

British Geological Survey
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Creating sustainable communities

NORTH YORKSHIRE

(comprising North Yorkshire, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks and City of York)

Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning

Mineral Resources (East)

Scale 1:100 000

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Digital cartography by N.A. Spencer, British Geological Survey, February 2005.

This map comprises part of a summary of the Mineral Resources of Yorkshire and the North East.
For more information see www.mineralsuk.com.

BIBLIOGRAPHY REFERENCE

Howarth, S.J. and Henney, P.J. 2002. Mineral Resource Information for National, Regional and Local Planning: North Yorkshire comprising North Yorkshire, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks and City of York. British Geological Survey, National Research Report OR020006.

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SAND & GRAVEL

Superficial deposits

- Sub-alluvial: Inferred resources
- Sub-alluvial: Indicated resources in areas assessed by BGS
- River Terrace deposits
- Glaciofluvial deposits
- Glacial sand and gravel deposits
- Glacial sand and gravel deposits: Concealed (only in areas assessed by BGS)
- Glaciofluvial deposits: Concealed (only in areas assessed by BGS)
- Glacial sand and gravel deposits: Concealed (only in areas assessed by BGS)
- Glaciofluvial deposits
- Bloom Sand
- Marine/Shoebeach deposits
- Unidentified sand and gravel

Boundary of area assessed for sand and gravel at the indicated resource level

SILICA SAND

Osgoby Formation (in Burythorpe area only)

Jurassic

LIMESTONE

Limestone: Coralline Oolite Formation

Permian: Cadeby and Brotherton formations

CHALK

Higher purity chalk (>97% CaCO₃)

Lower purity chalk (<93% CaCO₃)

Upper Cretaceous

EVAPORITES

Potash

Approximate western limit of Bouby Potash

Salt

Approximate western limit of Bouby Halite

BRICK CLAY

Laminated glacial clays

Quaternary

COAL LICENCE AREAS (as at 01.02.06)

Source: The Coal Authority

- Deep mine

MINERAL PLANNING PERMISSION (as at 28.02.04)

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

- Underground planning permission (valid and expired)
- Surface planning permission (valid and expired)

MINERAL WORKINGS

- Settlington Active site
- Burbie Inactive (including yet to be worked), worked-out and/or restored site

Mineral commodity

Cl	Clay and shale	Min	Mineral, unspecified	Sec	Secondary Aggregate
Ch	Chalk	Pot	Potash	Sg	Sand and Gravel
Co	Coal	Sa	Salt	Ss	Silica Sand
Fr	Fireclay	San	Sand	Ss	Silica Sand
Gas	Gas	Set	Set	St	Sandstone
Let	Limestone, including dolomite				

Active coal-fired power station Active underground mine

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGNATIONS (as at 31.12.05)

Source: BGS and NPA

- National nature conservation designations (SSSIs and NNRs)
- International nature conservation designations (SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Howardian Hills
- National Park: North York Moors
- Heritage Coast
- Scheduled Monument

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Mineral Planning Authority (National Parks are also MPAs)

District

BUILDING STONE

Historically the county has produced and used a wide range of stones for building purposes. The diversity of stone types has been well documented as freestone. Quarries occur along much of the outcrop but are particularly concentrated in the south. From Tadcaster to Skipton in Wharfedale, Limestone from these quarries was used to construct York and Beverley Minsters, Ripon Cathedral and houses in the area. There are two distinctive quarry types in the Tadcaster area.

In the Middle Ages limestone from the Sandstone, Airedale, Gales, Swales, Wharfedale, Ribblesdale and Wharfedale was transported to the south of the county for use in the construction of the Yorkshire Dales and Wharfedale valleys. The Wharfedale and Wharfedale valleys were the main source of building stone for the Wharfedale and Wharfedale valleys.

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BGS maps covering North Yorkshire, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks and York

Scale and generalised coordinates

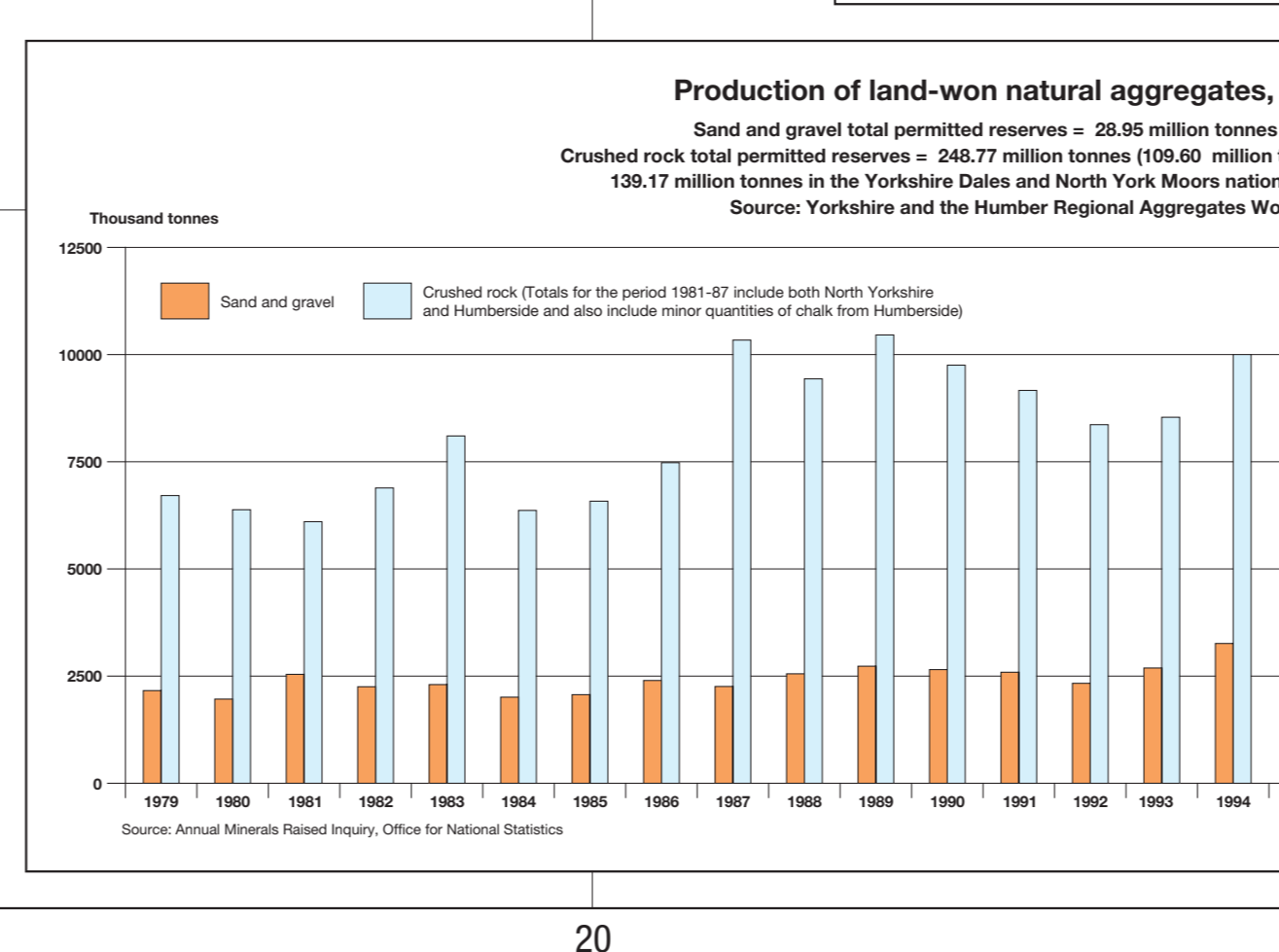
1:50,000 scale maps covering the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks and York.

Large quantities (500,000 tonnes to 2000) of dimensioned aggregates are produced at the Deepwater station and are used for plasterboard manufacture. Epsomdown power station also produces dimensioned aggregates in 2000.

Production of land-won natural aggregates, 1979 - 2004

Crushed rock total produced was 248.7 million tonnes in 2004. This compares with 198.1 million tonnes in 1979.

Source: Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party



COAL

The county includes the concealed East Pennine Coalfield. Coal-bearing strata are principally confined to the Pennine Lower and Middle Pennine Coalfields. Carboniferous rocks in general contain bedding planes that are used to define the south and north-east coasts of the county. These resources generally occur in the form of coal seams that are up to 100m thick and are separated by thin layers of shale and sandstone. The coal seams are generally thin and the coal is of a low rank. The coal seams are generally thin and the coal is of a low rank. The coal seams are generally thin and the coal is of a low rank.

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OPIDUM AND ANHYDRITE

Opidum occurs in a narrow, north-south belt of two locations within the Eborac and Ribblesdale valleys near the western boundary of the Pennine Moors. However, both of these locations are of minor importance. The most important belt is the Upper Ribblesdale valley in the Ribblesdale Moors. This belt occurs west of the Ribblesdale Moors and is of minor importance. The most important belt is the Upper Ribblesdale valley in the Ribblesdale Moors.

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PLANNING PERMISSIONS FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION

The extent of all known active and former planning permissions for mineral extraction is shown on this map. The majority of current planning permissions are for the extraction of sand and gravel. The majority of current planning permissions are for the extraction of sand and gravel.

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AIMS AND LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this map is to show the distribution of mineral resources and to provide information on the location and extent of mineral resources. The map is intended to provide information on the location and extent of mineral resources.

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