York Green Corridor Assessment

No.	Corridor Name	Open Space	Biodiversity	Flood Risk	Accessibility	Recreation	Cultural	Landscape	Education	Quality Environme	Climate Change	Health	Tourism	Products from Land	Land/Property Value	Economic Growth	Score	Corridor Type
1	Ouse Corridor	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	15	Regional
2	Derwent Corridor	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			13	Regional
3	Foss Corridor	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	15	Regional
4	Northern Heath	●	●		●	●	●	●			●			●			8	District
5	Elvington-Tilmire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	13	Regional
6	Naburn Cultural Landscape						●	●			●			●			4	Local
7	Tilmire	●	●		●	●	●		●		●	●		●			9	District
8	Monk Stray	●	●		●	●	●			●		●		●	●		8	District
9	Bootham Stray	●	●		●	●	●	●	●			●		●			9	District
10	Knavesmire/Hob Moor	●	●		●	●	●	●	●			●	●				9	District
11	City Walls	●			●		●	●	●			●	●				7	Local
12	Ring Road Corridor		●		●					●						●	4	Local
13	Acomb Corridor	●	●		●	●			●	●						●	7	Local
14	Askham Bog	●	●		●	●	●	●			●	●		●	●		10	District
15	Selby Railway	●	●		●				●	●		●		●			7	Local
16	Osbaldwick/Tanghall	●	●	●	●	●		●		●			●		●		9	District
17	Kingsway North	●			●					●					●		4	Local
18	British Sugar	●	●			●	●		●	●				●	●	●	9	District
19	Heworth Cycle				●												1	Local
20	Southern Heath	●	●		●	●	●	●			●			●			8	Local
21	Wigginton Corridor	●			●	●				●					●		5	Local

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Scoring Explanation for GI Corridors

Green Infrastructure Functions and Corridor Categorisation

The process

1. Decide where each corridor begins and ends and mark that on the map.
2. Give each corridor a name and number and list that on the score sheet.
3. Using the score sheet, guidance and maps, decide whether each function is present and significant for each corridor.
4. Add up the scores.
5. Decide on a category for each corridor based on score and size.
6. Return comments, maps and results back to Natural England.

Green Infrastructure Functions

These are the functions of green infrastructure. The datasets associated with each function are shown in brackets. For some functions there is no suitable indicator dataset so local knowledge and judgement is required.

Open Space – Contains open space assets such as parks and woodlands. (Green assets)

Biodiversity – Contains one or more site of significant wildlife value or areas to allow the movement of species due to climate change. (England Indicative Habitat Network)

Landscape – Contains at least one landscape feature worthy of protection or enhancement. (Local knowledge)

Products from the land – Includes areas in agricultural production. (Agricultural Land Classification, Local knowledge)

Mitigating floodrisk – Contains floodplain, areas at risk from flooding or areas where green infrastructure could be used to reduce run off into flood risk areas. (Floodzones, Wetland Feasibility Study)

Contribution to mitigating climate change – Contains areas which are, or could be, managed for climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration such as peatlands and woodlands or areas of energy crop production. (Local knowledge)

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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. (Combined Health Statistics)

Accessibility – Contains rights of way allowing access by foot, cycle or horse riding along the corridor. (Public Rights of Way)

Recreation – Contains formal and informal outdoor recreational assets such as golf courses, play areas and sports pitches. (Recreation space, Playing Fields, Golf Courses)

Education – Provides environmental educational opportunities such as a visitor centre or definite opportunities to use green infrastructure for safe routes to schools. (School locations relative to housing areas and rights of way, Local knowledge)

Cultural – Contains gardens, cemeteries, historic features or buildings with public access. (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites, relevant sites contained within the green assets datasets)

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

Quality Environment – Contains existing poor quality environments which could be improved with investment in green infrastructure. (Previously Developed Land, Coalfield Sites, Regeneration areas, Mineral Working Sites)

Land and property values – Areas where investment in green infrastructure would be likely to positively affect local land and property values. (Local knowledge)

Economic Growth – Includes areas where increased green infrastructure is likely to attract further economic investment e.g. higher value industry. (Local knowledge)

N.B. These are strategic scale corridors so functions provided by the green infrastructure should be significant. Therefore for single or small sites within a corridor, if they don't fully demonstrate a function, can be ignored.

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Corridor categories

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.

Local – Likely to be small scale, contained within a defined locality and has 4 to 8 functions.

N.B. The number of functions that each category can have overlaps. This is to allow for corridors to be defined by both their scale and contribution to functions rather than just by the number of functions demonstrated.