

**Light Valley Solar**

**Planning Statement Appendix 3  
Minerals Assessment**

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APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)



Light Valley  
**Solar**

# Infrastructure Planning

## Planning Act 2008

### The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

# Light Valley Solar

## DCO Submission

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## Planning Statement Appendix 3 Minerals Assessment

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# 1 Background

## 1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 Arup have been commissioned by Light Valley Solar Limited to produce a minerals assessment for the proposed Light Valley Solar development (the Proposed Development) within the Selby area, following instruction from North Yorkshire Council (NYC) that a minerals assessment is required.

## 1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The main objective of this minerals assessment is to identify minerals that are present beneath the Order Limits and assess the impact the Proposed Development will have on the resource due to disturbance and sterilisation.

## 1.3 The Order Limits and Proposed Development

### Order Limits

- 1.3.1 The Order Limits outline the maximum extent of the land that will be required to facilitate the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development and are shown on the Site Location and Order Limits Plans [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.01.01]. The Order Limits are described in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.01.01] of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 1.3.2 The Order Limits cover an area of 1,270 hectares (ha) located within the administrative area of North Yorkshire Council, near Selby.
- 1.3.3 The Proposed Development comprises seven distinct Solar Development Sites totalling 900 ha of land, Cable Route Corridor Area totalling 328.5 ha of land, the Highway Improvement Areas totalling 17.1 ha of land, and Site 8 Access Area totalling 24.1 ha of land. A brief summary of the location of the primary elements is included below.
- 1.3.4 See Figure 1 [EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02.03.01] for the location of the Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Corridor.
- 1.3.5 Solar Development Site 1 is the most northerly site and is located approximately 575 m east of Escrick village, and approximately 9 km south of York.
- 1.3.6 Solar Development Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Hambleton and South Milford, north of the A63, and approximately 9km west of Selby.
- 1.3.7 Solar Development Sites 3 and 4 are located directly south of Solar Development Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8, and south of the A63, approximately 9 km west-south-west of Selby.
- 1.3.8 The Cable Route Corridor is 328.5 ha and connects each of the Solar Development Sites and connects the Proposed Development to Monk Fyston Substation.

## 1.4 Study Area

- 1.4.1 The study area considered for the purposes of this appendix comprises the entire Order Limits plus a 1 km buffer, as shown on Figure 1.

## 1.5 Site Description and Topography

- 1.5.1 For full detail on the site description and topography, refer to the Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02]. A brief summary of the site description and topography is included below.
- 1.5.2 The land within the Solar Development Sites consists of a series of agricultural fields separated by hedgerows, land drains, occasional trees, and in some areas small woodland parcels. The Solar Development Sites are generally surrounded by rural agricultural land with farmyards, residential dwellings and woodland areas adjacent to the sites. The Solar Development Sites are accessed via various existing farm tracks and the existing road network.
- 1.5.3 Topography of the Solar Development Sites is generally relatively flat, with an elevation between 8 and 10 mOD. With the exception of Solar Development Site 1, which is undulating with a general slope down towards the south from 12mOD in the north to 5mOD in the south.
- 1.5.4 The land uses within the Cable Route Corridor Area are predominantly agricultural land with local farm holdings. In some areas the Cable Route Corridor Area is crossed by highways (including the A19 and A63), rail lines and the River Ouse.

## 1.6 Development Proposals

- 1.6.1 For full detail on the development proposals, refer to the Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02]. A brief summary of the development proposals is included below.
- 1.6.2 The Proposed Development comprises seven Solar Development Sites which include Solar Development Areas for the photovoltaic (PV) modules. Other associated works include a Cable Route Corridor to connect the Solar Development Sites to the National Grid, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and associated infrastructure, substation locations, and ecological mitigation.
- 1.6.3 Refer to Figure 2.1: Illustrative Site Layout Plans (ES Volume 2) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01.01] for an illustrative site layout showing the locations of all elements of the Proposed Development.
- 1.6.4 Intrusive groundworks to construct the Solar Development Sites and associated infrastructure and mitigation is anticipated to include the following:
- 1) PV modules secured via metal posts driven into ground to an approximate depth of 1.5 to 4 m (dependent on ground conditions). In areas where archaeological protection is required, concrete feet or other non-ground penetrative techniques would be used.

- 2) Concrete foundation slab, strips or footings up to a maximum depth of 0.8 m, or a concrete plinth set onto the topsoil where non-ground penetrative works are required.
- 3) To allow a reasonable worst-case assessment to be undertaken it is assumed that a 'raft' foundation of up to 2.5 m depth and piles up to 15m depth would be required for the substations.
- 4) The BESS Battery Enclosures would be mounted on concrete foundations (likely concrete base or monolith plinth up to 2 m deep), although other types of foundations such as compacted gravel, metal pile, or ground screw pile may be used depending on ground conditions.
- 5) On-site, interconnecting and grid connection cabling will be constructed in trenches up to 2 m deep (with localised trenchless techniques being used).
- 6) Maximum 6 m wide internal access tracks constructed of hardcore or gravel over a levelling layer of substrate.
- 7) A Bird Mitigation Area of approximately 65.7 ha, which will include creation of shallow depressions or scrapes to aid natural accumulation of water during wet weather. The maximum depth of the scrapes will be 0.5 m. Further details can be found in the Outline Bird Mitigation Area Management Plan [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.19].

1.6.5 The Proposed Development has an operational life of up to 60 years, after which it will be decommissioned. The maximum time period from construction to decommissioning will be 65 years.

1.6.6 It is assumed that the process of decommissioning would involve the removal of all solar infrastructure, including the solar PV modules, and BESS and all associated infrastructure to 1.2 m below ground level.

1.6.7 The mode of dealing with Interconnecting Cables and Grid Connection Cables during decommissioning would be dependent upon government policy and good practice at that time. Currently, the most environmentally acceptable option is considered to be leaving the cables in situ, as this avoids disturbance to overlying land and habitats and to neighbouring communities. Alternatively, the cables can be removed by opening up the ground at regular intervals and pulling the cable through to the extraction point, leaving the ducting and jointing bays in place, avoiding the need to open up the entire length of the cable route.

## 1.7 Consultation

1.7.1 Following an initial consultation meeting held on 03 October 2025 between NYC and Arup (on behalf of the developer), NYC stated the below (via email on 03/10/2025) in regard to mineral safeguarding associated with the Proposed Development:

*"In regard to S01 and S02 of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) the development would be in located in minerals safeguarding areas and therefore a minerals resource assessment should be included in any*

*application to show the impact of the development on the minerals resource and is required to satisfy one of points i) to vi) to be compliant with the policy. A solar farm development does not come under the exemptions in paragraph 8.55 in the MWJP.”*

## 1.8 Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Area

1.8.1 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for energy (EN-1) (Ref 11) has been considered as part of this assessment, in particular the clauses below:

*“5.11.19 Applicants should safeguard any mineral resources on the proposed site as far as possible, taking into account the long-term potential of the land use after any future decommissioning has taken place.”*

*“5.11.27 Where a proposed development has an impact upon a Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA), the Secretary of State should ensure that appropriate mitigation measures have been put in place to safeguard mineral resources.”*

1.8.2 The majority of the Order Limits are located within a minerals safeguarding area and Waste Safeguarding sites are within vicinity of the Order Limits, as defined on the Policy Maps Online Viewer (Ref 10). Therefore, the following policies have been considered within this assessment (policy information reproduced from Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) (Ref 1):

### *“Policy S01: Safeguarded surface mineral resources*

*The following surface minerals resources and associated buffer zones identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from other forms of surface non-mineral development to protect the resource for the future:*

- i. All crushed rock and silica sand resources with an additional 500m buffer;*
- ii. All sand and gravel, clay and shallow coal resources with an additional 250 m buffer;*
- iii. Building stone resources and active and former building stone quarries with an additional 250 m buffer.”*

### *“Policy S02: Developments proposed within Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resource areas*

*Within the Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas shown on the Policies Map, permission for development other than minerals extraction will be granted where:*

- i. It would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction; or*
- ii. The mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities), or*

- iii. *The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral; or*
- iv. *It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource; or*
- v. *The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or*
- vi. *It constitutes ‘exempt’ development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list), as set out in paragraph 8.55).*

*Applications for development other than mineral extraction in Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas should include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the proposed development.”*

#### ***“Policy S04: Waste management facility safeguarding***

*Waste management sites identified on the Policies Map and in Appendix 2, with a 250 m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or unduly restrict the use of the site for waste development, unless:*

- i) *The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and*
- ii) *Where the site is in active use for waste management purposes, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or*
- iii) *The site is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for waste management in the foreseeable future;*
- iv) *The site is not viable or capable of being made viable.*

*Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, as set out in paragraph 8.55 is proposed within an identified buffer zone permission will be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent waste uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh any safeguarding considerations.”*

## 2 Environmental Setting

2.1.1 A detailed review of available desktop sources was undertaken to inform the ES and is presented in Appendix 16.3: Ground Conditions Preliminary Risk Assessment (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.03]. The following sections present a high-level summary of the site environmental setting. The sources reviewed to inform the environmental setting includes, but not limited to:

- 1) British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 scale digital geology (Ref 2);
- 2) BGS 1:50,000 geological map series Sheets 71, 78 and 79 (Ref 3, Ref 4, Ref 5, Ref 6);
- 3) BGS historical borehole records (Ref 2);
- 4) North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership Geological Sites (Ref 7);
- 5) Coal Authority interactive map viewer (Ref 8);
- 6) North Yorkshire Council online contaminated land information (Ref 9);

2.1.2 Refer to Figure 1 for the location of the Proposed Development and notable features as discussed in the following sections.

### 2.2 Recorded Geology

2.2.1 The Solar Development Sites 1-4 and 8 are mainly underlain by bedrock belonging to the Sherwood Sandstone Group. Mudstone and siltstone of the Roxby Formation is mapped in the west of Solar Development Site 2, all of Solar Development Site 3, the north of Solar Development Site 4 and the east of Solar Development Site 6. The west of Solar Development Site 6 and all of Solar Development Site 7 is underlain by bedrock of the Brotherton Formation, which is a dolomitic limestone.

2.2.2 Superficial deposits cover the bedrock across most of the Solar Development Sites 1-4 and 6-8 and mainly belong to the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation and the Brighton Sand Formation. Gravelly sandy clay of the Escrick Moraine Member of the Vale of York Formation is mapped in the north-west of Solar Development Site 1.

2.2.3 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor Area is underlain by bedrock of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, whilst parts are underlain by the Roxby Formation, and the western part (near Monk Fryston) is underlain by the Brotherton Formation.

2.2.4 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor Area is underlain by superficial deposits of the Brighton Sand Formation (sand), Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation (silty clay), Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) and Skipwith Sand Member (clayey, gravelly sand).

2.2.5 No made ground deposits are mapped within the Order Limits, however there are made ground deposits mapped immediately adjacent to Solar Development Site 6 (to the North) and within 1 km of Solar Development Sites 1, 7 and 8. Made

Ground Deposits are mapped within the site area at the end of the Cable Route Corridor Area at Monk Fryston.

## 2.3 Coal Mining

- 2.3.1 The Order Limits are located within the Coal Authority Coal Mining Reporting Area. Coal mining in the area is understood to have taken place at depth. Coal Authority records indicate that there are no past or current surface mining and no past or probable shallow coal mine workings within 250 m of the Order Limits.
- 2.3.2 There are no recorded mine entries or development high risk areas within 250 m. Therefore, the risk of ground instability due to former coal mining to the Proposed Development is considered to be low.

## 2.4 Quarrying/Mineral Extraction and Other Designated Sites

- 2.4.1 There are no mines or quarries recorded by the BGS within 250 m of Solar Development Sites 2, 3 and 4.
- 2.4.2 There are a number of locally present mines and quarries within the Order Limits, mostly concentrated within the vicinity of Solar Development Site 1 and the Cable Route Corridor Area. All pits are no longer in operation and historical mapping indicates they were typically in use in the late 1800s. All pits are no longer in operation and historical mapping indicates they were typically in use in the late 1800s.
- 2.4.3 From review of the Policy Maps Online Viewer (Ref 10), the nearest Allocated Mineral Sites to the Proposed Development are the 'Potter Group, Rail Freight' and the 'Escrick Brickworks', located around 1.7km south-east of the Cable Route Corridor Area and 2km west of Solar Development Site 1, respectively. A Waste Safeguarding Site ('The Maltings') is located directly adjacent to Solar Development Site 7. The aforementioned sites and other designated sites within vicinity of the Proposed Development are shown on Figure 1.

## 3 Minerals Assessment

### 3.1 Clay Minerals

3.1.1 The Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation (silty clay) is designated as a safeguarded 'brick clay' material, the extents within 1 km of the Order Limits are shown on Figure 1.

3.1.2 The MWJP (Ref 1) states:

*“Potential resources of clay are widely distributed in the Plan area, mainly in the lower lying central part of NYCC and within the City of York... The principal clay resource in the Plan area is brick clay, although small amounts of fireclay are also likely to be present, in association with shallow coal which has not itself been the subject of any commercial interest, as well as clay suitable for engineering purposes. There are only a small number of active sites, all located in the NYCC area. The main uses of clay worked in the Plan area are for brick manufacture (at Alne Brickworks) and for the manufacture of lightweight aggregate blocks (at the Plasmor site at Great Heck in Selby District, which is currently served by clay from the nearby Hemingbrough Clay Pit).”*

3.1.3 The area of the brick clay resource occupied by the Proposed Development is considered to be low, given the extensive area available. As shown in Figure 1, the brick clay resource is present beneath:

- 1) the entirety of Solar Development Site 6 and 7,
- 2) the majority of Solar Development Sites 1, 2 and the Cable Route Corridor Area
- 3) approximately half of Solar Development Sites 3, 4 and 8.

3.1.4 As shown in Figure 2.1 [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01.01], the majority of the Order Limits area is occupied by the Solar Panels, which will result in mineral sterilisation only (no extraction required, refer to Section 1.6).

3.1.5 Where earthworks is proposed (associated with minor foundations and trenches), limited brick clay mineral is anticipated to be extracted due to the presence of the overlying sand (where present, refer to Figure 1) and the discrete area and depth of earthworks proposed.

3.1.6 Given the above, the Proposed Development is considered to have a negligible sterilisation impact due to the area of the mineral that will be sterilised in comparison to the area of mineral available. The Proposed Development is also considered to have a negligible direct impact on the mineral resource, via extraction and disposal, due to the presence of sand overlying the brick clay in areas and the minor scale of earthworks proposed (refer to Section 1.6).

## 3.2 Sand and Gravel Minerals

- 3.2.1 Brighton Sand Formation (sand) and Skipwith Sand Member (clayey, gravelly sand) underlying the site are safeguarded under Policy S01 of MWJP. Whilst not included on the Policy Maps Online Viewer as a mineral layer, the area occupied by the formations is included within the safeguarded area on the online viewer. The extent of the sand mineral within 1km of the Order Limits is shown indicatively on Figure 1, and its safeguarding has been considered.
- 3.2.2 The MWJP (Ref 1) states:
- “Minerals resource information produced to support preparation of the Joint Plan indicates that the large majority of potential sand and gravel resources in the Plan area, particularly those of greatest commercial significance, are located within NYCC. The total volume of the resource is very large, although a wide number of constraints such as surface development, environmental constraints and accessibility considerations, means that the volume potentially available for extraction is likely to be much lower.”*
- 3.2.3 The area of the sand resource occupied by the Proposed Development is considered to be low, given the extensive area available. As shown in Figure 1, the sand resource is present beneath approximately half (or less) of Solar Development Sites 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, and the Cable Route Corridor Area.
- 3.2.4 As shown in Figure 2.1 [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01.01], the majority of the Order Limits is occupied by the Solar Panels, which will result in mineral sterilisation only (no extraction required, refer to Section 1.6).
- 3.2.5 Where earthworks are proposed (associated with minor foundations and trenches), limited sand mineral is anticipated to be extracted due to the discrete area and depth of earthworks proposed.
- 3.2.6 Given the above, the Proposed Development is considered to have a negligible sterilisation impact due to the area of the mineral that will be sterilised in comparison to the area of mineral available. The Proposed Development is also considered to have a negligible direct impact on the mineral resource, via extraction and disposal, due to the minor scale of earthworks proposed (refer to Section 1.6).

## 3.3 Allocated Sites and Planning Applications

- 3.3.1 As described in Section 2.4, there are no Allocated Mineral Sites within 1km of the Proposed Development. A review of planning applications within indicates that no existing mineral extraction applications are proposed within the 1km study area.
- 3.3.2 A Waste Safeguarding Site ('The Maltings') is located directly adjacent to Solar Development Site 7, and within the 250 m buffer zone as defined in Policy S04 (see Section 1.8). The Proposed Development will not prevent or unduly restrict the use of the site for waste development due to the presence of the railway and

associated infrastructure which segregates the two sites. On this basis, the Proposed Development complies with Policy S04.

- 3.3.3 An application for 'Development of an Agricultural Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility' (NY/2024/0200/FUL) is proposed 110m west of Solar Development Site 7, however the Proposed Development is not anticipated to impact this application given the distance. Refer to the Chapter 17: Cumulative and In-Combination Effects (ES Volume 1) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.17.00] for a summary of the planning applications considered in relation to the Proposed Development.

## 3.4 Policy Assessment

- 3.4.1 This appendix has confirmed that designated safeguarded minerals (under Policy S01 of the MWJP (Ref 1)), of brick clay and sand, are present within the Order Limits.
- 3.4.2 Through assessment of the Proposed Development against the impacted minerals, the proposed construction and operation works will temporarily locally sterilise mineral resources. Following decommissioning the development, future extraction of any mineral will not be restricted. Review of the wider mineral resource also indicated the area occupied by the site is small in comparison to the overall resource. Furthermore, the need for the Proposed Development is considered to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral in the temporary case.
- 3.4.3 The Proposed Development complies with NPS EN-1 (see Section 1.8 of this Document) as:
- 1) The mineral resources within the Order Limits have been safeguarded as far as possible.
  - 2) The long-term potential of the mineral following decommissioning of the Proposed Development is not impacted.
- 3.4.4 The Proposed Development complies with points i., iii. and v. of Policy S02 of the MWJP (Ref 1), as summarised below:
- 1) *"i. It would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction":*
    - a) The Proposed Development would temporarily sterilise the resource but does not prejudice future extraction.
  - 2) *"iii. The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral":*
    - b) Given the large volume of the resource within the region, it is considered that the need for the Proposed Development, as stated in the Statement of Need [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02], outweighs the need to safeguard the affected minerals in the short-term.
  - 3) *"v. The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed":*

- c) The Proposed Development has an anticipated total term of 65 years and given the large volume of the resource within the region, it is considered that the minerals beneath the Order Limits are not likely to be needed during that period.

3.4.5 Given compliance with Policy S02 points i, iii and v above, compliance with the remaining points is not required. For completeness, the remaining points are not considered relevant to the Proposed Development on the following basis:

- 1) *“ii. The mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities)”*
  - a) Extraction of the mineral prior to the development is not considered feasible and will result in an unacceptable impact on the environment and local communities.
- 2) *“iv. It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource”*
  - b) The mineral remains of potential value.
- 3) *“vi. It constitutes ‘exempt’ development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list), as set out in paragraph 8.55)”*
  - c) The Proposed Development does not constitute an ‘exempt’ development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list.

3.4.6 In summary, as stated in Section 1.8, Policy S02 only required proposed developments to comply with one of the points of Policy S02 and not all points. On the basis of the above compliance with points i., iii. and v., the Proposed Development complies with Policy S02.

## 4 References

- Ref 1 North Yorkshire County Council, North York Moors National Park Authority and City of York Council (2022) Minerals and Waste Joint Plan [Online]. Available at:  
[https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/planning\\_migrated/minerals\\_and\\_waste\\_plan/LPA128%20-%20%20MWJP%20Policy%20adopted%20document%20-%20Final%20-%20accessible.pdf](https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/planning_migrated/minerals_and_waste_plan/LPA128%20-%20%20MWJP%20Policy%20adopted%20document%20-%20Final%20-%20accessible.pdf) [Accessed on 13/01/2026]
- Ref 2 British Geological Survey (2020) GeoIndex Onshore [Online]. Available at:  
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[REDACTED] [Accessed 01/07/2024]
- Ref 3 British Geological Survey (2008) 1:50,000 Series England and Wales, Sheet 71 Selby, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits
- Ref 4 British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series England and Wales, Sheet 78 Wakefield, Solid and Drift Geology
- Ref 5 British Geological Survey (1971) 1:50,000 Series England and Wales, Sheet 79 Goole, Drift
- Ref 6 British Geological Survey (1972) 1:50,000 Series, England and Wales, Sheet 79 Goole, Solid
- Ref 7 North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership (2026) Geological Sites [Online]. Available at: [REDACTED] Accessed 01/07/2024].
- Ref 8 The Coal Authority (2024) Coal Authority Interactive Viewer [Online]. Available at: [REDACTED] [Accessed 01/07/2024]
- Ref 9 North Yorkshire Council (2024) Types of Contaminated Land [Online]. Available at: <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/environment-and-neighbourhoods/contaminated-land/types-contaminated-land> [Accessed 01/07/2024]
- Ref 10 North Yorkshire Council (2026) Minerals and Waste Map [Online]. Available at:  
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<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d1015f41883f4e50ed9ab/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1-web-accessible.pdf>  
[Accessed on 13/01/2026]



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