

The Solar System Greenway

Part of route 65

2020 Draft Habitat Management Plan







Background

Route Details

- From Bishopthorpe to Riccall
- Distance: 6.5 miles
- Type: Disused railway path, no hills and largely traffic free.
- Surface: Tarmac
- Path Number 65 and part of the Transpennine Trail

Route Description



The Solar System Greenway is an attractive, largely traffic-free walking and cycling route which follows the former East Coast main-line railway.

The route is a classic urban railway path, ideal for families and new cyclists who need to build up their confidence away from road traffic. It forms a green corridor running about one mile south of the city center, linking parks and open spaces.

Along the route, you'll find a scale model of the Solar System.

What we plan to do and why we want to do it

On many parts of the path, we simply seek to maintain what is there. In other sections we have identified opportunities to enhance habitats. We always aim to keep a safe and open feel to the path which sometimes requires us to undertake tree and scrub management as well as cutting grass directly adjacent to the path to prevent it from causing an obstruction. We also thin trees where it would improve the woodland health and we clear around some of the older trees to release them from the competition of younger more vigorous trees and allowing them to be fully appreciated by route users.

As you read on, you can see that the path has been split into 10 sections each with a specific focus beyond this general management. There is a brief description as to the nature and proposed management of each section.



Environmental Management Objectives

Restoring and enhancing the existing grasslands and woodlands along the route. Tansy is an important plant for the locally present Tansy Beetle. This plant should be included in any grassland plant reintroductions.

Creating species rich habitats in suitable locations

Improving connections between habitat patches in the wider landscape

Providing suitable opportunities for nesting and hibernating wildlife

Increasing the abundance and diversity of foraging resources such as flowers, seeds, berries and insects along the route.



Social Management Objectives

Providing volunteering opportunities for local people

Working with local businesses to manage the trail

Providing a setting which promotes and facilitates health and wellbeing

Creating a safe and welcoming environment for all







Plan Sections







A section of path with mature broadleaved trees, including oak, maple and cherry. This section of path has some issues with invasive plant species.

We would like to...

1/ Reduce the presence of invasive Himalayan balsam and prevent any negative impacts it may have on the trail's biodiversity or its neighbours.

2/ Plant fruit trees to increase community connection along the trail.

3/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.









A section of path with maturing broadleaved and coniferous trees and scrub, including oak, larch, field maple and birch.

We would like to...

1/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.





A section of path with maturing broadleaved and trees including ash, sycamore, Norway maple, cherry and scrub. There are some issues with ash dieback in this area

We would like to...

1/ Monitor for ash dieback and act accordingly

3/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.



Section 3 Action 3 Ri

Acaster Lane to River Ouse A maturing ash, cherry, willow, and white poplar woodland. This section of path has some issues with invasive plant species.

We would like to...

1/ Reduce the presence of invasive Himalayan balsam and prevent any negative impacts it may have on the trail's biodiversity or its neighbours.

2/ Monitor for ash dieback and act accordingly

3/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.





A maturing native woodland including white poplar, sycamore, goat willow birch and ash trees. This section of path has some issues with invasive plant species.

We would like to...

1/ Reduce the presence of invasive Himalayan balsam and prevent any negative impacts it may have on the trail's biodiversity or its neighbours.

2/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.









A maturing native woodland including white poplar, white willow birch and ash trees.

We would like to...

1/Monitor for ash dieback and act accordingly

2/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.





A maturing native woodland including oak, goat willow, birch, Norway maple, and ash trees.

We would like to...

1/ Monitor for ash dieback and act accordingly

2/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.

3/ Introduce tansy into the grassland sward to support tansy beetle

4/ Thin trees that are causing rot damage to path



Mapdata © 2018 Google







A mature native woodland including oak, goat willow, birch, Norway maple, and hazel trees. This section of path has some issues with invasive Himalayan balsam.

We would like to...

1/ Reduce the presence of invasive Himalayan balsam and prevent any negative impacts it may have on the trail's biodiversity or its neighbours.

2/ Monitor for ash dieback and act accordingly

- 3/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.
- 4/ Introduce tansy into the grassland sward to support tansy beetle
- 5/ Thin trees that are causing rot damage to path









A young established native woodland including oak, cherry, white poplar, hazel, and ash trees.

We would like to...

1/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.

2/ Thin trees that are causing rot damage to path









A maturing native woodland including oak, goat willow, lime, birch, Norway maple, scots pine, and ash trees. Avenues of lime, maple, horse chestnut, and oak can be found lining the end of this path. This section of path has some issues with invasive plant species.

We would like to...

1/ Reduce the presence of invasive Himalayan balsam and prevent any negative impacts it may have on the trail's biodiversity or its neighbours.

2/ Monitor for ash dieback and act accordingly

3/ Maintain the trail to ensure safe, good quality access for all.

4/ Introduce tansy into the grassland sward to support tansy beetle

5/ Thin trees that are causing rot damage to path









