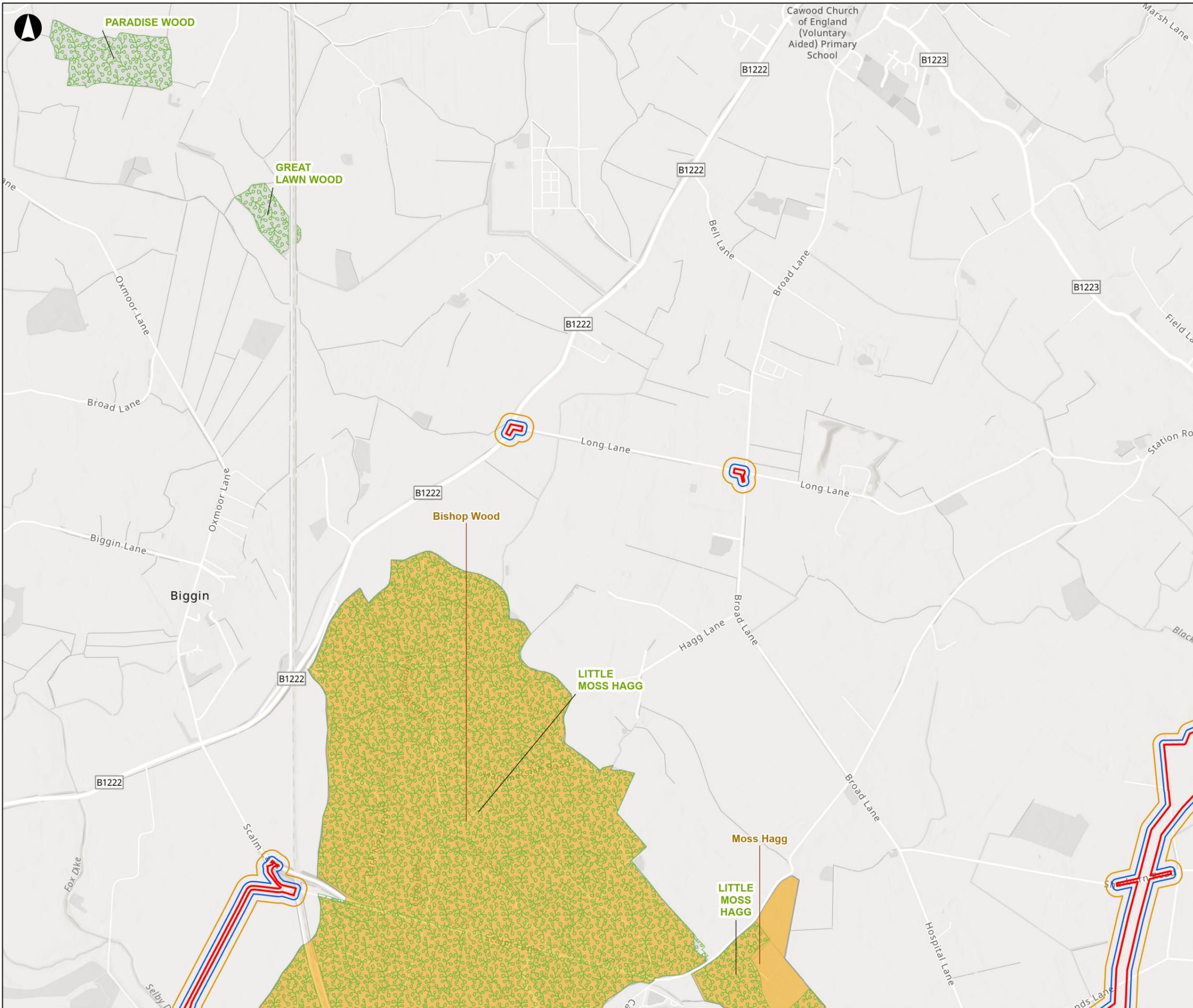
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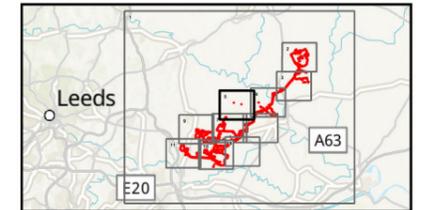
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Sheet Number 5 of 11

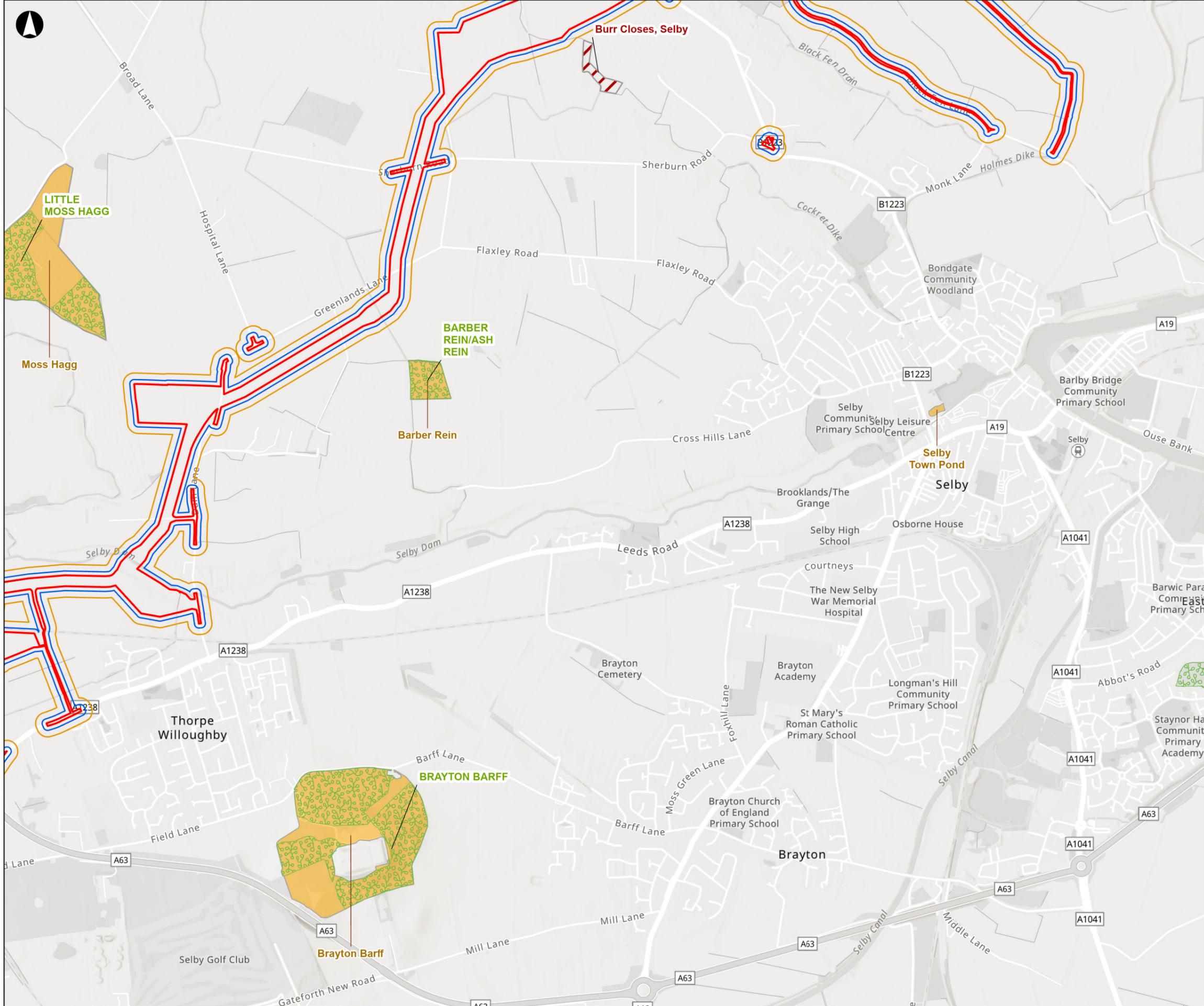
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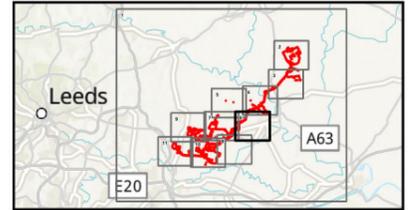
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Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
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Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

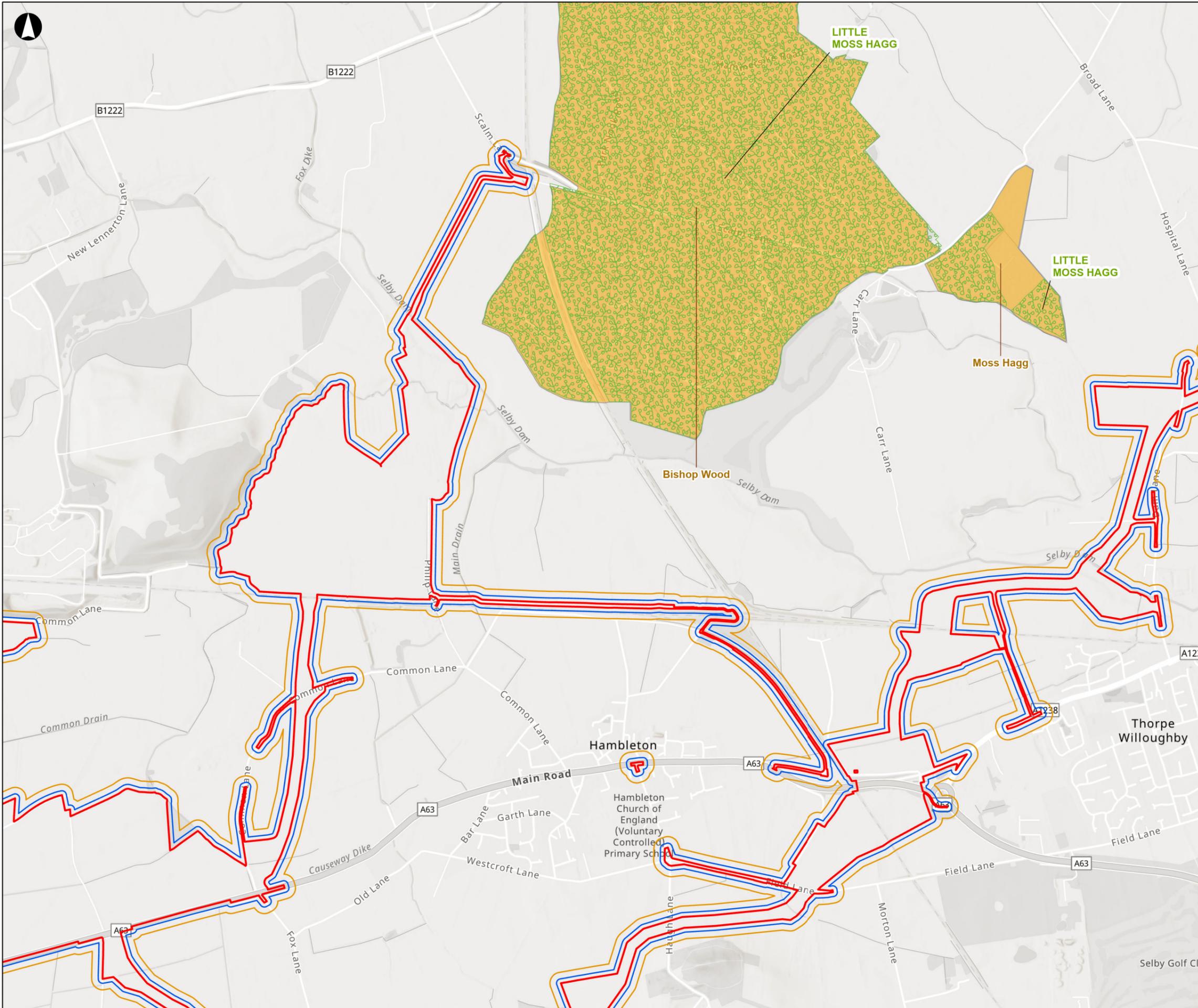
Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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Project Number
302939-00

Rev
P01

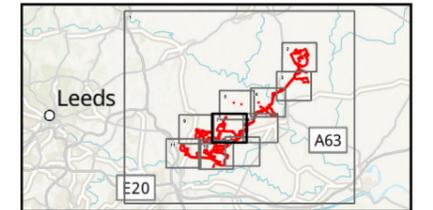
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EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.01.05



- Order Limits
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Burr Closes Selby SSSI
 - York SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
 - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
 - 50

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 7 of 11

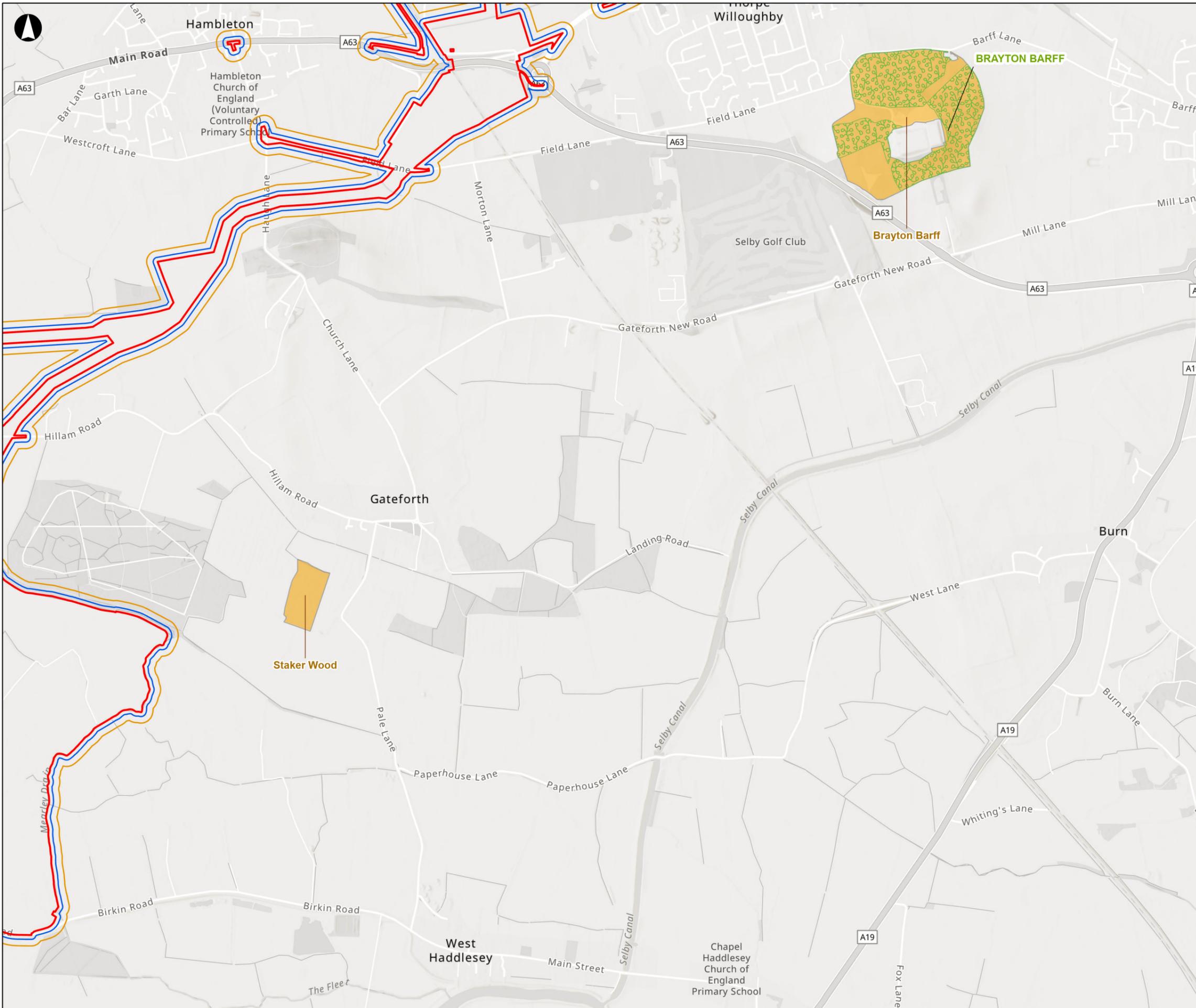
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

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Project Number 302939-00	Rev P01
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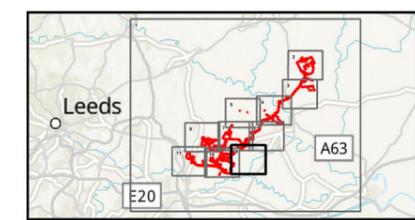
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- Order Limits
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Burr Closes Selby SSSI
 - York SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
 - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
 - 50

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



P01	16/01/2026	CMCK	CESL	CDIX	KHAR
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 8 of 11

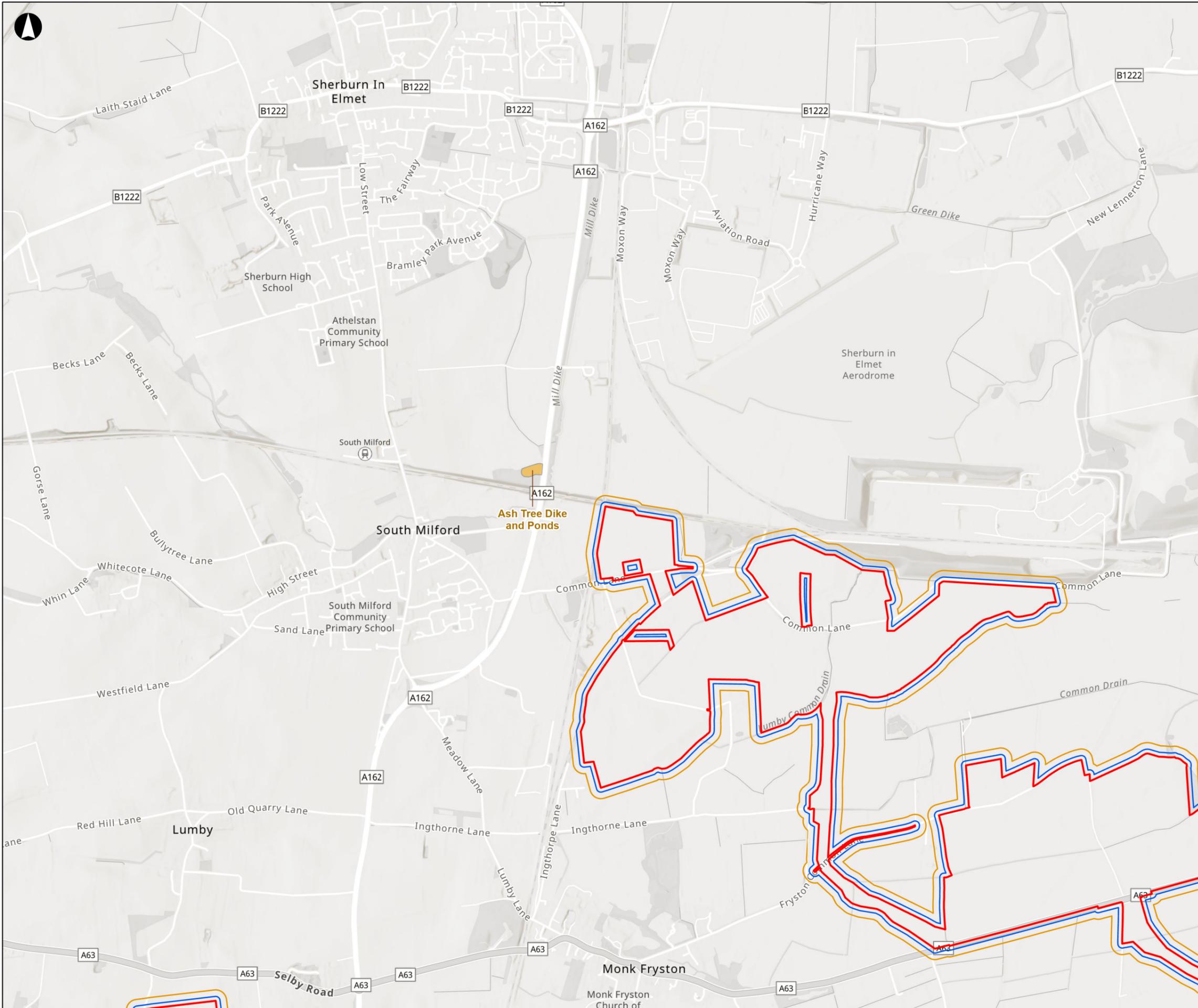
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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Project Number
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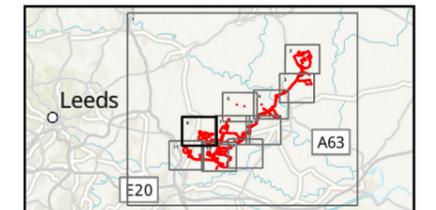
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- Order Limits
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Burr Closes Selby SSSI
 - York SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
 - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
 - 50

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 9 of 11

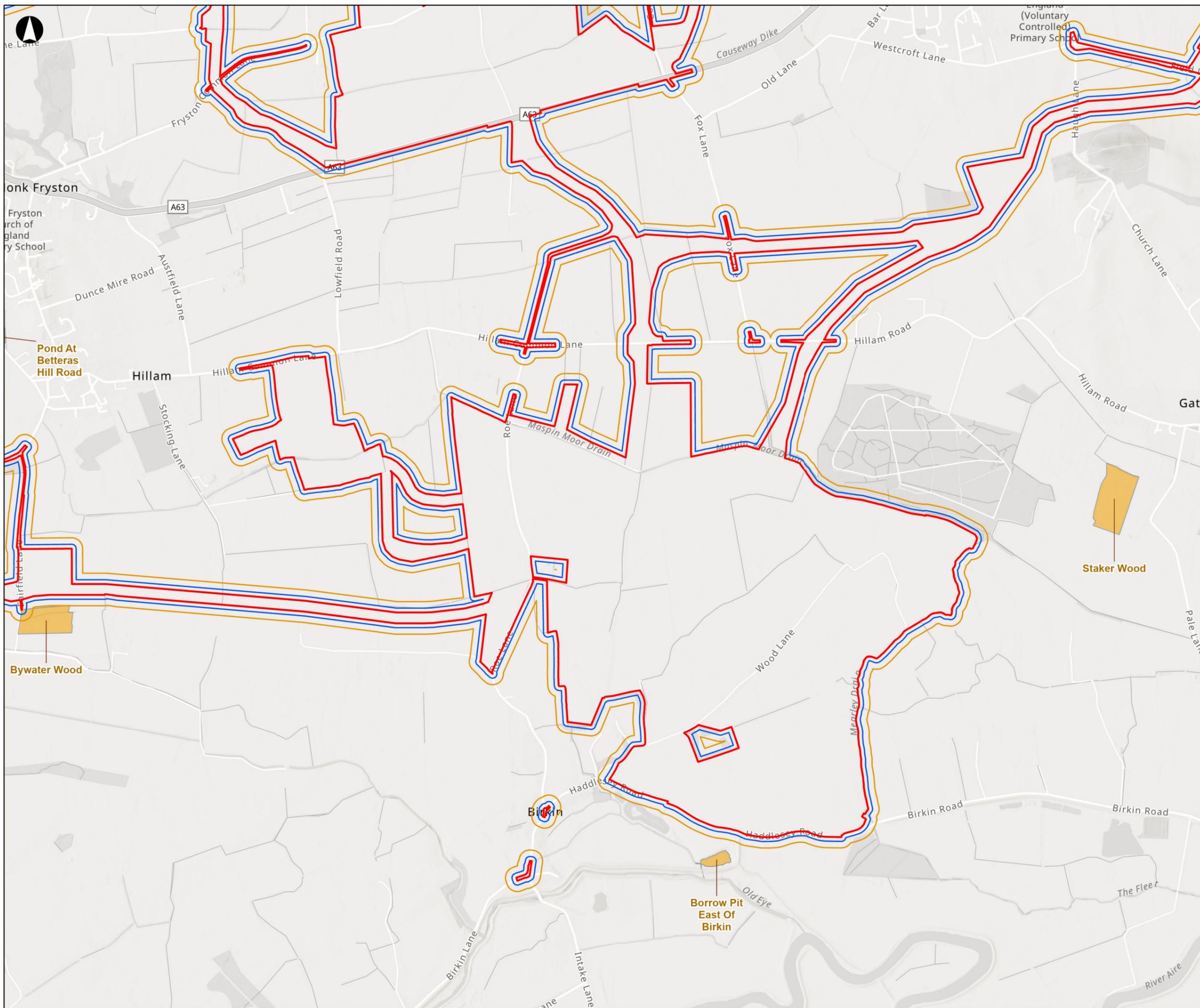
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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Project Number 302939-00	Rev P01
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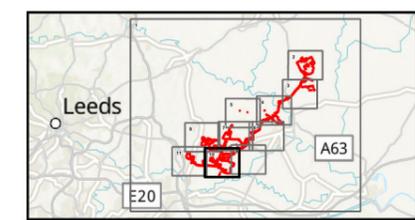
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- Order Limits
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Burr Closes Selby SSSI
 - York SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
 - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
 - 50

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 10 of 11

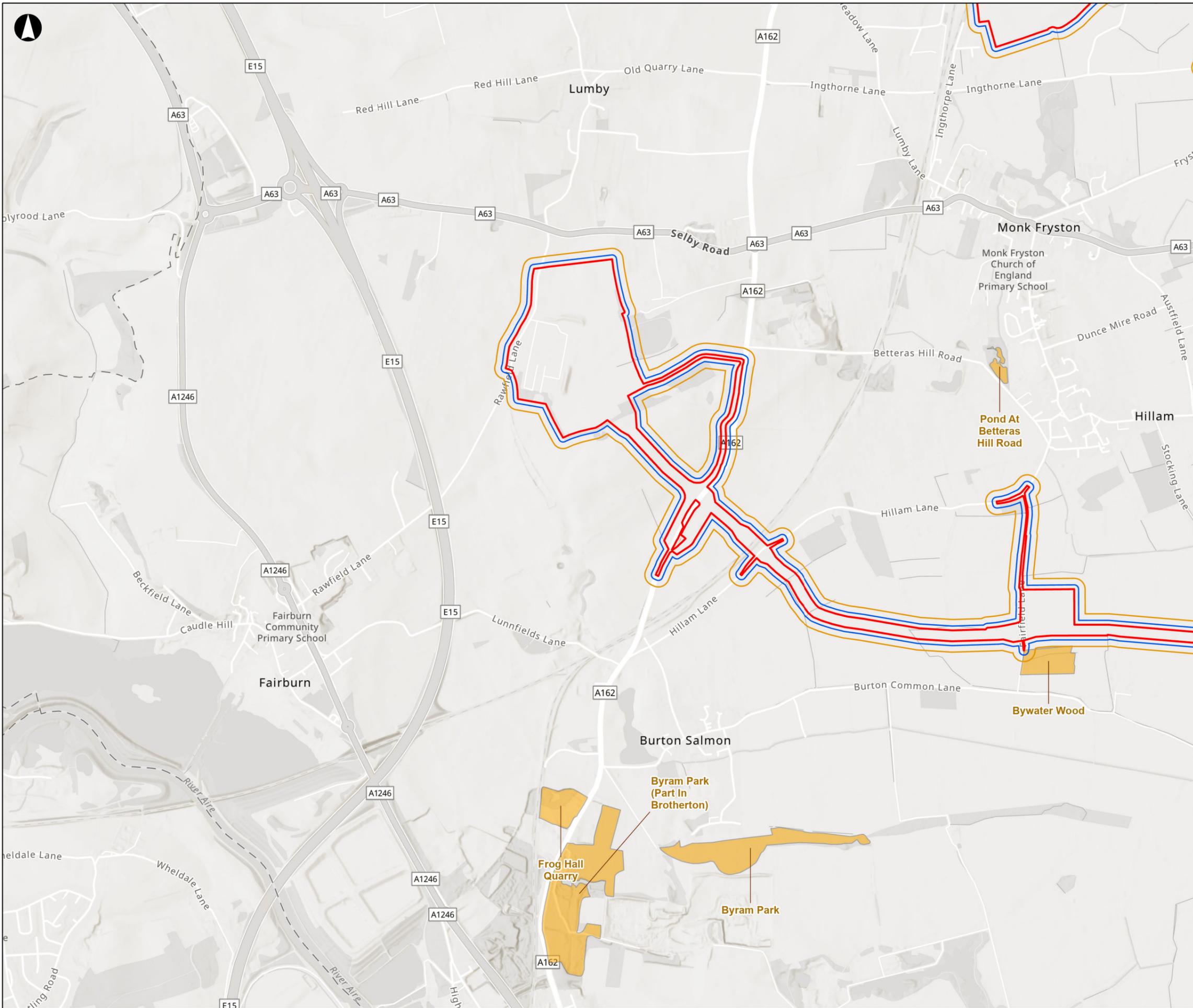
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
1:17,000

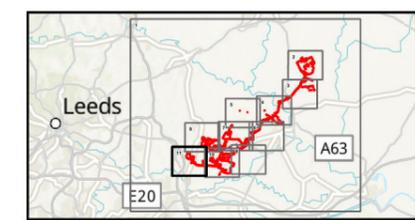
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Drawing Number
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- Order Limits
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Burr Closes Selby SSSI
 - York SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
 - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINC
- Construction Dust Buffers**
Distance (m)
- 20
 - 50

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 1
Sensitive Ecological Receptors
Sheet Number 11 of 11

Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

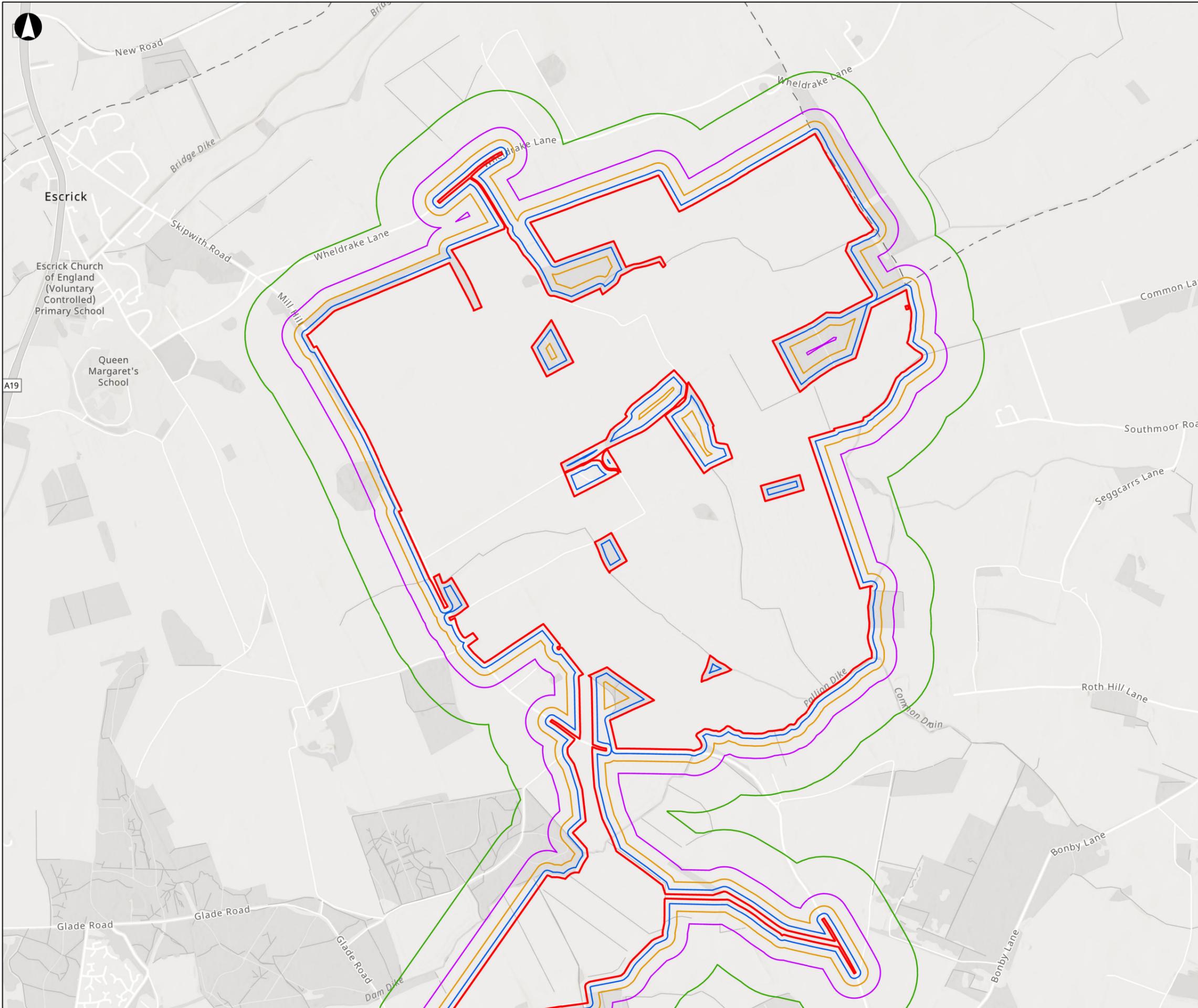
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Project Number
302939-00

Rev
P01

Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.01.10



Order Limits

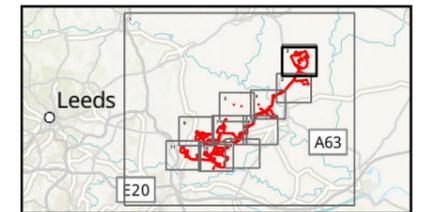
Construction Dust Buffers

Distance (m)

- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA,



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Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 2 of 11

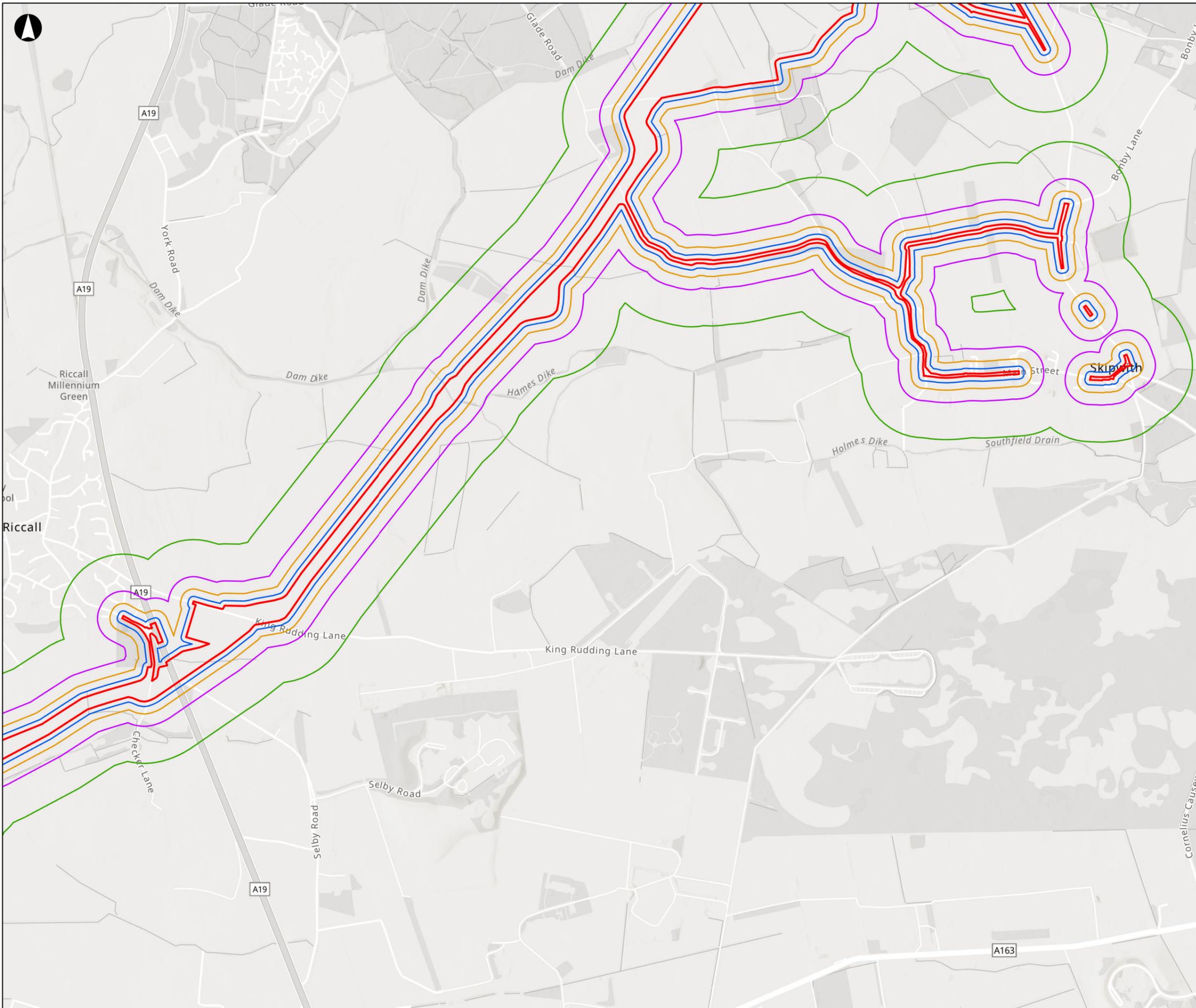
Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
1:15,000

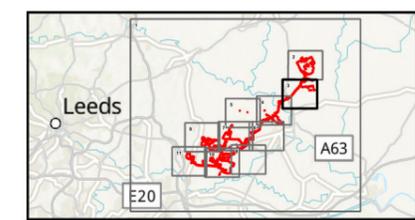
Project Number 302939-00	Rev P01
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Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.02.02



- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, Ordnance Survey, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 3 of 11

Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

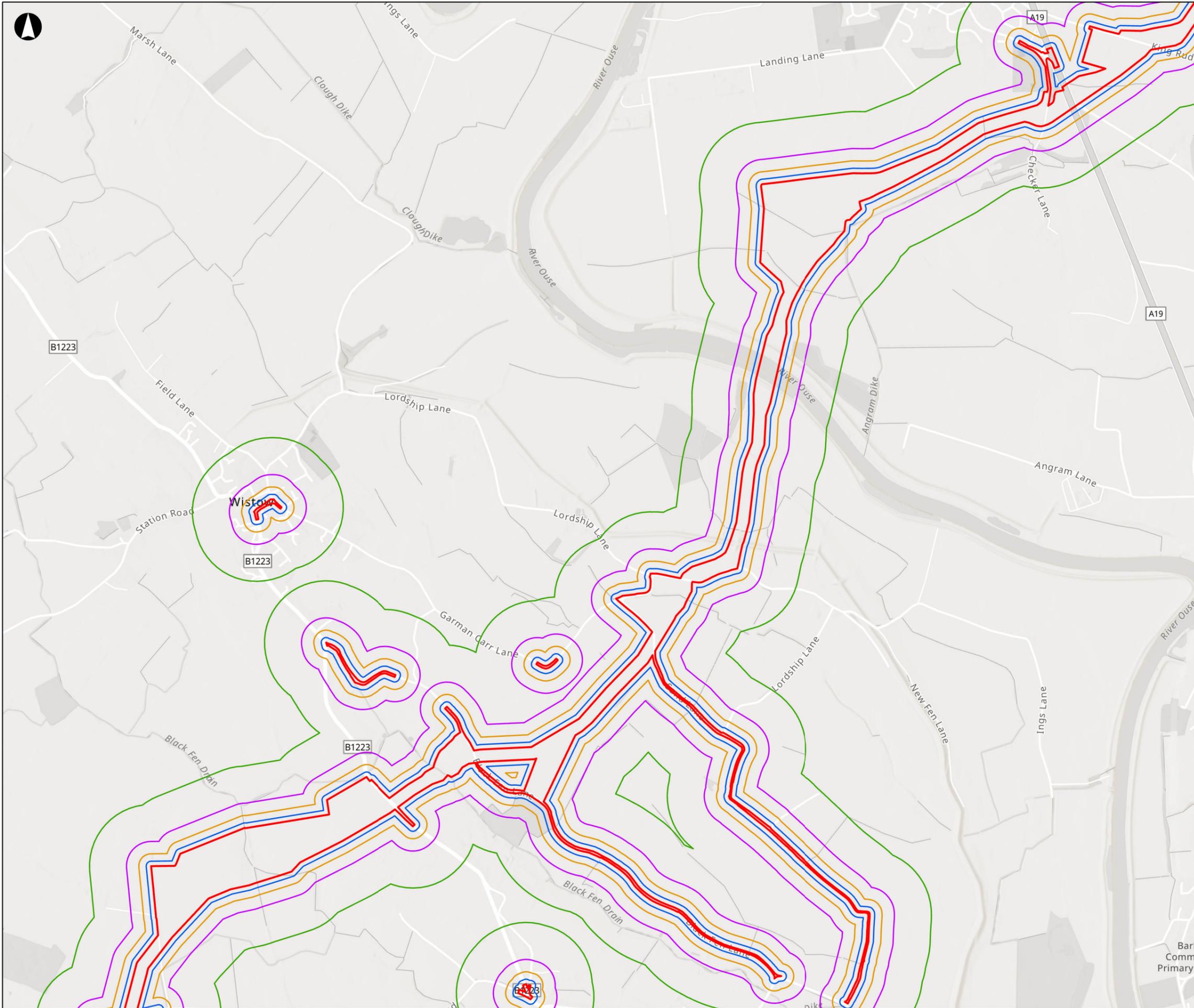
Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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Project Number
302939-00

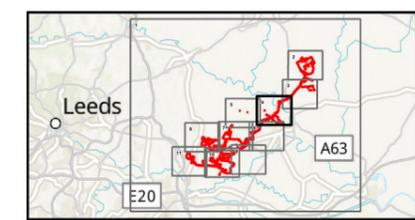
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Rev
P01



- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, Ordnance Survey, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 4 of 11

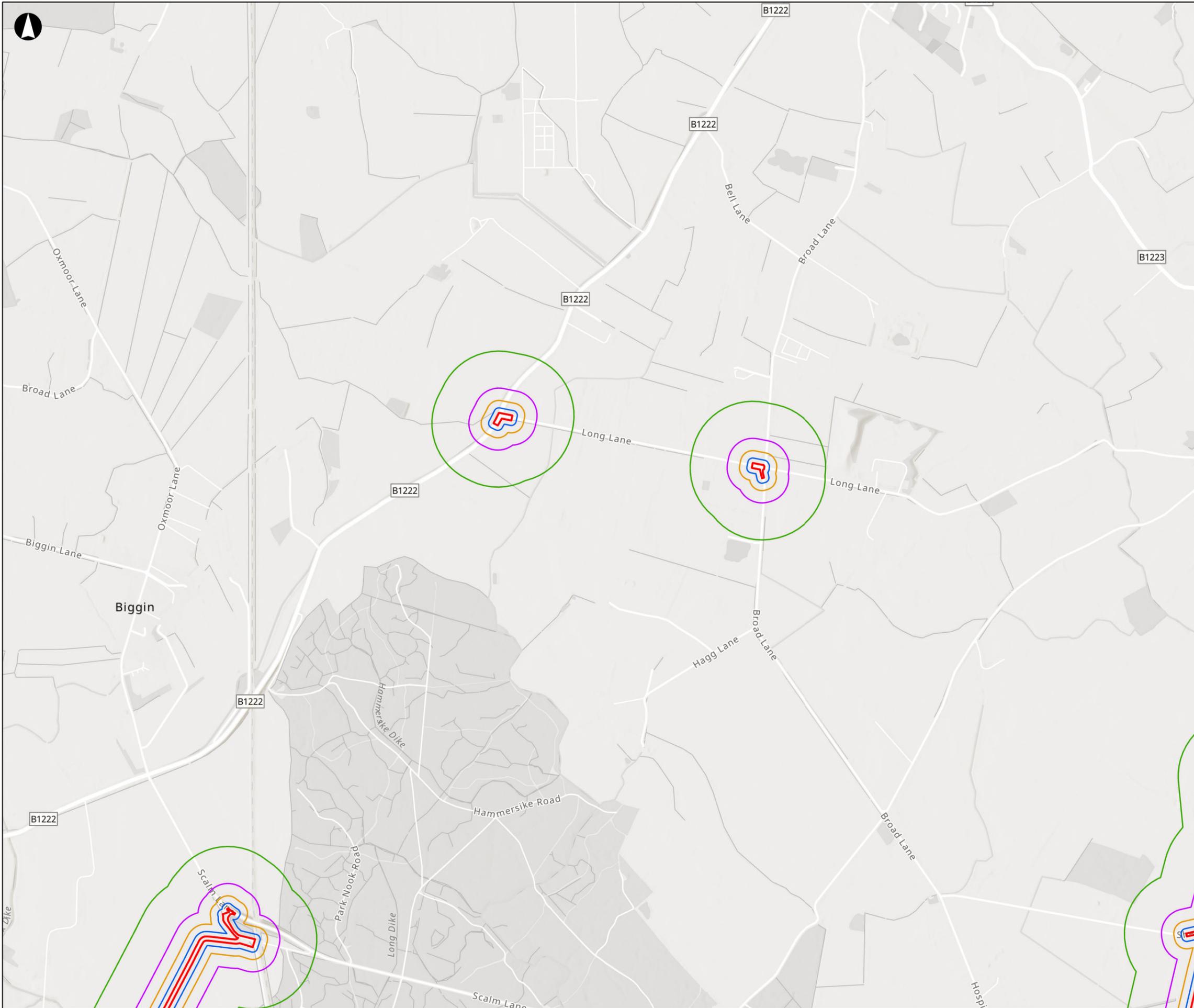
Client
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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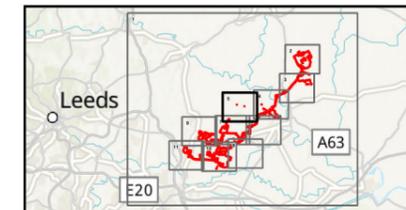
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Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.02.04



- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



P01	16/01/2026	CMCK	CESL	CDIX	KHAR
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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 5 of 11

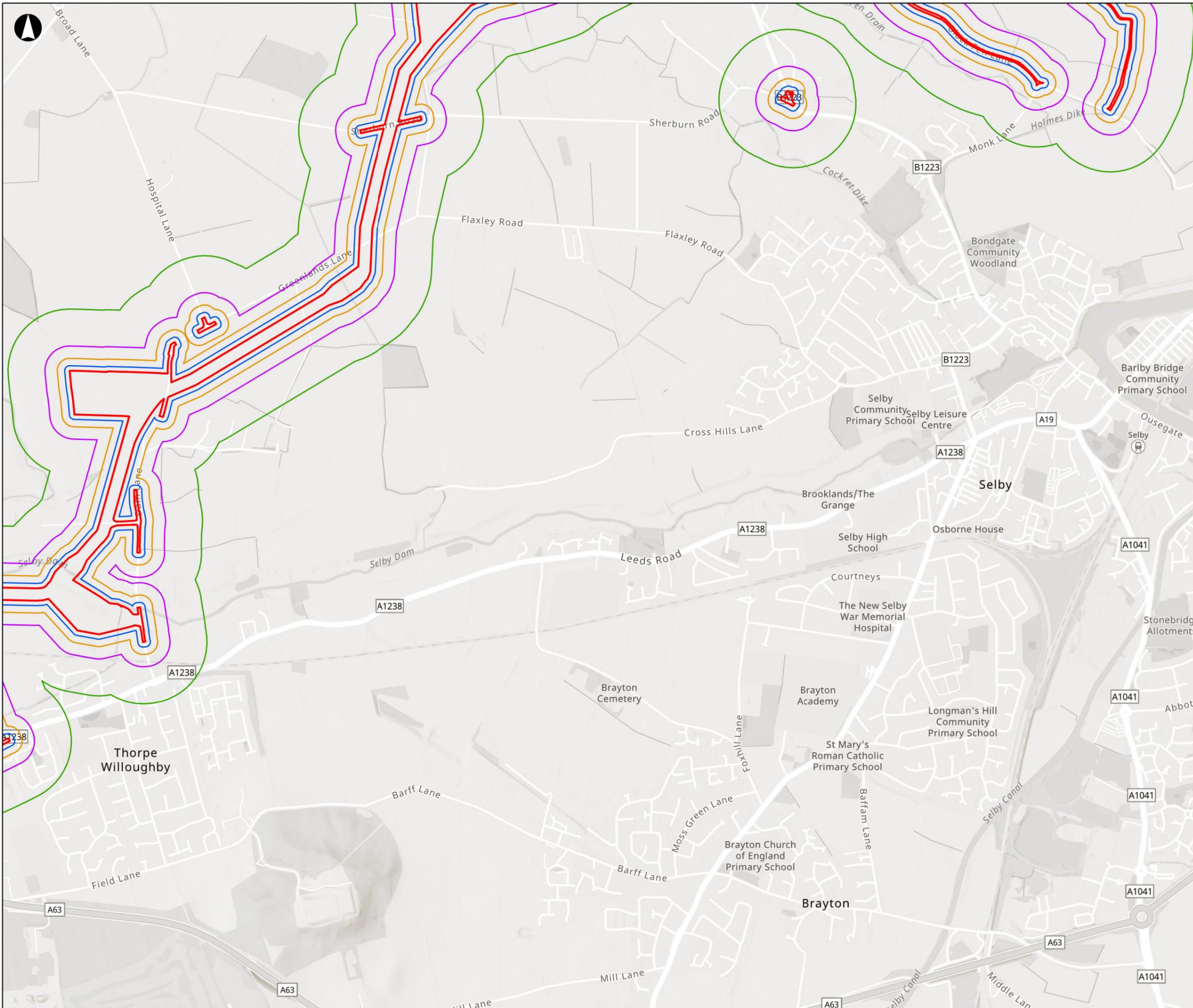
Client
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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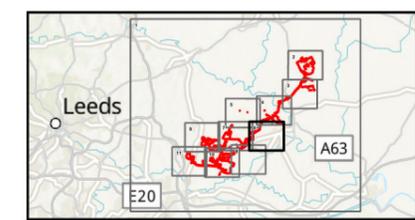
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Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.02.05



- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, Ordnance Survey, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



P01	16/01/2026	CMCK	CESL	CDIX	KHAR
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 6 of 11

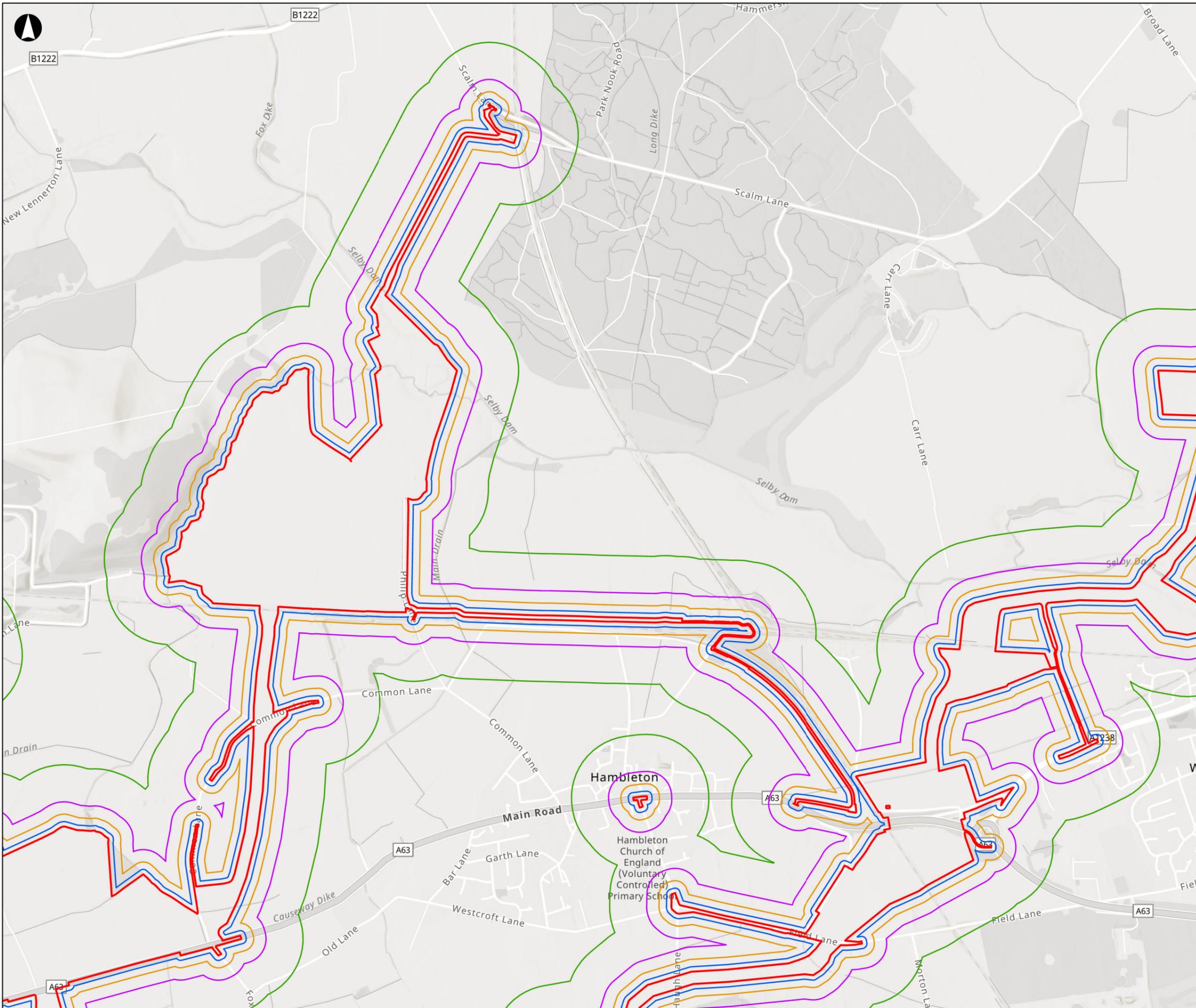
Client
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Project Name
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Scale at A3
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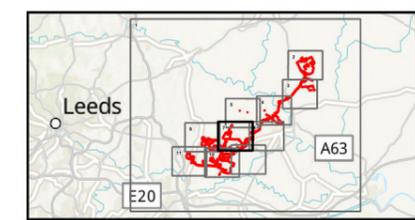
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Drawing Number
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- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 7 of 11

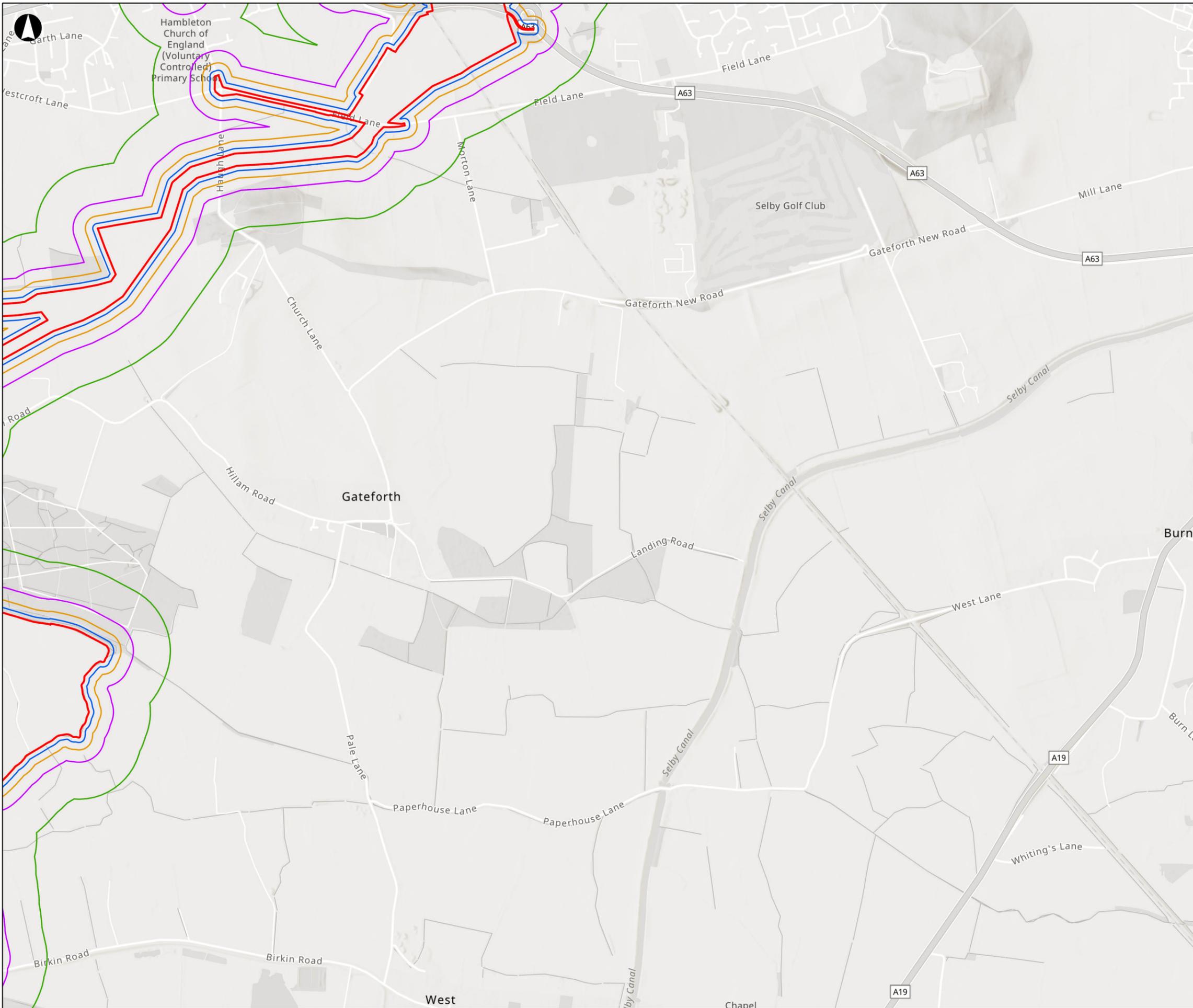
Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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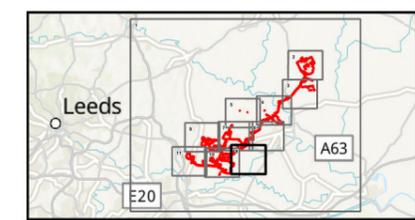
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Drawing Number
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- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 8 of 11

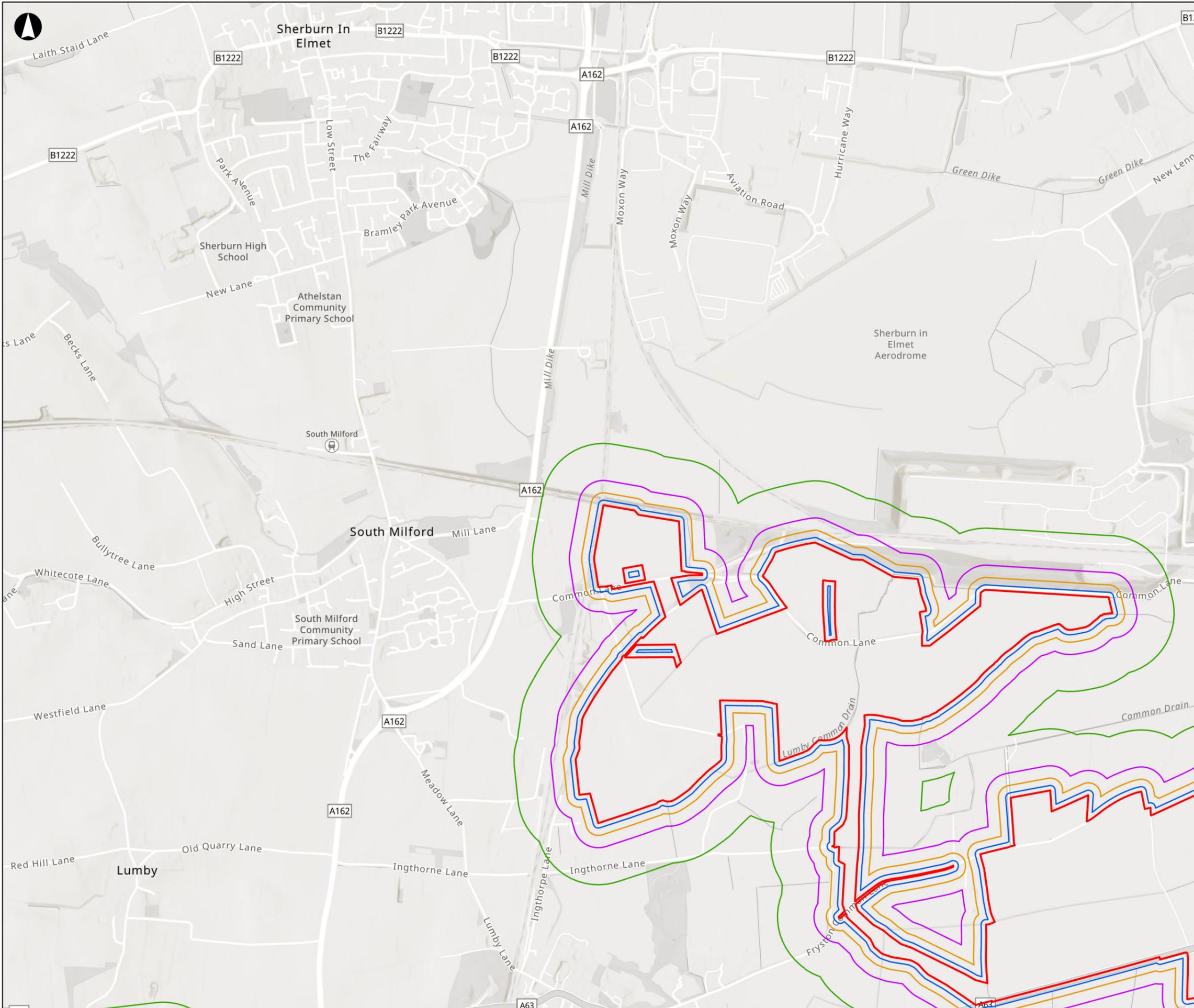
Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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Project Number 302939-00	Rev P01
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Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.02.08



Order Limits

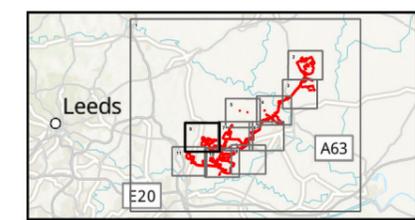
Construction Dust Buffers

Distance (m)

- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



P01	16/01/2026	CMCK	CESL	CDIX	KHAR
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title

Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 9 of 11

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

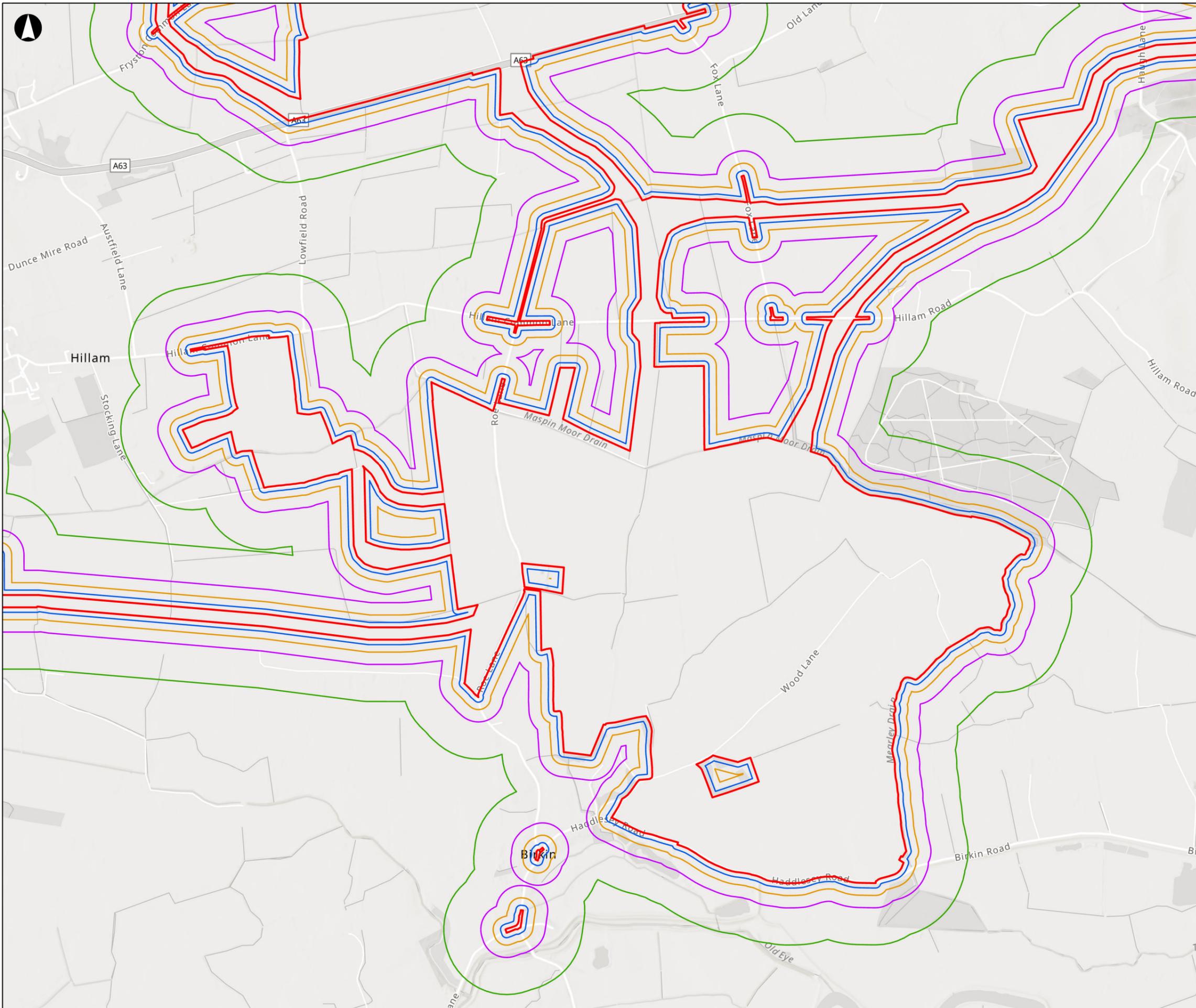
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302939-00	P01

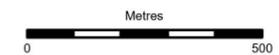
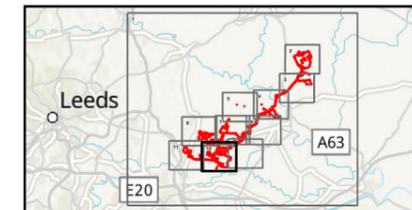
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- Order Limits
- Construction Dust Buffers**
- Distance (m)
- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 10 of 11

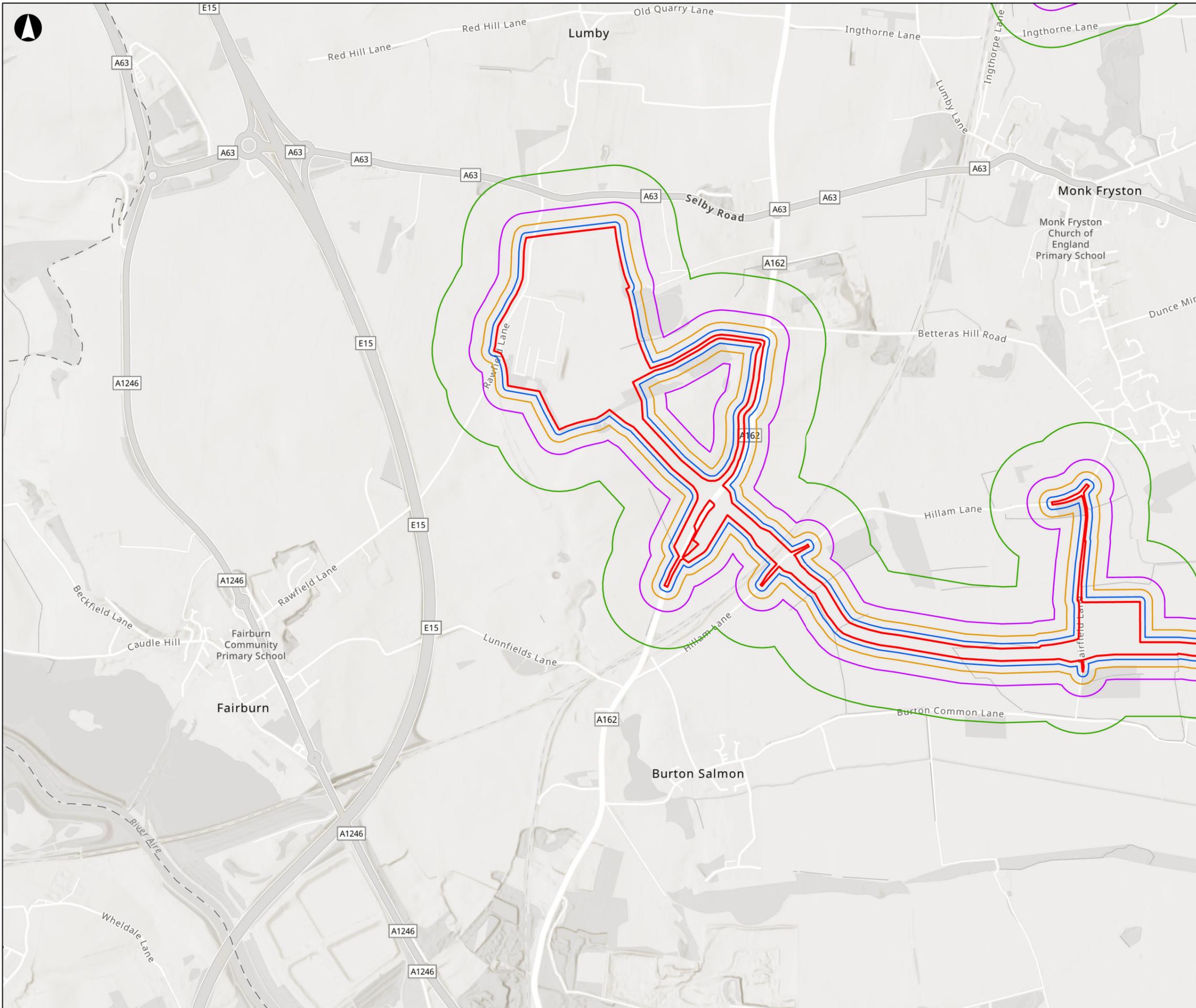
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Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
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Project Number 302939-00	Rev P01
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Drawing Number
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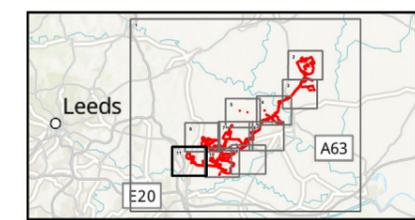
Construction Dust Buffers

Distance (m)

- 20
- 50
- 100
- 250

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS



P01	16/01/2026	CMCK	CESL	CDIX	KHAR
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



Drawing Title
Figure 2
Construction Dust Buffers
Sheet Number 11 of 11

Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
1:15,000

Project Number
302939-00

Rev
P01

Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01.02.11

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<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2024/48/contents/made>



Light Valley
Solar

W: Lightvalleysolar.co.uk
E: info@lightvalleysolar.co.uk