

AN EVIDENCE BASE FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER

This paper explains the rationale behind the green infrastructure evidence base work produced by Natural England in the Yorkshire and Humber Region.

Aim

To produce a consistent evidence base for green infrastructure in the Yorkshire and Humber Region, which is available as GIS layers and can be used to inform policy and investment decisions.

Why has Natural England produced this work?

The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy includes a core policy YH8 on green infrastructure (see annex 1). This instructs local authorities through their Local Development Frameworks to define corridors and networks of green infrastructure, identify their functions and develop policies to protect and create new green infrastructure. Natural England has taken the lead in developing a green infrastructure evidence base because it wants to ensure a consistent approach to delivering policy YH8. In particular mapping and interpretation of the functions of green infrastructure across the Region to increase opportunities for investment. Natural England has acted as a regional facilitator working together with organisations to identify strategic green infrastructure which runs across administrative boundaries.

The results of the process of evidence gathering and interpretation have been to:

- Create a GIS evidence base of green infrastructure assets using national, regional and local data
- Provide mapped green infrastructure corridors placed in hierarchy

This information should enable local authorities, statutory agencies, voluntary sector organisations and the private sector to:

- Protect strategic and local green infrastructure corridors and networks
- Focus green infrastructure enhancement in areas where gains will be maximised
- Increase awareness of which green infrastructure functions exist where and how they complement one another
- Establish a baseline of green infrastructure information from which change can be measured

Further drivers for this work are:

- The proposed growth points in the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire. Both are required to produce green infrastructure strategies. This work has been submitted to the consultants producing these and will form both part of the evidence base and as a means to help focus green infrastructure initiatives.
- Nationally, Natural England has produced Green infrastructure guidance. This provides a detailed approach for local authorities to producing their own green infrastructure guidance and delivery plans. This work forms a strategic context for local authorities to develop these.
- The Integrated Regional Strategy will replace the Regional Spatial Strategy. This green infrastructure work will form part of the wider infrastructure evidence base for this Strategy.

Who was involved?

Natural England acted as lead organisation for mapping the data. A total of 70 organisations have been involved across the whole Region and from neighbouring regions. Their involvement can be split between full engagement including participation at workshops as well as provision and analysis of data; provision of data only; contact and advice but no provision of data. The full list of participating organisations is given in Annex 2.

The project has taken almost 2 years to complete and involved the collection of around 800 datasets of which about 600 were actually used. Several million individual pieces of data were analysed and mapped. A pilot phase was undertaken in Calderdale, Kirklees and Bradford. This highlighted the need for strong partnership working, provision of a wide range of datasets, commitment from a range of disciplines within organisations to cover the full range of green infrastructure functions and the value of local knowledge of sites.

The process

A. Data collection

There is no single agreed methodology for collecting and analysing green infrastructure data. Therefore the process began by examining relevant research and strategies involving green infrastructure both in the UK and overseas. It is worth noting that to date existing strategies in the UK have covered sub regions, towns and cities, none have tackled a whole region. From these strategies a methodology was developed which would work at both a regional and local scale.

B. The Methodology

The following steps were used to create a regional data set for green infrastructure:

STEP 1 Mapping of existing physical green infrastructure assets

The process started by creating a baseline dataset of existing green infrastructure assets. This was achieved by pulling together GIS greenspace and green infrastructure data from Natural England and partner organisations. This covered sites already in existence such as open space, nature reserves and woodland (the full list is given in annex 3). All available green infrastructure datasets were included. This asset database included data which covered the whole Region and data which was only available at local level. This meant that there was both universal regionally consistent data and locally relevant data. All possible green infrastructure sites, with their exact location and boundaries were collected.

STEP 2 Mapping sites with potential for introducing green infrastructure

Next, sites which did not constitute green infrastructure assets in themselves but might have potential to introduce it, such as derelict land, were collected and mapped (see annex 4). Additional data which helped with understanding the functions of green infrastructure, but was not site based, e.g. area health statistics was also collected (see annex 5)

STEP3 Mapping of green infrastructure corridors

The next stage involved holding joint workshops with participants from adjacent local authority areas. This enabled green infrastructure to be examined across administrative boundaries. The workshops included the relevant local authorities and organisations with a close interest such as Forestry Commission, Pennine Prospects, the Wildlife Trusts and Leeds City Region. The staff involved were invited from a wide variety of disciplines to reflect the multifunctional nature of green infrastructure including Greenspace/Parks & Countryside, Forward Planning, Forestry, Tourism, Nature Conservation/Ecology, Rights of Way, sport and recreation, Geographic Information and historic environment.

Participants at the workshops are asked to examine maps which included all the data collected from stages 1 and 2 and use their local knowledge of land use, land ownership, planning policy and local initiatives, to develop corridors and networks of green infrastructure. The functionality and connectivity between different green infrastructure assets was considered. Firstly in terms of how single functions of green infrastructure can be linked, for instance connecting public open space together into corridors (detailed information on the functions is included in annex 6). Secondly linking multifunctional assets together such as connecting a designated nature area, to a lake, to a woodland, to a historic tourism site. Participants were also asked to consider realistic opportunities to increase green infrastructure based on known proposed initiatives such as major redevelopment schemes. These were considered over the full Local Development Plan timescale to ensure that not just immediate opportunities for green infrastructure were included. Corridors were defined on maps using physical boundaries on the ground such as roads and rail lines to define the edges and to ensure future legibility. These maps were then digitised and sent to the organisations involved at the workshops for them to check the boundaries and any omissions.

STEP 4 Creating a hierarchy of corridors

The next stage involved the workshop participants coming back together to look again at the green infrastructure corridors they had defined in the first workshop to:

1. Check the corridor boundaries
2. Agree the green infrastructure functions that each corridor contained
3. Place the green infrastructure corridors into a hierarchy.

Natural England examined various studies which included definitions of green infrastructure functions and agreed a list of fifteen functions to work with in the corridor analysis.

These are listed below with key indicators:

Open space – Contains open space assets such as parks and woodlands

Biodiversity – Contains one or more site of significant wildlife value

Landscape – Contains at least one landscape feature worthy of protection or enhancement

Products from the land – Includes areas in agricultural or food production

Mitigating flood risk – Contains floodplain, areas at risk from flooding or areas where green infrastructure could be used to reduce run off into flood risk areas

Contribution to mitigating climate change – Contains areas which are, or could be, managed for non flooding climate change mitigation through, carbon sequestration in areas such as peatlands, managed woodlands or locations for energy crop production

Health – Includes Air Quality Management Areas or locations with populations with poor health where green infrastructure can be used to increase outdoor activity or address pollution issues

Accessibility – Contains rights of way allowing access by foot, cycle or horse riding along the corridor

Recreation – Contains formal and informal outdoor recreational assets such as golf courses, play areas and sports pitches

Education – Visitor centre or site already used for environmental education

Cultural – Contains gardens, cemeteries, historic features or buildings with public access

Tourism – Includes tourism assets which would form part of at least a day trip for people from outside the immediate area

Poor quality environment – Contains existing poor quality environments which could be improved with investment in green infrastructure

Land and property values – Areas where investment in green infrastructure would be likely to positively affect local land and property values

Economic growth – Includes areas where development is proposed and increased green infrastructure is likely to attract further economic investment e.g. higher value industry

Participants considered each corridor in turn and agreed which functions were present. A strategic approach was taken therefore functions provided within the corridor had to be significant to be considered. Sites providing very localised green infrastructure functions, were not scored as having strategic functionality e.g. incidental open space. Depending on how many functions were present a category for each corridor was determined. This was based on the number of functions present, the corridor size and local knowledge of initiatives and likely opportunities for interventions. The corridor categories are given below:

Corridor categories

Strategic/Regional – Likely to cross several local authority boundaries and demonstrates 13 to 15 functions.

Sub-regional – Likely to cross two or more local authority boundaries and has 10 to 13 functions.

District – Likely to be contained within a single local authority or simply connect two localities across a boundary and demonstrates 8 to 11 functions.

The number of functions in each category overlaps i.e. a corridor scoring 11 functions could be both subregional and district. In the pilot work it was found that having absolute number of functions for each category was too rigid. This was because a few corridors demonstrated a high number of functions but were too small in scale to be considered as being categorised at a higher level. In these cases these corridors were examined in great detail to place them in the right category taking into account their scale and the degree to which each function was present.

Two maps were produced one showing the corridor boundaries at 1:50,000 scale. A second diagrammatic corridors map was produced to place emphasis on the hierarchy and strategic linkages.

Some local level corridors were identified during the process which were small scale, contained within a defined locality and had 7 or less functions. These were not taken forward within the mapping process as they were not considered strategic enough to appear on a regional or sub regional map. However the local authorities were encouraged to log these and consider them further for inclusion in Local Development Frameworks, particularly where they linked to more strategic corridors.

STEP 5 Corridor descriptions

In order to provide a robust evidence base justifying the functions identified in the corridors and the hierarchy of each corridor a table was developed. This included:

- A description of each corridor explaining the main features and key future opportunities for green infrastructure
- Evidence against each function to justify its inclusion. For example if the biodiversity function had been identified then sites such as SSSIs were named.

This process was undertaken using evidence chiefly from local authorities. Not all sites in the corridors were listed as this would have resulted in an unmanageably large amount of data. However sufficient sites and opportunities were included to ensure justification for each function.

OUTPUTS

The outputs from the five steps are:

1. A mapped dataset of green infrastructure assets e.g. all parks and nature areas etc. with their location and boundaries defined using national, regional and local data.
2. A regionally consistent mapped dataset of green infrastructure corridors showing boundaries accurate to 1:50,000 scale.
3. A diagrammatic map of green infrastructure corridors for the region.
4. A detailed description of all 136 green infrastructure corridors

Presentation of the mapping results

Natural England is aiming to produce all the data as a series of GIS maps in a pdf format. These will have an Ordnance Survey base and will be set up so that layers of data can be switched on and off. It is intended to house this information on the Yorkshire and Humber pages of the Natural England website.

Further phases of green infrastructure work

The following areas of work are happening or planned:

1. To support Local authorities to use the results of the mapping process and principally to integrate the maps and associated policies into LDF core strategies and supplementary planning documents. In tandem with this Natural England may help local authorities to develop further local, small scale green infrastructure corridors.
2. To use the maps and data to inform green infrastructure strategies for the new Growth Points in the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire. Natural England will then support the development of initiatives and strategic projects which are adopted as part of these strategies.
3. Natural England Yorkshire and Humber has committed to working with South Yorkshire Forest as a sub partner on the VALUE Interreg project which links the UK with Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France to deliver a green infrastructure investment based project. This builds on the previous Interreg project Creating a Setting for Investment which examined the connection between green infrastructure and economic investment.

Conclusion

The work carried out by Natural England in partnership with many different organisations should provide the evidence necessary to take green infrastructure a step forward in the Region. However much more needs to happen to ensure that the evidence base is used to best effect to raise the quality of existing green infrastructure, introduce new green infrastructure and protect it for future generations.

Annex 1

Yorkshire & Humber Plan policy YH8: Green infrastructure

A: Areas and networks of green infrastructure will be identified, protected, created, extended, enhanced, managed and maintained throughout the region to ensure that an improved, accessible and healthy environment is available for the benefit of present and future communities whilst protecting the integrity of internationally important biodiversity sites.

B: LDFs should:

1. Define a hierarchy of green infrastructure, in terms of location, function, size and levels of use, at every spatial scale and across all areas of the region based on analysis of existing natural, historic, cultural, sport and playing field, and river and landscape assets, including the identification of new assets required to deliver green infrastructure;
2. Identify and require the retention and provision of substantial connected networks of green infrastructure, particularly in urban, urban fringe and adjacent countryside areas;
3. Ensure that policies have regard to the economic and social as well as environmental benefits of green infrastructure assets; and
4. Identify the functional role of green infrastructure in supporting the provision of renewable energy, urban microclimate control, and flood risk management.

C: Assets of particular significance for the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure include national and inter-regional trails, floodplains, woodlands, biodiversity and heritage and distinctive landscapes.

The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (May 2008)

Annex 2 – Organisations involved

Agencies and Statutory Bodies

Government Office, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, British Waterways, English Heritage, Yorkshire Dales National Park, North York Moors National Park, Defra, Welcome to Yorkshire, Natural England (East Midlands, North East, North West)

Local Authorities

Kirklees, Calderdale, Bradford, City of York, Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Craven, Harrogate, Selby, Ryedale, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Scarborough, North East Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire County Council, Lancashire County Council, Oldham, Rochdale, North Lincolnshire, Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire

Voluntary Sector

Sheffield Wildlife Trust, CPRE, Heywoods, Dreamweavers, South Pennines Association, RSPB, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Sustrans, National Trust, Woodland Trust, Wheatlands Educational Community Woodlands

Private Sector

Ecotec, ARUP, Knight Kavannah Page, Yorkshire Water, CUDEM

Representative/other

Pennine Prospects, White Rose Forest, West Yorkshire Ecology, South Yorkshire Forest, South Yorkshire biodiversity, Leeds City Region, Forest of Burnley, Airedale Partnership, Bradford Environment Forum, Natural Economy North West, Pennine Heritage, Places for People, Nidderdale AONB

Annex 3 - List of all mapped green infrastructure assets – green sites and designated land:

- Wildlife Trusts sites
- Local Authority greenspace, parks, sports pitches, recreation grounds, allotments and UDP/LDF information including village greens
- Designated Sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar, SSSI, NNR, LNR, SEGI, SINC, RIGS)
- Countryside Rights of Way open access land
- Registered Common Land
- Woodland sites (FC Land, Woodland Trust Land, Ancient Woodland)
- Yorkshire Water accessible land holdings
- BAP Habitats
- RSPB Reserves
- National Trust land
- National Parks & Heritage Coast
- Country Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Rivers, Floodzone, Washlands, waterlogged ground, lakes, waterbodies, canals
- Public Rights of Way, National Trails, Cycleways and Greenways (existing and proposed)
- Cemeteries & Churchyards
- Historic Data (Historic Parks & Gardens, SAMs, Historic Environment Record, World Heritage Sites)
- Indicative habitat network
- Air Quality Management areas
- Outdoor tourist attractions
- Conservation areas
- Group tree preservation areas
- Schools and colleges with grounds

Annex 4 – List of all mapped data which may have potential for green infrastructure

- Previously Developed Land
- Housing Market Renewal Areas
- Mineral sites
- Regeneration Zones (local)
- Proposed new greenspaces (local)
- Disused railways
- Historic Landfill sites
- Coalfield sites

Annex 5 – Other data

Agric Land Class - indicates soil type which can infer likelihood of different habitat expansion success

Health - Combined Health Index (Obesity, Mental, Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder)

Integrated Access/Access Network mapping

Sport England active citizen participation survey

Education - School results data – Key stage 4 average uncapped GCSE and post 16 average 3 point score per student

Index of Multiple Deprivation

There are a number of caveats for all site based data used:

- The sites included have not been individually assessed as part of the mapping process for quality, accessibility, safety for use, environmental/ecological value or similar.
- Areas which are not included in the “Green Asset” layer cannot be assumed to not be green and/or don’t have green infrastructure value - just that those areas are not available in GIS mapped form.
- Individual areas of farmland and private gardens have not been included as the volume of information would have taken the project considerably longer and the value of including it was considered limited.

Annex 6 Green infrastructure functions

The contribution of each function to green infrastructure is as follows:

<i>Function</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Source</i>
Open space	Loss of open space creating a negative image with consequent impacts on the fear of crime, lack of investment and pressure to leave areas.	As far back as the garden city movement the role in creating a positive working and living environment has been recognised. Open space creates opportunities for social interaction for all ages and serves to create identity and pride of place.	<p>The government acknowledges that the decline of urban greenspaces has helped weaken community cohesion in many deprived areas</p> <p>Creative approaches to land ownership and management, such as community management, can offer cost savings for landowners and local authorities, encourage a local sense of community and help cut crime rates.</p> <p>A study in Chicago looked at the difference between areas with trees and areas that were</p>	<p>DETLR Final report from the Urban Green Space Task Force 2002</p> <p>CABE Does Money Grow on Trees? 2005</p> <p>Taylor , Wiley, Keo, Sullivan Growing up in the inner city 1998</p>

			<p>predominantly barren. The effect of vegetation was significant for the number of children playing and the type of creative play. One possible criticism is that green space attracts more children whether playing or not. However the non playing numbers were significantly lower, demonstrating that vegetation actually increases play.</p>	
Biodiversity	<p>Biodiversity loss can result in fragmented habitats, isolated species, and vulnerable sites of decreasing quality. Loss of ecosystem services critically decomposition, pollination, nutrient recycling, detoxification of pollutants and hydrological cycling can have negative impacts on both natural and human activities</p>	<p>Planning for biodiversity within green infrastructure can facilitate the local survival of species, strengthen links between habitat networks and agriculture and create and retain jobs maintaining the land.</p>	<p>Fragmented populations may have reduced population mean fitness and suffer increased extinction rates because of increased expression of in-breeding, depression, decreased levels of genetic diversity and higher probabilities of fixing deleterious mutations.</p> <p>In a fragmented habitat: Individual animals may not have access to an area holding habitat necessary for their survival; Migratory animals may be unable to move to those areas where they would normally stay for part of the year; Natural populations and communities may be unable to move across the</p>	<p>Young, Clarke - Genetics, Demography and Viability of Fragmented Populations – 2000</p> <p>Bonin, Bruszik, Delbaere, Lethier, Richard, Rientjes, van Uden, Terry The Pan – European Ecological Network 2007</p>

			<p>landscape in response to changing environmental conditions; Genetic exchange between different local populations may be prevented; A patch of habitat in which a species has become locally extinct cannot easily be re-colonised by another local population of the same species</p> <p>Over the last 65 years there has been an extensive loss of semi-natural habitat beyond protected areas in the UK which has been documented in a series of publications which have been described by some as a “grim litany of outrage and complaint”</p>	Catchpole Planning for biodiversity 2006
Landscape	The Region has diverse landscapes, however not all are valued and well looked after. Many do not provide a diverse range of services and benefits. Some are not effectively planned, designed or managed.	Green infrastructure provides opportunities to implement the European Landscapes Convention, by identifying key stretches of landscape that form the settings for our everyday lives, and to ensure that they are managed in such a way as to strengthen and improve the key features and	<p>Four of the Yorkshire and Humber Regions National Character Areas have been assessed as neglected</p> <p>In the Yorkshire & Humber region, 30% of landscapes were judged to be ‘neglected’, while a further 20% were classified as ‘diverging’.</p>	<p>Countryside Quality Counts survey 2003</p> <p>Countryside Quality Counts survey 2003</p>

		retain and develop their distinctiveness		
Products from the land	Parts of the rural landscape are unproductive or not fulfilling their full potential, particularly in urban fringe areas	Green infrastructure offers opportunities for productive landscapes at local scales such as allotments and community orchards and larger scales with forestry and farmland integrated into corridors	Woodlands in the UK are under exploited - the drive for renewable energy could unlock the potential for woodfuel. A 60% increase in domestically grown wood is possible with significant opportunities to create jobs in woodland management and product processing	Forestry Commission A woodfuel strategy for England
Flood risk	Many areas of the region already flood and climate change predictions indicate that winter rainfall will increase and summer rainfall will decrease to create greater flood and water shortage risks.	Green infrastructure investment can reduce water volumes and speeds into catchments and store water. Sustainable Urban Drainage, selective tree planting on floodplains, flood retention ponds and water management can all reduce the impacts of flooding on the built environment. Local authorities can reduce clean up costs from flooding and create long term security for inward investors. Insurance premiums may also be kept	Riparian woodland can increase flood storage and hold back flood waters through the formation of large woody debris dams within headwater streams. Tree rooting also strengthens river banks and reduces channel erosion and downstream siltation. Woodland shade may also become increasingly important for protecting freshwater life from rising water temperatures due to climate change. Forest Research, the Forestry Commission's research agency, has been exploring the potential of floodplain woodland to help	Forestry Commission Forestry and flooding briefing note, Dec 2007 Environment Agency 'Making Space for Water' Programme R&D Update review of the impact of land use and management on flooding. Environment Agency, March 2007

		<p>lower.</p>	<p>manage flood flows and reduce flood risk. Under contract to the Environment Agency, they undertook hydraulic modelling work on a section of the River Cary, a tributary of the River Parrett in Somerset. This demonstrated that the creation of a 50 hectare floodplain woodland had the potential to increase the temporary storage capacity of the floodplain by 14% and to delay the passage of floodwaters by 30 minutes.</p> <p>Hydraulic modelling work on the River Laver, west of Ripon, suggests that the creation of a 15 hectare floodplain woodland could increase temporary storage capacity in planted reaches by 50% and delay the passage of floodwaters by up to 30 minutes. These are potentially very significant results and suggest that floodplain woodland could be used to help reduce flood risk by 'managing' the transfer of flood waters downstream;</p>	<p>Ripon Multi-Objective Project</p>
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			delaying and desynchronising the flood peaks of different tributaries.	
Climate change	Climate change is projected to significantly raise temperatures particularly in urban areas and place residents and vegetation under considerable stress.	Green spaces and trees can provide shading and evaporative cooling thereby lowering temperatures and reducing energy costs. Green infrastructure can also help species to migrate and adapt to climate change	It is estimated that adding 10% green cover in urban areas is projected to keep temperatures at or below 1961 – 1990 levels until the 2080's. Energy reductions from green roofs are estimated at savings of £5.20 per m ² per year	Gill, Handley, Pauliet – Adapting cities for climate change, The role of green infrastructure
Health	Heart disease, diabetes, obesity, pulmonary diseases and asthma, some cancers and mental health are directly associated with low rates of exercise, high stress levels and polluted environments	Green infrastructure can create opportunities for both gentle and active exercise and human contact with nature.	Populations in areas with higher levels of greenery have higher levels of physical activity and lower level of obesity; “Green” exercise can provide enhanced mood, improved self esteem and lower blood pressure more effectively than exercise alone and reduce stress and improve recovery from stress. It also improves mental alertness, attention and cognitive performance and reduces levels of depression, aggression and violent behaviour. In Holland a study of 250,000 people has shown that the perception of health was related to the percentage of green space within a 3km	Newton Well being and the natural environment 2007 Maas et al – Green space urbanity and health how strong is the relation? 2005

			radius. Those with more green space felt the most healthy, with the strongest results amongst the poorest people	
Accessibility	<p>Accessing the countryside requires using motorised transport for many urban dwellers causing congestion.</p> <p>Countryside trips for low income households without private transport is problematic.</p> <p>School runs block local roads at morning peak</p>	<p>Footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways offer opportunities to encourage non-vehicular transport. Particular gains are possible using green infrastructure corridors to link homes to schools and urban areas to the countryside. Local reduced noise and pollution are possible as well as fewer road accidents.</p>	<p>People surveyed that had access to a car were more likely to have made a leisure visit to the countryside in the last week: 22% of respondents that had access to a car had made a leisure visit to the countryside in the last 7 days whereas only 9% of those without a car had made a leisure visit to the countryside in the last 7 days.</p> <p>A nationwide survey of 50,000 children found that 31% would like to cycle to school but only 3% were able to do so.</p>	<p>Natural England - England leisure visits survey 2005</p> <p>Workpole No place to go? 2003</p>
Recreation	<p>Countryside recreation is popular but largely limited to certain sections of the population, resulting in a lack of awareness around environmental issues in the general public.</p>	<p>Increasing demand for experience based leisure time can be matched with opportunities for recreation, bringing increased revenue. Widening the appeal of outdoor recreation can also increase the experience of under represented groups.</p>	<p>In 2006, 3 out of Yorkshire's top 8 visitor destinations were country parks and the Trans Pennine Trail attracting over 1.8 million visitors</p> <p>Visitors to the countryside are older, white affluent, car owning and in better health than the general population</p> <p>Over 103,000 people visited the RSPB reserve at Fairburn Ings in 2007 with over 70%</p>	<p>Yorkshire Tourist Board</p> <p>Natural England – State of the Environment 2008</p> <p>RSPB</p>

			coming back for repeat visits	
Education	<p>Urban children are often trapped in environments that provide little opportunity for self discovery and natural environmental experience. This has resulted in children now spending less time outdoors and in particular playing with friends in green areas. Consequently their appreciation and understanding of the natural world has reduced in recent years. Play in unnatural environments can have a significant impact on anti social behaviour And child development</p>	<p>Greater appreciation of the natural environment can reduce vandalism, littering and dumping with consequent reductions in costs to the public purse. Environmental education can bring enjoyment to children in a way that other forms of education cannot. Play in natural environments can bring positive social interactions in young people and improve creative skills</p>	<p>A study from 2002 compared knowledge of Pokemon card characters with British wildlife pictures. 53% of 8 years olds were successful in identifying wildlife but over 78% were able to identify Pokemon characters.</p> <p>A playground design study from 2003 concluded most bullying occurred in plain tarmac areas, particularly where space was limited. The school with the least bullying was a Steiner school where children were encouraged to relate to nature and playtime was an extension of learning and exploration in a natural environment, often resulting in children getting dirty.</p> <p>In contrast to man-made environments, a natural setting can create more imaginative play and so prevent the dominance hierarchy based on physical strength that encourages bullying.</p> <p>Natural vegetation and other natural features can create</p>	<p>Balmford, Clegg, Coulson Taylor University of Cambridge 2002</p> <p>Malone, Tranter Children's environmental learning 2003</p> <p>GHK - Social and economic benefits of the natural environment:</p> <p>Review of Evidence 2006 Play naturally</p>

			enclosed areas to help different groups play together and create varied activities suitable for different age groups leading to overall concentration and motor skills	Children's play council 2006
Cultural	The Region's cultural assets are largely unprotected or lack sufficient funding to be preserved. Many such as historic houses lie within a green infrastructure context. Others are not easily recognised by the untrained eye and therefore require interpretation to maximise their public benefit.	Linking cultural and historic assets through green infrastructure will bring benefits in terms of better understanding, protection and public access	The 2,600 scheduled ancient monuments in the Yorkshire and Humber Region represent just 3% of the total archaeological resource, one third of these are at risk. Of the Region's 72 historic parks and gardens, 30% are at risk. Six of the Region's seven registered Battlefields are at risk.	English Heritage
Tourism	Well managed green tourism assets can bring visitor revenue to an area and help widen trip opportunities.	Green infrastructure can engender green tourism and in particular low impact leisure trips. It can also play a part in education about the natural environment	An additional 330,000 visitors to the National Forest since 1995 have contributed an additional £128 million annually, creating and supporting more than 500 fulltime equivalent jobs. Woodland recreation in England has a value of between £1.66 and £2.78 per visit	AMION Economic value of green infrastructure 2008
Poor quality environment	Poor quality open space can blight housing, commercial and industrial	Housing with good green infrastructure provides communities with positive	Studies on inner city areas indicate 50% less crime and domestic violence with views of increased	Kuo and Sullivan Environment and crime in the inner city 2001

	areas and foster a negative atmosphere resulting in a lack of investment in buildings	views, fresh air and identity	vegetation in a poor housing estate compared to identical blocks with no vegetation.	
Land and property values	Property values are suppressed by a lack of green infrastructure. Treeless environments and lack of greenspace deter investment particularly in housing stock	Uplift in property values following green infrastructure investment can make areas with low occupancy rates more attractive for investment and sales	CABE have suggested that property values are on average 8% higher near parks and house prices increase with proximity to green space	CABE – Does Money grow on trees? 2005
Economic growth	Poor green infrastructure can suppress the type and value of industrial investment. Low value polluting industries tend to locate in areas with weak green infrastructure	Raising the quality of green infrastructure can attract higher value industry to an area, particularly knowledge based, blue chip and white collar businesses	Green infrastructure investment in Riverside Park Industrial Estate in Middlesbrough attracted new high profile businesses, occupancy grew from 48 to 78% and levered in over £1 million of private investment	CLES/Groundwork, 2007

An Evidence Base for Green Infrastructure in England

Corridor Descriptions

Abbreviations used in this document

AAP	Area Action Plan
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CANDO	Cultural and Natural Development Opportunities
GI	Green Infrastructure
LDF	Local Development Framework
LEAF	Linking Environment And Farming
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NNR	National Nature Reserve
Ramsar	Wetland site of international importance defined by the Ramsar Convention
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEGI	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance
SINC	Site of Interest for Nature Conservation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSI	Site of Scientific Interest
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UKBAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
WHS	World Heritage Site

R1 – Aire

Running across the centre of the region, the Aire corridor connects the remote rural areas of the Yorkshire Dales National Park to Goole through the major urban areas of Leeds and Bradford. Regionally significant, much of the corridor is affected by flooding and the river valley bottom is mainly undeveloped as a consequence. This creates greenspaces right into and through several urban areas which connect a large number of significant wildlife sites and are an important feature of the corridor. The upper part of the corridor embraces Malhamdale, which is significant in terms of its landscape, biodiversity, geological features and recreational potential, including Malham Cove, Gordale Scar and Malham Tarn. Further down the corridor, the valley contains a number of important areas for regeneration – with the Airedale Partnership and Aire Valley Leeds promoting economic regeneration in north Bradford and east Leeds respectively. The West Leeds Country Park is working to improve and link greenspaces for the benefit of people and wildlife around the river in west Leeds and the Lower Aire Valley project where regeneration will restore a previous coal mining area into wildlife reserves and tourist attractions to complement the existing Fairburn Ings site to the east of Leeds.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Gargrave Village Green. Horse Close and Greatwood Recreation grounds, Skipton. Skipton Wood. Aireville Park. Glusburn Park. Sutton Park. Vicki Cartman Millennium Green. Alder Carr Wood. Holden Park. Victoria Park. St Ives Estate. Gilstead Moor Edge. Prince of Wales Park. Myrtle Park. Roberts Park. Hirst Wood. Baildon Green. Marstons Nature Reserve. Buck Woods. Spring Woods. Calverley Wood. Kirkstall Valley. Bramley Fall. Gott's Park. Rothwell Country Park. Swillington Park. Chapel Haddlesey Doorstep Green. Beast Fair Amenity Land. Saffron Garth. Brierley Close Amenity Land.
Biodiversity	Malham Tarn NNR & Ramsar. Craven Limestone Complex SAC. Malham Arncliffe SSSI. Haw Crag Quarry SSSI. Bingley South Bog SSSI. Trench Meadows SSSI. Leeds-Liverpool Canal SEGI/SSSI. Rodley Nature Reserve. Mickletown Ings SSSI. Townclose Hills SSSI & LNR. Letchmire Pastures LNR. Fairburn & Newton Ings

	<p>SSSI. Fairburn Ings LNR. Skipton Wood SINC. Bradford Wildlife Areas (third tier sites) at Holden Beck, Low Wood, Elam Wood, Beechcliffe Ox Bow Lake, Stockbridge Nature Reserve, Riddlesden Hospital site, Marley Sewage Works, Hollin Plantation, Prince of Wales Park, Dowley Gap Sewage works, Rye Loaf Hill, Nab Wood, Milnerfields, Baildon Green, Thackley Wood, Marstons Nature Reserve, Tong Park, St Leonards Esholt, Lamb Springs, Nan Wood, Langholme, Buck Wood, Spring Wood, Gill Wood, Millman Bridge Ox Bow and West Wood. Beechcliffe Ings SEGI. Marley Bog SEGI. Hirst Wood SEGI. Tong Park SEGI. Willow Garths Nature Reserve, Knottingley. Many BAP habitats including Blanket Bog, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heath, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture, Fen and Reedbed. Many areas of ancient woodland. Large site at St Aidans where open cast mining is being remediated to create new wildlife habitats. Various UKBAP species such as otter, brown trout, salmon and european eel. These all require installation of fish passes or removal of weirs to enhance the watercourse. Leeds City Council is encouraging fish passes on weirs for this purpose.</p>
Landscape	<p>Area around Malham. Saltaire WHS. Wooded areas around Newlay and Rodley. The setting of Kirkstall Abbey and the wetlands of the Lower Aire Valley. Carlton Marsh and Ings at Eggborough.</p>
Products from the land	<p>Agricultural land throughout the corridor – especially west of Keighley and east of Knottingley. Allotments at Skipton, Cononley, Glusburn, Sutton-in-Craven, Low Utley, Riddlesden, Crossflatts, Bingley, Cottingley, Baildon, Kirkstall, Great Preston, Kippax and Allerton Bywater.</p>
Flood risk	<p>Flooding is an issue along the whole corridor – especially in built up areas where river flow is restricted. Undeveloped valley bottom provides washland function in many areas. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.</p>
Climate Change	<p>Potential to use biomass at Eggborough and Ferrybridge power stations. Many areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Several areas of peatland which could be managed for carbon sequestration. Opportunities to link grey and green infrastructure with potential hydropower on weirs.</p>
Health	<p>Areas of poor health in Skipton, Keighley, north Bradford, east Leeds, Castleford, Knottingley and the south of Selby district.</p>
Accessibility	<p>National Cycle Routes 62, 66, 67, 68 and 69. Trans Pennine Trail. Pennine Way. Yorkshire Dales Cycleway. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Airedale Greenway. Airedale Way. Millennium Way. Leeds Country Way. Leeds Liverpool Canal Towpath. Many other footpaths and bridleways.</p>
Recreation	<p>Skipton Golf Course and Aireville Park Pitch and Putt. Keighley Golf Course. Riddlesden Golf Course. Fardew Golf Club – Riddlesden. Rawdon Golf Course. Camblesforth Golf Course. Sports pitches at Gargrave, Skipton, Carleton, Cononley, Crossflatts, Keighley, Riddlesden, Shipley, Esholt, Apperley Bridge, Bramley, Kirkstall, Armley, Allerton Bywater, Fairburn and Brotherton. Football grounds at Gargrave, Skipton, Glusburn, Silsden, Aireworth, Saltaire, Woodlesford, Brotherton and Beal. Cricket grounds at Gargrave, Skipton, Glusburn, Sutton, Silsden, Stockbridge, Riddlesden, Bingley, Cottingley, Saltaire, Shipley, Rodley, Allerton Bywater and Carlton.</p>

	Rugby grounds at Skipton, Keighley, Cottingley and Kirkstall. Promoted access routes. Open Access land at Rombalds Moor, east of Skipton. Fishing in Aire and along canal.
Education	Malham Tarn Field Centre. North Yorkshire County Council 'Stepping Stones 2' project nurseries (Aireville Park). St Leonard's Farm Park, Esholt. ND Marstons Nature Reserve, Baildon. Rodley Nature Reserve. Skelton Grange Environment Centre. Fairburn Ings.
Cultural	Saltaire World Heritage Site. Medieval Monastic Wayside Cross Base SM. Settlement on Prior Rakes SM. Enclosure & hut Circles on Prior Rakes SM. Rectangular House Sites on Malham Ings SM. Farm sites on Malham Lings SM. Sheriff Hill Round Cairn SM. Lynchets N of Malham village SM. Lower Colgarth Hill Round Cairn SM. Roman Villa at Kirk Sink SM. Park Hill Earthwork SM. Subcircular Enclosed Settlement on Horse Close SM. Black Hill Round Cairn SM. Kildwick Bridge SM. Ore Hearth Smeltpill and Wood Drying Kiln in Lume Clough Wood SM. Late Prehistoric Enclosed Settlement in Crosley Wood SM. Cup Marked Rock in Calverley Wood SM. Kirkstall Abbey & Precinct SM. Length of Grim's Ditch SM. Fairburn Ings (Newton Abbey) Moat SM. Ferrybridge near Knottingley SM. Roman Fort at Kellington SM. Castle Hill Moated Site SM. Skipton Castle. East Riddlesden Hall. Leeds-Liverpool Canal. Armley Mills. Thwaite Mills. Cowick Hall. Conservation Areas at Gargrave, Skipton, Bradley, Cowling, Kildwick, Farnhill, Sutton, Utley, Bingley, Snaith and Rawcliffe.
Tourism	Malham. Skipton. Leeds-Liverpool Canal. Saltaire WHS. Kirkstall Abbey. Armley Mills. Royal Armouries. Thwaite Mills. Fairburn Ings.
Poor Quality Environments	Airedale Masterplan provides opportunities to improve industrial areas as part of the regeneration of the valley. Lower Aire Valley Project (Leeds – Castleford) is remediating ex-industrial mining areas to create new greenspaces in the Aire Valley. Industrial areas surrounding power stations at Eggborough and Drax.
Land/Property Values	Lower Aire Valley Project (Leeds – Castleford) regeneration of the area will increase the desirability of the area.
Economic Growth	Renaissance Market Town initiative in Skipton. Skipton Investment Corridor. Skipton Town Centre Business Improvement District. Installation of fish passes would increase angling potential on the river, as salmon and trout have been found on the Aire upstream of Leeds and Bradford. Airedale Masterplan regards the Aire corridor in north Bradford district as major focus for economic growth. Urban Eco Settlement proposals to create jobs and homes in the Aire Valley in the future.

R2 – Calder

The Calder corridor comprises both the River Calder and, linking with the North West region, the Rochdale Canal. Regionally important, it runs from Todmorden in the west to Castleford in the east where it joins the Aire. Passing Halifax, Dewsbury and Wakefield along its course, the corridor is relatively narrow, being largely contained within the steep sided valley, with wider sections – especially on meanders – taking in riverside greenspaces such as Cromwell Bottom, Atlas Mills and Clifton Lagoons which provide valuable refuges for wildlife. Running along the corridor, parallel to the river, is the Calder and Hebble navigation. This and the greenway along the towpath are important recreational features. British Waterways has plans to create a linear park alongside the canal. Flooding is an important issue within this corridor so green infrastructure investment may include providing new greenspaces in the valley bottom to help ameliorate

flooding. There is potential within the floodplain for some wetland development. Vastly improving water quality is increasing biodiversity and recreation opportunities within the corridor. There is also potential for small scale hydro schemes. At Copley and Sowerby Bridge, regeneration initiatives will include flood alleviation and green infrastructure improvement. South Dewsbury has been identified as an Urban Eco Settlement in need of regeneration to support housing renewal and development together with new and improved green infrastructure. To the east of Wakefield, the valley offers scope for major greenspace improvements on the Parkhill, Welbeck, Ashfields and Southern Washlands sites: this is an important opportunity for Growth Point investment in green infrastructure.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Centre Vale Park. Ashenhurst Doorstep Green. Bradley Park. Kirklees Park. West Mills Playing Fields. Headfield Park. West Street Park. Pugneys Country Park. Heath Common.
Biodiversity	Milner Royd LNR. Scarr & Long Woods LNR. Cromwell Bottom LNR. Sparrow Wood LNR. Pugneys LNR. Southern Washlands LNR. Stanley Marsh LNR. Briery Bank Site of Wildlife Significance. Gregory Springs Site of Wildlife Significance. Hagg Wood & Whitley Wood Site of Wildlife Significance. Liley Wood Site of Wildlife Significance. Jordan Wood Site of Wildlife Significance. Stanley Ferry Flashes SSI. Ashfields. Numerous BAP sites including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Many areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Narrow, steep side valley at Cornholme. Prevalence of broadleaved woodland to the south of Mirfield and around Upper Hopton at Hopton Hall and parkland. Calder & Hebble Navigation section from Altofts to Whitwood has impressive views of the local landscape which should be retained.
Products from the land	Agricultural land and productive woodland throughout the corridor – especially within Calderdale.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue along the whole river with large urban areas at risk from flooding. There is potential to use green infrastructure to reduce the effects of flooding by minimising flood run off and slowing water through the catchment.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration throughout the corridor. Some opportunities for hydroelectric generation.
Health	Air Quality Management Areas around Leeds Road/Bradley Road in Huddersfield, Wakefield city centre, the M1 and the M62. Areas of relative poor health in Wakefield, Normanton, Castleford, Dewsbury, Elland and Luddenden Foot.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network routes 66 and 67. Trans Pennine Trail. Pennine Bridleway. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Calderdale Way. Kirklees Way. Wakefield Cycle Route. Canal towpaths. Many other footpaths and bridleways.
Recreation	Water skiing, boating and fishing on Calder Navigation. West Mill Playing Fields, Dewsbury Golf Course, Savile Town Cricket Ground, Sands Lane Playing Fields. City of Wakefield Municipal Golf Course. Promoted access routes.
Education	Grant funding has been obtained for the development of Elland Riverside Park including environmental education facilities. Environmental education classroom at Stanley Marsh.
Cultural	The Old Hebden Bridge SM. Kirklees Park SM. Thornhill Hall SM. Sandall Castle SM. Wakefield Bridge SM. Newland Preceptory SM. Stanley Ferry Aqueduct SM. Chantry Chapel. Clarke Hall Living

	History Museum and educational facility. Hepworth Gallery (opening 2011).
Tourism	Hebden Bridge. Calder & Hebble Navigation Canal. Hepworth Gallery (opening 2011).
Poor Quality Environments	Sowerby Bridge Regeneration scheme. Mineral sites within the corridor offer future opportunities for redevelopment to create new green infrastructure. Area Quality Management Area at Leeds Road/Bradley Road, Huddersfield. Large scale regeneration within the South Dewsbury Urban Eco Settlement provides opportunities to improve neighbourhood environments, create new and improved green spaces and pedestrian/cycle links. Wakefield Power station site next to Heath Common is to be redeveloped for housing.
Land/Property Values	Sowerby Bridge Regeneration scheme. Regeneration proposed as part of the South Dewsbury Urban Eco Settlement will support housing renewal and improve the general residential environment which are likely to positively affect property values in the area. Parkhill Housing Development Scheme in Eastmoor, Wakefield.
Economic Growth	Copley and Sowerby Bridge regeneration schemes. Strategic Employment Areas identified in Ravensthorpe and Dewsbury. Regeneration of the South Dewsbury Urban Eco-Settlement area has the potential to attract new investment into the area.

R3 – Coast

The regionally significant Coast corridor, which falls partly within the North York Moors National Park, runs from Staithes in the north to Spurn Point in the south. It contains areas designated as a Heritage Coast including Flamborough headland, one of the most impressive areas of chalk cliffs in England. The cliffs are an internationally important seabird breeding colony with a rich marine environment due to the boundary between warmer water to the south and colder water to the north. Scarborough is the key coastal settlement. To the north of Scarborough, settlement is limited mainly to small fishing villages and the historic town of Whitby. The historic pattern and style of buildings and settlements is distinctive and the coastal landscape is an important area for prehistoric remains. South of Bridlington, the corridor is narrow as it is defined between the low water mark to the top of either the coastal defences or cliffs. It includes the harbour of Bridlington and the promenades at Bridlington, Hornsea and Withernsea which provide access to the beaches. Beach access points exist at a number of places. Between Staithes and Filey, the Cleveland Way follows the coast, mostly along the cliffs, providing excellent opportunities for walking, both for long distance walkers and day walkers, who can enjoy both linear and circular walk opportunities. The Cinder Track, along the route of the old railway line between Whitby and Scarborough, also provides opportunities for walking, cycling and horseriding. The new marine and coastal access bill will create a right of access along the entire coast. Future priorities include the implementation of the Heritage Coast Management Plan and there are proposals to invest in new facilities for visitors to interpret the heritage of the area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Clarence Gardens. South Cliff Gardens. Filey Country Park. Bempton Cliffs RSPB Reserve. Bempton Green. Flamborough Golf Course. Headland Amenity Land. South Sea Road Amenity Land. Memorial Gardens. Castle Crescent Park. North Mere Green. Danes Dyke Amenity Land. Dyke Wood. Bridlington Links And Heritage Park. Sewerby Hall And Gardens. Riviera Drive Amenity Land. Sea Gate View Amenity Land. Lime Kiln Lane Amenity Land. Spurn National Nature Reserve.
Biodiversity	Beast Cliff-Whitby (Robin Hoods Bay) SAC. Flamborough Head SAC. Flamborough Head & Bempton Cliffs SPA. Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/SSSI/Ramsar. Staithes-Port Mulrave SSSI. Runswick

	<p>Bay SSSI. Whitby-Saltwick SSSI. Robin Hoods Bay: Maw Wyke to Beast Cliff SSSI. Hayburn Wyke SSSI. Iron Scar & Hundale Point to Scalby Ness SSSI. North Bay to South Toll House Cliff SSSI. Cayton, Cornelian & South Bays SSSI. Gristhorpe Bay & Red Cliff SSSI. Filey Brigg SSSI. Flamborough Head SSSI. Hoddy Cows Spring SSSI. Flamborough Railway Cutting SSSI. Withow Gap, Skipsea SSSI. Dimlington Cliff SSSI. The Lagoons SSSI. Spurn NNR. Flamborough Outer Headland LNR. South Landing LNR. Danes Dykes LNR. BAP habitats including Maritime Cliff & Slope, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Meadow, Mudflat, Upland Heathland, Lowland Dray Acid Grassland, Fen, Coastal Salt Marsh and Coastal Sand Dune. Areas of ancient woodland.</p>
Landscape	<p>North Yorkshire & Cleveland, Flamborough Headland and Spurn are designated as Heritage Coast areas for their natural beauty. The Regional Spatial Strategy suggests exploring the scope for the Scarborough to Filey stretch becoming Heritage Coast.</p>
Products from the land	<p>Agricultural land within the corridor. Allotments at Robin Hoods Bay, Scarborough, Flamborough and Bridlington.</p>
Climate Change	<p>Large areas of woodland within Scarborough district that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.</p>
Health	<p>Area of relative poor health and low sports participation in Whitby, parts of Scarborough, Bridlington and Withernsea.</p>
Accessibility	<p>National Cycle Network Route 1. Cleveland Way. Moor to Sea Route. Scarborough Coastal Route. Wolds Way. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Coastal access route being created currently.</p>
Recreation	<p>Whitby Golf Club. Ravel Hall Hotel Golf Course. South Cliff Golf Course. Filey Golf Course. Flamborough Head Golf Club. Bridlington Links. Recreation ground at Staithes. Cricket field at Cloughton and Sewerby. Playing fields at South Cliff, Flamborough and Bempton. Promoted access routes.</p>
Education	<p>Sea Life Centre. Bempton Cliffs. South Landing LNR. Danes Dyke LNR. Sewerby Hall & Gardens. Spurn Point.</p>
Cultural	<p>Round Barrow & 20th Century Observer Corps Post on Beacon Hill SM. Alum Works at Kettleless SM. Roman Signal Station at Goldsborough SM. Round Barrow on Cow Hill SM. Round Barrow on Brock Rigg SM. Standing Stone on Brock Rigg SM. Alum Quarries North of Sandsend SM. Sandsend Alum House SM. Saltwick Nab Alum Quarries SM. Moated Site at Low Laithes Farm SM. Site of Stoupe Brow Alum Works SM. Peak Alum Works SM. Burnt Howe SM. WWII Radar Station East of Bent Rigg Farm SM. Medieval Dyke Known as War Dyke SM. Post Medieval Dove Cote at Cloughton Hall SM. Scarborough Castle SM. Roman Signal Station Carr Naze SM. Round Barrow SE of Moor Farm SM. Round Barrow East of Reighton House SM. Deserted Medieval Village of Newsham SM. Round Barrow on Metlow Hill SM. Danes Dyke SM. Flamborough Castle SM. The Old Lighthouse, Flamborough SM. Operation Diver Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Sites on Flamborough Head SM. Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Home Farm, Sewerby SM. Historic Parkland at Sewerby Park. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.</p>
Tourism	<p>Whitby. Staintondale Shire Horse Visitor Centre. Scarborough. Scarborough Sea Life Centre. Scarborough Castle. Filey. Bempton</p>

	Cliffs RSPB Reserve. Flamborough Lighthouse. Spurn Point. Bridlington Spa. Bridlington Harbour. Holiday Parks along the coast.
Poor Quality Environments	Potential for enhancing the green route of the former Whitby Railway Line.
Economic Growth	Scarborough Spa area is an area of potential investment. Scarborough Core Strategy states that development within the town area will aim to maintain and enhance the green infrastructure of the area. Bridlington draft AAP includes policies to improve public realm and greenspace in the area. In particular within this corridor, the marina regeneration offers opportunities to do this.

R4 – Dearne

The Dearne corridor starts as the fields and greenspaces around the headwaters of the river in Kirklees. It connects Denby Dale, Clayton West, Barnsley, Darfield, Bolton upon Dearne, Wath upon Dearne and Mexborough before joining the Don corridor at Conisbrough, near Doncaster. Regionally significant, it provides green infrastructure linkages through Barnsley and the Dearne Towns area. The corridor encompasses a number of important sites including the Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Dearne Valley Country Park, Monk Bretton Priory and the RSPB Wetland Centre at Old Moor. In the south of the corridor, a variety of projects are being undertaken to regenerate the area following the decline of the mining industry and to improve the environment including the Dearne Valley Eco-Vision, which sees a quality natural setting as key to economic and social progress, and the Dearne Valley Green Heart Project. Delivery of these projects will provide a model for achievement on other waterway corridors in terms of the proposals and partnership delivery models. This area has received considerable investment over recent years and is still a focus for developer interest. Opportunities include addressing accessible greenspace deficit, landscape and historic environment enhancement, biomass production and flood management opportunities.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Longfields Doorstep Green. Clayton West Millennium Green. Cliffe Wood Park. Yorkshire Sculpture Park. Dearne Valley Park. Brooklands Park. Melton Park.
Biodiversity	Part of Denaby Ings SSSI. Bretton Country Park LNR. Dearne Valley Park LNR. Turpin Hill SSI. Denby Delf SSI. Upper Dearne Woods. Wither Wood Site of Wildlife Significance. RSPB Old Moor Wetland Centre. Manvers Lake & Nature Trail. Cadeby Riddings. Melton Park. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh.
Landscape	Moorland fringe around Upper Cumberworth. Wooded landscape of Upper Dearne woodlands. Bagden Hall Park. Yorkshire Sculpture Park is set in a Capability Brown landscaped parkland. The landscape of much of the Dearne Valley has been considerably changed in recent years through reclamation from a history of intensive industry and redevelopment. The resulting landscape is in good condition and should be maintained – an example being the landscape around the restored Manvers Quarry. The River Dearne itself provides a significant feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue along the whole river with several urban areas at risk from flooding. There is potential to use green infrastructure to reduce the effects of flooding by minimising flood run off and slowing water through the catchment.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Opportunities to increase the area of energy crops within the corridor.

Health	Areas of poor health throughout the corridor – especially north of Barnsley town centre, Darfield and Bolton upon Dearne. M1 corridor is an Air Quality Management Area.
Accessibility	Dearne Way. Kirklees Way. Barnsley Boundary Walk. Trans Pennine Trail. National Cycle Network routes 62 and 67. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Numerous other footpaths, bridleways and cycleways connecting along and across the corridor.
Recreation	Cricket Grounds at Denby Dale, Clayton West, Kexbrough, Darfield and Adwick upon Dearne. Playing Fields at Clayton West, Barnsley, Darfield and Wath upon Dearne. Recreation Grounds at Clayton West and Darton. Sports Ground in Barnsley. Manvers Golf Course. Wath Manvers Lake British Canoe Union Centre. Promoted access routes.
Education	Dearne Valley Park. Bretton Country Park. RSPB Old Moor Wetland Centre.
Cultural	Monk Bretton Priory. Yorkshire Sculpture Park. East Gawber Hall Colliery Tanhouse SM.
Tourism	Kirklees Light Railway. Yorkshire Sculpture Park. Monk Bretton Priory. Old Moor Wetland Centre.
Poor Quality Environments	The collapse of coal mining and its associated industries in the 1980's led to large scale dereliction, unemployment and social problems. Parts of the Dearne Valley have benefited from City Challenge Funding, derelict land grants as well as other funding from Central Government and The European Union. It was designated as an Enterprise Zone in 1995; and the Dearne Valley Strategic Economic Zone under the EU Objective 1 programme of funding in 2000. Building upon these foundations, Dearne Valley Eco-Vision and Dearne Valley Green Heart projects are both improving the landscape and environmental quality of brownfield land left over from coal mining.
Land/Property Values	The allocation of suitable land for new economic development was the key ingredient in the adopted Unitary Development Plan (1999) regeneration strategy. Complementary policies and proposals in the UDP were intended to ensure the provision of supporting infrastructure, an attractive environment, good housing and a wide range of shopping, social and community facilities. In taking these ambitions forward, Dearne Valley Eco-Vision and Dearne Valley Green Heart projects are increasing the desirability of the area which is resulting in increasing house prices.
Economic Growth	Potential for local business growth due to concentration of businesses in Denby Dale, Clayton West and Scissett and good motorway links. Strategic Employment Area identified at Clayton West. The sites created as a result of the reclamation of derelict and despoiled land, were well located in relation to transport links and most importantly well located in relation to the communities where unemployment problems were greatest. Dearne Valley Eco-Vision and Dearne Valley Green Heart projects are, in improving the environment of the area, increasing the desirability of the area which is resulting in new investment in the area.

R5 – Derwent

The Derwent corridor runs from the south east of the North York Moors on the northern edge of the Langdale forest, through Scarborough, Ryedale and East Riding to join the Ouse corridor near Barmby on the Marsh. Regionally significant due to length, and range of internationally important habitats and species, the corridor runs from the North York Moors, flowing through the wooded

landscapes of the Tabular Hills, including Forge Valley into the Vale of Pickering, at West Ayton, then runs through the Vale of Pickering and through the Lower Derwent Valley. The corridor is mainly agricultural taking in some villages and small towns. Most of the corridor has a long history of extensive wetlands, now largely drained, but significant areas are designated for the remaining wetland habitats with sites including Ramsar, SPA, SAC and SSSI designations for protection of wetland areas, supporting habitats and important species. Opportunities exist to enhance landscape character and to restore biodiversity and enable the migration and movement of wildlife through creation of habitat networks. There are possibilities for wetland management, including the possible extension of the Cayton & Flixton Carrs wetlands project on the adjoining River Hertford. These wetlands at the eastern end of the Vale are important for their Mesolithic archaeology on the shore of the former lake Flixton. A need for new accessible greenspaces for the communities of Malton and Norton on Derwent has been identified along with continued use of the corridor for informal walking, cycling and horse riding.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Open access moorland. Langdale Forest. Raincliffe Woods. Forge Valley Woods National Nature Reserve. Peasholm Park. The Mere and Oliver's Mount Country Park. Malton Castle Garden. Malton & Norton Golf Club. Cornmill Amenity Site. Old Station Play Area. Lower Derwent Valley National Nature Reserve. Barmby Tidal Barrage Amenity Site.
Biodiversity	Lower Derwent Valley SAC. Lower Derwent Valley SPA. River Derwent SAC. North Yorks Moors SPA/SAC. Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar. Lower Derwent Valley NNR. Forge Valley Woodlands NNR. River Derwent SSSI. Brighton Meadows SSSI. Derwent Ings SSSI. Newton Mask SSSI. Kirkham Park & Riverside SSSI. Mount Pleasant Quarry SSSI. Jeffry Bog SSSI. Raincliffe & Forge Valley Woods SSSI. North Yorks Moors SSSI. Several areas of BAP habitat including Upland Heath, Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Meadow, Reedbed and Fen. Some areas of ancient woodland. UKBAP species including water vole, otter, salmon, sea trout, european eel and greater water parsnip.
Landscape	The corridor starts in the North York Moors National Park, designated for its valuable landscapes. Scalby Beck, Burton Riggs, The Mere & Oliver's Mount, the Vale of Pickering and the Tabular Hills are important landscapes. The high landscape value in this corridor is linked to the very significant wetlands of the Vale of Pickering and the Lower Derwent Valley.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Timber production also occurs within the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is a big issue in the corridor – especially around Norton/Malton, Stamford Bridge and the flat agricultural areas. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the catchment is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Opportunities to link grey and green infrastructure with potential hydropower on weirs.
Health	Area of poor health and low sports participation around Eastfield.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network route 66. Moors to Sea Cycle Route. Centenary Way. Minster Way. Howden 20. Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Sports fields at Ayton and Stamford Bridge. Cricket fields at Ruston, Ebberston, Brompton by Sawdon, Malton and Buttercrambe.

	Recreation grounds at Snainton. Rugby grounds at Malton. Golf course at Norton on Derwent. Golf driving range at Snainton. Fishing and informal recreation at The Mere and Oliver's Mount. Promoted access routes.
Education	Forge Valley Woodland NNR. Lower Derwent Valley NNR. Barmby Barrage Wildlife Reserve.
Cultural	Wressle Castle SM. Site of Ellerton Priory SM. Giant's Hill Motte SM. Kexby Bridge SM. Aldby Park. Howsham Hall Park. Kirkham Priory SM. Roman Pottery, Kilns & Associated Features at Crambeck SM. Site of Malton Castle SM. Malton Roman Fort SM. Yedingham Priory SM. Castle Hill Fortified House SM. Dovecote at Low Hall SM. Wykeham Cistercian Priory SM. Site of Medieval Manor House SM. Ayton Castle SM. Round Barrow in Raincliffe Woods SM. Brown Hill Round Cairn SM. Site of Battle of Stamford Bridge. Other undesignated historical assets within this area including the internationally important Mesolithic archaeology of Starr Carr are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	North Yorks Moors National Park. Bird of Prey Conservation Centre, East Ayton. Wykeham Abbey. Ellerton Priory Church. Aughton Church. Lower Derwent Valley NNR. There are also significant opportunities for heritage tourism within the Vale of Pickering.
Poor Quality Environments	Potential for development incorporating green infrastructure at The Mere and Oliver's Mount. Some brownfield sites within Norton, adjacent to the Derwent. Future reduction in environmental quality may result from changes to drainage threatening archaeological remains. Redevelopment of the Papyrus Works at Newton Kyme would provide an opportunity to introduce new green infrastructure.

R6 – Don

The regionally important Don corridor flows from the Pennine Uplands through Penistone, Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster to Goole. It is a broad and diverse corridor passing rural and urban areas with some parts remaining in heavy industrial use reflecting the historic and economic development of the area. It incorporates the Sheffield – Tinsley canal and South Yorkshire navigation and the Trans Pennine Trail and has significant cultural and industrial heritage value as well as ecological interest. Tourism is a developing sector and investment could be used for improvements in accessibility and visitor facilities. Visitor destinations within the corridor include Kelham Island Museum, Sheffield Ski Village, Magna and Conisbrough Castle. Flooding is a big issue in the Don corridor and would benefit from green infrastructure investment in line with the River Don Catchment Flood Management Plan. Future flood alleviation works should consider river naturalisation and natural flood storage potential. There is significant regeneration happening within industrial areas throughout the corridor and the Rotherham Renaissance project, which will provide key access and aesthetic improvements in Rotherham. The regeneration provides opportunities for introducing new green infrastructure including enhancing the natural assets of the area through landscape, wildlife habitat and historic environment improvements and reclamation of quarry areas to provide new greenspaces for people and wildlife. Along these lines, a major new park is planned at Parkwood Springs in Sheffield once landfill operations have ceased. Within Rotherham investment could improve access to the river as there is little existing access.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Watermeadows, Penistone. Ivy Millennium Green. Hillsborough Park. Don Valley Bowl. Tinsley Green (Green Flag accredited). The Glass Park Millennium Green. Thrybergh Park. Engine Wood at Sprotbrough. Hexthorpe Park and Dell.
Biodiversity	South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. The Dark Peak SSSI. Wharnccliffe

	<p>Crags SSSI. Denaby Ings SSSI. Cadeby Quarry SSSI. Sprotbrough Gorge SSSI. Wharnccliffe Heath LNR. Town End Common LNR. Wheata Woods LNR. Salmon Pastures LNR. Old Denaby Wetland LNR. Sugar Mill Ponds LNR. Scabba Wood. Many BAP habitat sites including Mudflat, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Heath, Upland Heath and Blanket Bog. Many areas of ancient woodland.</p>
Landscape	<p>The river valley is defined by steep sides and a narrow valley floor along much of its length with a particularly deep wooded valley north of Sheffield with high moorland beyond. The Millstone Grit to the west of the corridor produces some dramatic scenery, the valley sides rising to some 150m above the valley floor at Wharnccliffe Crags. The Don Gorge with a meandering stretch of the river on the flat valley bottom and steep wooded valley sides rising up to the limestone plateau is an important landscape feature.</p>
Products from the land	<p>Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotment sites throughout the corridor.</p>
Flood risk	<p>Flooding is a big issue within the Don corridor. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the catchment is important. Potential for increased natural flood storage in north of Rotherham similar to that recently created at Centenary Riverside.</p>
Climate Change	<p>Large areas of woodland in the upper reaches of the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Opportunities may also exist for small-scale hydro-electric generation.</p>
Health	<p>Areas of poor health in Sheffield, particularly the City Centre, Netherthorpe/Upperthorpe and Tinsley/Darnall Enhanced Public Health Programme Areas, Masbrough, Rotherham town centre, Aldwarke, Rawmarsh, Kilnhurst, Conisbrough, Fishlake and Goole. Areas of low sports participation in Burngreave, Sheffield city centre, Attercliffe, Brightside, Carbrook, Tinsley, Masbrough, Aldwarke and Kilnhurst.</p>
Accessibility	<p>National Cycle Network routes 6, 62 and 67. Trans Pennine Trail. Sheffield: Steel Valley Trail. Five Weirs Walk. Sheffield Country Walk. Penistone Boundary Walk. Dearne Way. Thorne Round Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways.</p>
Recreation	<p>Sheffield Ski Village. Swinton Lock Activity Centre. Sports grounds at Oxspring, Wheatley, Hexthorpe, Mexborough, Kilnhurst, Dalton, Parkwood Springs, Wadsley Bridge, Oughtibridge and Penistone. Rotherham Golf Club. Melton Park Golf Club. Playing Fields at Kirk Sandall, Hexthorpe, Eastwood, Parkwood Springs and Thurlstone. Football Grounds at Kirk Sandall and Grenoside. Cricket Grounds at Kirk Sandall, Sprotbrough and Penistone. Recreation Grounds at Mexborough and Penistone. Promoted access routes.</p>
Education	<p>Kelham Island Museum. Swinton Lock Activity Centre. Don Gorge area is used for education and a local authority partnership website contains educational material for taking children for visits into the Gorge. Local authority officers (rangers & biodiversity staff) also assist in guiding educational walks in the area.</p>
Cultural	<p>Catshaw Cross SM. Wortley Top Forge SM. Finkle Street Romano-British Settlement SM. Iron Age & Roman workings on Wharnccliffe Rocks SM. Handlands Romano-British Settlement SM. Romano-British Field System & Settlement at Wheata Wood SM. Rotherham Old Bridge SM. Castle Hills Motte & Bailey Castle – Mexborough SM. Bath House Farm Ice House SM. Wildthorpe Medieval</p>

	Settlement SM. Romano-British Enclosure in Pot Ridings Wood SM. Wall of Doncaster Roman Fort SM. Cross in Churchyard of St Oswald's Church SM. Wayside Cross on Trundle Lane SM. Wayside Cross on Pinfold Lane SM. The Chapel of Our Lady on Rotherham Bridge and Rotherham Minster. Conservation Area at Thurlstone. The Dutch River itself is an important asset in the heritage of Cornelius Vermuyden and the drainage of the area for agriculture.
Tourism	Sheffield Ski Village. Don Valley Stadium. Blackburn Meadows. Magna. South Yorkshire Transport Museum. Conisbrough Castle. Waterways Museum.
Poor Quality Environments	Attercliffe and Shirecliffe fall within Sheffield's Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Area. Large parts of the Lower Don Valley suffer from a poor quality environment as a result of the area's industrial heritage. There is a potential threat of industrial workings in the south expanding further north along the course of the River Don. Templeborough Regeneration Project has delivered new green infrastructure as part of long term regeneration of a heavy industry area. As a result of this scheme, the Fusion @ Magna business incubation centre has green walls and the Centenary Riverside nature park has been created, in connection with the St Pauls office developments, as a Flood Alleviation Scheme. In Doncaster there are a number of derelict sites such as Thorpe Marsh Power Station, parts of the Wheatley Hall Road industrial site and the former Bombardier locomotive works at Hexthorpe where redevelopment will offer opportunities to improve green infrastructure.
Land/Property Values	Attercliffe and Shirecliffe fall within Sheffield's Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Area which offers opportunity to improve green infrastructure through regeneration. Rotherham Renaissance presents an opportunity for major transformation of Rotherham's town centre. This, aligned with the Westgate Demonstrator Project and the ongoing development of the Guest & Chrimes site to provide a new civic centre, provide new opportunities to improve green infrastructure. A key theme of the Doncaster Economic Strategy is to improve the environment and create new green infrastructure. Plans for a mixed use scheme on the Wheatley Hall Road Industrial Estate will improve access to the River Don with plans to improve the public open space and make it a public amenity.
Economic Growth	Some potential to increase tourism value of Penistone and surrounding villages by conserving the existing character of the valley provided by the historic built environment. Sheffield City Centre, Lower Don Valley and area surrounding Meadowhall are areas of focus for regeneration where green infrastructure is being introduced alongside redevelopment. There are plans for office allocations in the central riverside areas of Marshgate, North Bridge and the proposed Waterfront area (near the new Doncaster College) where green infrastructure can also be introduced. Recognising the significant progress that has been made to date, greater exploitation of the value of the waterway for the benefit of Rotherham's main urban area would be desirable.

R7 – Humber

The Humber is a regionally significant green infrastructure corridor, largely constituting the Humber Estuary, that starts at Blacktoft, the confluence of the Ouse and Trent corridors and flows

eastward into the North Sea. The Humber Estuary is an important area because of its economic value, with the largest port complex in the country and also because of the large areas of wetland habitat which attract huge numbers of waterfowl and wading birds. The whole estuary is designated as Ramsar, SPA, SAC and SSSI for its importance for wildlife. The historic environment is also particularly rich, and has much to tell us about past climate change. At all stages in the cycle of tidal waters there are dramatic sights, whether they be the changing tides and associated currents, expanses of mudflats exposed at low tide, the clouds of migratory waterfowl which visit the estuary or the marsh harriers which hunt over the reed beds. In recent years managed realignment of the flood bank has created new habitats and there are plans to create more of these sites to mitigate the effects of climate change and the risk from storm surges.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Blacktoft Sands. Alkborough Flats. Humber Bridge Country Park. Waters Edge Country Park.
Biodiversity	Humber Estuary Ramsar/SPA/SAC/SSSI. North Killingholme Haven Pits SSSI. Far Ings NNR. Spurn NNR. Far Ings LNR. Waters Edge LNR. Mudflats south of Clive Sullivan Way are SNCI. BAP habitats including Reedbed, Mudflat, Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Saline Lagoon, Lowland Meadow, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Maritime Cliff & Slope and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.
Landscape	The Humber is the major landscape feature in this corridor with several places with wide views across the river. On the south bank, the visual presence of the river is often slight because of the low lying nature of the surrounding farmland and the visual obstruction of the floodbanks. Landscape improvement works are suggested around the Humber to soften the visual effects of industrial development.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	Most of the land within this corridor is within the floodplain of the River Humber so flooding is a major issue which will only get worse with rising tidal levels. Projects such as the Alkborough Flats Tidal Defence Scheme will help to protect surrounding areas from flooding and create new wetland habitats which will benefit wildlife - in particular wildfowl and wading birds.
Health	Areas of poor health within Hull in the corridor.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Trans Pennine Trail. Wolds Way. Beverley 20. Nev Cole Way. Numerous other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Recreation grounds at Hessle Cliff and Barton upon Humber. Playing fields at Barton upon Humber and New Holland. Football grounds at Ferriby Sluice and Barton upon Humber. Cricket ground at Barton upon Humber. Promoted access routes.
Education	Blacktoft Sands. Far Ings Nature Reserve. Waters' Edge Visitor Centre.
Cultural	Tower & Whiting Works SM. Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite SM. The Castles Motte & Bailey SM.
Tourism	Blacktoft Sands. Far Ings Nature Reserve. Waters' Edge Visitor Centre.
Poor Quality Environments	There is scope for existing and proposed industrial development within the Humber corridor to be softened.
Land/Property Values	Parts of Hull adjacent to the Humber are being regenerated with a mixture of uses including flats, offices, restaurants and hotels providing opportunities to introduce new green infrastructure.
Economic Growth	Parts of Hull adjacent to the Humber are being regenerated with a mixture of uses including flats, offices, restaurants and hotels

	<p>providing opportunities to introduce new green infrastructure. Development of the South Humber Bank should establish buffer areas around existing and proposed industry, require high quality landscaping to screen industrial development and provide new habitats and local green networks between and around industrial areas that will help to minimise any potential negative effects inflicted by industrial development on the environment.</p>
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R8 – Nidd

The Nidd is a regional corridor originating within the Nidderdale AONB and running eastwards to meet the Ouse corridor at Nun Monkton. It begins on Great Whernside, where it connects over the watershed to Wharfedale, and here it contains Angram and Scar House reservoirs. Also in this area are How Stean Gorge and Manchester Pot which are limestone features of the Upper Nidderdale geological SSSI. From Pateley Bridge the corridor consists of a broad well wooded valley which widens out to include north Harrogate and Knaresborough. Here the river enters Nidd Gorge as it cuts through limestone and sandstone. The gorge part of the corridor contains Woodland Trust woodlands and Knaresborough waterfront, and provides a means of access to the countryside for the urban populations of Bilton, Starbeck and Knaresborough. To the east of Knaresborough the land is intensively farmed with fragments of unimproved meadow at Aubert and Tockwith Ings. The landscape of the corridor, particularly within the AONB, combined with the attractive towns of Pateley Bridge, Harrogate and Knaresborough make the area a popular visitor destination. A bridleway is being created along the disused railway near Bilton, which links north to the Ripon Railway corridor. There are further opportunities within the corridor to develop other lengths of disused railway for access.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Pateley Bridge Millennium Green. Woodfield Millennium Green. Nidd Gorge Woodlands. The Long Walk – Knaresborough.
Biodiversity	North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. Upper Nidderdale Geological SSSI. Gouthwaite Reservoir SSSI. West Nidderdale, Barden & Blubberhouses Moors SSSI. Hay-a-Park SSSI. Birkham Wood SSSI. Aubert Ings SSSI. Backstone Gill SINC. Nidd Marsh SINC. Stony Bank SINC. Braisty Woods SINC. Spring House Wood SINC. Nidd Gorge Woodlands SINC. Tockwith Ings SINC. Numerous BAP habitat sites including Rivers, Lowland Meadow, Deciduous Woodland, Parkland & Wood Pasture, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Fen, Blanket Bog and Upland Heath. Many areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the Nidderdale AONB – designated for its high quality landscapes. The Nidd Gorge is also important for its landscape value.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue in the Nidd corridor – particularly around Knaresborough and Pateley Bridge. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the catchment is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Also areas of blanket bog which could be managed for carbon sequestration. Potential to link grey and green infrastructures with hydro power for local energy on weirs.
Health	North East Harrogate and part of Knaresborough are areas of relative poor health.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network routes 66 & 67. Harrogate Ringway.

	Knareborough Round. Nidderdale Way. Network of many other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor such as key access to moorland at Middlesmoor. Proposed Bilton-Ripley bridleway along the disused railway.
Recreation	Golf Clubs at Oakdale and Harrogate. Cricket Grounds at Pateley Bridge, Calcutt, Knareborough, Little Ribston, Bilton and Harrogate. Sports Grounds at Dacre Banks. Playing Fields at Knareborough and Harrogate. Football Ground at Knareborough. Recreation Ground at Bilton. Promoted access routes within the corridor.
Education	How Stean Gorge. Bewerley Park (North Yorkshire County Council outdoor activity centre). Nidd Gorge. Mother Shipton's Cave.
Cultural	Settlement at Middlesmoor SM. Cup Ring & Groove marked rock SM. Rock with complex carving SM. New Bridge SM. High Bridge SM. Knareborough Castle SM. St Roberts Cave and Medieval Hermitage SM. Site of Medieval Hall SM. Cattal Bridge SM. Ribston Hall Parkland. Nidd Hall Parkland. Winsley Grange Parkland. Bewerley Parkland.
Tourism	Nidderdale AONB. Angram & Scar House Reservoirs. How Stean Gorge. Nidderdale Museum. Yorkshire Country Wines. Mother Shipton's Cave. Knareborough Castle. Many camping and caravan sites within the corridor.
Poor Quality Environments	Bilton, Starbeck and parts of Knareborough already benefit from some access to greenspace but this access could be improved through the bridleway scheme from Bilton to Ripley, by improving access to the Nidd Gorge on foot from Knareborough and by providing better access to Bilton Triangle from Starbeck. These schemes will enable people living within poorer quality environments to more easily access higher quality greenspaces.
Economic Growth	Pateley Bridge LEADER programme. Knareborough Market Town Renaissance.

R9 – Ouse

The Ouse regional corridor starts at the confluence of the Rivers Ure and Swale and passes through York and Selby and joins the Humber corridor beyond Goole. The land within the corridor consists of a mix of agricultural land – predominantly arable towards the south of the corridor but a mixture of arable and grass and some areas of woodland to the north. The river forms a significant barrier to east-west movement and there are few major settlements within the corridor, only small villages and scattered farms near the river. It is therefore a comparatively remote and tranquil area which can be accessed and enjoyed along almost all of its length by using riverside footpaths and bridleways. Tourism and culture are also highly important, especially around the historic city of York. Along its way, the River Ouse incorporates the Swale, Ure, Nidd, Foss, Wharfe, Derwent and Aire rivers as well as many other smaller becks and drains. Draining such a large area and crossing relatively flat land, flooding is a major issue within the corridor. The corridor is quite wide along much of its length to incorporate much of the flat river floodplain. It narrows around Goole reflecting the large flood defences here. Green infrastructure throughout the corridor could be used to ameliorate flooding. The lower end of the corridor links the important wildlife sites of Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Nun Monkton Village Green. Nether Poppleton Millennium Green. Rawcliffe Meadows. Museum Gardens. Laxton Cemetery. Laxton Sports Field.
Biodiversity	Humber Estuary Ramsar/SAC/SPA/SSSI. Upper Dunsforth Carrs SSSI. Fulford Ings SSSI. Naburn Marsh SSSI. Church Ings SSSI. Acaster South Ings SSSI. River Derwent SSSI. Ouse Gill Beck

	SINC. Hawthorn Bank SINC. Saltmarshe Delph Nature Reserve. Multiple BAP habitats including River, Lowland Meadow, Deciduous Woodland, Reedbed, Mudflat, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Fen and Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture. Some ancient woodland. UKBAP species including otter, water voles, salmon, sea trout, european eel and tansy beetle.
Landscape	Corridor provides long views of Ripon Cathedral, Studley Church and Lower Dunsforth Church, which should be retained, and areas of parkland around Beningbrough Hall and Nun Monkton Priory. In York, the Ouse corridor forms part of a green wedge – a special landscape feature that creates a green link from the city centre to the open countryside.
Products from the land	Arable agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding in the Ouse is a major issue so controlling surface run off and floodwater is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Many areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Much of the corridor would also be suitable for growing energy crops suitable for use in local power stations. Opportunities to link grey and green infrastructure with potential hydropower on weirs.
Health	Areas of poor health in Selby and Goole. The Clifton Park NHS Treatment Centre in York is located in this corridor and it has a physiotherapy centre which may benefit from quality green infrastructure.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network route 65. Trans Pennine Trail. York City Link. Ebor Way. Howden 20. York & Selby Path. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Barlby, Bishopthorpe, Clifton, Great Ouseburn and Aldwark. Sports grounds at Selby, Middlethorpe and Clifton Park. Recreation grounds at Wistow and Riccall. Cricket ground at Clifton. Golf course at Aldwark. Promoted access routes. Boating and canoeing along the river. Caravan and camping at Linton Lock.
Education	Beningbrough Hall. Interpretation boards along the river around Dunsforth detailing local history including Lower Dunsforth Church.
Cultural	Beningbrough Hall, Gardens and Parkland. Moated site at Red House SM. Rowntree Park. St Mary's Abbey SM. York City Walls SM. Museum Gardens. Moreby Hall Parkland. Cawood Castle SM. The Abbot's Staithes SM. Drax Augustinian Priory SM. Scurff Hall Moated Site SM. Nun Monkton Priory.
Tourism	Beningbrough Hall. National Railway Museum. York Museum. Blacktoft Sands Nature Reserve. Promoted access routes. Canoeing and fishing along the river.
Land/Property Values	Investment in green infrastructure which mitigates flood risk could raise land values – especially within York.
Economic Growth	70ha brownfield site York Northwest borders the Ouse corridor and investment in GI could provide linkages between new development and existing GI. Land east of Selby, known as Olympia Park, is potential strategic growth site in Draft Core Strategy.

R10 – Ribble

The Ribble corridor starts on Gayle Moor in the Yorkshire Dales National Park and runs south through the centre of the Craven district and into Lancashire. It passes the Three Peaks area of the National Park, which is significant in both environmental terms and as a recreational resource. It is classified as regionally important because of its links outside the Yorkshire & Humber region.

At the heart of upper Ribblesdale is the thriving market town of Settle, which acts as a hub for visitors and a local service centre. Here, work has been carried out to improve pedestrian access to the riverside as part of the Renaissance Market Towns initiative. South of Settle the river meanders slowly forming the Long Preston Deeps, designated a SSSI and the focus of the Long Preston Wetlands Project which aims to restore and protect this important floodplain habitat. Opportunities for investment in green infrastructure include a number of quarries, both active and redundant, which provide key opportunities for the creation of future green assets through restoration and access.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Castleberg Rock, Settle. Millennium Garden, Settle. Settle Riverside Project.
Biodiversity	Ashes & Pasture Meadows SSSI. Ingleborough SSSI. Swarth Moor SSSI. Pen-y-ghent SSSI. Brants Gill Catchment SSSI. River Ribble Long Preston Deeps SSSI. Pan Beck Fen SSSI. Cleatop Park LNR. BAP habitats throughout the corridor including Deciduous Woodland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Blanket Bog, Lowland Raised Bog, Lowland Meadow and Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture. Numerous areas of ancient woodland. Also provides green links to Ingleborough NNR. Various UKBAP species such as otter, brown trout, salmon and european eel. These all require installation of fish passes or removal of weirs to enhance the watercourse.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the protected landscape of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Waterfalls and limestone pavements. Stainforth Scar cliffs. Catrigger Force.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue in the Ribble Valley both within Y&H and in Lancashire. Controlling run off and floodwater is therefore important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment, as is being done in the Long Preston Wetlands Project.
Climate Change	Linkage of green and grey infrastructures through the Settle Hydro Project at Watershed Mill Settle.
Health	Settle and Ribblesdale is an area of relative poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Pennine Bridleway. Yorkshire Dales Cycleway. Pennine Way. Ribble Way. Dales Way.
Recreation	Rugby Grounds at Settle. Cricket Ground and Football Pitch at Settle. Bowling Green at Settle. Playing Fields at Giggleswick and Settle. Promoted access routes.
Education	Yorkshire Dales Field Centre, Giggleswick.
Cultural	Conservation areas at Langcliffe, Settle, Giggleswick and Long Preston. Craven & Murgatroyd Lime Works SM. Jubilee Cave SM. Giggleswick Market Cross SM. Long Roods Round Barrow SM. Settle to Carlisle Railway Conservation Area.
Tourism	The whole area is a popular tourist destination – especially Settle and area within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Settle to Carlisle Railway.
Economic Growth	Renaissance Market Town Initiative in Settle. Langcliffe Quarry is a redundant site with development opportunities.

R11 – Rother

The regional Rother corridor runs from the south of Rotherham borough before it merges into the Don Corridor in the town centre. This corridor extends outside South Yorkshire into Chesterfield. It is an attractive river valley that includes a number of nature reserves, wildlife sites and areas of statutory washlands (that protect Rotherham Town Centre). It has historic interest at Boston

Castle, Moorgate Cemetery and has a number of ancient woodlands and ancient monuments. Significant recreation and tourism opportunities are available at Rother Valley Country Park, Ulley Country Park and other greenspace areas. There are enhancement opportunities that will increase the linkages between the river and the surrounding water and wetland sites, building upon current recreational opportunities in a sustainable manner. Opportunities may exist to tackle air quality management issues. Major development proposals at Waverley (former Orgreave Colliery site) have the potential to create additional natural conservation and recreation features for the benefit of existing communities and the incoming populations.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Rother Valley Country Park. Treeton Wood. Ulley Country Park. Canklow Wood. Moorgate Cemetery. Boston Park.
Biodiversity	Catcliffe Flash LNR. High concentration of designated Local Wildlife Sites. Deciduous Woodland, Wet woodland, Lowland heathland, Neutral grassland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitats. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	At the south of the corridor, a mounded landform is found associated with the spoil heaps of the former opencast mine that was restored to form the Rother Valley Country Park.
Flood risk	The River Rother is prone to flooding and the corridor contains washland areas that protect Rotherham town centre. It also drains into the River Don where flooding is an issue so controlling surface run off and floodwater within this corridor is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland within the corridor that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Ulley, Canklow and Rotherham town centre are areas of poor health. Air Quality Management Area around Junction 33 of the M1.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 6. Trans Pennine Trail. Rotherham Cycle Routes. Rotherham Round Walk. Sheffield Country Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways. The Core Route of the Sustrans Connect2 Project, extending from Rother Valley Country Park (within this corridor) to Killamarsh (North-East Derbyshire) and Halfway tram stop (Sheffield) will provide a multi user trail linking in with existing routes to provide greater access and make safe links into Killamarsh and Rother Valley Country Park from Sheffield.
Recreation	Rother Valley Country Park Golf Course. Recreation grounds at Orgreave, Fence, Catcliffe and Canklow. Sports grounds at Swallownest and Treeton. Cricket grounds at Whiston. Treeton Dyke hosts South Yorkshire Boat & Ski Club and Treeton Angling Club. Promoted access routes. Ulley Activity Centre (temporarily relocated to Thrybergh Country Park – Thrybergh corridor).
Education	Rother Valley Country Park.
Cultural	The Glassworks Cone SM, Blue Mans Bower SM, Canklow Hill Earthworks SM. Boston Castle & Parkland. Moorgate Cemetery.
Tourism	Rother Valley Country Park and associated events and facilities. Ulley Country Park.
Poor Quality Environments	The Waverley regeneration scheme is a plan for the creation of a new community which will comprise approximately 3,900 houses and the creation of parkland (privately owned & managed). Additional benefits will include integration of SuDS, enhanced potential for biodiversity interest, creation of bridleways, public rights of way & informal routes, new recreational amenities and allotments.
Land/Property Values	The former Objective 1 strategic economic zone located within the M1 corridor (in particular around the Advanced Manufacturing Park at Waverley, Waleswood and the former Beighton colliery site) has

	been subject to significant recent investment in making land available for businesses to relocate as well as improving the appearance of area to increase investor confidence to encourage wider development. Tree planting has been undertaken to improve landscape value, capture carbon and address negative environmental issues of proximity to the M1 – in particular, noise and air quality.
Economic Growth	The Advanced Manufacturing Park at Waverley is attracting higher value industries that contribute to a reshaping of the economy within Rotherham. The park lies within landscaped settings and the realignment of the River Rother, as part of the overall development, will enhance the watercourse as a feature and yield positive benefits in terms of cleanliness. Landscaping has also taken place elsewhere in the corridor such as on Mansfield Road in Waleswood which accommodates several higher-order businesses such as Luk (specialising in clutches for cars & tractors) and within Beighton, where Sandvik (manufacturing orthopaedic implants and instruments) is found.

R12 – Sheaf

The Sheaf Valley forms the main transport corridor into the city from the south with main roads and railways following the river. There are remains of early water powered industry along its length. A riverside footpath is gradually being provided when redevelopment occurs in the old industrial area south of the city centre. The regionally important Sheaf corridor follows the river north east into Sheffield centre. Further out, the corridor separates the suburbs of Millhouses, Dore, Totley and Beauchief and contains the extensive ancient woodlands of Ecclesall Woods, the mediaeval and 18th century landscapes at Beauchief, plus parks, golf courses and the crematorium. The Sheaf corridor also contains Ladies Spring Wood, part of which is Totley Wood SSSI.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Ecclesall Woods. Beauchief Golf Course. Beauchief Garden. Millhouses Park.
Biodiversity	Totley Wood SSSI. Ecclesall Woods LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat, much of which is also ancient woodland.
Landscape	Large historic woodland including Ecclesall Wood and parkland areas.
Products from the land	Some areas of farmland and productive woodland within the corridor.
Flood risk	Part of the River Sheaf is canalised and culverted so is prone to flooding. It also drains into the River Don where flooding is an issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the corridor is therefore important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Sheffield Cycle Route. Sheffield Country Walk. Many other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Abbeydale Golf Course. Beauchief Golf Course. Sports grounds at Brickhouses, Whirlow and Abbeydale. Playing fields at Meadow Head and Bannerdale Centre. Cricket Ground at Millhouses. Recreation ground at Lower Bradway.
Education	Ecclesall Woods. Heeley City Farm. Very high proportion of journeys to school made by car; routes to school a key priority through the Sheffield Let's Change4Life programme.
Cultural	Abbeydale Works SM. Beauchief Abbey SM. Cup and Ring marked

	rock SM. Hoffmand Kiln SM. Beauchief Hall Parkland. Abbey Lane Cemetery.
Tourism	Ecclesall Woods including Eccleshall Woods Sawmill. Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet.
Poor Quality Environments	Number of GI assets in need of investment, including Sports Grounds at Brickhouses.
Economic Growth	Corridor extends towards the City Centre. Green infrastructure investment would be beneficial to promotion of business and industrial uses in and around Heeley District Centre and Lowfield.

R13 – Swale

The Swale corridor is of regional importance. It originates in the extreme north-west of the region high on the Pennine watershed and runs to its confluence with the Ure near Boroughbridge, connecting the northernmost area of the Yorkshire Dales with lowland areas, embracing the sharply contrasting landscapes of the Pennine uplands and the Vale of Mowbray. The north of the corridor is within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and is surrounded by an undulating limestone landscape that is very much characteristic of the Yorkshire Dales. It passes through the key settlement of Richmond, where the river valley including Richmond Falls forms an important backdrop to the castle and the rest of the historic market town. Below Richmond the corridor features the northern half of the Catterick Garrison military base and the settlements of Brompton on Swale and Catterick Village, where the Roman town of Cataractonium stood. The river valley also provides key linkages with other subsidiary corridors that connect with Northallerton, Thirsk, Bedale and the Tees valley. Further south, the corridor runs through remote lowland farmland, where villages may take the river's name, for example Morton-on-Swale and Skipton-on-Swale. Here the corridor is largely agricultural with clumps of woodland and fields and the river meanders within the sparsely populated landscape. There are extensive areas of sand and gravel resource within the mid-Swale area and extraction has taken place in this landscape since the middle of the last century. Opportunities for investment in green infrastructure are present within active and redundant quarries through restoration and access. Towards the southern part of the corridor the river forms the boundary between Hambleton and Harrogate Districts before joining the River Ure. There are archaeological sites south of Topcliffe and near the confluence with the River Ure is the historic battlefield of Myton-on-Swale. Flooding is an important issue within this corridor so green infrastructure investment could include measures to ameliorate flooding. Key green infrastructure opportunities are likely to include enhancing assets and connectivity around Colburn, Scotton and Hipswelland in the intensively farmed areas of the Vale of Mowbray.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Open access moorland. Reeth village green. The Batts. Ronaldshay Park. Coronation Park. Richmond Castle ruins also provide a substantial open space in the town both inside and outside the walls. Catterick Garrison has many areas of amenity openspace.
Biodiversity	North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. North Pennine Dales Meadow SAC. Mallerstang-Swaledale Head SSSI. Lovely Seat-Stainton Moor SSSI. Scar Closes-Kisdon Side SSSI. Angram Bottoms SSSI. Thwaite Stones SSSI. Muker Meadows SSSI. New Close Calvert Houses SSSI. Arkengarthdale, Gunnerside & Reeth Moors SSSI. Low Pastures Crackpot SSSI. Stephen Ings Crackpot SSSI. Park Hall Meadows-Healaugh SSSI. Fothering Holme SSSI. Shaw Beck Gill SSSI. Lower Swaledale Woods & Grasslands SSSI. Gingerfields SSSI. Richmond Meadows SSSI. Swale Lakes SSSI. Pilmoor SSSI. Brafferton Embankment SINC. Many areas of BAP habitats including River, Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Meadow, Upland Heath, Blanket Bog, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadow. Many areas of ancient woodland. Various UKBAP species such as otter, water vole,

	brown trout, salmon and european eel which will require installation of fish passes or removal of weirs to maximise their extent. White-clawed crayfish also present. Limestone Pavement within the corridor.
Landscape	The corridor passes through the Yorkshire Dales National Park which is designated for its high quality landscapes. Swaledale is also a barns and walls conservation area. The upper corridor, above Richmond, is set within the undulating limestone landscape of the Yorkshire Dales. Further south, the corridor includes the key settlements of Richmond, where the wooded river valley includes the Richmond Falls which forms an important backdrop to the castle, an important feature in its own right, and historic market town comprising many historic buildings within an extensive conservation area.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Also areas of grouse shooting and stone quarries. Catterick Racecourse linked to racehorse training locally.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue throughout the corridor. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the catchment is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Many areas of woodland within the corridor that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Some areas of peat moorland within the corridor where positive management could provide carbon sequestration. Potential to link grey and green infrastructure through hydro power on weirs along the river.
Health	Areas of relative poor health around Catterick.
Accessibility	Pennine Way. Coast to Coast Long Distance Footpath. Yorkshire Dales Cycleway. National Cycle Network route 71. Coast to Coast Route. Extensive network of footpaths and bridleways. Areas of open access land within the corridor.
Recreation	Cricket Ground at Richmond. Sports Grounds at Brompton-on-Swale and Catterick Garrison. Playing fields at Richmond and Catterick Village. Recreation grounds at Colburn and Catterick Garrison. Richmond Golf Club. Promoted access routes.
Education	Hudson House National Park Centre. Swaledale Museum.
Cultural	How Hill Settlement SM. Maiden Castle Prehistoric Defended Settlement & Round Barrow SM. Dyke west of Dyke House SM. Dyke east of Dyke House SM. Bowl Barrow at Swale Hall SM. Two Adjacent Ring Cairns on Low Moor SM. Ring Cairn on Fremington Edge Top SM. Marrick Ore Hearth Lead Smeltpill SM. Marrick Cupola Lead Smeltpill SM. Marrick Priory SM. Ellerton Priory SM. Cairn on Holgate How SM. Marske Packhorse Bridge SM. Romano-British Settlement at Whitcliffe Scar SM. Richmond Franciscan Friary SM. Richmond Castle SM. Richmond Bridge SM. Easby Abbey SM. Scots Dyke SM. St Giles Medieval Hospital SM. Caractonium Roman Forts & Town SM. Howden Bridge SM. Maiden Bower & Cock Lodge SM. Medieval Site at Eldmire Cottage SM. Topcliffe Bridge. Battlefield of Battle of Myton. Temple Grounds, Richmond. Kiplin Hall Parkland. Langton Park. Scruton Grange Park. Solberg Parkland. Newby Wiske Parkland. Helperby Park. Conservation areas at Thwaite, Muker, Gunnerside, Reeth, Downholme, Hudswell, Richmond, Richmond Hill, Easby, Skeeby, Brompton On Swale, Bolton On Swale and Catterick Village. Also, the Swaledale Barns & Walls conservation area.
Tourism	Dales villages of Muker and Reeth. Richmond Castle. Richmond

	Town. Sion Hill Falconry Centre. Coast to Coast Long Distance Footpath and other walks. The landscape of this corridor and its related upland areas provides a significant tourism draw. Installation of fish passes would increase angling potential on the river.
Poor Quality Environments	Catterick Garrison could be improved with investment in green infrastructure.

R14 – Tees

The Tees corridor is of regional significance for its connectivity and functionality outside the Yorkshire and Humber region. The River Tees defines the northern edge of Richmondshire and its historic boundary with County Durham. The river in this area meanders through the very broad, flat valley of the Tees Lowlands and does not pass through any major settlement. The landscape of the corridor is rural and despite proximity to Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees, to the north, is sparsely populated. The banks of the river are mainly wooded. The Teesdale Way long distance footpath runs along the length of the River Tees and within Yorkshire sections run from Girsby to Over Dinsdale Grange and from Croft to Stapleton. This comprises open, arable farmland. Land to the west of High Worsall is designated as an area of archaeological importance. Some parts of the land adjacent to the River Tees are in a high risk flood zone in particular, Croft on Tees and Cleasby.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Many areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Several areas of ancient woodland. Various UKBAP species including otter, water voles, white-clawed crayfish, salmon, trout, European eel, river lamprey and bullhead.
Landscape	The River Tees itself is the main landscape feature in this area as it meanders through the broad, flat, extensively farmed valley. The Bridge at Croft, which straddles the Durham-North Yorkshire boundary, is a well know feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is a big issue in the Tees corridor – especially around the Darlington area. Controlling surface run off and floodwater is important. Green infrastructure could be used to achieve this through wetland creation or restoration.
Climate Change	Areas of woodland within the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Potential to merge green and grey infrastructures with installation of hydro power on weirs.
Accessibility	Teesdale Way. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Cricket ground at Cliffe. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Round Barrow at Cliffe Hall SM. Betty Watson's Hill Round Barrow SM. Piercebridge Bridge SM. Roman Bridge at Piercebridge SM. Manfield Shrunken Medieval Village and Field System SM. Medieval Settlement, Field System & Post Medieval Chapel Adjacent to Manor House Farm SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Conservation area at Croft on Tees.
Tourism	Teesdale Way. The countryside and landscape in this area is an attraction.

R15 – Trent

The Trent corridor follows the River Trent, a main river, which flows through North Lincolnshire into the Humber. The river is contained within embankments to prevent flooding which limits its biodiversity and visual interest. Much of the corridor is protected by Habitat Regulations extending upstream from the Humber Estuary. This corridor, of regional significance for its scale,

connectivity and functions outside the Yorkshire and Humber region, the corridor follows the river fairly tightly along the floodbanks, including some adjacent areas.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Humber Estuary Ramsar/SPA/SAC/SSSI. Mudflat and Reedbed BAP habitats.
Landscape	River is the major landscape feature.
Flood risk	Flooding is a major issue within the Trent corridor and affects a large area outside of the corridor as well. Controlling surface drainage and floodwater within the corridor is important and this could be achieved with green infrastructure.
Accessibility	Some footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. A promoted footpath along the valley, The Trent Valley Way, is proposed.
Recreation	Walking and fishing.
Cultural	Keadby Lock SM.
Poor Quality Environments	The Lincolnshire Lakes western urban extension is a major renaissance project which spreads in to the Trent Valley from Scunthorpe. It will contain sustainable housing, a high tech business park as well as new green infrastructure for education, health, biodiversity and recreation uses, all within a waterside setting.

R16 – Ure

The Ure corridor begins high on the Pennine watershed and runs through Wensleydale to the Vales of Mowbray and York. It is regionally significant as one of the major Dales rivers, mostly retaining its natural form as an active gravel river, and connects the upland landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales with lowland areas, passing through a transitional landscape of rolling foothills in-between. It meets the Swale corridor south of Myton-on-Swale at the northern end of the Ouse corridor. It passes through primarily mixed arable farmland and is comparatively rural. Much of the corridor is well wooded, and there are sand and gravel resources north of Masham, Nosterfield and North Stainley, which has created lakes at Marfield, Bellflask, and Nosterfield. Nosterfield Local Nature Reserve now attracts over 150 species of birds and contains bee orchids and other rare plants. The corridor is recognised as a historically important link across the Pennines and embraces a diverse range of landscapes and a number of key settlements that act as service centres and hubs for tourism, including Hawes, Leyburn, Middleham, Masham, Ripon & Boroughbridge. It is rich in historic assets from the roman castle at Bainbridge, through Middleham Castle to the prehistoric Thornborough Henges – which contain relics of the largest ancient ceremonial area in Britain, Newby Hall, the prehistoric Devil's Arrows standing stones, Marmion Tower and Norton Conyers. It also incorporates several important nature conservation sites including Hackfall Woods – a glacial overflow channel renowned for its wild natural scenery, River Ure Grasslands which contains a number of rare plant species including the burnt orchid, and Ripon Parks SSSI. Recreation is important in this area and the corridor presents a key opportunity to promote recreation, linking key population centres with the wilder, more remote landscapes in the west. It also presents key opportunities to ameliorate flood risk given the extent of its catchment and the key settlements along its course.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Open access moorland. Bainbridge and Castle Bolton village greens. Masham Recreation Ground. Masham Market Square. Public Open space at Fisher Green and around the canal towpath in Ripon.
Biodiversity	West End Meadow – Lunds SSSI. Pry & Bottom Meadows – Mid Mossdale SSSI. Serner Water SSSI. Whitfield Gill & Mill Gill SSSI. Askrigg Bottoms SSSI. Chris's Pasture SSSI. River Ure Grasslands SSSI. Walden Meadows SSSI. Freeholders Wood SSSI. Aysgarth SSSI. Freeholder's Wood & Ridding's Field LNR. Wanlass

	<p>Grasslands SSSI. Thowker Corner SSSI. Bellerby Fields SSSI. Leyburn Glebe SSSI. Mar Field Fen SSSI. Hack Fall Wood SSSI. Nosterfield LNR. River Ure Bank – Ripon Parks SSSI. Ripon Parks SSSI. Marfield Grael Pit SINC. Aldburgh Marsh SINC. Magdalen Wood. Mickley Barras SINC. Coal Bank Wood SINC. Ripon Canal SINC. Cherry Island Wood SINC. Roecliffe Meadows SINC. BAP habitats including Rivers, Blanket Bog, Upland Heath, Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Meadow, Upland Hay Meadow, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Fen, Reedbed. Several areas of ancient woodland. Thistle Broomrape found within the corridor. Various UKBAP species such as otter, water vole, brown trout, salmon and european eel which will require installation of fish passes or removal of weirs to maximise their extent. White-clawed crayfish also present. Limestone Pavement within the corridor.</p>
Landscape	<p>Parts of this corridor lie within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale AONB – both designated for their high landscape quality. Semerwater is North Yorkshire’s only natural lake. Aysgarth Falls is a flight of three falls over a mile long stretch of the River Ure with public access along the river. Penhill is a striking feature of Wensleydale and is visible over an extensive part of this corridor. The landscape provides a setting for Masham and contains Bolton Castle and Gardens, Middleham Castle and grounds, Hackfall grade I listed Park and Garden, Newby Hall Park and Garden and the Devils Arrow site (prehistoric standing stones).</p>
Products from the land	<p>Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Also areas of productive woodland, grouse shooting and stone quarries. Horseracing industry around Middleham.</p>
Flood risk	<p>Flooding is an issue throughout the corridor. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the catchment is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.</p>
Climate Change	<p>Large areas of woodland within the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Some areas of Blanket Bog and Upland Heath which could be managed for carbon sequestration. Potential to link grey and green infrastructure through hydro power on weirs along the river.</p>
Health	<p>Area of relative poor health and low sports participation in part of Ripon.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Pennine Way. Pennine Bridleway. Yorkshire Dales Cycleway. Leyburn Shawl. Ripon Rowel Walk. Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor and along the riverside provide an important east-west link. Some areas of open access land. The Wensleydale Railway is also developing ride and walk packages.</p>
Recreation	<p>Playing fields at Hawes and Ripon. Recreation grounds at Carperby and Masham. Cricket grounds at Leyburn, Middleham and Constable Burton. Football ground at Middleham. Sports grounds at Sharow and West Tanfield. Middleham Gallops. Canoeing at West Tanfield. Ripon City Golf club. Wensleydale Golf Course. Ripon Racecourse. Ripon canal towpath. Promoted access routes.</p>
Education	<p>Dales Countryside Museum. Aysgarth National Park Centre. Hackfall Woodland Trust site. Nosterfield LNR. British Waterways Visitor Centre (Ripon canal).</p>
Cultural	<p>Gayle Mill SM. Bainbridge Roman Fort SM. Bainbridge Hillfort SM. Penhill Knights Templar Preceptory SM. Carperby Market Cross SM.</p>

	<p>Bolton Castle SM. Wensley Roman Fort SM. Wensley Bridge SM. Keld Heads Lead Smelt Mill SM. Moor House Farm Cairn SM. Medieval Settlement and Prehistoric Hut Circle near Washfold Farm SM. Middleham Market Cross SM. Middleham Castle SM. Williams Hill SM. Coverham Abbey SM. Ulshaw Bridge SM. East Witton Camp Hillfort SM. Jervaulx Abbey SM. Kilgram Bridge SM. Kilgram Monastic Grange SM. Binsoe Hill Round Barrow SM. Earthwork at Magdalen Field SM. Thornborough Henges SM. East Tanfield Deserted Medieval Village SM. Ripon Minster Close SM. Site of Roman Fort & Settlement near Brickyard Farm SM. Devil's Arrows SM. Aldborough Roman Town SM. Aldborough Cross SM. Site of Battle of Boroughbridge. Braithwaite Hall Parkland. Norton Conyers Parkland. Listed 16th century barn at Nunwick. Newby Hall Parkland. Milby Cut (18th century trade route into Boroughbridge). Much archaeological evidence of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity.</p> <p>Conservation areas in Settle-Carlisle Railway, Gayle, Bainbridge, Askrigg, Carperby, West Burton, Castle Bolton, Redmire, Preston under Scar, Wensley, Bellerby, Leyburn, Middleham, Spennithorne, East Witton, Finghall, Thornton Steward, Hornby, Patrick Brompton.</p>
Tourism	<p>Wensleydale Creamery. Hawes Ropemakers. Hardraw Force. Dales Countryside Museum. Aysgarth Falls. Wensleydale Railway. Bolton Castle. Forbidden Corner. Middleham Castle. Braithwaite Hall. Black Sheep Brewery. Hackfall Wood. Norton Conyers. Ripon Cathedral. Ripon Racecourse. Newby Hall. The landscape of this corridor and its related upland areas provides a significant tourism draw. Installation of fish passes would increase angling potential on the river.</p>
Poor Quality Environments	<p>There is a lack of open space around Boroughbridge which could be rectified.</p>

R17 – Wharfe

The regionally significant Wharfe corridor starts in the heart of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and runs to the north of Leeds joining the Ouse corridor to the south of York. The upper part of the corridor is at the heart of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The whole of the corridor is rich in terms of cultural heritage, wildlife and recreational assets. It includes a number of settlements that are the focus for tourist activity, notably Burnsall, Grassington, Kettlewell and Ilkley in addition to other key sites such as Bolton Abbey and Kilnsey Crag. The corridor demonstrates much agricultural use – developing from low intensity grazing in the north of the corridor to more intensive arable to the south. It continues eastwards to Cawood where it meets the Ouse. The valley provides a landscape setting for the towns and villages along its length including Grassington, Ilkley, Otley and Tadcaster.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	<p>Bolton Abbey. Riverside Gardens, Ilkley. Middleton Woods. Wharfe Meadows Park. Chevin Forest Park. Grimston Parkland. Patefield Wood and Carr Wood, Scarthingwell. The Park, Nun Appleton. Riparian footpaths intermittently along the river banks.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Upper Wharfedale SSSI. North Pennine Moors SAC. Grass Wood Nature Reserve. Strid Wood SSSI. South Pennine Moors SAC. Chevin Forest Park LNR. Great Dib Wood SSSI. Otley Gravel Pits. East Keswick Fitts SSSI. Linton Common SSSI. Tadcaster Mere SSSI. Kirkby Wharfe SSSI. Bolton Percy Ings SSSI. Nesfield Woods. Middleton Woods SEGI. River Wharfe SEGI. Middleton Hospital SINC. West Park/Stubbs Wood SINC. Denton Park.</p>

	Weston Park. Farnley Park SINC. Bradford Wildlife Areas (third tier sites) at Low Mill, Lumb Gill Wood, Hollin Hall, Briery Woods/Hebers Ghyll, Panorama Wood, Owler Park, Terrace Gill, Crabtree Gill, Ilkley Cemetery, Sun Lane Burley and Burley Disused railway. Cow and Calf Rocks RIGS. Multiple BAP habitats including Rivers, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow, Upland Hay Meadow, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Reedbed, Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Fen. Large areas of ancient woodland. Various UKBAP species such as otter, brown trout, salmon and european eel. These all require installation of fish passes or removal of weirs to enhance the watercourse. Leeds City Council is encouraging fish passes on weirs for this purpose.
Landscape	The corridor passes through the Yorkshire Dales National Park and includes part of the Nidderdale AONB. Both these areas are designated for their valuable landscapes. The Wharfe corridor is characterised by floodplain pasture, mixed upland pasture and wooded incline with medium sensitivity to change. Views across and along the river valley. Bolton Abbey.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Many areas along the corridor prone to flooding – especially Ilkley, Otley, Wetherby and Tadcaster. By controlling run off in catchment, the severity of flooding could be reduced. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration in several locations along the corridor. Some areas where peat restoration could provide carbon sequestration. Potential for landfill gas from Skibeden Landfill, Skipton (generator installed at end 2009). Opportunities to link green and grey infrastructure with potential hydro power on weirs along the corridor.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66. Yorkshire Dales Cycleway. Dales Way. Ebor Way. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Wetherby to Thorp Arch Railway Path. Network of other footpaths and bridleways.
Recreation	Bracken Ghyll Golf Course. Ilkley Golf Course. Ben Rhydding Golf Club. Otley Golf Club. Wetherby Golf Course. Playing fields at Kettlewell, Grassington, Threshfield, Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale, Otley, Wetherby and Ulleskelf. Cricket Grounds at Embsay, Addingham, Burley in Wharfedale, Otley, Pool in Wharfedale, Arthington, Church Fenton. Promoted access routes. Fishing along the river banks.
Education	National Park Centre at Grassington. Hesketh Farm Park. Bolton Abbey. Nell Bank Outdoor Education Centre, Ilkley. Chevin Forest Park LNR. Education facilities for Leeds schools at Carlshead Farm, Sicklinghall.
Cultural	Yockenthwaite Stone Circle SM. Settlements in Grass Wood SM. Burnsall Churchyard Cross SM. Barden Tower SM. Bolton Priory SM. St Peters Churchyard Cross SM. Medieval Settlement and Field System SM. Site of Roman Fort – Ilkley SM. Ilkley Old Bridge SM. Denton Parkland. Otley Bridge SM. Rougemont Ring & Bailey SM. Wetherby Bridge SM. Kyme Castle SM. Tadcaster Motte & Bailey Castle SM. Mote Hill SM. Nun Appleton Hall and Parkland. Conservation Area at Hubberholme, Buckden, Starbotton, Kettlewell, Grassington, Linton, Burnsall and Embsay.
Tourism	Yorkshire Dales National Park. Kettlewell. Kilnsey. Grassington.

	Bolton Abbey. Embsay Steam Railway. Nidderdale AONB. Ilkley. Ilkley Moor. Cow and Calf Rocks. Otley Chevin. Otley – The Gateway to the Dales. Tadcaster Breweries.
Poor Quality Environments	Sand and gravel extraction currently underway within the corridor will offer future opportunities to reuse sites to create new sites which could be used for wildlife, recreation or flood management.
Economic Growth	Proximity to markets of Leeds and principal town of Wetherby offers opportunities for farm diversification e.g. conversion of farm buildings to domestic and business premises and energy crops.

S1 – Bedale

The Bedale corridor provides a subregional scale connection between the Swale and Ure corridors. It runs from the Ure corridor in the Nosterfield area of Hambleton to the Swale corridor near Leeming Bar. It passes through Well which has Roman remains and Snape with its castle and Thorpe Perrow Arboretum, an historic park and garden. It then follows the Wensleydale railway corridor through open flat countryside where increased cycle and pedestrian access is planned.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Thornton Watlass Village Green.
Biodiversity	Areas of Wetland, Deciduous Woodland, Wood Pasture and Parkland & Veteran Tree BAP habitats. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Thorpe Perrow Arboretum.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotments at Bedale.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Bedale Golf Club. Playing fields at Bedale. Exelby Riding Centre. Cricket ground at Kirklington.
Education	Thorpe Perrow Arboretum.
Cultural	Medieval Market Cross at Bedale Hall SM. Round Barrow Known as Gospel Hill SM. Roman Buildings and Field System in Snape SM. Snape Castle, Chapel & ruined portions SM. Thorpe Perrow Park. Historic parkland at Bedale Park, Thornton Watlass Hall, Clifton Castle, Theakston Hall and Camp Hill. Cowling Hall. Christ's Hospital at Firby. St Michael's Well and Roman bath house remains at Well. Medieval village of Yarnwick near Kirklington. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Crakehall Water Mill. Wensleydale Railway. Bedale Museum. Big Sheep & Little Cow Farm Attraction. Thorpe Perrow Arboretum & Falconry Centre.
Economic Growth	Development of Wensleydale Railway to promote tourism.

S2 – Burn

The subregional Burn corridor originates in Colsterdale, a narrow steep sided valley. The diverse land cover includes a mixture of small grass fields tended for livestock bound by walls and fences. Other features include West Agra Plantation, Slipstone Crags, and the gritstone moor. There are several scattered hamlets, houses and farmsteads. The valley includes Swinton Park and the villages of Healey and Fearby. The riverbanks are well wooded and there are plantations in the valley bottom. This is a stunning transitional landscape in the Nidderdale AONB following the course of the Burn down to the Ure corridor at Masham to the east. The southern fork of the corridor originates in moorland plateau of Fountains Earth and Masham Moor and contains Leighton and Roundhill reservoirs.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Open access land at Colsterdale Moor. As the corridor is largely rural, the footpaths within the corridor provide a feeling of openspace.
Biodiversity	North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. East Nidderdale Moors SSSI. Leighton Reservoir SINC. Numerous BAP habitat sites including Rivers, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Upland Heath, Blanket Bog and Deciduous Woodland. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	All the corridor is within Nidderdale AONB. Roundhill and Leighton Reservoirs are significant landscape features.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	River Burn flows into the River Ure. Flooding is an issue on the River Ure so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Corridor contains areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Also contains areas of blanket bog which could be managed for carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Ripon Rowel Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Rock climbing at Slipstone Crag. Most recreation in this corridor is related to outdoor pursuits such as walking, riding and fishing.
Cultural	WWI Camp at Breary Banks. Druids Temple at Knowle. Swinton Castle and Parkland. Other historical assets are identified within the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Druids Temple at Knowle. Swinton Castle Hotel. Caravan sites.

S3 – Canal & Lancashire Link

The Canal and Lancashire Link extends beyond the regional boundary to connect the Aire Valley, at Skipton and Gargrave, with Lancashire to the west. Subregionally important for its connectivity outside the region, the corridor contains a section of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, a popular recreational waterway, the famous Pennine Way and protected track bed of the dismantled Skipton to Colne railway, and therefore offers unique opportunities for enhanced green infrastructure to support walking, cycling and tourism across the Yorkshire-Lancashire boundary.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Broughton Hall Parkland. Gledstone Hall Parkland.
Biodiversity	Several Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat sites including the parkland around Broughton Hall. Canal has potential for UKBAP species such as water voles and otters.
Landscape	Historic estates of Broughton and Gledstone should be protected and enhanced.
Accessibility	Pennine Way. Network of other footpaths connecting through the corridor. Leeds to Liverpool Canal Towpath. Dismantled Skipton to Colne Railway route.
Recreation	Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Pennine Way.
Education	Thornton Hall Farm Country Park
Cultural	SM sites at Burwen Castle Roman Fort and East Marton Old Hall. Section of Roman Road. Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Conservation Areas at East and West Marton and Thornton-in-Craven.
Tourism	Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Broughton Hall.

S4 – Chesterfield Canal

The Chesterfield Canal runs through the south of Rotherham on its way from the River Trent to Chesterfield. It is shown as subregional significance for its connectivity and function outside the Yorkshire and Humber region. This east-west corridor is an attractive and historic area, with canal associated hamlets and features. It is a heavily wooded and agricultural landscape with tourism and recreation opportunities. The Chesterfield Canal Partnership aims to promote the full restoration and appropriate development of the Chesterfield Canal, and to campaign for the construction of the Rother Valley Link, a navigable waterway to join the Chesterfield Canal to the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation. Current restoration works are centred on Chesterfield. There is potential for a marina to be developed in the former Kiveton Colliery greenspace and fishing ponds area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Kiveton Community Woodland.
Biodiversity	Many areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat, most of which is ancient woodland. Calcareous grassland BAP habitat. The majority of the Chesterfield Canal area is designated as a Local Wildlife Site.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 6. Cuckoo Way. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. The Sustrans Connect2 Project will also invest in networks of walking and cycling routes, with stated intentions that include providing more trails for the less able.
Recreation	Recreation ground at Wales. Cricket grounds at Wales Bar and Kiveton Park. Football ground at Kiveton Park. Promoted access routes. Kiveton Park Fishing Ponds.
Cultural	Thorpe Salvin Old Hall SM. Lob Wells Shelter SM. Netherthorpe Moated Site SM.
Tourism	Use of the Chesterfield Canal, potential future linkages with Rother Valley Country Park & to the Sheffield & South Yorkshire Navigation. Thorpe Salvin Hall and Netherthorpe Airfield. Thorpe Salvin Village and Turner Wood hamlet are attractive villages in the green belt and could support sustainable green tourism.
Poor Quality Environments	Kiveton Colliery has now been restored and the continued management of this area will improve the quality of the environment here. In the long term, potential exists for the Chesterfield Canal to be extended from Norwood Tunnel at Kiveton Park to Nethermoor Lake in the Rother Valley Country Park which would benefit environmental quality further.
Economic Growth	Building on the investment to date via sources such as the Rural Development Programme, English Partnerships derelict land grant and Objective 1 funding, the potential exists for green infrastructure to attract further economic investment to diversify and enhance the type of businesses.

S5 – Cod Beck

The subregional Cod Beck corridor runs from the Wiske corridor in the north, near Osmotherley, in a southerly direction through Thirsk and on to join the River Swale corridor at Topcliffe. Thirsk is the only main settlement through which the corridor passes so the corridor is tranquil and remote for most of its length. The name Cod Beck is a derivative of Cold Beck as it runs deep between banks, so is always fairly cool. The Beck is a rich habitat for wildlife and the woods alongside in several parts are of importance for nature conservation. Cod Beck has a long history of flooding Thirsk and a feasibility study has recommended additional flood defences and upstream storage. This corridor provides access to the countryside for residents of Thirsk - to the north at the Holmes and to the south at Sowerby Flatts, which could be enhanced and extended.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	The Holmes. Thirsk Millennium Green. Sowerby Flatts.

Biodiversity	BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Several areas of ancient woodland. UKBAP species including otter, water vole, white-clawed crayfish.
Landscape	Area of steep woodland running parallel to Cod Beck below Bonfire Hill.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is a big problem around Thirsk. Green infrastructure could be used to provide flood storage and attenuation areas within this corridor through wetland restoration/creation.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Area of relative poor health around Thirsk.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Routes 65 and 71. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Thirsk & Northallerton Golf Club. Cricket ground at Nether Silton. Sports Grounds at Thirsk. Football ground at Carlton Miniott.
Cultural	Sigston Castle SM. Kirby Knowle Medieval Settlement SM. Medieval Settlement at Thornton-le-Street SM. A Moated Site near St Mary Magdelene's Church SM. Thirsk Castle SM. Pudding Pie Hill Bowl Barrow SM. Historic Parkland at Brawith Hall, Thornton-le-Street, Kilvington Hall and Breckenbrough Hall. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Thirsk Town. Thirsk Race Course.
Economic Growth	Potential to develop tourism in the area.

S6 – Colne

The subregional Colne corridor runs from the edge of the moors above Marsden. Here it follows the steep-sided and narrow valley through Slaithwaite and Linthwaite, broadening into a flood plain below Huddersfield and joining the Calder to the east. The headwaters are an important water resource consisting of a network of reservoirs. The Upper Colne is dominated by architecture from the heyday of the textile industry. The parallel canal system is designated as a SSI for the important range of aquatic and emergent species that it supports as well as being a cross-Pennine link with recreational opportunities. Water quality within the corridor is improving with a related improvement in biodiversity. This corridor has a good mosaic of habitats supporting 8 species of bat along the valley and for Twite in the upper reaches. The flood plain below Huddersfield has been largely developed for industrial use and now forms part of the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Marsden Park. Slaithwaite Spa Park. Coronation Park.
Biodiversity	South Pennine Moors SPA. Park Clough SSSI. Dalton Bank LNR. Drop Clough SSI. Merrydale Clough SSI. Huddersfield Canal SSI. Lowestwood Pond SSI.
Landscape	Steep valley slopes supporting upland farming with a patchwork of small pasture fields. Canals, packhorse trails and historic villages form a strong cultural landscape.
Flood risk	Most of the floodplain east of Huddersfield has been developed for industrial use. It is important to protect these areas from flooding. Managing run off and controlling flow through the valley would reduce severity of flooding.
Health	Areas of relative poor health north east of Huddersfield.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Kirklees Way. Colne Valley Circular Walk. Station to Station Walk.

	Standedge Trail.
Recreation	Marsden Golf Course. Longley Park Golf Course. Cricket Grounds in Slaithwaite, Linthwaite and Huddersfield. Playing fields in Slaithwaite, Linthwaite, Milnsbridge and at Leeds Road. Promoted access routes.
Education	Standedge Visitor Centre.
Cultural	Close Gate Bridge SM. Turn Bridge Quay Street SM. Conservation Areas in Marsden, Slaithwaite, Golcar, Wellhouse, Clough and Milnsbridge.
Tourism	Standedge Tunnel. Huddersfield Narrow Canal, Marden & Slaithwaite. Galpharm Stadium. Huddersfield Broad Canal. Pennine walking. Industrial heritage throughout the valley.
Poor Quality Environments	Many opportunities in the area to improve environmental quality – particularly in the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone where large scale regeneration aims to improve landscape, air quality and sustainable transport linkages to residential areas to attract investment.
Land/Property Values	Environmental, landscaping and sustainable transport improvements carried out as part of the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone regeneration are likely to positively affect property values in the area.
Economic Growth	Marsden and Slaithwaite are benefiting from regeneration activity as part of Yorkshire Forward's Renaissance Market Town Programme. Strategic Employment Areas identified in Marsden and Slaithwaite. Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone will be regenerated with opportunities to improve environmental quality and appearance of the area. This will encourage new investment in the area.

S7 – Core Woodland

Linking the Calder Valley at Horbury with Bretton Country Park/Yorkshire Sculpture Park in the Dearne Valley, this subregionally important landscape is so named as its woodland component is so large – greater than 30%. Much of this is ancient woodland, such as Bullcliffe Wood. There is some former British Coal infrastructure (e.g. Calder Drift & Bullcliffe and British Oak Collieries) which the Council is now reclaiming despite limited funding.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Coxley Valley. Stocksmoor Common Nature Reserve.
Biodiversity	Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SSSI. Stocksmoor Common Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve.. Emroyd Common. Bullcliffe Wood. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP sites. Large areas of Ancient Woodland.
Landscape	Bullcliffe Wood area – former colliery sites, now clothed with deciduous native trees
Products from the land	Corridor contains agricultural land.
Flood risk	This corridor contains a number of small becks which feed into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Numerous footpaths and bridleways which connect throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Several village cricket grounds, including at West Bretton and Netherton
Education	Wakefield City Farm
Tourism	National Coal Mining Museum

S8 – Coversands Woodland

The subregional Coversands Woodland corridor is based around the extensive area of woodland to the south and east of Scunthorpe. There are some areas of ancient woodland with much plantation of both deciduous and pine trees. Some areas within the corridor contain important coversands heathland or acidic grassland. The path network within the woodland is well used by local people and some management agreements provide further access. Access could be further enhanced within the corridor to increase opportunities for the communities of Brigg and Scunthorpe to access the local countryside. Woodlands are not a major feature of North Lincolnshire and, because of that, these woodlands are important for their landscape and biodiversity value.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Several areas of woodland with public access around Broughton including Keb Wood, Rowland Plantation, Far Wood, East Wood, West Wood and Manby Wood.
Biodiversity	Broughton Far Wood SSSI. Manton & Twigmoor SSSI. Manton Stone Quarry SSSI. Cleatham Quarry SSSI. Cliff Farm Pit SSSI. BAP habitats including Lowland Heathland, Lowland Dray Acid Grassland, Deciduous Woodland, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Lowland Calcareous Grassland. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	This corridor is largely wooded. Keb Wood, Rowland Plantation, Santon Wood, Far Wood, East Wood, West Wood, Manby Wood, Gadbury Wood Sweeting Thorns, Twigmoor Wood and Manton Warren are among the large areas of woodland in this corridor. Such large scale woodland is not common in North Lincolnshire so this area is a particularly valuable landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	The woodlands are important for trapping pollutants from the nearby steelworks. The north of the corridor is within the Air Quality Management Area surrounding Scunthorpe steelworks.
Accessibility	Some footpaths within the corridor – especially within woodland.
Recreation	Forest Pines Golf Club. Sports ground at Brigg.
Cultural	Raventhorpe Medieval Settlement SM. Gainsthorpe Medieval Rural Settlement SM. Romano-British Villa at Mount Pleasant Farm SM. Historic parkland at Scawby Park.
Poor Quality Environments	The woodlands within this corridor are important in the screening of the steelworks.

S9 – Crimble

Crimble is a subregionally important corridor which links the Wharf corridor at Wetherby with the Nidd and Haverah corridors at Harrogate. The area includes Ridding Park and Plumpton Rocks, both registered parks, as well as the Great Yorkshire Showground. The corridor has many features of historic and architectural interest including two railway viaducts. It comprises a diverse well-wooded valley providing an important habitat for a variety of wildlife and contains a complex network of public footpaths and bridleways.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Harrogate Stray. Spofforth Village Doorstep Green. Great Yorkshire Showground.
Biodiversity	Hookstone Wood LNR. Aketon Bog SINC. Spofforth Disused Railway Line. BAP habitats including Rivers, Deciduous Woodland, Parkland and Wood Pasture, Fen and Lowland Calcareous

	Grassland. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Corridor contains many areas of parks and gardens, including Stockeld Park, Rudding Park and Plumpton Rocks, with distinctive managed landscapes which should be protected and enhanced.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	This corridor drains the south of Harrogate into the River Nidd. Flooding is an issue within the River Nidd and within the Crimple corridor so controlling surface run off and floodwater is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Many areas of woodland within the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network 67. Harrogate Ringway. Harland Way Cycle route. Network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor
Recreation	Golf courses at Rudding Park and Crimple Valley. Football ground in Harrogate. Playing Fields at Hornbeam Park and Spofforth. Cricket Grounds at Pannal and Follifoot. Promoted access routes.
Education	Great Yorkshire Showground. Spofforth Castle.
Cultural	Spofforth Castle SM. Plumpton Rocks. Grade 2* listed viaducts. Other historical assets are identified within the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Plumpton Rocks. Great Yorkshire Show Ground. Stockeld Park.

S10 – Esk

This subregional corridor follows the River Esk from Kildale in the west to the Coast corridor in the east, running through Eskdale in the north of the North York Moors National Park. The corridor also includes many of the tributaries of the Esk. Due to its rural nature, the river is clean and healthy, supporting a wealth of wildlife and the Esk holds one of the few remaining populations of the Freshwater Pearl mussel. The surrounding moorland is internationally important for its breeding population of the Merlin which is the smallest falcon in the UK. The valley is an enclosed dales landscape surrounded by open moorland and features picturesque villages and the Esk Valley Railway. In the valley bottom the land is mainly split between pasture for cows and sheep and arable crops, whilst traditional high dales farms exist further up the valley sides. The higher moorland represents the most extensive area of heather moorland in England and Wales. The Esk Valley forms a key contribution to the character of Whitby and is important for informal recreation such as walking and horseriding.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Open access moorland and accessible woodland within the corridor.
Biodiversity	North York Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Arnecliff & Park Hole Woods SAC/SSSI. Kildale Hall SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heathland, Blanket Bog and Mudflat. Large areas of ancient woodland. UKBAP species including freshwater pearl mussel, otters and water voles.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is designated for its landscape value. Whitby Abbey is another important feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor. Timber production.
Flood risk	Some potential to reduce surface run off and control floodwater within the catchment to lessen the effect of flooding.
Climate Change	There are large areas of woodland within the corridor that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Also within the corridor are some areas of blanket bog which could also sequester carbon with positive management.

Health	Area of poor health and low sports participation around Whitby.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. North Sea Cycle Route. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Large areas of open access land within the corridor.
Recreation	Recreation grounds at Lealholm and Whitby. Sports field at Grosmont. Promoted access routes.
Education	North York Moors National Park Centre, Danby.
Cultural	Easby Castle Motte SM. Kildale Hall Garth SM. Crown End Prehistoric Settlements SM. Castleton Castle Mound SM. Cairnfield on the Howe SM. Duck Bridge SM. Danby Castle SM. Wolf Pit Round Barrow SM. Cross Dyke on Glaisdale Rigg SM. Hart Leap Cross Dyke on Glaisdale Rigg SM. Black Hill Wayside Cross SM. Beggar's Bridge SM. Whitby Abbey SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	North York Moors National Park Centre. Whitby Abbey.

S11 – Foss

The subregional Foss corridor runs from the Howardian Hills AONB to York where it joins the Ouse. Within the corridor, the river meanders through farmland and is, for the most part, lined with reasonably dense vegetation which provides a valuable habitat with presence of otter and water vole. The corridor passes no major settlements except York and therefore north of York, the corridor is relatively tranquil. Historically this river was important for navigation purposes and parts of the banks remain canalised today though only about one mile at the south of the river is navigable. Flooding is a major issue and the Foss barrier was constructed in York after the severe floods of 1982. Green infrastructure investment could include flood management measures and improvement of recreation within the corridor.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Several recreational open spaces and sport fields located on the Foss floodplains.
Biodiversity	Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitats.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	The River Foss flows into the River Ouse. Flooding is a big issue in both the Ouse and Foss. Controlling surface run off and floodwater flow within this corridor is important. Potential flood alleviation through wetland restoration/creation
Climate Change	Corridor contains some areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Area of relative poor health and low sports participation around Huntington.
Accessibility	Ebor Way. Foss Walk. Centenary Way. Network of other footpaths and bridleways in the corridor.
Recreation	Sports Grounds at York. Playing Fields at York. Recreation Grounds at New Earswick. Cricket Ground at Sheriff Hutton Bridge. Football & Cricket Ground at Stillington.
Cultural	York Castle SM. Moxby Priory SM. Marton in the Forest deserted village SM. Marton Priory SM. Merchants Hall SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Castle Museum. Clifford's Tower.
Poor Quality Environments	A large derelict site (Bio-Rad) is located within the corridor with potential for regeneration. There may be a long term reduction in environmental quality resulting from polluting agricultural run off

	which should be avoided.
Land/Property Values	Investment in the Foss corridor in York city centre could benefit land values as it is currently not very attractive.

S12 – Gleadless

This subregionally important green infrastructure corridor is a loose assemblage of open spaces stretching south from the city centre to the Derbyshire boundary, through large areas of mainly public housing. It contains important historic landscapes at Norfolk Park, Graves Park, Oakes Park and City Road Cemetery and the important archaeological remains at Manor Lodge, together with allotments, playing fields and semi-natural areas in the Gleadless Valley which are a Local Nature Reserve. At its northern end the hill-top locations of Park Hill and Skye Edge are striking landscape features and provide unique opportunities for green infrastructure development through regeneration initiatives.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Norfolk Park. City Road Cemetery. Graves Park. Oakes Park. Large areas of informal open space amongst housing including Gleadless Valley Woods.
Biodiversity	Gleadless Valley LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat, most of which is ancient woodland. Areas of Lowland Meadow BAP habitat.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Park Hill, Manor Park, Arbourthorne, Rolleston and Gleadless are areas of poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Sheffield Cycle Route. Several other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Lees Hall Golf Course. Playing fields at Skye Edge, Arbourthorne, Common Side and Backmoor. Recreation ground at Manor Park, Hemsworth and Charnock Hall. University sports grounds at Norton Woodseats and Goals Soccer at All Saints School. Cricket ground at Backmoor.
Education	Graves Park Animal Farm.
Cultural	Park Hill. Cholera Monument. Manor Lodge. City Road Cemetery.
Tourism	Manor Lodge.
Poor Quality Environments	Park Hill is under regeneration by Urban Splash. Arbourthorne, Manor, Wybourn and Norfolk Park form part of Sheffield's Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder area.
Land/Property Values	Green infrastructure investment would benefit wider regeneration initiatives within the HMR Pathfinder area.

S13 – Great Northern Trail and Shibden

This subregional corridor connects the Worth Valley in the north to the Calder valley in the south. As such, it forms a vital urban fringe link between the Aire and Calder valleys. The northern part of the corridor centres on the disused railway which ran from Thornton to Keighley. Sections of the old railway have been opened for walkers and cyclists by Sustrans and their aim is to complete the link from Keighley to Thornton with a link into central Bradford. The railway section of the corridor includes features of industrial and transport heritage including Thornton and Hewenden viaducts and built heritage such as Thornton conservation area. From Thornton the corridor runs down Shibden Dale where it forks down Red Beck valley to join the Calder at Brookfoot and Hebble Brook valley to join the Calder at Salterhebble. Shibden Beck and Red Beck valleys include woodland, grassland and wetland in close proximity to urban areas. Hebble Brook valley, containing Halifax, is more built up than the rest of the corridor but is still very green with development precluded on the steep valley sides. With the corridor containing many footpaths

and bridleways as well as the popular visitor destination of Shibden Hall, this corridor is mainly focussed on leisure and tourism.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Foster Park, Denholme. Shibden Estate. Stoney Royd Cemetery. Beechwood Park.
Biodiversity	Shibden Park & Cunnery Wood LNR. Beechwood Park LNR. Sugden End third tier site. Upland Calcareous Grassland, Deciduous Woodland and Upland Heath BAP habitat sites. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Shibden Estate
Products from the land	Areas of agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Shibden Beck, Red Beck and Hebble Brook all flow into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Health	Area of poor health and low sports participation north of Halifax.
Accessibility	Great Northern Trail Sustrans route. Hebble Trail. Bronte Way. Calderdale Way. Millennium Way. Footpaths throughout the area.
Recreation	Queensbury Golf Club. Headley Golf Club. Denholme Driving Range. Rugby Ground at Hipperholme. Playing Fields at Hipperholme and Spring Hall. Sports grounds at Queensbury and Illingworth. Promoted access routes.
Education	Beechwood Park LNR. Shibden Park and Cunnery Wood LNR
Cultural	Keighley to Thornton railway line – in particular, Thornton and Hewenden viaducts. Thornton Conservation Area. Shibden Hall.
Tourism	Shibden Hall and Park.
Poor Quality Environments	Cullingworth and Denholme area could be improved by green infrastructure intervention. Manywells Tip site at Cullingworth offers a future opportunity to create new greenspace in this area. The Streets Ahead! Renaissance Programme in Halifax is a regeneration programme which includes part of the corridor along the Hebble Brook. As part of the regeneration programme there is potential to increase green infrastructure in areas with existing lower quality environments.
Land/Property Values	The Streets Ahead! Renaissance Programme in Halifax is a town centre regeneration programme which includes part of the corridor along the Hebble Brook. As part of the regeneration programme there is potential to increase the functionality and quality of the green infrastructure along this corridor to increase property values.
Economic Growth	The Streets Ahead! Renaissance Programme in Halifax is a town centre regeneration programme which includes part of the corridor along the Hebble Brook. As part of the regeneration programme there is potential to increase the functionality and quality of the green infrastructure along this corridor to promote economic growth.

S14 – Greenhow

The Greenhow corridor links Wharfedale with Nidderdale. Subregionally important, it connects the designated landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, together with the key settlements of Grassington and Pateley Bridge. It contains many features of historic and archaeological interest and has a long history of human activity such as lead mining. In addition it has important recreational assets, notably at Grimwith Reservoir and Stump Cross Caverns and is an important area for walkers. Tree cover is limited to narrow gills and is sparse elsewhere resulting in open views and an exposed landscape. This corridor contains carboniferous limestone and calcareous calaminarian flora.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Open access land within the corridor.
Biodiversity	Greenhow Quarry SSSI. Greenhow Pasture SSSI. Prim Gap SINC. Cock Hill & Gill Beck SINC. Coldstones Quarry SINC. Toft Gate SINC. BAP habitats including Blanket Bog, Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heathland, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.
Landscape	The corridor falls within the Nidderdale AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park – both designated for their high quality landscapes. Landscape features include the undulating moorland with rock outcrops and dry stone walls which should be maintained. Trollers Gill. Parceval Hall gardens.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Climate Change	Areas of blanket bog which could be managed for carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Nidderdale Way, network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Much of the corridor is open access land.
Recreation	Recreation in this corridor is focussed around outdoor pursuits such as walking.
Education	Parceval Hall. Stump Cross Caverns. Coldstone Quarry hosts school visits.
Cultural	Lime kiln and associated quarries SM. Kail Hill Ring Cairn SM. Trollers Gill. Parceval Hall. Much industrial heritage on the gritstone moor. Conservation Area at Appletreewick. Other historical assets are identified within the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Parceval Hall. Stump Cross Caverns. Coldstone Quarry viewing platform.
Poor Quality Environments	Quarry sites, though currently poor quality environments, offer future opportunities to improve the area through remediation and development of sites for recreation.

S15 – Howardian Hills

The Howardian Hills corridor runs from Easingwold in the east to Malton in the west. Of subregional importance, the corridor comprises well-wooded rolling countryside – much of which is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Key individual features, include the large area of ancient woodland at Castle Howard and several estate villages. Projects within the corridor include hedge planting, tree planting and other countryside management to maintain and enhance the landscape and protection of vulnerable archaeological features. The Lime and Ice Project is working to promote the heritage of the area and improve interpretation of the landscape. Existing Public Rights of Way include the Foss Walk and Centenary Walk but there is still considerable opportunity for increased public access to comparatively remote countryside. There is particular potential to do this with the dismantled railway between Coxwold and Raskelf Moor which runs along the north of the corridor. This route would include the Newburgh Priory historic park and could also extend north and west into the adjacent Rye and Swale corridors. Other possibilities for development of green infrastructure include improving signage and promotion of the area for recreation and tourism.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Newburgh Priory historic park and garden. Castle Howard Parkland and Estate.
Biodiversity	Horse Field Gilling SSSI. Wath Quarry SSSI. Dalby Bush Fen, Terrington SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Wood pasture, Parkland & Veteran Trees and Fen. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural

	Beauty for its landscape value. The corridor also contains country houses with extensive areas of designed landscapes as parkland and several estate villages.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotments at Easingwold and Amotherby.
Climate Change	Very large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 65. Foss Walk. Centenary Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Easingwold Golf Club. Ampleforth College Golf Club. Gilling Park Golf Course. Cricket grounds at Easingwold and Whitwell-on-the-Hill. Recreation ground at Easingwold. Football ground at Easingwold. Playing fields at Hushwaite, Easingwold, Gilling Park, Terrington and Swinton. Sports ground at Crayke.
Education	Castle Howard Arboretum.
Cultural	Crayke Castle SM. Site of Marton Augustinian Priory SM. Long Barrow near Grimston Grange SM. Cross in Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Cross SM. Prehistoric enclosure SM. Moated Site & Ridge and Furrow Cultivation near Manor Farm SM. At least 67 Round Barrows and 5 lengths of Dyke – all designated as SMs. Newburgh Priory Parkland. Gilling Castle Parkland. Castle Howard Parkland. Historic parkland at Hovingham, Brandsby Hall and Wiganthorpe Hall. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Newburgh Priory. Yorkshire Lavender. Castle Howard. Castle Howard Arboretum.

S16 – Ironstone Gulleets

The Ironstone Gulleets corridor runs north from Scunthorpe to connect to the Humber corridor near Winteringham. Of subregional significance, the corridor connects a series of old mine workings which historically supplied ironstone to the steelworks at Scunthorpe. Many of the workings are now being used as landfill sites but long term will provide opportunities for creating new greenspaces for conservation, through heathland creation or woodland planting, or for recreation and leisure. As well as remediated mine workings and landfill sites, the disused railway which runs the length of the corridor provides a long term opportunity as a recreational route.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Winteringham Playing Field. Risby Warren.
Biodiversity	Humber Estuary Ramsar/SPA/SAC/SSSI. Conesby (Yorkshire East) Quarry SSSI. Risby Warren SSSI. Sawcliffe LNR. BAP habitats including Reedbed, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Lowland Calcareous Grassland.
Landscape	Risby Warren is a large feature in the landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue within the corridor, both from fluvial and tidal water. Green infrastructure can be used to mitigate the effects of flooding by controlling surface drainage, slowing floodwater within the corridor and providing areas that can be purposely inundated to reduce water levels elsewhere.
Climate Change	Some areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Some footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Area of open access land at Risby Warren.

Cultural	Sawcliffe Medieval Village & Moated Site SM. Money Field Roman Site SM.
Poor Quality Environments	Remediated mine workings and landfill sites will provide opportunities to create new greenspaces to improve the quality of the local environment.
Land/Property Values	Remediated mine workings and landfill sites will provide opportunities to create new greenspaces and increase local property values.
Economic Growth	Current plans seek to utilise the opportunity provided by the gulleys for nature conservation, water based recreation and enhancement of the landscape setting of the countryside surrounding Scunthorpe to improve the economy of the town.

S17 – Isle of Axholme

The Isle of Axholme corridor is based around areas of higher ground surrounded by flat marshy land which, before it was drained for agriculture, was the floodplain of the Rivers Don, Trent and Idle. Once drained, the local people resisted enclosure and much of the landscape is shaped by the strip farming system which has been used in the area for hundreds of years. It is now the largest example of strip farming in the UK and the distinctive landscape is partly maintained through agri-environment scheme special project funding. This corridor is subregionally significant for its landscape but also has a variety of biodiversity and cultural sites. Examples of turbaries (areas of peatland cut for fuel) still remain and could be further enhanced for biodiversity interest.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Belton Recreation Ground. Picnic & Amenity site on Axholme Line. War Memorial Field, Epworth.
Biodiversity	Eastoft Meadow SSSI. Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI. Belshaw SSSI. Epworth Turbary SSSI. Haxey Turbary SSSI. Rush Furlong SSSI. Hewson's Field SSSI. Haxey Grange Fen SSSI. Axholme Line LNR. Owston Ferry Castle LNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Reedbed, Fen, Lowland Raised Bog, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Lowland Heathland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Lowland Meadow.
Landscape	The Isle of Axholme is the largest area of strip farming in the UK. This historic method of farming has been superseded elsewhere in the country but has been sustained for hundreds of years on the Isle of Axholme.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	The Isle of Axholme corridor is an area of higher ground surrounded by flat land which, though drained, is prone to flooding. Green infrastructure could be used to mitigate the effects of flooding.
Accessibility	The Peatlands Way. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Lincolnshire Golf Course. Playing fields at Crowle, Belton, Haxey, Wesywoodside. Promoted access route.
Education	The Old Rectory Museum & Physic Garden, Epworth.
Cultural	Axholme Carthusian Priory SM. Kinaird Motte & Bailey Cattle SM. Mowbray Cross SM. Market Cross SM. Historic parkland at Hirst Priory. Isle's strip farm system of importance.
Tourism	The Trolleybus Museum at Sandtoft. The Old Rectory Museum.
Economic Growth	Sandtoft Airfield is currently partly occupied by employment uses and there are proposals through the emerging LDF for significant expansion of the site due its proximity to the M180 that links the South Humber Bank to the rest of the country.

S18 – Jurassic Scarp

The subregionally significant Jurassic Scarp corridor is a wold slope which forms the eastern edge of the River Trent valley. Of great scenic value, it overlooks the river and the flat lands of the Humberhead Levels beyond. It is of significant historic interest with several scheduled monuments as well as Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds within the corridor. Of particular interest is Julian's Bower tuft cut maze at Alkborough. A footpath follows the ridge and the slope is well wooded, adding to its interest.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Atkinson's Warren. Quibell Park. Central Park. Manor Park. Silica Country Park.
Biodiversity	Phoenix Parkway LNR. Atkinson's Warren LNR. Frodingham LNR. Brumby Wood LNR. Silica Lodge LNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Lowland Heathland and Lowland Meadow. Some ancient woodland.
Landscape	Jurassic Scarp is a feature in the wider landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	This corridor drains west into the River Trent where flooding is a big issue. Reducing surface drainage within this corridor will reduce the potential for the River Trent to flood to some extent.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Area of poor health in Scunthorpe.
Accessibility	Nev Cole Way. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Kingsway Golf Course. Ashby Decoy Golf Club. Sports grounds at South Lodge, Quibell Park and Central Park. Playing fields at Central Park and Silica Country Park.
Education	Atkinson's Warren LNR.
Cultural	Julian's Bower Turf Cut Maze SM. Countess Close Moated Site SM. Flixborough Saxon Nunnery & Site of All Saints Medieval Church & Burial Ground SM. Brumby Hall.

S19 – Limestone Ridge

The Limestone Ridge is a subregional corridor which runs from south of Doncaster to Wetherby following two escarpments of Lower Magnesian Limestone. The whole corridor is linked by this underlying geology which has created a strong north-south corridor of linked similar habitats and there are numerous ecological and geological sites within the corridor. Most of the corridor is rural and it is characterised by large blocks of woodland and rolling farmland bounded by hedges and distinctive limestone buildings. There are also a number of parkland estates including Bramham, Lotherton and Cusworth and, as such, the area has both landscape and historical importance. As well as protecting and enhancing the existing limestone habitats, investment in green infrastructure in this area is likely to be focussed around restoration of areas such as Fryston Colliery which is under reclamation to limestone habitats, improvements in access provision and enhancement of historic landscapes. There will also be potential to create green infrastructure links – particularly to the Five Towns area of Wakefield where opportunities are likely to arise from the Growth Point work there.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Lotherton Hall. Knottingley Canal-side. Melton Wood Country Park. Cusworth Country Park. Edlington Pit Wood.
Biodiversity	Hook Moor SSSI. Micklefield Quarry SSSI. Madbanks & Ledsham Banks SSSI. Edlington Wood SSSI. Well Wood LNR. Upton Country Park LNR. Fryston Park SSI. Went Hill SSI. Edlington Ponds Local Wildlife Site. A large number of limestone/calcareous BAP sites throughout the corridor.
Landscape	Limestone Ridge corridor has a character of large blocks of woodland

	and farmland and distinctive limestone buildings. Several country houses with surrounding parkland are important landscape features including Bramham, Lotherton and Cusworth.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Corridor contains areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Corridor contains similar habitats which will provide a north-south network which will help biodiversity respond to climate change.
Health	Many areas of poor health and low sports participation in the corridor – in particular Castleford, Pontefract, New Edlington.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Path. Network of footpaths throughout the corridor. The Tickhill area has one of the best public footpath networks in Doncaster and the Barnburgh/High Melton area has some of the best bridleways.
Recreation	Cocksford Golf Course. Playing fields throughout the corridor – especially at Bramham, Aberford, Mickfield, Tadcaster, Skellow, Wadworth. Football grounds and cricket grounds at Wadworth and Tickhill. Sports ground at Wadworth.
Education	Lotherton Hall. Well Wood LNR. Cusworth Hall and Park.
Cultural	Bramham Park. Lotherton Hall. Parlington Estate. Ledston Hall. Brodsworth Hall. Cusworth Hall. Roman Ridge/Road. Corridor contains the Site of the Battle of Towton and has a number of SMs including Linear earthworks of Aberford Dyke System, Roman Road near Hazelwood Castle, Site of King Aethelstan's Palace and Saxton Castle. Archaeological remains excavated near Fryston Park identified as potentially important by West Yorkshire Archaeology.
Tourism	Lotherton Hall. Cusworth Hall and Park
Poor Quality Environments	Regeneration of ex-industrial area south of Knottingley.
Economic Growth	Regeneration of ex industrial area south of Knottingley. There are plans for a mixed use development at the former Yorkshire Main pit tip in the south of Edlington, adjacent to Edlington Pit Wood. A substantial area has already been reclaimed.

S20 – River Hull & Holderness Drain

This subregional corridor follows the River Hull valley from its source, rising from natural calcareous springs, to the east of Driffield to the Humber corridor through the City of Hull. The corridor also includes the numerous tributary becks that drain the Holderness area including the Holderness Drain which runs through the east of the City of Hull, parallel to the River Hull. The River Hull valley dominates the western landscape of Holderness and the river and its adjacent wetland habitats support a diverse range of plants and animals. Within Hull, the river corridor is narrow as it is constrained by development while, to the east of the city, the Holderness Drain spur corridor contains some of the largest areas of undeveloped land within Hull district and is likely to be an important location for development of large scale greenspace for recreation and wildlife. Flooding is an important issue in this corridor, both in the built up area of Hull and within the agricultural land further up the valley, and careful planning will be needed to ameliorate flood risks whilst protecting the agricultural productivity of the area. The River Hull Headwaters near Driffield are designated as a SSSI. Bransholme Lakes, to the north of Hull, is a SINC site identified as one of the most valuable wildlife sites in Hull which is proposed as a candidate LNR site.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Tophill Low Nature Reserve. Swine Moor. Figham Common. Bransholme Fishing Lakes. Sutton Park Golf Course. Oak Road Playing Fields.
Biodiversity	Small section of the Humber Estuary Ramsar/SPA/SAC/SSSI. River Hull Headwaters SSSI. Tophill Low SSSI. Leven Canal SSSI. Puffin

	Bog SSSI. Bransholme Fishing Lakes SNCI site. BAP habitats including Reedbed, Deciduous Woodland, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh and Fen. Provides a wildlife corridor linking together a number of SNCIs in Hull.
Landscape	The river and its bridges provide a significant landscape setting for the city.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotments at Marfleet.
Flood risk	Flooding is a major issue in this corridor. Within Hull, both the River Hull and the Holderness Drain are largely constrained by development so flood events affect built up areas. Controlling surface run off and floodwater throughout the corridor is therefore important. Greenspaces could be used to hold floodwater which would reduce this risk.
Health	Areas of poor health within Hull.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Minster Way. Hornsea Rail Trail. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Hainsworth Park Golf Club. Country Golf. Sutton Park Golf Club. Sports fields at Brandesburton, Leven and Dunswell. Playing fields at Tickton, Wawne, Beech Wood, Bransholme, Oak Road, Ennerdale, Risholme Carr and Longhill. Promoted access routes.
Education	Tophill Low Nature Reserve. Cruckley Animal Farm. Carr House Farm. Bransholme Lakes used for educational school visits.
Cultural	St Martin's Collegiate Church and Medieval Standing Cross SM. Nunnery Hill & Adjacent Earthworks SM. Site of Deserted Village of Rotsea SM. Barf Hill Moated Site SM. Hayholme Moated Site SM. Site of Deserted Village of Eske SM. Medieval Moated Tile Kiln SM. Meaux Duck Decoy SM. Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey SM. Moated Monastic Grange Site & Fishponds in Paradise Wood SM. Site of Swine Cistercian Nunnery SM. Round Barrow near Castle Hill Farm SM. Swine Castle Hill SM. Hull Castle SM. Historic Parkland at Brandesburton Hall and Heigholme Hall.
Tourism	Tophill Low Nature Reserve. The Deep.
Poor Quality Environments	Within Hull, the River Hull is the focus of a regeneration project to improve the look and desirability of the river and surrounding area.
Land/Property Values	Within Hull, the River Hull is the focus of a regeneration project to improve the look and desirability of the river and surrounding area.

S21 – Rye

The subregionally important Rye corridor begins east of Osmotherley Moor in the west of the National Park, through Snilesworth Moor to Helmsley, via Hawnby and Rievaulx then eastwards to join with the Derwent, just north of Malton. The northern part of the corridor is within the North York Moors National Park and part of the south of the corridor is within the Howardian Hills AONB – both important landscape areas. It has a classic dales landscape featuring broadleaved woodlands, important old trees and wetlands and also contains a variety of biodiversity sites, including a National Nature Reserve at Duncombe Park, and cultural features including Rievaulx Abbey, Duncombe Park, Helmsley Castle and Nunnington Hall. Because it has such rich landscape, wildlife and cultural value, it is highly attractive to visitors and is well used for informal countryside pursuits such as walking, horse riding and angling. The Cultural And Natural Development Opportunities (CANDO) Project operates across a large part of this corridor and seeks to identify tangible links between landscape, cultural heritage and biodiversity and benefit the economic and social well being of the communities who live within it. The corridor has a tendency to flood and possibilities for green infrastructure investment include, creating greenspaces to aid flood management – especially within areas identified in the Wetland Feasibility study.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Duncombe Park. Rievaulx Terrace. Rievaulx Wood.
Biodiversity	North Yorks Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Spring Wood, Hawnby SSSI. Low Pasture SSSI. Ashberry & Reins Wood SSSI. Rievaulx Woods SSSI. Castle Hill Wood SSSI. Ryedale Windy Pits SSSI. Duncombe Park SSSI. Nunnington Cutting & Quarries SSSI. The Ings, Amotherby SSSI. Duncombe Park NNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heathland, Lowland Meadow, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh and Lowland Calcareous Grassland. Large areas of ancient woodland. Otter present in all rivers in the corridor.
Landscape	The corridor contains areas of both the Howardian Hills AONB and the North York Moors National Park. Both these areas are designated for their high quality landscapes. Duncombe Park is a significant landscape feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Timber production. Fishing from the River Rye.
Flood risk	Flooding is a problem within the Rye corridor and outside the corridor at the confluence with the River Derwent where flooding affects Malton and Norton on Derwent. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the Rye corridor would positively affect flooding issues both within and outside the corridor.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 65. Cleveland Way. Ebor Way. Network of other footpaths and bridleways.
Recreation	Playing fields at Ampleforth. Sports ground at Slingsby and Swinton. Cricket grounds at Amotherby and Great Habton. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Medieval Lordly Residence SM. Rievaulx Abbey Cistercian Monastery SM. Griff Medieval Settlement and Cistercian Monastic Grange SM. Dyke at NE end of Stone Bridge Howl SM. Three Round Barrows in Far Moor Plantation SM. Linear Dyke Known As Double Dyke SM. Helmsley Castle SM. Helmsley Bridge SM. Three Round Barrows near Helmsley Bridge SM. Beadlam Minor Romano-British Villa. Round Barrows near Rye House Farm SM. Earthworks by Stonegrave Church SM. Slingsby Castle SM. Iron Age Barrow Cemetery SM. Iron Age Settlement SM. Earthworks at Manor House Farm SM. Registered Parks & Gardens at Rievaulx Terrace, Duncombe Park and Nunnington Hall. Historic parkland at Rievaulx and Duncombe, Hovingham Hall. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Rievaulx Abbey. Duncombe Park. Helmsley Walled Garden. Helmsley Castle. Beadlam Roman Villa. Nunnington Hall. Eden Camp Modern History Museum.
Economic Growth	CANDO Project aims to promote economic growth for the benefit of local communities through links between landscape, heritage and biodiversity.

S22 – Selby Central

The subregional Selby and Cawood corridor runs through the central section of Selby district, from the south of Cawood to the Aire corridor and connecting to Selby town. Much of the corridor is made up of farmland, some of which was once marsh land but is now intensively cultivated arable

farmland. Small areas of woodland and hedgerows are also prevalent. The main possibility for improved green infrastructure is in the section of the corridor that runs through the Selby Area Action Plan Area. As future development is to be focused on this part of Selby district it is considered important to build in and maintain valuable green infrastructure assets.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Bishop Wood. Brayton Barff. Scott Road Park. Selby Park. Canal towpaths.
Biodiversity	Burr Closes – Selby SSSI. Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Meadow BAP habitats. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Brayton Barff.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Some opportunities to reduce run off from the corridor into the River Ouse where flooding is a major problem. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Potential areas for energy crops within short distance of Drax renewable energy power station.
Health	Areas of poor health around Selby and Thorpe Willoughby. Area of low sports participation around Selby even though this is the area with the greatest opportunity and choice of sports and recreation.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Routes 62 and 65. Trans Pennine Trail. Canal towpaths. Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Golf Course and Golf Range at Scalm Park Farm. Playing fields at Selby and Thorpe Willoughby. Sports Grounds at Selby and Thorpe Willoughby. Recreation Ground at Selby. Selby Park used for public events.
Poor Quality Environments	Large housing estates with little access to open space at Abbot's Road and Flaxley Road areas of Selby. Industrial areas adjacent to Canal at Bawtry Road.
Land/Property Values	Barlby Road, Selby is an area where likely investment would be made to improve the appearance of the area by regenerating a stretch of redundant mill buildings to improve the appearance of the waterfront area and provide a gateway site to Selby.
Economic Growth	Existing sites in and around Selby town, especially around the canal, where investment in green infrastructure would positively affect the local economy.

S23 – Skell & Brimham

The Skell and Brimham corridor is of subregional importance and links the Nidd corridor south of Pateley Bridge with the Ure at Ripon and also connects to the Markington & Ripon Railway corridor. It contains Brimham Rocks where there are spectacular gritstone formations, and Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal. Much of the area is wooded with ancient woodland blocks and parkland remnants as well as plantation woodland. Studley Deer Park, though not wooded, is important for its veteran trees. The landscape is important to the setting of the World Heritage Site at Fountains Abbey and historic features such as the Tower at How Hill, and earthworks at Nineveh and Monkwell and Markenfield Hall.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Brimham Rocks Estate. Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal.
Biodiversity	Quarry Moor SSSI. Brimham Rocks SSSI. Hell Wath LNR. Braisty Woods SINC. Fountains Abbey and Studley Roger SINC. Multiple BAP habitats including Upland Heath, Rivers, Deciduous Woodland,

	Lowland Meadow, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Parkland & Wood Pasture. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Most of the corridor is within the Nidderdale AONB. Brimham Rocks is an important feature of the landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Land within the corridor drains to both River Nidd and River Ure. Much of the corridor drains into the River Skell which joins the River Ure at Ripon where flooding is a problem. Controlling surface run off and flow within the catchment is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Corridor contains large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Part of Ripon is an area of relative poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Nidderdale Way, Ripon Rowel Walk, numerous footpaths and bridleways throughout the area.
Recreation	Cricket ground, football ground and sports ground at Ripon. Yorkshire Riding Centre near Markington. Promoted routes and footpaths.
Education	Brimham Rocks. Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal.
Cultural	Studley Royal Park and the ruins of Fountains Abbey WHS. Markenfield Hall and Moated Medieval House SM. Medieval Monastic Fishponds SM. Medieval Monastic Grange and Settlement at Nineveh SM. Medieval Chapel and Fountains Park Pale SM. Medieval Deer Park surrounding Fountains Park SM. Butterton Bridge SM. Cup Ring & Groove Marked Rock SM.
Tourism	Brimham Rocks. Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal. Markenfield Hall.

S24 – South East Sheffield

The subregional South East Sheffield corridor contains a range of greenspaces that create a wider green network. The valleys of the Shire Brook and Shirtcliffe Brook typify the semi-rural character of the area as they run from east to west. The Shire Brook in particular is a large Local Nature Reserve. The Rother Valley skirts along the city boundary and contains Woodhouse Washlands Local Nature Reserve. Significant mature tree planting along key routes like the Sheffield Parkway and A57, as well as ancient woodland at Bowden Housteads and near the former airport contribute to the visual landscape.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	High Hazels Park. Handsworth Recreation Ground. Shire Brook Valley Nature Reserve. Shirtcliffe Valley open spaces.
Biodiversity	Bowden Housteads Wood/Carbrook Ravine LNR. Woodhouse Washlands LNR. Shire Brook LNR. Areas of Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitats. Some areas of ancient woodland. Beighton Marsh nature reserve.
Flood risk	This corridor drains into both the River Rother and the River Don. Flooding is an issue in both these rivers so controlling surface run off and floodwater within their catchments is important. The Blackburn Brook also runs through the corridor in Darnall.
Climate Change	Opportunities in Shirebrook Valley for GI investment including woodland management and biomass.
Health	Darnall, Woodhouse and Coisley Hill are areas of poor health with

	particular issues around poor air quality. Darnall and Hackenthorpe are areas of low sports participation.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Routes 6 and 67. Trans Pennine Trail. Sheffield Country Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Tinsley Park Golf Course. Sports grounds at High Hazels Park and Acres Hill. Recreation grounds at Bowden Housteads Wood, Elm Tree Hill, Handsworth, Coisley Hill and Woodhouse. Playing fields at Handsworth Grange School and Woodhouse. Promoted access routes.
Poor Quality Environments	Many existing green infrastructure assets known to be of relatively poor quality. Green infrastructure investment beneficial to wider regeneration initiatives.
Land/Property Values	Manor and Darnall fall within the South Yorkshire Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Area. Significant residential development and green infrastructure investment at Waverley New Community, immediately adjacent to the corridor at Orgreave.
Economic Growth	Green infrastructure investment will be beneficial to the regeneration of Darnall Centre.

S25 – South Holderness

Running parallel to the Humber corridor, the subregionally important South Holderness corridor runs from the Holderness Drain corridor in Hull to Spurn Point. The corridor is wide and takes in the farmland between the Humber Estuary and the villages located on the A1033 road, which is an important agricultural area, as well as the land around the former Withernsea railway which provides recreation and access opportunities to link the corridor to Hull. At the eastern end of the corridor is the Spurn Heritage Coast. There are proposals to create some managed coastal retreat sites within this corridor to reduce the effects of high tides further up the Humber. One has been created at Paull which will reduce flood risk to Hull. There are plans to improve visitor facilities at Spurn to interpret the coast and provide information on the impact that climate change may have on the area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Craven Park. Withernsea Millennium Green.
Biodiversity	Kelsey Hill Gravel Pits SSSI. Part of Humber Estuary Ramsar/SPA/SAC/SSSI and The Lagoons SSSI. BAP habitats including Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Deciduous Woodland, Coastal Sand Dune and Saline Lagoon. It functions as an important wildlife corridor in Hull, connecting together a number of SNCIs.
Landscape	Spurn is designated as a Heritage Coast – partially for its landscape.
Products from the land	Area is largely agricultural. Allotments in Hedon, Paull, Thorngumbald, Ryehill, Keyingham and Withernsea.
Flood risk	Flooding in this corridor is likely to be from the sea rather than rivers. Managed coastal retreat at Paull is inundated at high tide to protect areas further up river from flooding.
Health	Areas of relatively poor health in Withernsea and nearby villages. The corridor runs through some highly deprived residential areas with relatively poor health.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66. Cycle route along the former Withernsea railway. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Marfleet, Hedon, Thorngumbald, Keyingham and Ottringham. Football ground at Hedon. Cricket grounds at Hedon, Keyingham and Patrington. Sports ground at Paull. Promoted access routes.

Cultural	Hedon Medieval Town SM. Paull Point Battery, Coastal Artillery Battery & Submarine Mining Establishment SM. Paull Holme Moated Site & Tower SM. Old Little Humber Moated Site SM. World War II Decoys For Hull Docks SM. Stone Creek Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Site SM. Winestead Manor Moated Site SM. Moated Monastic Grange near Winsetts Farm SM. World War I Acoustic Mirror SM.
Tourism	Hedon Museum. Fort Paull. Withernsea Lighthouse.
Poor Quality Environments	Old gravel workings at Keyingham and former landfill sites offer future opportunity for remediation to new green infrastructure.

S26 – Spen Valley Greenway & Canal Road

This corridor forms a subregionally important link between the Calder at Ravensthorpe to the south and the Aire at Shipley to the north, passing through central Bradford. National Cycle Network Route 66 provides the spine of the corridor, as it runs parallel to Canal Road and then becomes the Spen Valley Greenway – which runs along a disused railway line with cuttings and embankments forming a linear greenspace. North of Bradford the corridor contains the proposed Bradford Canal extension which will link the Leeds-Liverpool Canal at Shipley with central Bradford. This will be a major regeneration initiative with significant potential to improve green infrastructure. Within Bradford, a project to regenerate the city centre by creating a new park will provide an important link in the corridor where there is currently little greenspace. South of Bradford, the corridor is characterised by a mix of industry, farmland and residential land uses. This part of the corridor contains Bradford's only Local Nature Reserve at Railway Terrace – part of a network of greenspaces linked by the Spen Valley Greenway. At the very south of the corridor is an extensive former landfill site – now remediated to be a country park. Poor water quality is a problem here but should be improved by the imminent closure of the adjacent sewage treatment works. This will have a positive impact on biodiversity in the area. The main possibilities for green infrastructure in this corridor lie in urban regeneration. There are also opportunities to increase and improve habitat networks for the benefit of wildlife.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Undercliffe Cemetery. Peel Park. Lister Park. Boars Well Nature Reserve. Bowling Park. Railway Terrace LNR. Toad Holes Beck. Victoria Park. Moor End Recreation Ground. Spen Bottoms Recreation Ground. Cleckheaton Memorial Park. Millbridge Park. Green Park. Firth Park. Cawley Lane Recreation Ground. Crow Nest Park. Field Lane Allotments. Dewsbury Cemetery. Crawshaw Park. Holroyd Park.
Biodiversity	Railway Terrace LNR. Lower Spen Wildlife Area LNR. Boars Well. Toad Holes Beck. Multiple Deciduous Woodland BAP sites in Bradford.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor – mainly within Kirklees.
Flood risk	Canal Road is prone to flooding. Parts of the area adjacent the River Spen are high risk flood areas. Controlling surface drainage and floodwater in this corridor is therefore important. This could be achieved with green infrastructure.
Health	Canal Road, parts of south Bradford, Liversedge, Heckmondwike and Dewsbury have poor health. Air Quality Management Area at Scout Hill, Dewsbury.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66. Spen Valley Greenway. Spen Ringway. Numerous footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	South Bradford Golf Club. Cleckheaton & District Golf Club. Playing fields at Shipley, Frizinghall, East Bowling, Bierley and Oakenshaw. Rugby grounds at Cleckheaton, Liversedge and Dewsbury Moor. Football grounds at Cleckheaton and Norristhorpe. Promoted access routes.

Education	Safe routes to school on Spen Ringway, Liversedge to Heckmondwike.
Cultural	Conservation Areas in Manningham/Frizinghall and Bradford city centre. Bradford (Undercliffe) and Bowling Cemeteries.
Tourism	National Media Museum, Peace Museum, Colour Museum, Lister Park. Spen Valley Greenway.
Poor Quality Environments	Opportunities exist throughout the corridor, within older housing and industrial areas, to improve environmental quality through regeneration initiatives. Urban deprivation in central wards of Bradford suggests a particular demand for environmental quality to be improved.
Land/Property Values	Potential regeneration regeneration within the Canal Road area through both the Bradford Canal project and proposed eco town developments. Regeneration opportunities exist throughout the corridor in older housing and industrial areas where there may be potential to improve the attractiveness of the area and increase property values.
Economic Growth	Canal Road corridor – potential regeneration focus for both the Bradford Canal project and eco town proposals. Potential to capitalise on the corridor’s strategic location to benefit from economic opportunities arising from the Leeds City Region. Strategic Employment Area identified around M606 in south Bradford and junction 26 of the M62 motorway at Cleckheaton.

S27 – Stokesley

To the west, this subregional corridor starts at Crathorne along the areas surrounding the River Leven. This wooded valley is protected for most of its length by its designation as a linear site of importance for nature conservation. There are some areas here which are in a high risk flood zone. The corridor follows the river to the east passing through Hutton Rudby, Stokesley and onwards to connect to the Cleveland & Hambleton Hills corridor. There is considerable potential to increase public access along the dismantled railway to Battersby Junction where the line becomes active and trains run to Middlesbrough and Whitby. This would provide residents of nearby Great Broughton and Stokesley with an opportunity to access the countryside.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Langbaugh Ridge SSSI. Areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Areas of ancient woodland. UKBAP species including otter, and water vole.
Landscape	The River Leven is the main landscape feature passing quickly between a flat open landscape to a more enclosed wooded area.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotments at Great Ayton, Stokesley and Hutton Rudby.
Flood risk	Some areas of the corridor are particularly at risk from flooding. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the corridor is therefore important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	North Sea Cycle Route. National Cycle Network Route 65. Network of other footpaths and bridleways.
Recreation	Cricket grounds at Great Ayton, Great Broughton and Stokesley. Playing fields at Stokesley and Great Ayton. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Tunstall Medieval Settlement SM. Little Broughton Medieval Field System SM. Historic Parkland at Skutterskelf Park, Linden Park and Crathorne. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are

	identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Captain Cook Schoolroom, Great Ayton. The market town of Stokesley.
Economic Growth	Potential to develop tourism in the area.

S28 – Thorne & Hatfield

This subregional corridor extends north from the Torne corridor and joins the Stainforth & Keaby Canal corridor to the north. It is close to the urban settlements of Thorne, Moorends and Hatfield where flooding is an issue. Both Thorne and Hatfield Moors are part of the Humberhead Peatlands National Nature Reserve and are important for their internationally protected habitat of lowland raised mire and nationally and regionally rare species. The peatlands are crucial to our understanding of past environments. Green infrastructure investment could contribute towards initiatives for the Humberheads Peatlands project, including the creation of nightjar foraging habitat and the re-wetting and restoration of the lowland raised mire. There is also potential to expand the boundaries of the existing areas as well as to 'improve' the hydrology of the sites. Other important investment priorities are reducing flood risk, promoting tourism in the area and engaging local communities by improving accessibility and visitor facilities.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Thorne & Hatfield Moors.
Biodiversity	Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA. Thorne Moor SAC. Hatfield Moor SAC. Thorne, Crowle & Goole Moors SSSI. Hatfield Moors SSSI. Humberhead Peatlands NNR. BAP habitats including Lowland Raised Bog, Lowland Heathland, Fen, Lowland Meadow, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh and Deciduous Woodland.
Landscape	Thorne and Hatfield Moors is the largest area of lowland raised bog in Britain. The landscape of this area is important because it is so unusual.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	The entire corridor is highly prone to flooding. Controlling floodwater to reduce the effect on built areas is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of peatland within the corridor which could be managed for carbon sequestration. Several areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Area of poor health around Thorne.
Accessibility	Stainforth & Keadby Canal Path. Large area of open access land on Thorne Moor.
Recreation	Football ground at Moorends. Recreation ground at Moorends. Cricket ground at Moorends. Playing field at Thorne.
Education	Humberhead Peatlands NNR.
Cultural	Thorne Moors has an ancient Bronze Age track-way and the peatlands are important for the understanding of past environments.
Tourism	The Humberhead Peatlands NNR is a tourist attraction for wildlife tourism. There is potential to expand the tourism value here with investment in visitor facilities on the site.
Poor Quality Environments	Thorne Colliery on the north east edge of Moorends.

S29 – Tong/Calverley

Running between Leeds and Bradford is a band of greenbelt from Calverley to Tong where, despite proximity to the suburbs of both cities, large areas of woodland and farmland provide an area of relative peace. Although accessible via footpaths and bridleways, some of this area has a lack of accessible greenspace. The West Leeds Country Park includes much of the Leeds side of the corridor and a section of the Leeds Country Way also runs through it. Local planning policy states that the open land between the two cities is retained. The corridor contains significant opportunity for green infrastructure enhancement on the back of proposed housing and transport

and connectivity developments. There is strong local support for retention of the open nature of this area. Leeds and Bradford have joined together to work collaboratively on this subregionally important corridor and an action plan is being developed for its future contribution to the regeneration of the Leeds City Region.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Large areas of greenspace within the corridor are accessible – especially land immediately south and west of Pudsey, playing fields, nature sites and golf courses between Thornbury and Calverley are openly accessible.
Biodiversity	Farnley Fishpond LNR. Woodhall Lake Nature Reserve. Black Carr Woods SEGI. Many areas of BAP habitat – in particular, deciduous woodland.
Landscape	Views across the valley between Tong and Pudsey should be retained. The landscape forms a strategic gap between the built up areas of Leeds and Bradford.
Products from the land	Area around Tong Village is largely agricultural.
Flood risk	Some potential to reduce run off north to the River Aire and east to Farnley Beck.
Health	Areas of poor health in Tyersal and Holme Wood, Bradford Moor and Fagley.
Accessibility	Leeds Country Way, network of footpaths.
Recreation	Calverley Golf Course. Woodhall Golf Course. Playing fields in Thornbury, Holme Wood, Tong Street, Tong Village and Fulneck.
Cultural	Fulneck Moravian Settlement. Tong Village conservation area. Historic Battlefield at Adwalton Moor, Drighlington.
Poor Quality Environments	Bradford side of the corridor contains many brownfield sites where factories have closed which offer opportunities to introduce green infrastructure with regeneration work.
Land/Property Values	Areas such as Holme Wood, Bradford Moor, Thornbury, Fagley Tyersal and Tong Street are currently relatively deprived – improvement in the appearance of these areas including investment in green infrastructure would improve property values and economic growth.
Economic Growth	Areas such as Holme Wood, Bradford Moor, Thornbury, Fagley Tyersal and Tong Street are currently relatively deprived – improvement in the appearance of these areas including investment in green infrastructure could improve property values and economic growth.

S30 – Torne

This subregional corridor around the modified River Torne forms an arc stretching from the south of Doncaster to the Isle of Axholme corridor in North Lincolnshire. Assets include part of Potteric Carr nature reserve, a golf course and the Yorkshire Wildlife Park. It has a varied landscape with carrlands, woodland, sandland heaths and farmlands. The purpose of the corridor is to create a more natural river course through habitat enhancement and creation, in line with the Wetland Vision. In suitable areas, there may be opportunities for biomass planting and wetland habitat around the river to reduce flood risk. Plans for a new road link and regional road/rail freight interchange in the area should include measures to mitigate and compensate the loss of local habitat and create new green infrastructure.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Holmes Carr Wood. Park Wood.
Biodiversity	Potteric Carr SSSI. Hatchell Wood LNR. BAP habitats including Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Deciduous Woodland, Fen,

	Reedbed and Lowland Heath. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	A distinctive tranquil and remote area containing intact farmland with few intrusions, apart from scattered areas of parkland and woodland. Potteric Carr is a landscape feature within the corridor.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Much of the corridor is prone to flooding. Wetland Vision aims to naturalise the river course which will provide opportunities to create green sites that will slow floodwater.
Health	Area of poor health around New Rossington.
Accessibility	Doncaster Greenway. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	The Warren Golf Course. Sports ground at Auckley.
Education	Potteric Carr Nature Reserve. Yorkshire Wildlife Park.
Tourism	Yorkshire Wildlife Park
Poor Quality Environments	Rossington Colliery eco town site offers opportunities to introduce new green infrastructure to the area along with new development.
Land/Property Values	The proposed strategic road-rail interchange development will result in an employment use in an area previously managed for agriculture, with associated investment in green infrastructure.
Economic Growth	Increasing green infrastructure through investment associated with the road-rail interchange is likely to attract further economic investment to the area north of that site, bringing higher value industry to the Bankwood Lane Industrial Estate in Rossington.

S31 – Trans Pennine Trail and North Midland Railway

The Trans Pennine Trail and North Midland Railway corridor forms a subregionally important link running south from the River Calder following the parallel routes of the Trans Pennine Trail, Barnsley Canal and North Midland Railway to the River Dearne. Passing a number of notable sites, the Canal itself is a second-tier wildlife site and the corridor also links Heath Common, Walton Nature Park, Walton Hall (site of the world's first nature reserve), Haw Park Wood and Carlton Marsh. It is intended to reclaim Haw Park Wood from Planted Ancient Woodland to a more natural broadleaved woodland, and there is an important opportunity to extend it to its ancient boundaries near Anglers Country Park. Other opportunities within the corridor include addressing accessible greenspace deficit and landscape enhancement.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Heath Common. Walton Nature Park. Haw Park Wood LNR. Rabbit Ings, Royston.
Biodiversity	Walton Nature Park LNR. Haw Park Wood LNR. Barnsley Canal SSI. Carlton Marsh LNR. Areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat.
Landscape	Walton Hall with landscaped grounds and lake. Heath Village Conservation Area. Poor acid grassland of Heath Common. Within Barnsley, there is an undeveloped valley, largely free of development.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Oakenshaw Beck and Haw Park Beck both drain into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Climate Change	The north of the corridor contains areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Areas of relative poor health south of Wakefield city centre and around Royston and Cudworth.
Accessibility	Trans Pennine Trail. National Cycle Network Route 67.

Recreation	Walton Hall Trout Lake. Waterton Park Golf Course. Promoted access routes.
Education	Walton Nature Park and Haw Park Wood used for education purposes.
Cultural	Medieval bridge and gateway at Walton Hall SM. Heath Common and Heath Village Conservation Area. Heath Pinfold and other historical features (e.g. former Victorian golf course).
Tourism	Haw Park Wood LNR links directly with Anglers Country Park and Waterton Discovery Centre.
Poor Quality Environments	New industrial developments appear as incongruous features due to their size, and their location on the valley floor. With the associated transport and communication development this landscape may decline in value. This corridor is within the Growth Point area of Barnsley so future development should aim to remedy this.

S32 – Washburn Valley

The Washburn Valley corridor is of subregional importance. The Upper Washburn Valley contains Thruscross Reservoir and its associated conifer and broadleaved woodland in a narrow V-shaped valley, which is nationally important for white-water canoeing. The landscape is an important resource for recreation such as walking and sailing and is situated within the Nidderdale AONB. The middle of this corridor stretches from Blubberhouses to Norwood Bottom and contains Fewston and Swinsty Reservoirs. The area also contains small hamlets and farms, some associated with the previous Washburn Textile Industry. The Lower Washburn Valley includes Lindley Wood Reservoir and several scattered farmsteads. The corridor joins the Wharfe corridor near Leathley.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Yorkshire Water owned open access land around reservoirs and rivers. The area is largely rural so the network of footpaths gives a feeling of openspace to users.
Biodiversity	Thruscross Reservoir SINC. Dobb Park SINC Lindley Wood Reservoir SINC. Hanging Moor. Within the corridor there are large areas of several BAP habitats including Rivers, Upland Heath, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. There are several areas of ancient woodland. The corridor also forms connections between North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC; West Nidderdale, Barden & Blubberhouses Moor SSSI and the Wharfe corridor.
Landscape	Most of the corridor is within the Nidderdale AONB. The corridor contains a string of large reservoirs including Thruscross, Fewston, Swinsty and Lindley Wood.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue where the River Washburn meets the River Wharfe near Pool in Wharfedale. Controlling surface run off into the Washburn valley could reduce these problems. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Large network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Washburn Valley is nationally important for water sports.
Education	Outdoor education at West End. Yorkshire Water Visitor Centre at Thruscross Reservoir.
Cultural	Reservoirs created by flooding villages in the valley. Royal Forest of Knaresborough. Other historical assets identified within the county

	Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Yorkshire Water Visitor Centre at Thruscross Reservoir.

S33 – Wenning

The Wenning corridor follows the River Wenning upstream from the Lancashire boundary and then sweeps south, connecting the Yorkshire Dales National Park with the Forest of Bowland AONB. Of subregional importance, the River Wenning provides a link to the Lune Valley in Lancashire and between the National Park and AONB which are close neighbours in this part of Craven. It would be possible to enhance these links through environmental improvements and improved accessibility for recreation and tourism, especially for walkers and cyclists.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Areas of open access land within the corridor. Ingleborough Housing Estate, Clapham.
Biodiversity	Cocket Moss SSSI. Austwick & Lawkland Mosses SSSI. Ingleborough SSSI. Keasden Moss SSSI. Multiple BAP Habitats including Blanket Bog, Upland Heath, Fen, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Raised Bog, Upland Calcareous Grassland. Several areas of Ancient Woodland.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the Forest of Bowland AONB or the Yorkshire Dales National Park – both designated for their valuable landscapes. Ingleborough Cave is a particularly well known feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Accessibility	Yorkshire Dales Cycleway. Pennine Bridleway. National Cycle Network Route 68. Numerous other footpaths and bridleways.
Recreation	Settle Golf Course. Playing fields at Giggleswick and Low Bentham. Sports ground at High Bentham. Football Ground at Giggleswick. Promoted access routes.
Education	Yorkshire Dales Falconry and Conservation Centre. Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre, Austwick.
Cultural	Clapham Market Cross SM. Inglebrough Hall. Other historical assets are identified within the county Historic Environment Record. Conservation areas at Clapham and Giggleswick.
Tourism	Whole area is a popular tourist destination for visitors to both the Forest of Bowland AONB and Yorkshire Dales National Park. Attractions include Yorkshire Dales Falconry and Conservation Centre and Ingleborough Cave.
Economic Growth	High Bentham to be developed as a Gateway to the Forest of Bowland AONB.

S34 – Went

Running from the Calder corridor at Warmfield near Wakefield, the subregional Went corridor runs eastward to join the Don north east of Doncaster. After passing through intensively farmed lowland in Wakefield, it crosses the Limestone Ridge corridor where it enters Brockadale. From here it runs parallel to the boundary between Selby and Doncaster districts. Within Brockadale SSSI and the steeper parts of the Went valley, craggy limestone outcrops with diverse woodlands, limestone grassland and species rich meadows run alongside the river. To the east of the corridor is Went Ings Meadows SSSI. Away from the SSSIs, some hedgerow creation and wood fuel projects have started in recent years. As well as restoration of the colliery at Sharlston to openspace with heathland, woodland, grassland and wetland, investment could contribute towards a more naturalised river and wetlands (in line with the Don Catchment Flood Management Plan) and restoration of historical landscape features such as indigenous trees and hedgerows. This will add recreational value to the corridor, increase wildlife habitat and provide sustainable drainage for flood water.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Warmfield Common. Fitzwilliam Country Park. Bracken Hill. Brockadale.
Biodiversity	Wentbridge Ings SSSI. Brockadale SSSI. Went Ings Meadows SSSI. Fitzwilliam LNR. Bracken Hill. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Floodplain Grazing Marsh and Lowland Meadow. UKBAP species such as otter, water vole, salmon, sea trout and european eel.
Landscape	The woodland and marsh east of Wentbridge is a locally important landscape area. Remnant historic landscape of strip fields with ditches and dykes around Sykehouse.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Some opportunities to reduce run off within the corridor to control flooding. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Potential to use areas of this corridor for energy crops with proximity to suitable power stations.
Health	Areas of relative poor health around Sharlston, Fitzwilliam, Kinsley, Featherstone, Kirk Smeaton, Walden Stubbs, Areas of low sports participation in Featherstone and Fitzwilliam/ Kinsley.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 62. Trans Pennine Trail. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Good network of other footpaths and bridleways along and across the corridor. The public footpaths along the nearby old flood defences at Sykehouse have the potential to provide a promotable access route.
Recreation	Cricket pitch at Sykehouse. Promoted access routes.
Education	Fitzwilliam Country Park and LNR
Cultural	Sharlston Common Coal and Ironstone Working SM.
Poor Quality Environments	Reclamation of Sharlston Colliery to greenspace and new development.
Land/Property Values	Reclamation of Sharlston Colliery to greenspace and new development.

S35 – Wiske

The subregional Wiske corridor runs from the village of Ingleby Arncliffe adjacent to the North York Moors National Park in an arc to the south west, following the River Wiske to Kirby Wiske. It connects the Tees corridor in the north, the Swale corridor in the south and the Cod Beck and Cleveland & Hambleton Hills corridors to the east. It also incorporates the area around Brompton Beck to the north east of Northallerton. The River Wiske gives its name to several of the villages it passes through. It lies within open countryside so it is tranquil and remote except around Northallerton and Romanby. There are comparatively few issues around flooding within this corridor except in localised areas. This corridor would provide easy access to the countryside for residents of nearby Northallerton.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Castle Hills, Northallerton.
Biodiversity	Areas of Deciduous Woodland, Wetland, Pond and Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitats. UKBAP species such as otter and water vole.
Landscape	Castle Hill and Bishop's Palace at Northallerton.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotments in Northallerton.
Flood risk	Brompton Beck is often the cause of flooding in Brompton and Romanby. Both the River Wiske and Brompton Beck drain into the Swale where flooding is an issue so controlling surface run off and

	flood water within these tributaries is important. Potential flood alleviation via wetland restoration/creation.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Area of relative poor health around Northallerton and Romanby.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 71. Network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Romanby Golf Course. Cricket grounds at East Cowton, Northallerton and Romanby. Recreation ground at Brompton and Northallerton. Playing fields at Brompton and Northallerton. Football grounds at Northallerton and Romanby. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Mount Grace Priory, Carthusian Monastery, Monastic Precinct, Fishponds, Moat, Mill and Well Houses SM. Little Smeaton Medieval Village and Rabbit Warrens SM. Birkby Medieval Settlement and Associated Field System, Moated Site and Fishponds SM. South Cowton Deserted Medieval Village SM. Medieval Village of Lazenby SM. Moated Site at Danby Wiske Church SM. How Hill Motte Castle SM. Motte & Bailey Castle Site of Bishops Palace SM. Historic Parkland at East Rounton, Little Smeaton and Pepper Arden. Arncliffe Hall Gardens. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Mount Grace Priory. Villages and County town of Northallerton.

S36 – Wolds

The Wolds corridor runs from just south of Staxton in the north to Melton in the south in a wide corridor running along the chalk escarpment with scarp slope facing north and west. In the south, from Market Weighton to Melton, the chalk escarpment is a smaller and narrower and of Jurassic limestone. Subregionally important, the corridor links the Derwent and Hertford corridors in the north to the Gypsy Race corridor and then runs southwards towards the Humber. Comprised of a generally open farmed landscape, with chalk grassland, dry valleys and some forestry, much of the corridor is accessible with many areas of open access downland, the Wolds Way National Trail and other promoted routes within the corridor. It also includes many SSSIs, RIG sites and historic features such as prehistoric earthworks, Roman remains and deserted medieval settlements. Possibilities for green infrastructure development include creating new rights of way to improve existing walks – especially creating circular routes and maintaining and improving the landscape of the corridor through hedge management. There may also be potential to improve green infrastructure at a local scale through changing and improving roadside verges to encourage wildlife.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Wharram Percy Deserted Village. Sledmere Sports Ground. Sledmere War Memorial And Gardens. Eleanor Cross And Amenity Land. Fridaythorpe Village Green. Wold View, Fridaythorpe. Huggate Mere. Huggate Village Green. Wayrham Layby Picnic Site. Bishop Wilton Playing Fields. Warter Village Pond. Warter Playing Fields & Play Area. Kilnwick Road Sports Field. Kilnwick Percy Golf Club. Jubilee Planting. Aspen Close, Market Weighton. Goodmanham Road Playing Field. Lysander Drive Amenity Land. Jackson Terrace Amenity Land. The Mires. Ratten Row Amenity Land. Galegate Amenity Land. Newbald Becksies. Bull Field. Church Street Amenity Land. Bull Pasture. Chapel Hill Amenity Land. Melton Pond. Several churchyards and cemeteries. Many areas of open access land.
Biodiversity	Sked Dale SSSI. East Heselton Brow SSSI. Ladyhills SSSI.

	<p>Wintringham Marsh SSSI. Nine Spring Dale SSSI. Cow Cliff Pasture & Quarry SSSI. Wharram Quarry SSSI. Stonepit & Nova Slacks SSSI. Cinquefoil Brow & Wood Dale SSSI. Cottam Well Dale SSSI. Vessey Pasture Dale & Back Dale SSSI. Waterdale SSSI. Thixen Dale & Long Dale SSSI. Horse Dale & Holm Dale SSSI. Bishop Wilton Deep Dale SSSI. Millington Wood & Pastures SSSI. Keasey Dale SSSI. Beckhead Plantation SSSI. Enthorpe Railway Cutting SSSI. Kiplingcotes Chalk Pit SSSI. Rifle Butts Quarry SSSI. Newbald Beckies SSSI. Wyedale SSSI. Hotham Meadow SSSI. Drewton Lane Pits SSSI. Brantingham Dale SSSI. Melton Bottom Chalk Pit SSSI. Millington Wood LNR. Hudson's Way LNR. BAP habitats including Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Fen.</p>
Landscape	<p>The Wolds have a distinctive landscape character – dry valleys of calcareous grassland separated by hedges and areas of woodland - which should be maintained and enhanced. Within the corridor, several areas are designated as parkland. These are large scale historic and landscape features which should also be maintained.</p>
Products from the land	<p>Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Allotments at Bishop Wilton and Sancton.</p>
Flood risk	<p>Some opportunity within the corridor to control surface drainage which would drain into the Rivers Derwent and Hull and The Gypsy Race. This would have the effect of reducing flood risk in these rivers.</p>
Climate Change	<p>Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.</p>
Accessibility	<p>National Cycle Network Routes 65 & 66. Wolds Way. Centenary Way. Minster Way. North Wolds Walk. Chalkland Way. Hudson Way. High Hunsley Circuit. Beverley 20. Network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor. Open access dry valleys within the corridor.</p>
Recreation	<p>Kilnwick Percy Golf Club. South Cave Golf Course. Sports ground at Sledmere. Playing fields at Bishop Wilton, Warter, Pocklington, North Newbald, South Cave and Welton. Recreation ground at South Cave. Promoted access routes.</p>
Education	<p>Yorkshire Wolds Heritage Centre. Great Givendale Farm (LEAF demonstration farm).</p>
Cultural	<p>Staxton Brow Entrenchment SM. Staple Howe – A Palisaded Hilltop enclosure SM. Settrington Beacon & Round Barrow SM. Old Church SM. Wharram Percy Deserted Medieval Village SM. Crom Medieval Site & Cultivation Terraces SM. Linear Earthwork NE of Collingwood Farm SM. Cottam Medieval Settlement & Cultivation Terraces SM. Mount Ferrant Motte & Bailey Castle SM. Towthorpe Medieval Settlement SM. Settlement at Blealands Nook SM. Ousethorpe Medieval Settlement SM. Site of Warter Augustinian Priory SM. Site of Nunburnholm Priory SM. Cleaving Hall Moated Site SM. Well over 100 earthwork sites comprising round, bowl, square, long and oval barrows, dykes and trenches – all SMs. Registered Park at Scampston Hall, Sledmere House, Londesborough Park, Dalton Hall and Houghton Hall. Historic Parkland at Ganton Hall, Knapton Hall, Scampston Park, Place Newton, Settrington House, Birdsall House, Sledmere, Garrowby Hall, Kilnwick Percy, Warter Priory, Londesborough, Dalton Hall, Houghton Hall, Hotham Hall and South Cave Park. Roman Villa sites</p>

	at Wharram-le Street, Brantingham and Welton. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Wolds Way National Trail. Scampston Hall & Gardens. Wolds Way Lavender. Wharram Percy Deserted Village. Sledmere House. Madhyamaka Buddhist Centre.

S37 – Wyke Beck

Wyke Beck is a subregional green infrastructure corridor which links through east Leeds to the countryside. It contributes to local amenity, access to greenspace, wildlife protection and enhancement and improving general quality of life in the area. Roundhay Park, of city wide importance, is to the north of the corridor and to the south is Temple Newsam estate which provides countryside education through the estate farm as well as having landscape value and providing recreation opportunities. Within the estate, Temple Newsam house is a historic tourist attraction. Much of the Wyke Beck corridor is part of an initiative to improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area. It is also the location of flood alleviation project following several incidences of flooding over recent years.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Roundhay Park. Temple Newsam Country Park.
Biodiversity	No designated sites but many areas of greenspace which provide a rich network of habitats for wildlife up and down the valley. Water voles found within the beck.
Landscape	The beck and the open character of the valley are the main landscape features which should be maintained. Roundhay Park and Temple Newsam park are both large and important landscape areas.
Flood risk	Wyke Beck Flood Alleviation Scheme.
Climate Change	Urban cooling along the corridor.
Health	Much of the Wyke Beck corridor has populations in poor health.
Accessibility	Cycleways and footpaths run the length of most of the corridor. The Wyke Beck Way aims to connect greenspaces and communities along the corridor with the wider access network by maintaining and improving access to Aire corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Fearnville, Halton Moor and Whitkirk.
Education	Temple Newsam Estate Farm.
Cultural	Roundhay Park. Temple Newsam Park and House.
Tourism	Roundahy Park. Temple Newsam Park and House.
Poor Quality Environments	EASEL Regeneration Project. Aire Valley AAP.
Land/Property Values	EASEL Regeneration Project. Wyke Beck Way.

D1 – Allerton Park

The Allerton Park corridor is of district significance. It connects Allerton Park in the north to the Nidd corridor and provides a setting for Allerton Park, Goldsborough Park to the west and Ribston Park to the south. The corridor is crossed by the A1(M) trunk road and is otherwise largely rural with areas of woodland, parkland and farmland. Allerton Park itself contains mid 19th century terraced gardens that provide the setting for the main Grade I listed house and the Temple of Victory from where there are extensive views. To the south of the corridor Goldsborough and Ribston Parks join together to form a large expanse of historic parkland that extends into the adjacent Nidd corridor. Development pressure around the village of Goldsborough, which is at the edge of the corridor, is likely to result in change within the corridor which may be detrimental to the landscape.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Allerton Park. Flaxby Park Golf Course.

Biodiversity	Broadfield Wood SINC. Many areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat, much of which is ancient woodland. Also, Parkland & Wood Pasture BAP habitat.
Landscape	Large areas of historic parkland within the corridor including Allerton Park, Goldsborough Park and part of Ribston Park.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland within the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Knaresborough Round, several other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Paintball and Quad Bike centre. Flaxby Park Golf Club
Cultural	Allerton Park. Goldsborough Park.
Tourism	Allerton Park. Flaxby Golf Course.
Poor Quality Environments	Impact of the A1 corridor on the area could be reduced with green infrastructure.

D2 – Ancholme

The district important Ancholme corridor follows a significant river system which rises south of North Lincolnshire and allows access into and out of the Humber at South Ferriby Lock. Known to be an important routeway since at least the Bronze Age, the valley was historically an area prone to floods and the wet grassland habitats supported much wildlife. Now important as arable land, some major work through Agri-Environment scheme funding has improved biodiversity interest by reverting some areas of arable land to wet grassland. There is much potential for further wetland schemes with landowner approval.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Brigg Millennium Green.
Biodiversity	Deciduous Woodland BAP habitats including Decoy Covert. Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitat. Agri-environment schemes in the Ancholme valley are rewetting land to increase value for wading birds.
Landscape	Winteringham Ings is a large feature in the landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	The whole corridor is prone to flooding. This is a particular problem around the built up areas of Brigg and Ferriby Sluice. Controlling surface drainage and floodwater within the corridor is important to reduce this issue and green infrastructure could be used to achieve this.
Accessibility	Footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Marina at Brigg.
Cultural	Thornholme Augustian Priory SM. Ferriby Sluice SM.

D3 – Anglers

This district corridor links the Core Woodland in the west, across Wakefield, to the more open Went Valley in the east. It passes through a chain of wooded/designated sites: Savin Royd, Seckar Wood, Newmillerdam, Anglers Country Park, and Nostell Priory estate. It crosses the Trans Pennine Trail corridor at Haw Park Wood. There are opportunities for habitat expansion – especially restoration of areas of woodland from plantation back to native broadleaf. This should be supported by an explanation of ongoing management and demonstration of woodland products and fuel at Anglers Country Park Interpretation Centre.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Newmillerdam Country Park. Chevet Branch Line SSI and LNR. Anglers Country Park. Havercroft Green. South Hiendley Common.

	Nostell Estate.
Biodiversity	Seckar Wood SSSI. Nostell Brickyard Quarry SSSI. Chevet Branch Line LNR. Newmillerdam LNR. Notton Wood LNR. Anglers Country Park LNR. Painthorpe Woods. Nostell Estate. Areas of Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Heath BAP habitats.
Landscape	Winterset and Cold Hiendley Reservoirs. Newmillerdam lake, dam and boathouse (mid-nineteenth century).
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	This corridor contains a number of small becks, including Bleakley Dyke and Bushcliffe Beck which flow into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Health	Some areas of poor health around Crigglestone and Havercroft.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Route. A good further network of footpaths and bridleways which connect along and across the corridor.
Recreation	Wakefield Golf Club. Cricket grounds at Chapelthorpe and Pledwick. Playing fields at Pledwick and Ryhill. Football ground at Chapelthorpe. Rugby ground at Painthorpe. Sports grounds at Crofton, Notton and Ryhill.
Education	The Boathouse at Newmillerdam. Anglers Country Park LNR and Education Centre.
Cultural	Deserted Mediaeval villages of Hodroyd Felkirk and Felkirk Tannery SMs. Nostell Priory.
Tourism	Anglers Country Park, visitor centre and cafe. Nostell Priory.

D4 – AONB Link

This district scale corridor connects the Howardian Hills corridor north of Alne to the Ouse corridor in the south near Linton-on-Ouse. It provides an access connection for the residents of Easingwold from the AONB to the historic park and gardens at Beningbrough Hall and the River Ouse at Newton-on-Ouse. The corridor is aligned with the River Kyle from its confluence with the River Ouse at Linton-on-Ouse. Running north from here, the corridor passes to the west of Tollerton and through Alne to the dismantled railway line which goes onwards into the Howardian Hills corridor to the centre of Easingwold. There is clearly potential to provide more public access into this area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Tollerton Village Green.
Biodiversity	Small areas of Wood Pasture, Parkland & Veteran Tree and Deciduous Woodland BAP habitats.
Landscape	The corridor follows the valley of the River Kyle north from its confluence with the River Ouse at Linton-on-Ouse, passing to the west of the village of Tollerton and on through the village of Alne. The river here is the main feature in the landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 65. Other footpaths within the corridor.
Recreation	Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Historic parkland around Alne Hall. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

D5 – Askham Bog/Hob Moor

Askham Bog is a large nature reserve with public access to the south west of York and is renowned for its ancient relict fen and bog flora and fauna, a rare and extraordinary combination. Askham Bog is a unique meeting place for wetland plants and animals from the south and east on one hand, and the north and west on the other. This district corridor extends north from Askham Bog to Hob Moor, also a nature reserve and originally part of Micklegate Stray, and links to the Micklegate Stray/Knavesmire corridor.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Hob Moor and Askham Bog Nature Reserves.
Biodiversity	Askham Bog SSSI. Hob Moor LNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland and Fen. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Hob Moor is an important landscape feature within the urban area of York.
Products from the land	Cattle graze on Hob Moor.
Health	Area of poor health and low sports participation around Dringhouses and Hob Moor.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66, York City Link Cycle Route,
Recreation	Pike Hills Golf Course. Sports Ground at Hob Moor.
Education	Askham Bog
Cultural	The Plague Stone and Hob Stone are located in this corridor.
Tourism	Askham Bog Nature Reserve
Land/Property Values	The site of a vacant swimming pool borders Hob Moor. This site offer opportunities to introduce new green infrastructure to the area.

D6 – Bawtry Forest

This district corridor extends from Rossington and Robin Hood airport, down to the southern boundary of Doncaster. The Great North Road, a roman road, bisects the area in a north-south direction running down to the historic town of Bawtry in the south. This is an area of sandland heaths and quarries, farmland and woodland with large estate areas such as Bawtry Hall, Rossington Hall and the Northern Racing College. Future investment in green infrastructure should enhance existing assets, especially around cultural heritage, and also contribute towards the creation of new heathland and woodland habitat to replace that lost by minerals extraction, development and any possible plans for the construction of a link road to the M18. In the south, Austerfield, most of which lies within the corridor, is being promoted as a faith tourism destination as the area that the founding Pilgrim Fathers originated from. Investment in green infrastructure here could contribute towards improvements in accessibility, interpretation and the enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity sites including restoration of mineral sites.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Kings Wood. Gally Hills.
Biodiversity	Many areas of BAP habitat within the corridor including Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Heathland. Some areas of ancient woodland.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Accessibility	Footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Bawtry.
Education	Northern Racing College. Austerfield Mosaic Trust Site at the former Austerfield Quarry. Austerfield Field Study Centre.
Cultural	Rossington Roman Fort SM. Manor Holt Moated Site SM. Bawtry Market Cross SM.
Tourism	The conservation town of Bawtry. The founding Pilgrim Fathers have connections with this area. There is a 25 mile circular tourist trail in the area – the Pilgrims Scenic Drive, to discover the Pilgrim Fathers' area of Doncaster (a South Yorkshire Faith Tourism Initiative) taking

in Bawtry and Austerfield.

D7 – Beverley

This district corridor is relatively short but connects with the much wider River Hull corridor. It starts to the west of Beverley, encompassing both Beverley Westwood and The Hurn, and runs easterly to the point where Beverley Beck enters the River Hull. This corridor includes extensive areas of publicly accessible common land dominated by grassland and woodland, the historic core of the town of Beverley and the recently regenerated Beverley Beck area. These areas provide direct, unrestricted access to the natural environment for the local community. The relationship between the built form of historic Beverley and greenspaces is significant here, for example, in preserving the outstanding, largely unrestricted views of the town’s major ecclesiastical buildings from Beverley Westwood.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Beverley Westwood. Hill Garth. Coronation Gardens. Hengate Memorial Gardens. Lord Roberts Road Gardens.
Biodiversity	Burton Bushes SSSI. Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Ancient woodland.
Landscape	Beverley Westwood provides a landscape setting for Beverley and its Minster.
Products from the land	Much of the corridor is common land used for grazing. Also allotments at Keldgate and Lairgate.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Beverley 20. Minster Way. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Large area of open access land.
Recreation	Beverley & East Riding Golf Club. Beverley Racecourse. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Romano-British Enclosure in Burton Bushes SM. Romano-British Enclosure & Two Adjoining Fields on Westwood Common SM. Remains of Blackfriars SM. Hall Garth Moated Site SM. 3 Bowl Barrows, 9 Square Barrows and and Oval Barrow – all SMs. Beverley Minster.
Tourism	Beverley Racecourse. Beverley Minster.

D8 – Bilsdale

The Bilsdale corridor includes the Seph River and Fangdale Beck which run from the western North York Moors and flow into the River Rye in the south. This is a district scale corridor with a classic dales transitional landscape from moor to lowland in an enclosed valley with steep wooded sides. There are numerous important old trees and woodland development initiatives have been taking place within the corridor. The agricultural land in the valley bottom is important for farmland birds and Environmental Stewardship Schemes are used to benefit birds and other wildlife. Other existing projects include removal of Himalayan Balsam from the banks of the River Seph. Potential for improvement of green infrastructure includes improving access from this corridor into the moorland area.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat and ancient woodland.
Landscape	The whole corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is identified for its landscape value.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	This corridor flows into the River Rye where flooding is an issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within this corridor could reduce the effects of flooding in the River Rye. This could be managing moorland grips within the corridor and on adjacent

	moorland.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Corridor used for informal recreation activities such as walking and horse riding.
Cultural	Monastic Grange Belonging to Rievaulx Abbey at Laskill Farm. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Small scale activity, centred around walking.

D9 – Blackburn Brook

This subregional corridor borders the M1, north of Sheffield, following the course of the Blackburn Brook and the railway. It includes partly re-vegetated spoil heaps at Smithy Wood and Hesley Wood, which provide opportunities for further green infrastructure development. Areas of ancient woodland exist to the north of Chapelton and at Westwood Country Park. The Trans Pennine Trail runs through the corridor along a disused railway line.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Westwood Country Park. Chapelton Park.
Biodiversity	Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat, much of which is ancient woodland.
Flood risk	The corridor drains through the Blackburn Brook into the River Don where flooding is a big issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the catchment is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 67. Trans Pennine Trail. Barnsley Boundary Walk. Sheffield Country Walk. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Sports ground at Thorncliffe. Recreation ground at Mortomley. Cricket grounds at Warren and Thorpe Hesley. Promoted access routes.
Poor Quality Environments	Potential for green infrastructure investment at Smithywood (former coking plant) and Hesley Wood.
Economic Growth	Sheffield Core Strategy identifies the Chapelton/Ecclesfield and Smithywood in particular as appropriate locations for business and industrial uses. As they are already green wooded areas, the aim is to use the existing green infrastructure to provide an attractive environment for economic growth.

D10 – Bootham Stray

The Strays in York have significant historic and cultural value as well as their biodiversity and recreational value as they are the residue of areas of common land on which the Freeman of York had the right to graze their cattle. The Bootham Stray corridor, of district importance, extends from within the main urban area between Clifton and New Earswick north to Rawcliffe Moor, creating a green wedge.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Clifton Moor. Clifton Backies.
Biodiversity	Clifton Backies LNR.
Landscape	The stray is a significant landscape feature linking urban York with the countryside.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Health	Areas of poor health and low sports participation around Bootham Stray.

Accessibility	York Cycle Route. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Clifton Moor Driving Range. Playing fields at Clifton. Recreation Ground at New Earswick.
Education	Clifton Backies Nature Reserve is used for events to educate the local community in environmental issues.
Cultural	Roman Camp on Bootham Stray SM, Roman Camp on Clifton Moor SM.

D11 – Brierley/Grimethorpe/Upton

This corridor of district significance connects the Dearne corridor to the south west to the Limestone Ridge corridor in the north east and also connects eastwards to corridors in Doncaster district. It links the villages of Brierley, Grimethorpe, South Kirkby and South Elmsall and their surrounding landscape which has been extensively altered by coal mining. Access provision is important within the corridor with many existing routes in the corridor including the SESKU Ringway. Developments are also proposed between Brierley and the River Dearne to improve existing access to the Dearne Towns and to nearby greenspaces such as New Park Spring. Within Wakefield the South Elmsall and South Kirkby area is subject to a regeneration strategy which states the need to bring countryside into the towns. Reclaimed collieries throughout the corridor now provide opportunities to create new accessible greenspaces and enhance the landscape.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Frickley Country Park. Grimethorpe Millennium Green.
Biodiversity	Carlton Main Brickworks SSSI. South Elmsall Quarry SSSI. West Haigh Wood LNR. Frickley Country Park. Johnny Brown's Common SSI. Mutton Flatts SSI. Deciduous Woodland BAP. Lowland Meadow BAP.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Some opportunities to reduce flood run off into Ea Beck and River Dearne.
Health	Areas of very poor health and low sports participation around South Kirkby, South Elmsall, Brierley, Cudworth and Grimethorpe.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Route, Barnsley Boundary Walk, SESKU (South Elmsall, South Kirkby & Upton) Ringway footpath, network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Moorthorpe; Recreation grounds at Brierley, Cudworth Common and South Elmsall; Football and Cricket grounds at South Kirkby and South Elmsall; Sports ground at South Elmsall; Promoted access routes.
Poor Quality Environments	Regeneration in this area aims to bring countryside into the towns and improve landscape.
Land/Property Values	Regeneration in this area aims to increase desirability of the area to attract property investment.
Economic Growth	South Kirkby Business Park will provide new business premises, a vocational training centre and recycling facility along with new greenspaces.

D12 – Brodsworth

This district corridor of historic value runs from the Brierley/Grimethorpe/Upton corridor towards the centre of Doncaster borough, passing from the undulating topography of the coalfield farmlands landscape and rising up to the limestone plateau. It incorporates the conservation villages of Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and part of Clayton and includes the regionally important tourist destination, Brodsworth Hall and Park. There are a number of local wildlife sites including Howell Wood, which is situated on the western edge of Doncaster borough. Howell Wood has

extensive areas of woodland dating back to the eighteenth century. Green infrastructure investment should improve local wildlife sites and enhance the settings of the heritage assets.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Howell Wood Country Park.
Biodiversity	BAP habitats including Lowland Heathland, Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Calcareous Grassland. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Area farmlands and limestone plateau around the conservation villages of Brodsworth and Hooton Pagnell.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Accessibility	Footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Education	Brodsworth Hall has an educational facility for schools.
Cultural	Frickley Old Hall Moated Site SM. Hooton Pagnell Market Cross SM. Cross in Churchyard of All Saints Church SM. Conservation areas in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Cayton. Hooton Pagnell Hall and Tithe Barn. Brodsworth Hall and Gardens.
Tourism	Brodsworth Hall and Gardens.

D13 – Buck Beck

This district corridor follows the Buck Beck from Waltham to Cleethorpes. Waltham village is a conservation area for its character and has some local historical attractions such as Waltham Windmill, one of only a few working windmills in the UK still to use six sails. From Waltham, the corridor runs north of New Waltham to Cleethorpes Country Park, which is designated as a Local Nature Reserve, to Cleethorpes Golf Course where it meets the Cleethorpes Sea Front corridor.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Waltham Grove Park. Cleethorpes Country Park.
Biodiversity	Cleethorpes Country Park LNR. BAP habitats including Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh.
Flood risk	Flooding is a problem throughout the corridor, particularly around Cleethorpes. Controlling surface drainage and floodwater within the corridor would reduce this risk. This could be achieved with green infrastructure.
Accessibility	Footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Waltham Windmill Golf Club. Cleethorpes Golf Course. Hockey ground and playing fields at Waltham. King George V Playing Fields. Off Road Bike Track south of King George V Playing Fields.
Education	Cleethorpes Country Park is used for education access. A new visitor centre with classroom facilities is planned for the near future.
Cultural	Waltham Village Conservation Area. Waltham Windmill.
Tourism	Waltham Windmill.

D14 – Burngreave – Concord Park

This district corridor consists of a number of large, expansive open spaces largely surrounded by residential areas. The topography of the area is such that green spaces are very prominent features of the local landscape. A variety of recreational facilities at Concord Park is complemented by an array of historic parks and cemeteries and the hilltop archaeological site at Wincobank Hill. Small watercourses provide green routes for wildlife through the dense urban area, as well as Roe Woods & Crabtree Ponds and Woolley Woods Local Nature Reserves. The dense residential character of the area means that there will be limited opportunities to create a more continuous network of green space.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Longley Park. Firth Park. Concord Park. Abbeyfield Park.

Biodiversity	Roe Woods & Crabtree Ponds LNR. Woolley Woods LNR. Several areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat much of which is also ancient woodland.
Landscape	Hilltop open spaces including Wincobank Wood are remnants of earlier landscape.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Burngreave is an NHS Enhanced Public Health Programme Area. Parkwood Springs, Grimesthorpe and Pismire Hill are areas of poor health and low sports participation.
Recreation	Concord Park Golf Course. Recreation grounds at Shirecliffe and Longley Park. Playing fields at Pitsmoor, Wincobank and Low Wincobank. Sports grounds at Steel City and Concord Sports Centre.
Cultural	Wincobank Hillfort SM. Roman Ridge SM. Burngreave Cemetery. Abbeyfield Historic Park. Historic Firth Park.
Poor Quality Environments	Wincobank, Brightside, Grimesthorpe and Burngreave all fall with the Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Area.
Land/Property Values	Green infrastructure investment will benefit wider regeneration initiatives within the Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder area.

D15 – Cleethorpes Sea Front

This district corridor mainly comprises the tourist area that runs alongside the Humber Estuary at Cleethorpes. The beach here has received a Green Flag award for quality. The corridor contains many attractions as it leads south such as the sea front gardens and it passes the Central Seafront Conservation Area. The area also contains a boating lake and it terminates south of the Humberston Fitties Conservation Area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Cleethorpes Beach. Sea Front Gardens
Biodiversity	Humber Estuary Ramsar/SPA/SAC/SSSI. Cleethorpes LNR. BAP habitats including Coastal Sand Dune, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Mudflat.
Landscape	Sand dunes and beach at Cleethorpes.
Accessibility	Several footpaths within the corridor.
Recreation	Walking and Cycling – largely on urban routes. Fishing.
Cultural	Conservation areas covering Cleethorpes Central Seafront and Humberston Fitties.
Tourism	Cleethorpes Coast Light Railway. Pleasure Island Theme Park.
Economic Growth	Future redevelopment of Cleethorpes would offer opportunities to improve green infrastructure resulting in a more attractive town and an improved economy.

D16 – Cleveland & Hambleton Hills

The Cleveland & Hambleton Hills corridor, of district importance, connects the Howardian Hills corridor in the south and runs northwards up the western edge of the North York Moors National Park to the Esk corridor. It follows the numerous lower valleys connecting the moors with the Vale of Mowbray. The landscape varies from the rolling nature of the Tabular Hills to the outstanding views from the Hambleton Hills across the Vales of Mowbray and York towards the Pennines. The Cleveland Way, a National Trail providing extensive opportunities for walking and in places cycling and horseriding, runs along the corridor with popular features such as the Wainstones and Roseberry Topping. This aspect of the corridor should be maintained and enhanced and the route itself may be improved by providing circular walks and removing gates and stiles except where necessary for livestock management.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Roseberry Common. Large areas of open access moorland and accessible woodland throughout the corridor.
Biodiversity	Roseberry Topping SSSI. Cliff Ridge SSSI. North York Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Botton Head SSSI. Broughton Bank SSSI. Gormire SSSI. BAP habitats including Upland Heathland, Deciduous Woodland and Blanket Bog. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The entire corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is identified for its landscape value. The corridor itself is a landscape feature as it forms the largely wooded western escarpment of the moors which can be seen from right across the Vales of Mowbray and York.
Products from the land	Agricultural land and productive woodland throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Some potential within the corridor to reduce surface run off into the Seven, Esk, Wiske and Rye Rivers and Cod Beck.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 65. North Sea Cycle Route. Cleveland Way. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	This area has an outdoor recreation focus including walking, cycling and riding.
Education	Sutton Bank National Park Visitor Centre.
Cultural	Great Ayton Moor Round Cairns SM. Great Ayton Moor Cairn Cemetery & Earthworks SM. Percy Cross Bowl Barrow SM. Percy Cross SM. Jenny Bradley Cross SM. Standing Stone on Bilsdale West Moor SM. Promotory Fort on Live Moor SM. Hut Circle & Clearance Cairn near Round Hill SM. Lady's Chapel SM. Square Barrow 200m NE of Clarke Scars SM. Long Barrow 400m NW of Steeple Cross SM. Friar Cross SM. Boltby Scar Promontory Fort SM. Site of Ravensthorpe Manor House SM. Coopers Cross on Sutton Bank SM. Promontory Fort at Roulston Scar SM. Hood Hill Motte & Bailey SM. At least 5 Ring Cairns, 66 Round Barrows and 8 Dykes – all SMs. Historic Parkland at Busby Hall, Kepwick Hall, Cowesby Hall and Southwoods Hall. Kilburn White Horse. Shandy Hall. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Roseberry Topping. Sutton Bank Visitor Centre. Kilburn White Horse. Mousey Thompson at Kilburn. Shandy Hall. Cleveland Way National Trail.

D17 – Clifton Beck

The Clifton Beck corridor, of district importance, runs from around the Bradford border through well used public open space at Shelf Hall Park, Winney Hill and Wellholme Park before joining the Calder at Brighouse. There are development opportunities in the southern section and potential for flood alleviation work and wildlife improvement at Wellholme Park. A disused railway line provides potential for a link to Wyke.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Shelf Hall Park. Winney Hill. Wellholme Park.
Biodiversity	Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Lowland Dry Acid Grassland BAP habitat. There is potential for habitat improvement alongside flood alleviation work at Wellholme Park.
Flood risk	Clifton Beck flows into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries

	is important. There is potential to introduce some flood alleviation alongside habitat improvement at Wellholme Park.
Climate Change	Much of the woodland within the corridor could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Calderdale Way. Bronte Way. Numerous other footpaths and bridleways in the corridor. The railway path from Brighthouse to Wyke offers opportunities to improve accessibility along the corridor.
Recreation	Football pitch at Wyke. Promoted access routes.
Education	Wellholme Park is used for environmental education.
Cultural	Bailiff Bridge Memorial Gardens.

D18 – Colden Clough

The Colden Clough corridor runs from the South Pennines SPA at Colden down to the Calder at Mytholm. Of district importance, it is a highly attractive and ecologically rich valley with a stream flowing through ancient woodland.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Eves Wood. Dill Scouts Wood.
Biodiversity	Much of the corridor is ancient woodland listed as Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Links to South Pennine SPA.
Products from the land	Corridor contains much agricultural land.
Flood risk	Colden Clough feeds into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Corridor contains large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Pennine Way. Pennine Bridleway. Calderdale Way. Numerous other footpaths in this area.
Recreation	Primary recreation interest in the corridor is walking, cycling and riding on promoted access routes.
Education	Colden Clough used for guided walks with environmental education themes. It is used as an educational resource for the local school and community groups.
Tourism	Pennine Bridleway.

D19 – Crimsworth & Hardcastle

Running down from the South Pennines SPA to the Calder at Hebden Bridge, the district scale Crimsworth and Hardcastle corridor consists of a network of woodland, pasture, hay meadow and streams. Large numbers of visitors are attracted to its key features; Lumb Falls, Hardcastle Craggs and Crimsworth Dean. Most of the area is designated as Local wildlife sites, Local geological sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and is owned and managed by the National Trust for the benefit of visitors.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Hardcastle Craggs.
Biodiversity	Crimsworth Dean SSSI. Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Lowland Meadow and Upland Heathland BAP habitats
Landscape	Hardcastle Craggs is a significant landscape feature.
Products from the land	Most of the corridor is woodland which is or could be managed productively.
Flood risk	Crimsworth Dean Beck and Hebden Water feed into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.

Climate Change	Most of the corridor is woodland which is or could be managed for fuel and carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Haworth to Hebden Bridge Walk, numerous footpaths linking along and across the corridor.
Recreation	Primary recreation interest in this corridor is walking.
Education	Gibson Mill and Hardcastle Crags (National Trust)
Cultural	Gibson Mill (National Trust)
Tourism	Lumb Falls. Hardcastle Crags and Crimsworth Dean.

D20 – Dalby Beck

The district scale Dalby Beck corridor runs from the moors, just east of Lockton, through Dalby Forest to Thornton-le-Dale via Thornton Beck. Further south the beck flows through small fields and wetlands until it meets the Derwent corridor. The large areas of managed mixed deciduous and conifer woodland contains off road trails for walking, cycling and horse riding, picnic sites and visitor attractions at Dalby Forest Visitor Centre. The woodland also provides aspects of flood management through minimising surface drainage. Projects include working to enhance visitor experience with new facilities and visitor centre. Footpaths follow the line of the beck on either side for most of the way and provide opportunities for informal recreation, and these should be maintained. Possibilities for investment in green infrastructure include improving links to Thornton le Dale and Pickering, reducing need for visitors to use vehicular transport and improving access from the corridor to the moorland.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Dalby Forest.
Biodiversity	Bridestones SSSI. Seive Dale Fen SSSI. Ellerburn Bank SSSI. Ellers Wood & Sand Dale SAC/SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Upland Heathland, Fen, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Calcareous grassland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is identified for its landscape value. Dalby Forest is an important landscape area.
Products from the land	The north of the corridor contains productive woodlands. The south of the corridor is largely agricultural.
Flood risk	This corridor drains into the River Derwent where flooding is an issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within this corridor may reduce the effects of flooding in the River Derwent.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Moors to Sea Cycle Route. Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Network of trails for walking, cycling and horse riding.
Education	Dalby Forest Education Centre.
Cultural	Round Barrows North West of the Adder Stone SM. Two Round Barrows South East of the Adder Stone SM. Warrening Enclosure at Longdale Howl SM. Two Round Barrows on Newclose Rigg SM. Two Prehistoric Linear Boundaries With Associated Features SM. Round Cairn on Pexton Moor SM. Standing Cross in Thornton le Dale SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record
Tourism	Dalby Forest. Dalby Forest Visitor Centre. Outdoor activities within the forest.

D21 – Denaby Crags – Conisbrough Parks

This is a district corridor which extends from the Don corridor to connect to the Maltby and Thrybergh corridors in the south, providing a landscape buffer around Conisbrough. In the west, the simple historic landscape and undulating coalfield farmland of Old Denaby has value for its long views, quiet roads and hedgerows. It also contains an area of washland. The limestone escarpment of Denaby Crag in the east has an important local recreational function with cultural value as a former work route for local pit workers. To the south, this corridor is a relatively tranquil area of coalfield farmlands with undulating topography cut by many small streams. The area has landscape interest and value with the landform rising up as an escarpment to the limestone plateau. Features include patches of woodland and thick, mixed hedgerows with mature trees on field boundaries. Future investment in green infrastructure should enhance and improve existing assets, especially hedgerows, and contribute to the Don Catchment Flood Management Plan by creating more wetland habitat.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Denaby Crag
Biodiversity	Ashfield Brick Pits SSSI. Northcliffe Quarry LNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh.
Landscape	Denaby Crag escarpment rising up to the limestone plateau from the valley.
Flood risk	Some potential within the corridor to reduce surface run off into the River Don to reduce the effects of flooding.
Health	Area of poor health around Conisbrough.
Accessibility	Rotherham Cycle Route. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Crookhill Park Municipal Golf Course. Playing fields in Conanby. Football grounds at North Cliff Hill.
Cultural	Conisbrough Castle SM.

D22 – Dove, Barnsley

This district corridor extends from Rockley Dike and Brough Green Brook to the Dearne River. All streams within the corridor flow eastwards into the Dearne, including Cawthorne Dike, Daking Brook, Silkstone Beck, together with the River Dove and its tributaries such as Rockley Dike. The River Dove is not navigable upstream from Worsbrough Country Park and Reservoir. Opportunities include addressing accessible green space deficit and landscape and historic environment enhancement. Although this corridor exhibits 12 functions it has been classified as being at district level as it is relatively small scale.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Worsbrough Country Park, Wombwell Wood, Netherwood Country Park.
Biodiversity	Worsbrough Country Park LNR. Deciduous Woodland and Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP sites. Several large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The landscape of the Dove corridor is relatively undeveloped and generally well maintained with significant areas of woodland. Worsbrough Country Park is a dominant feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	River Dove feeds into the River Dearne. At the confluence and lower down the Dearne Valley flooding is a major potential problem. Controlling run off and flood water within the Dearne tributaries is important.
Health	Worsbrough and Wombwell are areas of relative poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Trans Pennine Trail. National Cycle Network Routes 62 & 67. Dove

	Valley Trail. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Darfield and Wombwell. Sports grounds at Wombwell and Worsbrough Bridge. Recreation ground at Blacker Hill. Fishing is available on some of the reservoirs within Worsborough Country Park. Promoted access routes.
Education	Worsbrough Country Park LNR.
Cultural	Romano-British settlement in Wombwell Woods SM. Rockley Blast Furnace SM. Rockley Engine House SM. Worsbrough Mill.
Tourism	Worsbrough Mill and Country Park.
Poor Quality Environments	Noise from the M1 motorway disturbs the otherwise tranquil rural landscape to the west of the corridor.

D23 – Dove, Ryedale

The district scale Dove corridor connects high moorland to the Rye through Farndale, the tourist village of Hutton le Hole and Kirkbymoorside. It has a traditional upland farmed landscape featuring species rich woodlands and pastures, traditional buildings and small villages. The north of the corridor is a steep sided valley, much of which is Farndale SSSI, well known for its daffodils in spring. There are numerous other SSSI sites within the corridor with a strong presence of water voles in downstream sections. Further south, the corridor widens to take in lowland around Kirkbymoorside, Beadlam and Wombleton. Opportunities exist for informal recreation such as walking and horseriding throughout the valley though the impact of visitors in spring is a concern in some places. Other possibilities for green infrastructure development include managing greenspaces for the purpose of reducing the effects of flooding.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Areas of woodland that can be accessed.
Biodiversity	North York Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Farndale SSSI. Kirkdale Cave SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heath, Lowland Meadow, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Several areas of ancient woodland. Manor Vale Woodland Nature Reserve.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is identified for its landscape value. Farndale is a significant landscape feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Timber production.
Flood risk	This corridor drains into the River Rye where flooding is an issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within this corridor may reduce the effects of flooding in the River Rye.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Some areas of open access land.
Recreation	Kirkbymoorside Golf Club. Playing field at Wombleton. Cricket ground at Nawton.
Cultural	Two Round Barrows North of Barmoor Lodge SM. Four Round Barrows East of Grouse Hall SM. Douthwaite Pillow Mounds SM. Skiplam Grange Monastic Grange SM. Starfits Round Barrow SM. Neville Castle SM. Moated Site Known As Vivers Hill Castle SM. Wayside Cross Called Stony Cross SM. Historic Parkland in Douthwaite Dale. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record
Tourism	The area itself is an attraction for tourism with many people visiting just to enjoy the landscape and wildlife.

D24 – Driffield

This district corridor starts west of Driffield, with branches running along Driffield Beck and Elmswell Beck, and follows the River Hull and Driffield Canal to the village of Wansford where it joins the River Hull corridor. It incorporates Driffield's historic town centre, the show ground, trout stream and hatcheries, golf course and Sunderlandwick Hall. A concept statement is being prepared for the Driffield Riverhead area to support bids for regeneration.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Driffield Millennium Green. Driffield Showground. North End Park, Play Area & Memorial Gardens.
Biodiversity	River Hull Headwaters SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Reedbed, Fen and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh.
Landscape	Sunderlandwick Parkland.
Flood risk	This corridor drains into the River Hull where flooding is a big issue. Green infrastructure could be used within this corridor to reduce surface run off and control floodwater which would reduce the effects of flooding in the River Hull corridor.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Driffield Golf Course. Sports ground, recreation ground and football ground in Driffield.
Cultural	Western Bowl SM. Eastern Bowl SM. Site of Deserted Village of Sunderlandwick SM. Historic parkland at Sunderlandwick Hall.
Tourism	Driffield Showground.

D25 – Ea Beck

This district corridor stretches from the west of Doncaster borough, where it connects to the Limestone Ridge corridor. It surrounds the urban settlements of Skellow and Carcroft and incorporates the heritage area of Owston Hall and estate. It has a mixed landscape of limestone plateau and river valley in the west, containing quarry sites with clay farmlands in the east as well as numerous areas of woodland and wetland habitat. The eastern half is vulnerable to flooding and contains a section of the Trans Pennine Trail. Green infrastructure investment should enhance existing assets, restore mineral extraction sites and reduce flooding. The creation of wetland habitat around watercourses and sustainable drainage on new development would reduce flood risk within the corridor and also benefit areas further downstream.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Skellow Cross Plantation. Bentley Community Woodland. Bentley Moor Lane fishing ponds. Owston Wood.
Biodiversity	Owston Hay Meadows SSSI. Thorpe Marsh Nature Reserve. BAP habitats including Lowland Meadow, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Some ancient woodland.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is a big issue, especially to the east of the corridor. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the corridor is important to reduce the effects of flooding.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	Area of poor health around Skellow and Carcroft.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 62. Trans Pennine Trail. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Robin Hood Golf Course. East Park Golf Course. Thornhurst Park Golf Course. Cricket grounds at Skelbrooke Park and Skellow. Playing fields at Skellow. Recreation ground at Carcroft Common. Promoted access routes.

Cultural	Castle Hill SM. Roman Fort at Robin Hood's Well SM. Skellow Market Cross SM. Cross at St Laurence's Church SM. Tilts Moated Site SM. Owston Hall historic parkland.
Tourism	Thorpe Marsh Nature Reserve.

D26 – East Halton/Skitter Beck

The East Halton/Skitter Beck corridor follows a chalk stream from Ulceby in the south to join the Humber corridor in the north. Most of this district corridor is pasture and arable land around the beck which occasionally floods. Within the corridor is Thornton Abbey, much of which is derelict, with an existing brick gatehouse which is one of the finest in the country.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Sinks Covert and Langmere Covert deciduous woodland BAP habitats. Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitat.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue within the corridor. Surface run off and floodwater should be controlled to reduce the risk. Green infrastructure could be used to achieve that.
Climate Change	Some areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Potential to extend those woodland areas.
Accessibility	Some footpaths within the corridor.
Cultural	Thornton Abbey Augustinian Monastery SM.
Tourism	Thornton Abbey.
Economic Growth	Development of the South Humber Bank should establish buffer areas around existing and proposed industry, require high quality landscaping to screen industrial development and provide new habitats and local green networks between and around industrial areas that will help to minimise any potential negative effects inflicted by industrial development on the environment.

D27 – Elland

The district scale Elland Bypass corridor runs up the dual carriageway from the Calder at Elland to the M62. It includes a geological SSSI and a variety of post industrial habitats ranging from dry spoil to very wet areas. Regeneration initiatives offer opportunities for green infrastructure enhancement.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Heathfield Recreation Ground. Whitwell green lane.
Biodiversity	Elland Bypass Cutting SSSI. Deciduous Woodland BAP
Landscape	Elland Bypass cutting.
Health	Elland area suffers from poor health. Improvements in green infrastructure could improve these issues.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths cross the corridor.
Poor Quality Environments	With much of the corridor relatively densely developed, regeneration initiatives provide opportunities to enhance the green infrastructure.
Land/Property Values	Improvements in green infrastructure funded by regeneration initiatives would positively affect property values in the area.
Economic Growth	Improvements in green infrastructure funded by regeneration initiatives would positively affect economic growth in the area.

D28 – Elsecar

The Elsecar corridor runs from Harley village in Rotherham through Elsecar village, Elsecar Canal and Knoll Beck to the River Dearne. Assets in this district importance corridor include Elsecar

Heritage Centre, Elsecar Park and Elsecar Reservoir/canal. Opportunities include addressing accessible green space deficit and enhancing both the landscape and historic environment.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Wombwell Park. Elsecar Park. King's Wood. Simon Wood.
Biodiversity	Elsecar Reservoir LNR. Areas of ancient woodland. Areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat.
Landscape	The landscape of the Elsecar corridor is defined by the narrow valley. It has been changed in recent years through positive management and development. Elsecar Reservoir is a dominant feature.
Flood risk	The Elsecar corridor drains through Knoll Beck into the River Dearne. At the confluence and lower down the Dearne Valley flooding is a big potential problem. Controlling run off and flooding within the Dearne tributaries is important.
Health	Elsecar and Hoyland areas have relative poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Trans Pennine Trail. Barnsley Boundary Walk. National Cycle Network Routes 62 and 67. Numerous footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Lund Hill Golf Course. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Elsecar Colliery Newcomen Engine SM.
Tourism	Elsecar Heritage Centre. Elsecar Steam Railway.
Poor Quality Environments	Neglected farmland often utilised for pony grazing evokes a degraded character in places. Poorly managed hedgerows are associated with neglected farmland.

D29 – Fenay Beck

Fenay Beck rises in the rolling pastoral countryside of Kirkburton ward. Of district importance, the corridor is characterised by farmland (including significant areas of attractive estate land), woodland and villages. These have been greatly added to by modern housing development in the latter 20th century. Its biodiversity interest lies in the network of hedgerows, woodlands and, where they still exist, species-rich grasslands. In the lower reaches, where there is an identifiable floodplain with potential for wetland development, it is increasingly residential, until finally, as it joins the River Colne in Huddersfield, the Beck itself is culverted under extensive industrial premises within the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone. Potential for greenway development has been identified but is dependent upon funding and partnership working.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Woodsome Hall Golf Course. Disused Kirkburton rail corridor.
Biodiversity	Upper & Lovers Stones Wood SSI. Hartley Bank Quarry SSI. Myers Wood. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland. Networks of hedges connecting ancient woodland and grassland.
Products from the land	Agricultural land in the corridor – mainly to the south.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue at the confluence of the Fenay Beck with the River Colne. As this area is heavily developed, it is important to protect these areas from flooding. Reducing run off and controlling flow within the Holme would reduce the severity of flooding.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Health	North of the corridor is an area of relative poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Network of many footpaths within the corridor.
Recreation	Woodsome Hall Golf Course.
Poor Quality Environments	Opportunities to improve environmental quality in the north of the

	corridor as part of the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone and new housing development.
Land/Property Values	Opportunities to improve environmental quality in the north of the corridor as part of the Kirklees Strategic Economic Zone and new housing development are likely to affect property values in the area.

D30 – Five Towns Forest

This district scale corridor connects the greenspaces and surrounding landscape defined in the Five Towns Strategic Development Framework regeneration strategy. It also forms a link between the Went, Calder and Limestone Ridge corridors. Existing features are few (such as Ackton Pasture Wood – split by the M62), but Yorkshire Forward are already funding a phase of the creation of an improved, multifunctional landscape. Further investment is necessary to make this a successful Growth Point. The aim of the strategy is to create a setting for investment in what is currently a disjointed landscape around Normanton, Castleford, Featherstone and Pontefract.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Haw Hill Park. Pontefract Park.
Biodiversity	Pontefract Park LNR and pond. Ackton Pasture Wood Ancient Woodland. Deciduous Woodland BAP sites.
Landscape	Pontefract Park has a boating lake, pond in LNR and former tree nursery all around an areas of historic parkland.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Some opportunities to reduce run off north into the River Calder.
Health	Areas of poor health and low sports participation around Normanton, Featherstone and Pontefract. Large Air Quality Management Area throughout this corridor.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Network of footpaths and bridleways connecting along and across the corridor.
Recreation	Pontefract & District Golf Course. Sports Grounds at Normanton and Pontefract. Recreation Grounds at Featherstone.
Tourism	Pontefract Racecourse.
Poor Quality Environments	Five Towns Strategic Development Framework. Regeneration opportunities at Prince of Wales Colliery.
Economic Growth	Five Towns Strategic Development Framework

D31 – Forcett/Cliffe

Connecting the Tees corridor at Cliffe with the Skeeby/Ravensworth/Newsham corridor just north of Ravensworth, this district corridor is an area of remote settlements sitting on the Pennine fringe with a broadly rural character defined by agriculture. It follows much of the route of a former mineral railway that transported limestone from quarries in this area to Teesside. There are significant Iron Age remains at Stanwick Camp and historic parklands at Forcett Park.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Forcett Park.
Biodiversity	Deciduous Woodland, Wood Pasture and Parkland & Veteran Tree BAP habitats. Some areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Main landscape features are the Iron Age remains at Stanwick Camp and historic parklands at Forcett Park.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways across the corridor.
Cultural	Stanwick Late Iron Age Oppidum, Iron Age and Medieval Settlement, Early Christian Church and Sculpture and Post-Medieval

	Emparkment SM (Stanwick Fortifications). East Layton Moated Sites SM. Roman Fort & Prehistoric Enclosed Settlement SM. Forcett Hall and Parkland. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Stanwick Camp English Heritage site.

D32 – Freshney

This district corridor starts at the northern tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB and runs north east through Grimsby. Starting in Irby Dale, with its geomorphic features, it passes through Laceby and follows the route of Laceby Beck past Grimsby Golf Course. It then continues along Freshney Parkway, which is a wildlife park, passes through the attractive parkland of Duke of York Gardens and runs towards Alexandra Dock right in the centre of Grimsby.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Freshney Parkway. Duke of York Gardens.
Biodiversity	BAP habitats including Lowland Meadow, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Deciduous Woodland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Freshney Parkway Wildlife Park.
Landscape	The River Freshney is the landscape feature in this corridor, starting in the countryside at Urby running past the village of Laceby and into the urban area of central Grimsby.
Flood risk	Flooding is a major issue in this corridor. To reduce the effect of flooding it is important to reduce surface run off and control floodwater away from built up areas. Green infrastructure could be used to achieve this.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Grimsby Link Cycle Route. Numerous footpaths and bridleways within the corridors.
Recreation	Grimsby Golf Club. Willow Park Golf Course. Recreation grounds at Laceby, Little Coates and West Marsh. Playing fields at Laceby and West Marsh.
Education	Grimsby Fishing Heritage Centre.

D33 – Gypsey Race

The Gypsey Race corridor runs from Duggleby Howe eastwards through the northern Yorkshire Wolds to reach the Coast corridor at Bridlington Harbour. It follows the Gypsey Race along the Great Wolds Valley. Known as a winterbourne stream, one of the most northerly in UK, the springs in the valley migrate as the levels in the aquifer fluctuate and consequently it can come into flood apparently regardless of recent rainfall. In the summer parts of the stream often dry up but there is nearly always water flowing downstream from Rudston. This district scale corridor is fairly narrow until it reaches the outskirts of Bridlington where the corridor widens to include the open spaces close to the stream and the historic old town. It contains numerous Scheduled Ancient Monuments, deserted villages, roman remains and prehistoric features and is important for wildlife such as farmland birds and water voles. In Bridlington there are plans to invest in a new park around the Gypsey Race as part of the ambitious regeneration plan for the town centre. There is also a proposal to enhance the wildlife and interpret the history of the area as part of the Great Wolds Valley project and a community conference on Gypsey Race held in 2009 discussed the Gypsey Race as a water resource and habitat for wildlife. Other possibilities for investment in green infrastructure include improving access through the creation of circular walks. Although this corridor exhibits 13 functions it has been classified as being at district level as it is relatively small scale.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Bridlington Cemetery. Duke's Park. Queen's Park.
Biodiversity	Boynton Willow Garth SSSI. Deciduous Woodland and Fen BAP habitats. The Gypsy Race itself provides important biodiversity linkage and habitat.
Landscape	Gypsy Race runs along the northern part of the Wolds landscape, through the Great Wold Valley, a landscape which is distinctive and valued for its open, undulating character and rising land. Within East Yorkshire, the Wolds is identified as an area of high landscape value.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Several allotment sites in Bridlington.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue in all the villages along the corridor and is a particular problem around Bridlington. Controlling surface drainage and floodwater within the corridor is important.
Health	Areas of relatively poor health in Bridlington.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Wolds Way. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Football grounds at Wold Newton, Bridlington. Playing fields in Bridlington. Recreation grounds in Bridlington. Cricket ground in Bridlington. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Duggleby Howe SM. Kirby Grindalythe Medieval Settlement SM. Thirkleby Medieval Settlement SM. Settlement Site at Butterwick SM. Baythorpe Settlement Site SM. South Side Mount Barrow SM. Low Caythorne Deserted Medieval Village SM. Settlement at Boynton Hall SM. The Bayle Gate Bridlington SM. Six Bowl Barrows all SMs. Historic Parkland at Thorpe Hall and Boynton Hall. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Bridlington Old Town.
Poor Quality Environments	Bridlington draft AAP includes policies to improve public realm and greenspace in the area. In particular within this corridor, there is a long term plan to open up the culverted Gypsy Race and provide new greenspaces alongside it to improve the appearance of the area. Also, Woldgate landfill offers long term opportunities to provide new greenspace through remediation.
Land/Property Values	Bridlington draft AAP includes policies to improve public realm and greenspace in the area. In particular within this corridor, there is a long term plan to open up the culverted Gypsy Race and provide new greenspaces alongside it to improve the appearance of the area. The aim is to increase the desirability of the area for residents and business.
Economic Growth	Bridlington draft AAP includes policies to improve public realm and greenspace in the area. In particular within this corridor, there is a long term plan to open up the culverted Gypsy Race and provide new greenspaces alongside it to improve the appearance of the area. The aim is to increase the desirability of the area for residents and business.

D34 – Halifax & Wheatley Valley

Starting at the South Pennines SPA at Ogden, the district scale Halifax and Wheatley Valley corridor connects the moorland to the River Calder at Copley via some of the most deprived areas in the country. As part of the government's Healthy Towns Initiative, a two year project currently running in North Halifax plans to improve green infrastructure along this corridor. Part of the corridor running through urban Halifax is discontinuous and will need innovative solutions to establish full connectivity.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Ogden Water Country Park. Shroggs Park. Peoples Park. Savile Park.
Biodiversity	Ogden Water LNR. Deciduous Woodland BAP sites.
Landscape	Ogden Water.
Products from the land	Agricultural land to the north of the corridor.
Flood risk	Hebble Brook is partially culverted so controlling floodwater within the catchment is important to reduce flooding problems.
Health	North Halifax and Wheatley are areas of very poor health and low sports participation. Healthy Towns Initiative is working to improve green infrastructure to target poor health in this area.
Accessibility	Calderdale Way. Many other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Halifax Golf Course. Recreation ground at Mixenden. Brackenbed Sports Park.
Education	Ogden Water is used for environmental education.
Cultural	People's Park. Lister Lane Cemetery
Tourism	Ogden Water Country Park and LNR.
Poor Quality Environments	Where the corridor passes through Halifax, the green infrastructure is not continuous. Green infrastructure should be introduced to these areas to provide access to greenspace.
Land/Property Values	Within urban areas where there is currently little existing provision, introduction of new green infrastructure would be likely to increase the desirability of the area.

D35 – Harden Beck

District scale corridor running from the Aire at Bingley to Cullingworth to the south-west, effectively links the Great North Trail corridor to Airedale. It is characterised by pastoral landscape and steep-sided woodland as it runs through Goitstock Wood. The landscape then opens out into broader agricultural pasture through Harden Grange and Beckfoot. Wildlife and leisure are important in this corridor but there is little regeneration opportunity.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	St Ives Country Park
Biodiversity	Bradford Wildlife Areas (third tier sites) at St Ives and Cottingley Woods. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Dry Acid grassland, Lowland Meadow, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Upland Heath. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	St Ives Estate & Country Park
Products from the land	Much of the corridor contains agricultural land.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Millennium Way. Network of other public rights of way
Recreation	Cricket pitches at Harden, Bingley St Ives and Shipley Golf Clubs
Education	Sports Turf Research Institute
Cultural	Catstones Ring on Catstones Hill SM. Multiple ring cairn and carved rock SMs. Lady Blantyre's Rock and Fairfax Entrenchment in St Ives Estate.
Tourism	St Ives Estate and Country Park.

D36 – Haverah

Haverah corridor is of district importance. It connects the Washburn Valley corridor in the west with the Nidd and Crimple corridors in the east and sits between the raised plateau of Forest Moor

to the north and Sandwith and Stainburn Moors to the south. The corridor is centred on the valley of Scargill Beck and Oak Beck which flow eastwards towards Harrogate and there are two reservoirs in the upper reaches of the two valleys: Beaver Dyke Reservoir along Oak Beck and Scargill Reservoir. This area is part of the ancient deer park of Haverah, originally one of the royal parks of the forest of Knaresborough. This is an attractive area and its connection with Harrogate makes it an important rural to urban link valued by both local residents and tourists.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Yorkshire Water Open Access Land. Harlow Carr Gardens. Valley Gardens. Harrogate Stray.
Biodiversity	Birk Crag LNR. Beaver Dyke Reservoir SINC. Pot Bank Marsh SINC. Several areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat and Ancient Woodland.
Landscape	The landscape comprises a medieval deer park at Haverah, the Royal Forest of Knaresborough, and Harlow Carr Pine Woods.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Accessibility	Harrogate Ringway. Yorkshire Water owned open access land at Beaver Dyke Reservoir and Stainburn Forest. Network of footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Cricket Grounds at Beckwithshaw and Harrogate. Recreation Ground at Harrogate. Sports Ground at Harrogate. Oak Beck Reservoirs.
Cultural	Bank Slack SM. John of Gaunt's Castle SM. Cup & ring on Little Alms Cliff SM. Other historical assets identified in the county Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	Views from Norwood Edge and Little Almscliffe Crag. Harlow Carr Gardens. Valley Gardens. Royal Pump Room Museum. Turkish Baths & Health Spa.

D37 – Hawksworth Woods & Moor

Hawksworth Woods and Moor corridor runs from Hawksworth Moor, the eastern extent of Rombalds Moor – part of the Southern Pennines SPA, through Hawksworth Woods to the Aire corridor near Esholt. The corridor, of district significance, contains the most extensive area of heather moorland within Leeds and links the lower lying Baildon Moor with Rombalds Moor. Almost entirely rural in nature it includes pasture land and ancient woodland and is largely fairly open in character with long distance views over Wharfedale and Airedale. This area has been sensitively managed to preserve its character and unique biodiversity while facilitating public access.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Hawksworth Moor.
Biodiversity	South Pennine Moors SPA, SAC & SSSI. Multiple BAP habitats including Blanket Bog, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Open moorland character and views from this corridor to both River Aire and River Wharfe to maintain. Reva Reservoir is a significant feature.
Products from the land	Area is mostly farmland.
Climate Change	Upland peat management for carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Millennium Way Path. Numerous footpaths in the area.
Recreation	Bradford Golf Club. Cricket grounds at Menston and Tong Park.
Cultural	Significant archaeological and historic interest – mainly prehistoric – on Hawksworth Moor.

D38 – Hertford

This district corridor follows the River Hertford which starts close to Hunmanby, near the seaside town of Filey, and flows westwards into the Derwent, joining the Derwent corridor south of Seamer. The area has a largely rural economy with arable farming and managed grassland in a flat landscape. The open landscape of level fields divided by water-filled ditches offers great potential for environmentally sensitive farming and, at Cayton and Flixton Carrs, the local authorities are working jointly with Natural England, the Environment Agency and the RSPB on a wetland project to encourage sustainable farming systems and the recreation of wetland habitats.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Spell Howe Plantation SSSI. BAP habitats including Lowland Meadow, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. UKBAP species such as tree and house sparrows, water voles, curlew, lapwing. Cayton & Flixton Carrs Project is working to restore wetland within the corridor which will benefit wildlife.
Landscape	Wetland habitats including Cayton & Flixton Carr.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue in the corridor and the Cayton & Flixton Carrs Project will make use of this to create new wetland habitat for the benefit of wildlife.
Climate Change	Peatland within the Carrs area could sequester carbon with positive management.
Health	Area of relative low sports participation within the corridor.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Wolds Way. Centenary Way. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Cultural	Star Carr is a mesolithic site currently under excavation. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
Tourism	Star Carr.

D39 – Historic Estates

This is a corridor of district importance, running from Bretton Park in the north to Wortley Park in the south. It consists of former parkland estates – Bretton, Cannon Hall, Banks Hall, Noblethorpe, Birthwaite, Kexbrough, Falthwaite (Grange), Stainborough, Tankersley (Deer Park), Wortley and Wharnccliffe – which form a large area west of the M1 motorway through Barnsley which remains largely undeveloped. Wharnccliffe Chase and Tankersley Park were created as deer parks in the 13th and 14th centuries. Wortley Park was established in the 16th century. Stainborough is the only Grade 1 listed parkland in the area. Opportunities include landscape and historic environment enhancement and conservation. New deciduous woodland could be encouraged on former woodland sites, the locations of which could be derived through analysis of old maps. Increased woodland areas may also contribute wood product to a local drive towards fuelling biomass boiler plants. Coppice management, in addition to creating rich habitat resources, would also supply a regular crop of wood fuel.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Cannon Hall Country Park. Stainborough Castle Estate. Wortley Hall. Tankersley Park. Wharnccliffe Wood.
Biodiversity	Pye Flatts Meadows SSSI. Potter Holes Plantation LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The whole area is made up of historic parkland estates centred on large houses. Management of green infrastructure should be sympathetic to these historic parklands.
Products from the land	Much of the corridor is agricultural land.

Climate Change	There are large areas of woodland within the corridor which are or could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Trans Pennine Trail. National Cycle Network Routes 6, 62 and 67. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Barnsley Boundary Walk. Kirklees Way. Timberland Trail. Elsecar to Wortley Trail. Penistone Boundary Walk. Dove Valley Trail. Network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Golf courses at Tankersley Park, Lane Royds Park and Silkstone. Football ground at Cawthorne. Playing fields at Kexbrough, Pilley and Dodworth. Cricket pitches at Kexbrough and Silkstone. Recreation Grounds at Thurgoland, Silkstone Common and Silkstone. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Stainborough Castle. Duke of Argyle's monument. Low Mill Furnace SM. Silkstone 17 th Century Glass works and 18 th Century Pottery SM. Anglo Saxon Period Cross SM. Wayside Cross at Howbrook SM.
Tourism	Cannon Hall Country Park. Stainborough Castle. Wortley Hall Gardens.

D40 – Holme Valley

The Holme Valley corridor connects important blanket bog habitat above Holmbridge and the moorland above Hepworth through steep-sided, narrow valleys converging at Holmfirth. Passing northwards to Honley and onwards to Huddersfield, it joins the Colne south of Huddersfield Town Centre. The headwaters are an important water resource consisting of a network of reservoirs. Valley sides are heavily wooded, incorporating settlements characterised by a mix of both cottage and textile industry buildings. The woodlands and upland habitats are important biodiversity resources. Identified potential for greenway development is dependent upon partnership work with private landowners. There is potential to increase the recreational use of the area. This corridor is of district significance.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Beaumont Park. Upper Park Wood. Digley, Yateholme and Ramsden Reservoirs.
Biodiversity	Rake Dike SSSI. Honley Station Cutting SSSI. Upper Park Wood LNR. Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heath, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Rush Pasture BAP habitats.
Landscape	Castle Hill is a particularly visible feature within the corridor with historic and cultural associations.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor – especially to the south.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue at the confluence of the River Holme with the River Colne. As this area is largely developed, it is important to protect these areas from flooding. Reducing run off and controlling flow within the Holme would reduce the severity of flooding.
Climate Change	Many areas of woodland within the corridor that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Recreation	Playing fields, cricket grounds and recreation ground throughout the corridor. Variety of walking and cycling routes.
Cultural	Old Bull Ring late prehistoric settlement SM, Castle Hill SM, Conservation areas in Hinchcliffe, Hepworth, Holmfirth, Honley.
Tourism	Holmfirth is an important centre for tourism based on its setting for the television series 'Last of the Summer Wine'. Last of the Summer Wine Museum. Variety of walking and cycling routes.
Economic Growth	Potential for growth in local businesses/investors and visitors based on attractiveness of the place and countryside recreation activities.

D41 – Ingleton – Bowland Link

The Ingleton-Bowland Link follows the River Greta upstream from the Lancashire boundary and then sweeps south, connecting Burton-in-Lonsdale, Ingleton and High Bentham. Downstream the River Greta joins the River Lune in Lancashire. This district scale corridor brings local communities into the green infrastructure network and creates a further cross-boundary link to the Lune Valley, extending the possibilities for and benefits of environmental improvements, improved accessibility for walkers and cyclists, recreation and tourism.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Burton-in-Lonsdale Recreation Ground. Ingleton Park. New Village Green, Ingleton.
Biodiversity	Thornton & Twistleton SSSI. Meal Bank Quarry SSSI. Areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitats. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Yorkshire Dales National Park. Ingleton Waterfalls.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Bentham Golf Course. Football ground and cricket pitch at Ingleton. Playing fields at High Bentham. Bowling Green at Ingleton. Canoeing and fishing on River Greta.
Cultural	Castle Hill Motte and Bailey Castle – Burton in Lonsdale. Burton-in-Lonsdale Conservation Area. Ingleton Viaduct. Other historical assets are identified within the county Historic Environment Record. Ingleton Conservation Area.
Tourism	Ingleton Waterfalls Walk. Ingleton as a gateway to the National Park and Ingleborough.

D42 – Laver

The Laver corridor is of district significance. It runs from the moorland west of Kirkby Malzeard and follows Dallow Gill and Carlesmoor Beck to the River Laver. The upper valley is relatively shallow with sloping sides and little woodland. Beyond Winksley it becomes tighter, steeper and more densely wooded. After Kex Beck joins the River Laver, the corridor opens out and approaches Ripon where it joins the Ure corridor. The river is intercepted here by the Ripon Flood Alleviation Barrage. Kex Beck itself, forms a spur north from the main corridor which encompasses wet woodland and fen at Cow Myers SSSI and also forms a second link to the Ure corridor along the Sker Beck, joining the Ure south of Mickley.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Some open access land at the top of the corridor. As the corridor is largely rural, the footpaths within the corridor provide a feeling of openspace
Biodiversity	North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. East Nidderdale Moors SSSI. Cow Myers SSSI. Ellington Banks SINC. Laver Banks Wood SINC. Dallowgill. Multiple BAP habitats including Rivers, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Blanket Bog, Upland Heath, Deciduous Woodland, Fen and Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture. Also many areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Most of the corridor is within the Nidderdale AONB – designated for its quality landscapes. Dallowgill is an area of landscape importance.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	River Laver flows into the River Ure at Ripon where flooding is a big issue. Controlling surface run off and flow through this corridor is therefore important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Health	Part of Ripon is an area of relative poor health and low sports participation.

Accessibility	Ripon Rowel Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor. Several footbridges and fords across river also provide good access.
Tourism	Greygarth Monument. The landscape, buildings and views enjoyed by visitors. Many late 18 th century and early 19 th century buildings, churches and farmsteads add to the attraction of the area.

D43 – Leyburn-Catterick

This district corridor connects the Ure and Swale corridors. It contains the southern part of the extensive military facilities of Catterick Garrison and borders extensive open military training grounds to the west. The landscape is of a remote rural character in the Pennine fringe. It has few settlements but it does have a relatively high population at Catterick Garrison and Marne Barracks. It also contains part of Leyburn and part of Catterick Village. On the outskirts of Catterick Garrison is Foxglove Covert Local Nature Reserve which covers an area of moorland edge and contains a mix of different habitats and species.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Burton Park. Catterick Garrison has many areas of amenity space.
Biodiversity	Foxglove Covert LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland as well as Upland Heath, Blanket Bog and Lowland Meadow BAP habitats. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Areas of bog which may be suitable for carbon sequestration.
Health	Small areas of relative poor health around Catterick Garrison.
Accessibility	Footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Extensive network of cycleways in the Garrison area.
Recreation	Catterick Golf Course. Recreation grounds at Catterick Garrison. Playing fields at Catterick Garrison. Cricket ground at Constable Burton.
Education	Foxglove Covert LNR.
Cultural	Bainesse Roman Roadside Settlement and Anglian Cemetery SM. Brough Hall historic parkland. Constable Burton Hall Parkland. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Poor Quality Environments	Small areas of brownfield land offer opportunities for green infrastructure improvement.

D44 – Lincolnshire Wolds Escarpment

A district corridor following a prominent escarpment, the Lincolnshire Wolds corridor follows the west and northern edge of the Wolds stretching from Elsham in the south to the Humber corridor. The quiet road on the ridge top offers extensive views over the Ancholme Valley. Woodland and occasional meadows offer interesting contrast with arable landscape nearby. Viking Way long distance footpath follows the ridge in places and is well appreciated locally. Historic Environment interest in the villages includes medieval churches, 18th century buildings and the site of a Jacobean Mansion at Horkstow.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Elsham Hall Country Park.
Biodiversity	Wrawby Moor SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Heathland and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.
Landscape	The corridor is the escarpment along the west of the Lincolnshire Wolds which forms a prominent landscape feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.

Accessibility	Viking Way. Some footpaths within the corridor.
Recreation	Elsham Golf Club. Playing field at Worlaby.
Education	Elsham Hall Country Park is regularly used for educational access visits.
Cultural	Two Round Barrows on Elsham Golf Course – both SMs. Roman Site NE of Worlaby Church SM. Site of Jacobean House & Gardens W & S of St Maurice’s Church SM. Historic parkland at Elsham Hall and Worlaby.
Tourism	Elsham Hall Gardens & Country Park.

D45 – Little Don

The district scale Little Don corridor flows southeast from Langsett Moor north of the Peak District National Park. It follows a short well wooded valley to join the Don corridor at Deepcar. Opportunities include addressing landscape and historic environment enhancement.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	The whole area is based around open countryside so, though there is little formal open space, with the footpaths through the corridor, the area appears very open.
Biodiversity	Peak District Moors SPA. South Pennine Moors SAC. The Dark Peak SSSI. Little Don Stream Section SSSI. Spring Meadows, Alderman’s Head & Cow Croft Meadows SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Upland Heath, Blanket Bog and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. Some areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The area has a tamed character, but retains a sense of remoteness. The only built elements are the stone farmsteads and agricultural barns that are scattered at low density throughout the area. The top of the corridor is within the Peak District National Park – designated for its landscape quality.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	The Little Don drains into the River Don. Flooding is a major issue within the Don corridor so controlling surface run off and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Also some areas of blanket bog which could be managed for carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Barnsley Boundary Walk. Several other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Tourism	New opportunities for farmers to diversify into recreation and other land uses.

D46 – Littondale

The Littondale corridor is of district importance, linking with the Wharfedale corridor, and also with Ribble corridor over the watershed. As would be expected for an area at the heart of the National Park, it is a corridor that has a wealth of green assets. Opportunities for enhancements to green infrastructure do however still exist, for example improving the condition of habitats, extending native woodland cover and continued improvements to public access.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Large areas of open access land.
Biodiversity	Pen-y-ghent SSSI, Pen-y-ghent Gill SSSI, Scoska Wood SSSI, Hawkswick Wood SSSI, Upper Wharfedale SSSI, Malham-Arncliffe SSSI. Multiple BAP habitats within the corridor including Blanket Bog, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Heath, Lowland Meadow and Deciduous Woodland sites.

	Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The entire corridor is within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. It also includes the Barns & Walls Conservation Area. Limestone crags are large visible features.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Main recreation opportunities within this corridor are walking, cycling and riding.
Cultural	All of Littondale is a conservation area. Several SMs in the corridor including Mediaeval field systems at Hawkswick, Settlement at Kilnsey and Historic settlement at Upper Hesleden. Conservation area at Arncliffe. Also the Barns & Walls Conservation Area.
Tourism	Littondale is an attraction in itself.

D47 – Loxley

The district scale Loxley corridor follows the River Loxley, a tributary of the River Don, eastwards from the Peak District to the urban area around Hillsborough. The character of the corridor is mainly rural with farmland on the valley sides and woodland along the river side, with pockets of early and later industry based on water power. Like the Don, the river channel contains a number of protected species. There is footpath access along most of the river apart from the eastern urban section. The corridor includes the extensive Loxley and Wadsley Commons, a Local Nature Reserve.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Loxley & Wadsley Common. Extensive woodland following the river channel.
Biodiversity	Stannington Ruffs SSSI. Loxley & Wadsley Common LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat much of which is ancient woodland.
Landscape	Loxley Common is a significant feature.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	The corridor drains into the River Don. Flooding is an issue in the River Don so controlling surface run off and floodwater within tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland within the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Hillsborough Golf Course. Sports grounds at Wadsley, Wisewood and Malinbridge. Recreation grounds at Loxley.
Education	Loxley & Wadsley Common LNR used for educational visits.
Cultural	Little Matlock Rolling Mill SM. Wisewood Cemetery.

D48 – Luddenden Dean

Connecting the South Pennines SPA to the Calder at Luddenden Foot, Luddenden Dean is an attractive valley with a wide range of wildlife habitats from open moorland to grasslands woodlands and streams. It includes Jerusalem Farm which is a LNR, a popular community and environmental education centre and camp site. This corridor is of district importance.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Wade Wood.
Biodiversity	Jerusalem Farm LNR. Deciduous Woodland BAP sites.
Products from the land	Much of the corridor is in agricultural production.
Flood risk	Luddenden Dean feeds into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its

	tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Corridor contains areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Route, Calderdale Way, numerous other footpaths linking along and across the corridor.
Recreation	Primary recreation interest in this area is walking, cycling and riding.
Education	Jerusalem Farm is used for environmental education.
Tourism	Jerusalem Farm Campsite

D49 – Maltby

The Maltby corridor extends from the outskirts of north east Thurcroft to encompass the town of Maltby and surrounding areas. This corridor of district importance connects to the Denaby Crag/Old Denaby corridor. The Corridor includes an SSSI and the attractive villages of Hooton Levitt and Carr. Opportunities exist for future initiatives with the inclusion of the currently active Maltby Colliery and the former Thurcroft Colliery site and also improvements in the Maltby urban area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Coronation Park Doorstep Green.
Biodiversity	Wood Lee Common SSSI. The Muddies Local Wildlife Site. Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Lowland Meadow BAP habitats. Areas of ancient woodland. The restoration of Thurcroft Colliery includes the maintenance of an area for biodiversity interest as Great Crested Newts are found. The conditioned restoration of Maltby Colliery (including the Stainton Quarter) will also yield significant biodiversity benefits over the coming years, such as the creation of valuable new limestone habitats.
Landscape	Wood Lee Common – a shallow valley running through the magnesian limestone to the south east of Maltby exhibits Marine Permian strata and supports calcareous grass land scrub and woodland. The landforms associated with the restored Thurcroft Colliery site and the active Maltby Colliery are notable features of this corridor.
Health	Maltby is a large area of poor health and low sports participation.
Accessibility	Rotherham Cycle Route. Network of other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Maltby. Sports grounds at Maltby and Thurcroft. Recreation grounds at Maltby. Football ground at Maltby. Cricket ground at Brookhouse.
Poor Quality Environments	The colliery at Maltby and the currently functioning brickworks between Maltby and Hellaby are environments that could benefit (depending upon business requirements) from investment in green infrastructure.
Land/Property Values	The Braithwell Road area of Maltby is a current focus for regeneration through Housing Market Renewal. The “Building Schools for the Future” scheme is replacing schools within the heart of the settlement. Development principles are proposed to include protection and increase of greenspaces. A significant portion of the eastern half of Maltby is located within the top 25% most deprived areas in the Borough which means that in the recent past it has been the subject of Neighbourhood Renewal focussed actions and resources. As such investment in green infrastructure would be likely to affect positively local land and property values.

D50 – Markington & Ripon Railway

The Markington & Ripon Railway corridor forms a connection of district importance between Harrogate and Ripon. The heavily wooded railway corridor is disused and much of the route is now a cycle path connecting into Ripon centre. The wider landscape is also reasonably well wooded with several areas of woodland and clumps of woodland and individual trees among the agricultural fields. The corridor has important views towards Ripon Cathedral and Fountains Abbey. It includes Littlethorpe and a few sparsely scattered houses and farmsteads. Land use is predominantly cereal crop production and there is evidence of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity. The main settlements, connected by the Ripon Rowel public bridle path, are South Stainley and Markington. Other important features of this corridor include Ripley Castle and Parkland.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Bishop Monkton Railway Cutting SINC. Cayton Gill Marsh SINC. Ripley Park. Areas of Deciduous Woodland, Parkland & Wood Pasture, Fen and Lowland Meadow BAP habitats as well as some areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The landscape comprises a general parkland setting with views towards Ripley Park, veteran trees, Ripley Castle and Cayton Medieval village.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Accessibility	Ripon Rowel Bridle Path. Ripon Railway Cycle Path. Good network of other footpaths and bridleways.
Education	Ripley Castle
Cultural	Cistercian Grange and Medieval Settlement SM. Ripley Park Cross SM. Ripley village and castle. Much archaeological evidence of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity.
Tourism	Ripley Castle, Parkland and Gardens.
Poor Quality Environments	Provides an important link to the countryside from areas with relatively poor environments such as south Ripon and Bilton.

D51 – Meanwood Beck

Starting north of Leeds city centre, the Meanwood Beck corridor, a relatively small corridor of district importance, forms a virtually unbroken link between the greenspaces around the north of the city centre through urban and suburban Leeds to the countryside. The north of the corridor includes the agricultural land around the Harewood Estate, centred on a Capability Brown parkland and the ruined Harewood Castle, and connects to the Wharfe corridor. Running south it connects locally important parks and greenspaces along its route and Meanwood Valley Urban Farm. Access is well used with the Meanwood Valley Trail, Dales Way, Ebor Way and Leeds Country Way which all connect into a wider subregional network. The corridor is very important to the local communities as it contributes to local amenity, improves access to greenspace, provides a variety of important habitats for wildlife and improves general quality of life in the area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Harewood Estate. Golden Acre Park. Meanwood Valley LNR. Meanwood Park. Woodhouse Moor. Hyde Park.
Biodiversity	Breary Marsh SSSI. Eccup Reservoir SSSI. Meanwood Valley LNR. Adel Dam Nature Reserve.
Landscape	Harewood Estate. Meanwood Valley.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the north of the corridor.
Climate Change	Managed woodland throughout the corridor provides opportunities for wood fuel.
Health	Areas of poor health in Meanwood and Woodhouse. Concern about air quality along all main roads into Leeds – especially A660.
Accessibility	Meanwood Valley Trail. Dales Way. Ebor Way. Leeds Country

	Way. Network of other footpaths.
Recreation	Golf courses at Alwoodley and Adel. Multiple sports pitches and grounds at Adel, Weetwood and Meanwood. Promoted access routes.
Education	Meanwood Valley Urban Farm.
Cultural	Harewood Estate. Conservation Areas in Far Headingley and Headingley.
Tourism	Harewood Estate, House & Bird Garden. York Gate Garden.

D52 – Micklegate Stray/Knavesmire

The Strays in York have significant historic and cultural value as well as their biodiversity and recreational value as they are the residue of areas of common land on which the Freeman of York had the right to graze their cattle. The district scale Micklegate Stray/Knavesmire corridor extends south from York city centre and includes York Racecourse which provides a large green wedge into the city.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	York Racecourse.
Biodiversity	Areas of deciduous woodland BAP habitat.
Landscape	The Racecourse contains pockets of parkland and mature trees fringe the area.
Products from the land	Major allotment site on Bishopthorpe Road.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 65. Trans Pennine Trail. York City Link Cycle Route. York & Selby Path.
Recreation	York Racecourse. Sports Grounds off Bishopthorpe Road. Playing fields at Scarcroft.
Cultural	Middlethorpe Hall. Terrys Chocolate Factory Clocktower.
Tourism	York Racecourse.

D53 – Middleton/Morley/Holbeck

The Middleton/Morley/Holbeck corridor is based on the greenspaces to the south of Leeds around Middleton Park – the largest area of Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland in Leeds. This district green infrastructure corridor is currently quite isolated as it is surrounded by built up areas containing few greenspaces which could be stepping stones to other corridors. Improvements in green infrastructure are likely to result in social, economic and environmental benefits. The most likely way to address this will be by incorporating green infrastructure such as green roofs, tree planting and small areas of greenspace in future developments to provide links to Leeds and Wakefield city centres and West Leeds Country Park.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Middleton Park. West Grange Doorstep Green. Cross Flatts Park. Holbeck Cemetery.
Biodiversity	Middleton Woods LNR. Multiple BAP habitat sites – mainly areas of deciduous woodland.
Landscape	Middleton Park is a highly visible landscape feature with a major area of semi natural ancient woodland.
Health	Populations of poor health in Middleton, East Ardsley and Beeston.
Accessibility	Leeds Country Way. Wider footpath network.
Recreation	South Leeds Golf Club. Shirleywood Golf Course. Middleton Park Equestrian Centre.
Poor Quality Environments	This is a poor quality environment because of the nature of the area – ex-industry, isolated by major road network with poor access to countryside and wider green areas. Green infrastructure investment could remedy some of these issues.

Economic Growth	Middleton Regeneration Strategy.
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D54 – Monk Stray

The Strays in York have significant historic and cultural value as well as their biodiversity and recreational value as they are the residue of areas of common land on which the Freeman of York had the right to graze their cattle. Monk Stray district corridor extends north east from Heworth within the main urban area through to open countryside, creating a green wedge into the city.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Heworth Golf Course.
Biodiversity	Water voles present within the corridor.
Landscape	Monk Stray is a significant landscape feature linking urban York with the countryside.
Products from the land	Some agricultural land within the corridor.
Health	Areas of relative poor health and low sports participation within the corridor.
Accessibility	York City Link Cycle Route. Other rights of way within the corridor.
Recreation	Heworth Golf Course. Sports ground on Malton Road.
Land/Property Values	This corridor runs immediately to the south of Monks Cross which accommodates retail and business units. Some vacant sites would benefit from adjacent investment in green infrastructure.

D55 – Murk Esk

The Murk Esk corridor is of district scale and runs north from north of Fen Bog across moorland to Goathland, a traditional moorland unenclosed village, then through deep wooded valleys and over waterfalls to Grosmont. The North Yorkshire Moors Railway roughly follows the line of the river. Opportunities for informal access such as walking and cycling exist and these should be maintained.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Areas of open access moorland and accessible woodland.
Biodiversity	North Yorks Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Beck Hole SSSI. BAP habitats including Upland Heathland, Blanket Bog, Reedbed, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is designated for its landscape value. Thomason Foss waterfall.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Potential within the corridor to reduce surface run off and control flood water which will reduce the effects of flooding in this corridor and the River Esk beyond.
Climate Change	Areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Areas of blanket bog which will sequester carbon with positive management.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Several areas of open access land.
Recreation	Cricket ground at Goathland.
Cultural	Goathland Roman Road on Wheeldale Moor SM. Cairnfield on Howl Moor SM. Round Cairn on Skivick Crag SM. Allan Tofts Cairnfield SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
Tourism	North Yorkshire Moors Railway.

D56 – Northern Heath

This district corridor connects Stamford Bridge and Strensall to the north east of York. Strensall Common is one of the most important areas of lowland heath in northern England. Access is limited due to being Ministry of Defence land, but it maintains an open character. Large areas of plantation woodland could be converted to heathland to buffer and extend the valuable Strensall Common habitats.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Strensall Common Nature Reserve.
Biodiversity	Strensall Common SAC/SSSI. Areas of BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Fen, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Lowland Heath, Reedbed. Ancient Woodland.
Landscape	Strensall Common is classified as acidic lowland heath and has high landscape value.
Products from the land	Areas of agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	Some potential to reduce flooding in the Old Foss and Tang Hall becks.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland within the corridor that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Small area of open access land. Few rights of way. Some permissive access within Strensall Common.
Recreation	York Golf Club.
Cultural	Sand Hutton Historic Parkland. Strensall Common is historically significant as it remains as one of the few remaining 'wastes' in the region once covered by the Royal Forest of Galtres.

D57 – Norton – Askern Link

This district corridor contains Campsall, Norton and part of the former spa and coal settlement of Askern. It forms a link from the River Went down to the Ea Beck corridor and has a mixed landscape with areas of both limestone plateau and clay farmlands. The limestone area in the west is more rural with gently rolling topography, while the clay farmlands area in the east have a flat landscape and busier roads. Features of the corridor are the Campsall conservation area, Campsall Country Park, Askern Lake and Shirley Pool with its valuable wetland habitat. Green infrastructure investment should address flood risk, enhance existing assets and provide opportunities for recreation to improve the health of local communities.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Campsall Country Park.
Biodiversity	Shirley Pool SSSI. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Fen, Lowland Meadow, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Reedbed.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	Some potential to reduce flooding around Askern and south towards the Ea Beck, where flooding is a big issue. Green infrastructure could be used to reduce surface drainage and control floodwater.
Health	Areas of poor health around Norton, Campsall and Askern.
Accessibility	Footpaths within the corridor.
Recreation	Sports ground at Sutton Common. Cricket ground at Sutton Common. Recreation grounds at Sutton Common and Askern. Playing fields at Campsall and Norton.
Cultural	Earthworks on Sutton Common SM. Campsall Village Conservation Area.
Poor Quality Environments	Former Askern Saw Mill and former Askern Colliery site.

D58 – Osbaldwick Beck

The district scale Osbaldwick Beck corridor runs from Foss Islands, south of Yorks city centre, through the busy residential area of Osbaldwick, to the eastern outskirts of York. It provides an asset for the people and wildlife in the local area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Tang Hall Park.
Biodiversity	St Nicholas Fields LNR.
Products from the land	Some agricultural land to the east of the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is a problem along the full length of Osbaldwick Beck. Reducing surface water runoff and increasing the water holding capacity of the area through green infrastructure management could reduce this problem.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66, York City Link Cycle Route. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Popular walking route for local residents.
Education	York Environment Centre.
Poor Quality Environments	Poor quality environment around Outgang Lane where green infrastructure investment may improve the appearance of the area.

D59 – Pickering Beck

The district scale Pickering Beck corridor connects to the Murk Esk corridor to the north, and Rye and Derwent corridors to the south. The corridor runs through a dramatic gorge from Fen Bog in the moors to Pickering and then onwards across the lowlands of the Vale of Pickering. The gorge is geomorphologically important as it was formed during the last ice age by glacial lakes overflowing down the valley to form Lake Pickering. The steep valley sides are now populated with ash woodland with farmland beyond the gorge in the Vale of Pickering. Important features within the corridor are Fen Bog SAC, Newtondale SSSI, Cropton Forest and the North Yorkshire Moors Railway which follows the route of the beck. The Slowing The Flow Project is underway in the corridor. This project aims to reduce the speed of run-off after heavy rain to reduce the likelihood and severity of flooding in Pickering through works such as tree planting and the construction of dams.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Areas of open access moorland and accessible woodland within the corridor.
Biodiversity	North York Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Fen Bog SAC. Newtondale SSSI. Haugh & Gundale Slacks SSSI. Newbridge Quarry SSSI. BAP habitats including Upland Heathland, Blanket Bog, Deciduous Woodland, Reedbed, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Meadow and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is identified for its landscape value. Around Pickering are important strip field systems.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Timber production.
Flood risk	Flooding is a big issue in Pickering and the Slowing The Flow Project aims to reduce the effects of flooding on the town by changing moorland management to reduce surface run off into the catchment, strategic woodland planting and providing buffers alongside water courses to act as washlands.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration. Positive peat management on the moors could also sequester carbon.
Accessibility	Pedal & Puff Cycle Route. Moors to Sea Cycle Route. Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Areas of open access

	land and accessible woodland.
Recreation	Lane View Farm Golf Course. Sports ground at Pickering. Recreation ground at Pickering. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Field System & Cairnfield on Lockton Moor SM. Head Road Round Cairn SM. Gallows Dyke & Three Round Barrows SM. Three Round Barrows North West of Seavy Pond SM. Extensive Prehistoric & Medieval Remains on Levisham Moor SM. Three Medieval Pillow Mounds North of Grove House SM. Round Brow North of Grove House SM. Prehistoric Field System, Medieval Rabbit Warren and Post-medieval Minig Test Pits on Rhumbard Snout SM. Round Barrow North of Levisham Hall SM. Three Round Barrows on Ness Head SM. Round Barrow North East of Haugh Rigg SM. Round Barrow West of Huagh Rigg SM. Round Barrow South West of Haugh Rigg SM. Round Barrows North of Manor Farm SM. Pickering Castle SM. Beacon Hill Ringwork SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record
Tourism	North Yorkshire Moors Railway. Pickering Castle. Beck Isle Museum of Rural Life. Flamingoland & Zoo.

D60 – Pitty & Clayton Becks

Running eastwards into the centre of Bradford, Pitty and Clayton becks form a distinct green finger extending into the urban core from the fringes of west Bradford. Their relatively steep sided nature has acted as a barrier to past development and so they have retained a certain openness. They link outer marginal agricultural land with urban woodland and natural environment sites and form an important wildlife corridor. Large scale, former Council-owned housing sites, such as Allerton Estate, sit within this district corridor along with high density housing areas and industrial units. At the city centre end, the University campus spans Clayton Beck. Potential housing expansion areas offer some opportunities for green infrastructure enhancement. This corridor is of district importance.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Pitty Beck – public access. Scholemoor Cemetery.
Biodiversity	Bradford Wildlife Areas (third tier sites) at Bull Greave Beck and Pitty beck.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the west of the corridor.
Flood risk	Both becks could be managed to reduce flooding. Sustainable urban drainage and reed bed system at Pitty Beck.
Health	Much of the corridor affected by poor health – especially the area immediately west of Bradford city centre.
Accessibility	Numerous paths run along and across the corridor.
Recreation	Footpath network – good links between urban and rural areas.
Poor Quality Environments	Potential to improve green infrastructure linkage through industrial areas to the east of the corridor.
Economic Growth	Potential to improve green infrastructure linkage through industrial areas to the east of the corridor.

D61 – Porter

The Porter Brook is a tributary of the River Don, flowing east from the moors of the Peak District through a series of open spaces, forming one of the city's most striking landscape features, much of which is designated as a Local Nature Reserve. This forms the backbone of the district scale Porter corridor. The remains of early traditional water-based industries are visible along much of the length. The western slopes are characterised by farmland and despite narrowing on entering the city's inner suburbs, the corridor forms an important route for wildlife and, more intermittently, for recreation. On approaching the city centre, the historic General Cemetery and nearby

Sunnybank are also Local Nature Reserves. To the east, the river becomes partly culverted. This presents a challenge to improving the river corridor in the city centre.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Whiteley Woods. Bingham Park. Endcliffe Park. Sheffield General Cemetery.
Biodiversity	Porter Valley Woodlands LNR. Sheffield General Cemetery LNR. Sunnybank LNR. Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Deciduous Woodland BAP habitats. Several areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The Porter Brook is a narrow, partly wooded valley which connects from the countryside into the urban area.
Flood risk	The corridor drains into the River Sheaf and onwards into the River Don. Flooding is an issue in both the Rivers Sheaf and Don so controlling surface run off and floodwater within tributaries is important.
Accessibility	Sheffield Cycle Route. Sheffield Round Walk. Network of other footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor.
Recreation	Whiteley Wood Outdoor Activity Centre. Sports grounds at Goole Green and Bents Green.
Cultural	Porter Valley Historic Parkland. Forge Dam. The Shepherd Wheel SM. Sheffield General Cemetery.
Tourism	Mayfield Alpaca Farm. Forge Dam.

D62 – Priory Fields – Walkington

Running from Walkington to the west of Hull this district corridor is short but connects urban green spaces to historic parkland. The corridor contains important encapsulated countryside to the south of Cottingham. This area is important for wildlife and could be designated as a Local Nature Reserve. It could also store flood water and provide access to natural greenspace for many people. It includes the working historic mill at Skidby and several small historic parklands.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Walkington Park. Priory Meadows. Snuff Mill Fields. Springhead Golf Course.
Biodiversity	Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Priory Meadows and Snuff Mill Fields candidate LNR site. Springhead Golf Course SNCI.
Landscape	Part of the corridor forms an open area of strategic importance between Hull and Cottingham separating the two settlements with planning policies to protect it from development.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	This corridor drains eastwards into the River Hull valley. Flooding is a big issue in Hull and parts of this corridor could be used to control and store floodwater.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 1. Beverley 20. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields at Cottingham, Willerby Hill and Walkington. Sports ground at Cottingham. Recreation ground at Willerby Hill. Springhead Golf course. Promoted access routes.
Education	Snuff Mill Fields is used for educational access.
Cultural	Cellar Heads Moated Site SM. Risby Jacobean Gardens, Hall & Medieval Settlement SM. Baynard Castle SM. Haltemprice Augustian Priory SM. Registered Parks & Gardens at Risby Hall and Thwaite Hall. Historic parkland at Risby Park and Cottingham.
Tourism	Skidby Windmill and Museum of East Riding Rural Life.

D63 – Rivelin

The River Rivelin is a tributary of the River Don which flows east from the Peak District through a steep sided valley to meet the River Loxley at Malinbridge. The Rivelin corridor is of district importance and follows the river and lakes in the wooded valley. The western half of the corridor has farmland on the valley slopes, with woodland along the river. The eastern section is deeper and narrower, with a series of linked wooded open spaces, and a footpath following most of the river. There are remains of early water-powered industry throughout its length. There are also extensive allotments and several cemeteries.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Dense woodland following the river channel (Rivelin Glen), numerous allotment sites at Hagg Lane and Rivelin Valley Road.
Biodiversity	Fox Hagg LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Some areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Rivelin Glen.
Products from the land	Some farmland within the corridor. Many areas of allotments within the corridor.
Flood risk	The corridor drains into the River Don. Flooding is an issue in the River Don so controlling surface run off and floodwater within tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland within the corridor which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor including riverside footpath.
Recreation	Hallamshire Golf Course. Bole Hill Recreation Ground. Sports grounds at Bell Hagg and Redmires Road.

D64 – Roman Ridge Link

This district link is located on the limestone plateau north of Doncaster. The corridor surrounds the linear site of the Scheduled Monument, the Roman Ridge. It extends from the northern outskirts of Scawsby, through the model village conservation area of Woodlands. The area surrounding the Roman Road is varied, encompassing agricultural land, woodland, residential and public open space. Some of this land is included in areas of local wildlife sites because of its biodiversity value. Green infrastructure investment could assist in the protection and interpretation of the Scheduled Monument and contribute towards the enhancement and creation of habitat surrounding the roman road.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Highfields Country Park.
Biodiversity	Hanging Wood ancient woodland. Areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat within Highfields Country Park.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Health	Area of poor health around Woodlands village.
Accessibility	Doncaster Greenway North. Roman Ridge path.
Recreation	Parts of the former Brodsworth Colliery have been landscaped and the area is now the Brodsworth Community Woodland. The prime use is for casual enjoyment such as walking, cycling and riding. There are also facilities for orienteering.
Cultural	Roman Ridge Roman Road SM. Woodlands Model Village Conservation Area.
Poor Quality Environments	Remaining parts of the former Brodsworth Colliery could be enhanced to complement Brodsworth Community Woodland.

D65 – Ryburn & Norland Moor

The Ryburn and Norland Moor corridor starts at the South Pennines SPA and runs down the Ryburn valley. One branch joins the Calder at Sowerby Bridge, the other runs through Norland Moor LNR and North Dean Woods Local Wildlife & Geological Site, joining the Calder at Salterhebble. It is an important link from urban areas to open countryside with important wildlife habitats such as woodland, moorland, grassland and streams and is of district importance as a corridor.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Norland Moor. North Dean Wood. Ryburn Reservoir. Norland Public Park.
Biodiversity	Norland Moor LNR. North Dean Wood. Deciduous Woodland BAP. Upland Heath BAP. Lowland Dry Acid Grassland BAP.
Landscape	Baitings Reservoir. Ryburn Reservoir.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	The River Ryburn flows into the River Calder. Flooding is a major issue on the Calder so controlling drainage and floodwater within its tributaries is important.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Calderdale Way. West Yorkshire Cycle Route. Numerous footpaths and bridleways throughout the area.
Recreation	Ryburn Golf Course. Cricket ground at Triangle. Sports ground at Ripponden.
Cultural	Ripponden Bridge SM

D66 – Sandall Beat – Loversall Link

This district corridor is located in the centre and south of Doncaster and acts as a link between the Don and Torne corridors. The landscape is mixed with the gently rising limestone plateau to the west and the flatter river flood plain to the east. In the south there are open views of large scale farmland and woodland patches. It is an area with a strong cultural image that is rich in green infrastructure assets. The corridor contains the Lakeside Business and Leisure Park and the most important sports assets in the borough, which are the football stadium, golf course, rugby ground, and the racecourse. Biodiversity and heritage assets include Sandall Beat Wood nature reserve, various woodland areas, Cantley Park, Old Cantley conservation area and Cantley Hall estate. It also incorporates important biodiversity and recreational assets of Potteric Carr nature reserve which is one of the most diverse wetlands in the region and the flagship site of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. Green infrastructure investment could improve accessibility, enhance existing habitat connectivity, enhance green assets and improve heritage settings. As surface water flooding is a local issue, it could also provide a sustainable drainage solution.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Sandall Park. Sandall Beat. Doncaster Common. Formal and informal open space around the artificial lake at Lakeside providing a setting for important local commercial, residential and sporting uses.
Biodiversity	Sandall Beat SSSI. Potteric Carr SSSI. Sandall Beat LNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Heathland, Reedbed, Fen, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Some areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Remnant heathland area of Doncaster Common and Racecourse.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	The corridor drains into both the Rivers Don and Torne where flooding is an issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within the corridor may positively affect flooding in the Don and Torne.

Health	Area of poor health around Armthorpe.
Accessibility	Doncaster Greenway. Doncaster Cycle Route. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Wheatley Golf Club. Town Moor Golf Course. Playing fields at Sunnyside, Sandall Park, Armthorpe, Wheatley Hills, Sandall Beat, Doncaster Common, Cantley Park and Belle Vue. Rugby ground at Sandall Beat. Lakeside Leisure Park.
Education	Sandall Beat Community Environment Centre.
Cultural	Loversall village Conservation Area.
Tourism	Doncaster Race Course.

D67 – Scorton/Croft

This district corridor crosses from the Tees Valley, south of Darlington, to the Swale Valley. It is a sparsely populated lowland landscape. This corridor contains Black Scar quarry at Middleton Tyas – a SSSI of geological importance which is the product of mineral activity.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Moulton Parkland. Scorton Village Green.
Biodiversity	Black Scar Quarry SSSI. Several areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Two areas of ancient woodland. UKBAP species such as sand martin.
Landscape	Black Scar Quarry.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Cultural	Medieval Cross at Barton SM. Medieval Settlement of Dalton on Tees and Associated Field System SM. Moulton Medieval Settlement, Field System and Moated Site SM. Uckerby Medieval Village and Open Field System SM. Moulton Hall and Parkland. Historic Parkland at Clervaux Castle and Middleton Tyas. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Conservation area in Scorton.
Tourism	Moulton Hall.

D68 – Scout Dyke

This linear corridor of district importance includes the "blue infrastructure" assets of Broadstone Reservoir, Ingbirchworth Reservoir, Scout Dike Reservoir and Royd Moor Reservoir. Opportunities include addressing accessible green space deficit and landscape enhancement. Habitat links could be developed to establish a network of natural/wildlife corridors between habitats that allow the movement of wildlife.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Broadstone Reservoir. Ingbirchworth Reservoir. Scout Dike Reservoir. Royd Moor Reservoir.
Biodiversity	BAP habitats including Lowland Meadow and Deciduous Woodland.
Landscape	Panoramic views over adjacent river valleys and towards the open moorland of the Peak District National Park. The reservoirs form a large feature within the landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	Scout Dyke flows into the River Don. Flooding is an issue in the Don corridor so controlling surface run off and floodwater within its tributaries is important.

Climate Change	Some areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Barnsley Boundary Walk. Penistone Boundary Walk. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Broadstone Reservoir. Ingbirchworth Reservoir. Scout Dike Reservoir. Royd Moor Reservoir.
Education	Scout Dike Outdoor Education Centre.

D69 – Seven

The Seven corridor runs from high moorland, through the traditional upland farmed landscape of Rosedale, and runs south to connect to the Rye corridor near Normanby. This district scale corridor follows the steep sided valley of the River Seven and takes in the area around Hartoft Beck. Much of the corridor is wooded and there are also large areas of farmland which are important for the local farmland bird population. Footpaths and bridleways provide opportunities for informal recreation at various points close to the river and give links to the wider area. There is also a disused railway line with concessionary horse and cycle access connecting numerous disused ironstone mines around the valley. A project is underway which will provide a permissive path and cycle route along the old railway line.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Areas of open access moorland and accessible woodland.
Biodiversity	North York Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Cropton Banks & Howlgate Head Woods SSSI. Bull Ings SSSI. Green Lane Pit SSSI. Upland Heath, Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow, Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Large areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Much of the corridor is within the North York Moors National Park which is identified for its landscape value. Rosedale is an important area of landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor. Timber production.
Flood risk	This corridor drains into the Rivers Rye and Derwent where flooding is an issue. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within this corridor may reduce the effects of flooding in the Rivers Rye and Derwent and along the Seven itself.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland within the corridor that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways with the corridor. Some open access areas and accessible woodland.
Recreation	Sports field at Rosedale Abbey. Corridor used for informal recreation activities such as walking.
Cultural	Round Barrow SE of Lower Row Mires SM. Blackpark Medieval Farmstead SM. Nutholm Cross Dyke SM. The Old Hall SM. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the county Historic Environment Record
Tourism	The area itself is an attraction for tourism with many people visiting just to enjoy the landscape and wildlife. Rosedale Abbey is a honeypot location.

D70 – Shipley Glen

Shipley Glen corridor is of district importance. It runs down the steep sided glacial valley running between Baildon Moor and Airedale. Well known locally as a tourism destination it was once highly developed with fairgrounds and other attractions, long-since closed down. The Glen's main potential is a wildlife corridor and leisure link between Saltaire World Heritage Site, northern Airedale and Baildon Moor. The council run Bracken Hall Countryside Centre is situated at the top of the Glen and its associated woodlands form an impressively steep backdrop to the key regeneration sites between Shipley and Saltaire.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	ShIPLEY Glen.
Biodiversity	Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Acid Grassland, Lowland Meadow, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture and Upland Heath BAP habitats. Corridor forms a link between South Pennine Moors SSSI and Aire corridor.
Landscape	ShIPLEY Glen and wooded escarpment
Products from the land	Northern end of the corridor is agricultural land.
Climate Change	Corridor contains areas of woodland which could be managed for wood fuel and/or for carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Millennium Way. Dales Way. Many footpaths and bridleways run along and across this corridor.
Recreation	Recreational activities within the corridor largely revolve around outdoor pursuits such as rock climbing (British Mountaineering Council gritstone routes), horse riding and walking.
Education	Bracken Hall Countryside Centre
Cultural	Many SMs within the corridor - carved rocks, cup markings, settlements and cairns.
Tourism	ShIPLEY Glen.

D71 – Silsden Beck

This short district scale corridor links the Aire west of Keighley and runs north through central Silsden to Silsden Reservoir. It connects the Leeds-Liverpool canal with the River Aire and as such, its greatest potential is as a wildlife corridor connecting the River Aire's flood plain to open agricultural land and moorland to the north.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Silsden Reservoir.
Biodiversity	Bradford Wildlife Area (third tier site) at Great Gill. Silsden Reservoir. Areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat.
Landscape	Silsden Reservoir is a significant feature.
Products from the land	The corridor north of Silsden is largely agricultural land.
Flood risk	Confluence of Silsden Beck with River Aire is prone to flooding. Controlling surface drainage and floodwater within Silsden Beck is therefore important.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Millennium Way. National Cycle Network Route 69. Some other footpaths within the corridor.
Recreation	Golf driving range, football ground, cricket ground and playing fields in Silsden.

D72 – Skeeby/Ravensworth/Newsham

This corridor of district significance runs in a north west to south west direction to the south of Scotch corner. It contains several small villages that sit in rolling countryside between the Tees and Swale valleys. This area also borders extensive military ranges to the southwest. It has several timber plantations and has some flooding problems in lower lying areas around Gilling West.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Ravensworth Village Green.
Biodiversity	Upland Heathland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Deciduous Woodland BAP habitats. Areas of ancient woodland.

Landscape	Dales fringe landscape which contains several small villages that sit in rolling countryside between the Tees and Swale valleys. Aske Hall parkland is a Capability Brown landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	This corridor drains through the Gilling Beck into the River Swale. Flooding is a significant issue within this corridor and within the Swale corridor, which this corridor drains into. Controlling surface run off and floodwater within this corridor is therefore important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Cultural	Ravensworth Motte & Bailey Castle SM. Roman Fort & Prehistoric Enclosed Settlement SM. 18 th Century Copper Mill West of Copper Mill Bridge SM. Aske Hall and Parkland. Other undesignated historical assets within this area are identified within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Conservation areas in Newsham, Dalton, Gayles, Ravensworth, Kirby Hill, Whashton, Hartforth, Gilling West and Skeeby.

D73 – Skipwith

The Skipwith corridor in the north-east of Selby District runs from Riccall, through Escrick and Skipwith, to meet the Walmgate/Tilmire corridor at the border with York. This corridor of district importance contains the principle feature of Skipwith Common, which is made up of 270 ha of lowland heath – the largest area in Northern England. The site is managed by Natural England, principally because of the insect and birdlife. The common is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation, containing internationally significant rare or threatened habitats. National Nature Reserve status was declared on this site in December 2009. Ancient burial sites are also present throughout the corridor.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Skipwith Common.
Biodiversity	Skipwith Common SAC/SSSI/NNR. BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Fen and Lowland Heath. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Skipwith Common.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Significant areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Several footpaths and bridleways within the corridor. Skipwith Common is openly accessible.
Education	Skipwith Common Nature Reserve is a locally important site for environmental education.
Cultural	Danes Hill Square Barrow Cemetery on Crook Moor SM. Moated Site and Fishpond near St Helen's Church SM. Danes Hill Square Barrow Cemetery near Adamson Farm SM. Multiple Round Barrow SMs on Skipwith Common. Escrick Historic Parkland.
Tourism	Yorkshire Paintball Centre.
Poor Quality Environments	Riccall Mine Site.

D74 – Stainforth & Hatfield

This district corridor sits in the area between the settlements of Stainforth, Hatfield and Thorne, in the north east of Doncaster. It has a landscape of flat floodplain and the historic land uses of farming and mining. The area contains major transport corridors and has a diverse mix of other

land uses, including Hatfield Water Park, motorway services and the developing Hatfield Power Park. The area includes plans for housing and additional strategic employment use. As this is an area of proposed development and high flood risk, future investment in green infrastructure could provide opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement, as well as improving flood defence infrastructure and more natural drainage systems.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Toll Bar Leisure Park. Jubilee Park.
Biodiversity	Buntings Wood Community Woodland, Thorne. Large areas of Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh BAP habitat.
Products from the land	Agricultural land within the corridor.
Flood risk	The entire corridor is highly prone to flooding. Being able to control floodwater is therefore extremely important.
Health	Area of poor health around Stainforth and Thorne.
Accessibility	Stainforth & Keadby Canal Path. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Thorne Golf Course. Kingswood Golf Course. Playing fields at Stainforth. Hatfield Water Park Outdoor Activity Centre.
Tourism	Hatfield Water Park – has camping facilities and water sports.
Poor Quality Environments	Hatfield Colliery. Bootham Lane Tip.
Land/Property Values	Investment in green infrastructure will attract more high value industry to the developing Hatfield Power Park.

D75 – Tang Hall Beck

The Tang Hall Beck corridor, of district significance, runs from the north eastern outskirts of York, where it connects to the Monk Stray corridor. From here it follows Tang Hall Beck through the residential area of Tang Hall to join the Osbaldwick Beck corridor near St Nicholas Fields. It provides an asset for the people and wildlife in the local area.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Heworth Holme.
Health	This area has a relatively high index of multiple deprivation score and the health of the residents would benefit from good quality GI.
Products from the land	Some agricultural land to the east of the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is a problem along the full length of Tang Hall Beck. Reducing surface water runoff and increasing the water holding capacity of the area through green infrastructure management could reduce this problem.
Accessibility	Some paths within the corridor.
Recreation	Playing fields between Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue and off Applecroft Road.
Poor Quality Environments	Tang Hall residential area is quite a poor quality environment which would benefit from investment in GI.
Land/Property Values	Tang Hall residential area is quite a poor quality environment which would benefit from investment in GI.

D76 – Thrybergh

The Thrybergh corridor, of district significance, stretches from east of Rotherham town centre out across the urban fringe into countryside to the Denaby Craggs/Old Denaby corridor. Much of this land is considered to have high landscape value. This area includes much evidence of human impact such as parkland, reservoirs and restored colliery sites. Small areas of woodland remain, centred along watercourses. This corridor currently provides significant recreation and amenity opportunities; access and biodiversity enhancements based on woodland expansion, field

margins, hedgerow connectivity and watercourse management would be appropriate. Opportunities for enhancement exist in the urban and urban fringe locations of this corridor.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Thrybergh Country Park. Herringthorpe Valley Park. Ravenfield Park. Silverwood former colliery tip has now been completely restored including the area most recently used for open cast mining. This has created new greenspace.
Biodiversity	Firsby Reservoir LNR. Large areas of Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Areas of ancient woodland. The Dalton Brook corridor supports a key water vole population.
Products from the land	Areas of farmland within the corridor.
Health	Thrybergh is an area of poor health and low sports participation. This corridor provides opportunities for those communities found (many of which are deprived) in the east of Rotherham's main urban area to access the open countryside.
Accessibility	Rotherham Roundwalk. Network of footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Sitwell Park Golf Club. Playing Field at Sunnyside. Cricket ground at Brecks. Recreation ground at Dalton. Playing field at Dalton.
Education	Thrybergh Country Park.
Tourism	Thrybergh Country Park.
Land/Property Values	Specific areas that border this corridor (particularly those found towards its western edge such as Thrybergh, Dalton and East Herringthorpe) are largely characterised by their relative deprivation, so prioritising investment in this locality could potentially yield the greatest positive benefits in the uplift of land and property values.

D77 – Tutt & Bishop Monkton

The Tutt and Bishop Monkton corridor connects the Nidd corridor at Knaresborough to the Ure corridor via the River Tutt to Roelcliffe and the Holbeck to Bishop Monkton. Of district significance, it comprises relatively flat largely agricultural land, which creates a landscape which feels remote and open. The corridor includes lowland basins drained by small rivers and sparse tree cover. The landscape contains historic wetlands such as Bishop Monkton Ings and the lakes and recreated wetlands at Staveley Nature Reserve provide diversity in the landscape.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Bishop Monkton Ings SSSI. Farnham Mires SSSI. Staveley Quarry Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserve. Decoy Fields, Lingerfield SINC. Several areas of BAP habitat including Rivers, Deciduous Woodland, Fen, Lowland Meadow and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. Few areas of Ancient Woodland.
Landscape	Landscape comprises gravel pits, good woodland and tree cover and provides a setting to the town of Knaresborough.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Corridor drains into the River Ure. Flooding within the Ure is an issue so controlling surface run off and flow within the catchment is important. Potential for wetland creation/restoration to retain flood water and reduce flooding down the catchment.
Climate Change	Several areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Some footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Recreational use of former gravel pits for yachting, fishing etc.
Poor Quality Environments	Some farmland around the town of Knaresborough degraded due to poor management/neglect. Former gravel pits offer opportunities for

	with recreational and nature conservation after use. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust aims to buy the western lagoons at Staveley to increase create a much higher profile reserve.
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D78 – Waithe

This district corridor starts at the boundary adjacent to Croxby Pond Plantation and is partially within the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. It runs east through a mixed landscape of rolling farmland and woodland coppices that is typical of the Wolds. It continues along various public footpaths and through the village of Hatcliffe. The corridor leaves the Wolds when it crosses the A18 just south of Barnoldby le Beck, following Waithe Beck. It passes the village of Brigsley along a flatter landscape to the boundary of the region. Outside the Yorkshire and Humber region this corridor performs more functions including Openspace and Recreation in Tetney.

Function	Indicator
Biodiversity	Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Lowland Meadow BAP habitats.
Landscape	Part of the corridor is within the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB which is designated for its landscape quality.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Flooding is an issue in this corridor. Surface drainage and floodwater should be controlled to reduce this issue. Green infrastructure could be used to achieve this.
Accessibility	Footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Cultural	Area of historic parkland south of Barnoldby-le-Beck.

D79 – Walmgate – York Southern Heath

The Strays in York have significant historic and cultural value as well as their biodiversity and recreational value. They are the residue of areas of common land on which the Freemen of York had the right to graze their cattle. The district scale Walmgate-Elvington corridor, follows Walmgate Stray from the University, within the main urban area, across open countryside southeast of York to Elvington, creating a green wedge which connects to the Skipwith and Derwent green infrastructure corridors.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Walmgate Stray. York Cemetery.
Biodiversity	Heslington Tilmire SSSI. York Cemetery Nature Reserve. Areas of BAP habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Fen and Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	The Walmgate Stray is a significant landscape feature which links urban York to the countryside.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Flood risk	Some potential to reduce surface run off into the River Ouse where flooding is an issue.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 66. Langwith Stray path. Network of other footpaths and bridleways.
Recreation	Fulford Golf Club. Swallow Hall Golf Course. Sports grounds around the university. Recreation ground at Wheldrake.
Education	The University of York and Fulford Army barracks border this corridor and use the stray for recreation, access and training.
Cultural	Lamel Hill SM. World War II Bombing Decoy SM.
Tourism	Yorkshire Air Museum.

D80 – Weelsby/Bradley

This district corridor starts to the south west of Grimsby at Bradley & Dixon Woods LNR. It links public open space and areas of housing development around Scartho conservation area to

Weelsby Woods, a large woodland and open parkland. From here it branches north to connect to the People's Park, which is a fully refurbished Victorian park with Green Flag status, and west to include Clee Road and Sussex Recreation Ground.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	People's Park. Weelsby Woods. Sidney Park.
Biodiversity	Bradley & Dixon Wood LNR. Deciduous Woodland BAP habitat. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Weelsby Woods parkland and woodland.
Climate Change	Areas of woodland that could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	Grimsby Link cycle routes. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Recreation grounds at Bradley, Wellow and Old Clee. Sports grounds at Bradley and Old Clee. Rugby ground at Scartho. Playing fields at Scartho and Old Clee.
Education	Weelsby Woods is used for environmental education and has classroom facilities.
Cultural	Churchyard Cross, St George's Church SM. Registered Park and Garden at People's Park. Weelsby Villa historic parkland in Weelsby Woods. Conservation Areas in Scartho, Central Area, Wellow and Old Clee.

D81 – Wentworth

This district corridor starts at the edge of the Rotherham urban area and extends north west to connect to the Elsecar corridor. It is a rolling and high quality landscape, focused around the Wentworth Estate, contrasting strongly with the industrial tract of Rotherham immediately to the south. A water system of streams and artificial ponds run south, via the Fitzwilliam Canal, to the River Don. It is highly accessible to a large urban population and Wentworth village is a popular visitor destination. Green infrastructure projects would need to maintain and enhance the rural character of the area. Opportunities might arise from the demand for recreation in the area but should also seek to relieve pressure in honey pot areas in a sustainable manner.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Grange Park. Wentworth Park. Rosehill Victoria Park.
Biodiversity	Scholes Coppice & Keppel's Field LNR. Warren Vale LNR. Local Wildlife Sites such as New Stubbin Colliery Site & Incline. Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Meadow BAP habitat. Areas of ancient woodland.
Landscape	Wentworth Woodhouse, associated deer park and Repton designed landscape with four serpentine lakes now used for coarse fishing.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor.
Climate Change	Large areas of woodland which could be managed for fuel and/or carbon sequestration.
Accessibility	National Cycle Network Route 67. Trans Pennine Trail. Rotherham Cycle Route. Rotherham Roundwalk. Other footpaths and bridleways within the corridor.
Recreation	Grange Park Golf Club. Wath Golf Club. Playing fields at Thorpe Hesley, Kimberworth Park and Cinder Bridge Fields. Sports grounds at Blackburn, Harley, Northfield and Parkgate. Recreation grounds at Thorpe Common, Thorpe Hesley, Scholes, Greasbrough and Swinton. Cricket ground at Upper Haugh.
Cultural	Caesars Camp Scholes Coppice SM. Several sections of Roman Ridge – all SMs. Swinton Pottery SM. Wentworth Woodhouse house and surrounding estate including Hooper Stand, Keppel's

	Column, The Mausoleum, The Needle's Eye and the historic parks and gardens. Hooper Observatory. Wentworth Church. Roman Ridge.
Tourism	Wentworth Village including Wentworth Garden Centre complex with Family Farm, gardens, craft shops, local produce, Wentworth Farmers Market, traditional public houses with local beer from the Wentworth Brewery, Antique Centre, Restaurants, cafes, Wentworth Follies, Waterloo Kiln and Pottery Ponds, accommodation.

D82 – Worth Valley

Entirely contained within Bradford, the Worth Valley links urban central Keighley with the South Pennine uplands to south-west and is of district importance. Fed from the uplands above Haworth and Oxenhope (via its tributary, Bridgehouse Beck) the River Worth runs through Haworth and then on through central Keighley before joining the River Aire to the north. The corridor is characterised by this juxtaposition of urban and rural in a relatively short distance. At the northern, Keighley end it displays a mixture of retail, industrial and residential land use - including large post-war housing estates plus newly developed mill conversions (such as Grove Mills in Keighley). From a relatively steep-sided valley, the corridor then opens up into agricultural land with a well-developed rights of way network. The famous Keighley and Worth Valley steam railway runs along its length and, along with Haworth and the surrounding Bronte moors, adds to the corridor's tourism offer. Although this corridor exhibits 12 functions it has been classified as being at district level as it is relatively small scale.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Oxenhope Millennium Green. Central Park, Haworth. Damems Country Park, Keighley. Devonshire Park, Keighley. Lund Park, Keighley.
Biodiversity	South Pennine Moors SSSI. Bradford Wildlife Areas (third tier sites) at Lower Laithe Reservoir, Stanbury Cemetery, Brow Moor, Baden Street – Haworth, Ebor Mills Nature Reserve – Haworth and Park Wood. Numerous BAP sites.
Landscape	The landscape of the corridor and wider valley is an important part of the attraction of the area to tourists. Combination of preserved railway buildings, historic industrial architecture and the fast flowing river create a quintessential northern landscape.
Products from the land	Agricultural land throughout the corridor – mainly to the south around Haworth and Oxenhope and on valley sides.
Flood risk	Management of water at the top of the catchment may reduce flood intensity at Keighley around the confluence of the River Worth with the Aire.
Health	Area of poor health and low sports participation in Keighley.
Accessibility	West Yorkshire Cycle Route, Bronte Way, Worth Way, good network of footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor. Good access to open country.
Recreation	Cricket grounds at Oxenhope, Haworth. Numerous golf courses. Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Cliffe Castle. Bronte Parsonage, Haworth
Tourism	Keighley & Worth Valley Railway. Bronte Parsonage. Haworth.
Poor Quality Environments	Parts of Keighley suffer from high levels of deprivation and limited access to greenspace. These areas may benefit from new greenspaces if suitable opportunities arise.
Economic Growth	Tourism is very important to the economy of the area. As the landscape of the area is so important to the tourism industry it is important that the green appearance of the area is retained.

AREA – Southern Pennine Uplands

Part of the “backbone of England”, the Southern Pennine Uplands links the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the north with the Peak District National Park in the south and straddles the regional boundary between Yorkshire & Humber and North West regions. It comprises several large expanses of moorland which sit between the valleys of the Wharfe, Aire, Calder and Colne rivers. It is the only upland landscape in the country not to have a statutory landscape designation but these large areas of moorland are internationally recognised for their biodiversity value both in terms of their habitats and the wildlife supported by them. Most of the moorland is accessible with large areas of open access land and the Pennine Way and Pennine Bridleway national trails as well as other footpaths. Investment in green infrastructure should aim to promote the positive management of the moors which, with large areas of upland peat, would not only be beneficial for wildlife but could also be used to sequester large amounts of carbon and reduce the effects of flooding by slowing water draining off the moors.

Function	Indicator
Openspace	Most of the area is open access moorland.
Biodiversity	South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Very large areas of Blanket Bog BAP habitat.
Landscape	Iconic “Bronte” landscape.
Products from the land	Much of the area is used for agriculture and for shooting.
Flood risk	The area largely drains eastwards into the Rivers Aire, Calder and Colne. Flooding is a big issue in each of these rivers and positive upland management could reduce surface drainage by increasing the water retention capacity of the moorland.
Climate Change	The area is covered with large areas of blanket bog and upland peat which, if managed sensitively, will act as a significant carbon sink.
Accessibility	Pennine Way. Pennine Bridleway. Much of the area is open access moorland.
Recreation	Promoted access routes.
Cultural	Large number of scheduled monuments present as well as other undesignated cultural assets.
Tourism	Top Withens.
Poor Quality Environments	Degraded areas of upland peat. Areas blighted by major power lines.

AREA – Yorkshire Dales National Park

AREA – Nidderdale AONB

AREA – Howardian Hills AONB

AREA – North York Moors National Park

AREA – Lincolnshire Wolds AONB

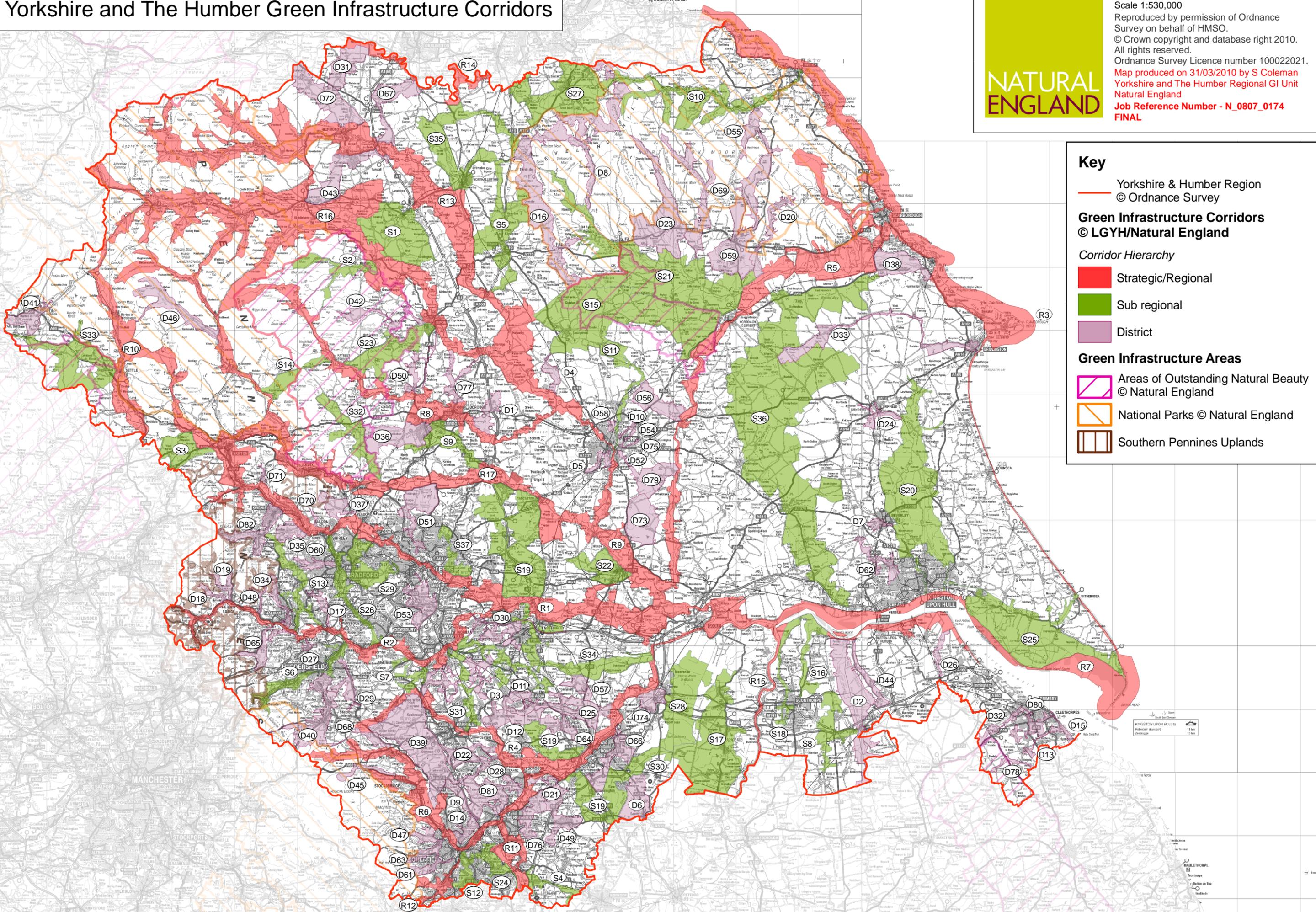
AREA – Forest of Bowland AONB

AREA – Peak District National Park

Yorkshire and The Humber Green Infrastructure Corridors



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Yorkshire and The Humber Regional GI Unit
Natural England
Job Reference Number - N_0807_0174
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Key

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- Green Infrastructure Corridors** © LGYH/Natural England
 - Corridor Hierarchy
 - Strategic/Regional
 - Sub regional
 - District
 - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty © Natural England
 - National Parks © Natural England
 - Southern Pennines Uplands

KINGSTON UPON HULL to
Hull (1000ft) 11 1/2
Elevation 13 1/2

GARLETHORPE
11
Trestle
Sea
13 1/2

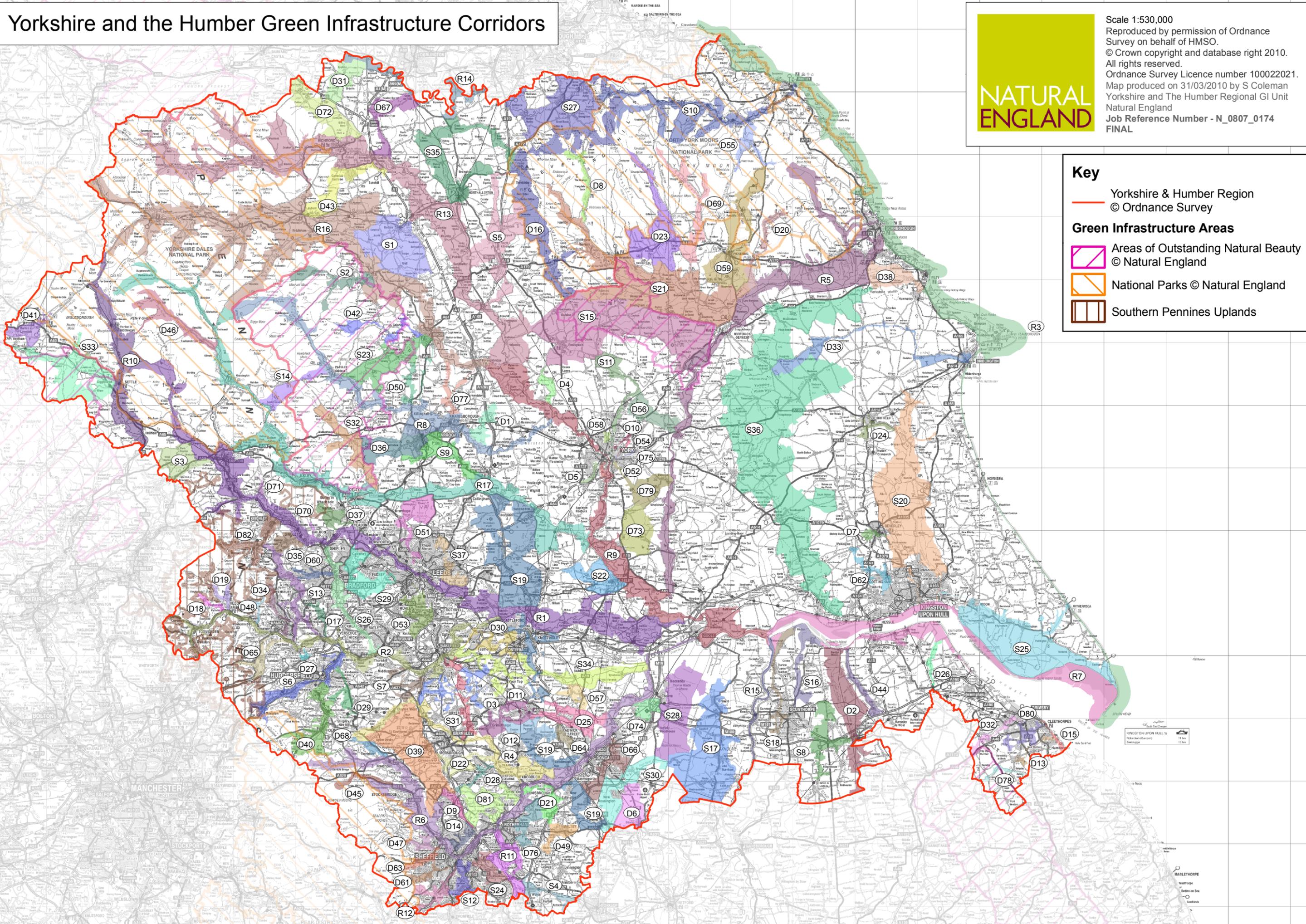
Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Corridors



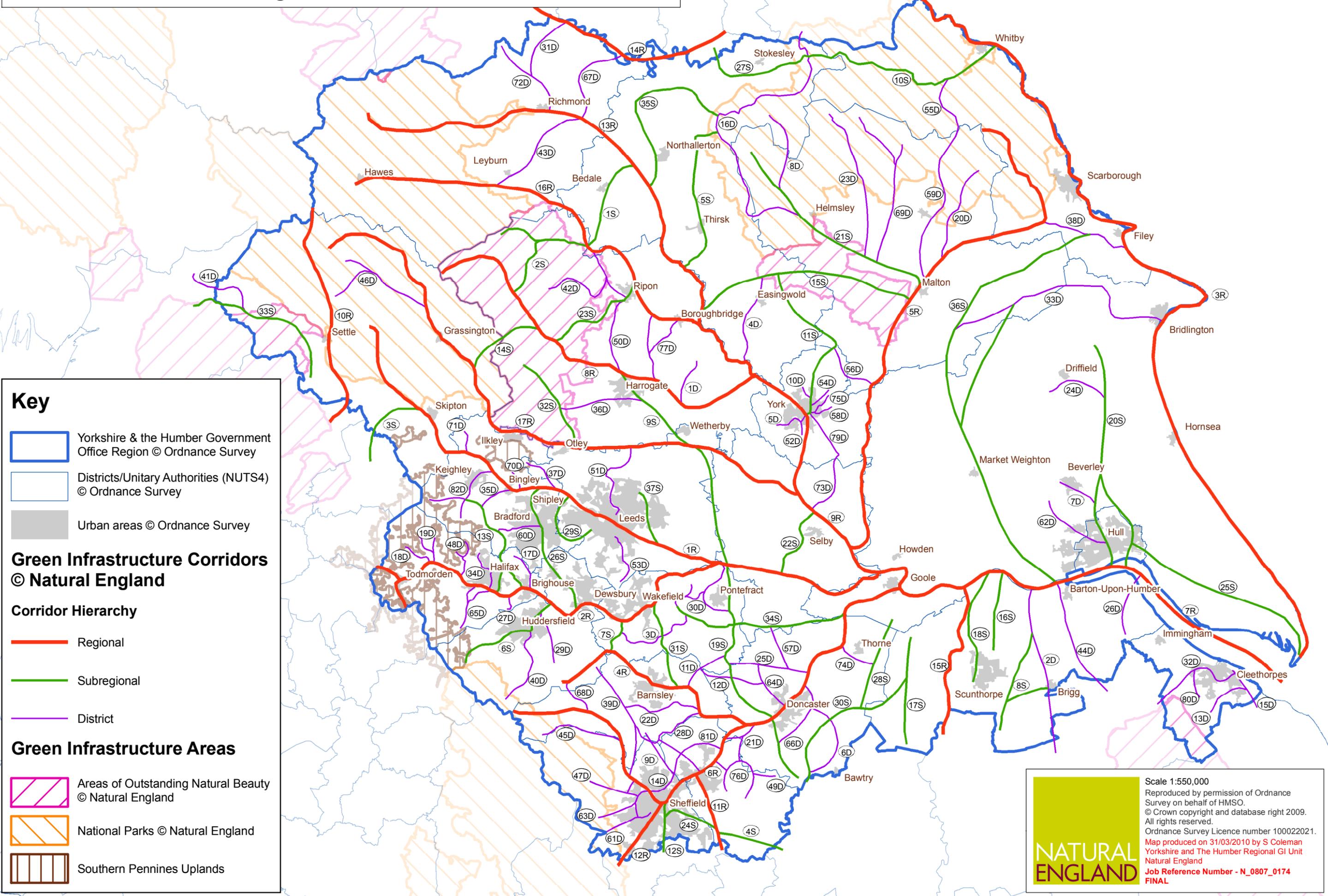
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Key

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- ▨ Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty © Natural England
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- ▨ Southern Pennines Uplands



Yorkshire & the Humber Diagrammatic Green Infrastructure Corridors



Key

-  Yorkshire & the Humber Government Office Region © Ordnance Survey
-  Districts/Unitary Authorities (NUTS4) © Ordnance Survey
-  Urban areas © Ordnance Survey

Green Infrastructure Corridors
© Natural England

Corridor Hierarchy

-  Regional
-  Subregional
-  District

Green Infrastructure Areas

-  Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty © Natural England
-  National Parks © Natural England
-  Southern Pennines Uplands

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 Yorkshire and The Humber Regional GI Unit
 Natural England
 Job Reference Number - N_0807_0174
FINAL



Green Infrastructure Corridors Key

Regional Corridors

- R1, Aire
- R2, Calder
- R3, Coast
- R4, Dearne
- R5, Derwent
- R6, Don
- R7, Humber
- R8, Nidd
- R9, Ouse
- R10, Ribble
- R11, Rother
- R12, Sheaf
- R13, Swale
- R14, Tees
- R15, Trent
- R16, Ure
- R17, Wharfe

Subregional Corridors

- S1, Bedale
- S2, Burn
- S3, Canal & Lancashire Link
- S4, Chesterfield Canal
- S5, Cod Beck
- S6, Colne
- S7, Core Woodland
- S8, Coversands Woodland
- S9, Crimple
- S10, Esk
- S11, Foss
- S12, Gleadless
- S13, Great Northern Trail & Shibden
- S14, Greenhow
- S15, Howardian Hills
- S16, Ironstone Gulleets
- S17, Isle of Axholme
- S18, Jurassic Scarp
- S19, Limestone Ridge
- S20, River Hull & Holderness Drain
- S21, Rye
- S22, Selby Central
- S23, Skell & Brimham
- S24, South East Sheffield
- S25, South Holderness
- S26, Spen Valley Greenway & Canal Road
- S27, Stokesley
- S28, Thorne & Hatfield
- S29, Tong/Calverley
- S30, Torne
- S31, Trans Pennine Trail & North Midland Railway
- S32, Washburn Valley
- S33, Wenning
- S34, Went
- S35, Wiske
- S36, Wolds
- S37, Wyke Beck

District Corridors

- D1, Allerton Park
- D2, Ancholme
- D3, Anglers
- D4, AONB Link
- D5, Askham Bog/Hob Moor
- D6, Bawtry Forest
- D7, Beverley
- D8, Bilsdale
- D9, Blackburn Brook
- D10, Bootham Stray
- D11, Brierley/Grimethorpe/Upton
- D12, Brodsworth
- D13, Buck Beck

- D14, Burngreave - Concord Park
- D15, Cleethorpes Sea Front
- D16, Cleveland & Hambleton Hills
- D17, Clifton Beck
- D18, Colden Clough
- D19, Crimsworth & Hardcastle
- D20, Dalby Beck
- D21, Denaby Crags - Conisbrough Parks
- D22, Dove, Barnsley
- D23, Dove, Ryedale
- D24, Driffield
- D25, Ea Beck
- D26, East Halton/Skitter Beck
- D27, Elland
- D28, Elsecar
- D29, Fenay Beck
- D30, Five Towns Forest
- D31, Forcett/Cliffe
- D32, Freshney
- D33, Gypsy Race
- D34, Halifax & Wheatley Valley
- D35, Harden Beck
- D36, Haverah
- D37, Hawksworth Woods & Moor
- D38, Hertford
- D39, Historic Estates
- D40, Holme Valley
- D41, Ingleton - Bowland Link
- D42, Laver
- D43, Leyburn - Catterick
- D44, Lincolnshire Wolds Escarpment
- D45, Little Don
- D46, Littondale
- D47, Loxley
- D48, Luddenden Dean
- D49, Maltby
- D50, Markington & Ripon Railway
- D51, Meanwood Beck
- D52, Micklegate Stray/Knavesmire
- D53, Middleton/Morley/Holbeck
- D54, Monk Stray
- D55, Murk Esk
- D56, Northern Heath
- D57, Norton - Askern Link
- D58, Osbaldwick Beck
- D59, Pickering Beck
- D60, Pitty & Clayton Becks
- D61, Porter
- D62, Priors Fields - Walkington
- D63, Rivelin
- D64, Roman Ridge Link
- D65, Ryburn & Norland Moor
- D66, Sandall Beat - Loversall Link
- D67, Scorton/Croft
- D68, Scout Dyke
- D69, Seven
- D70, Shipley Glen
- D71, Silsden Beck
- D72, Skeeby/Ravensworth/Newsham
- D73, Skipwith
- D74, Stainforth & Hatfield
- D75, Tang Hall Beck
- D76, Thrybergh
- D77, Tutt & Bishop Monkton
- D78, Waithe
- D79, Walmgate - York Southern Heath
- D80, Weelsby/Bradley
- D81, Wentworth
- D82, Worth Valley