

DOWNLOAD PDF THE VISITORS GUIDE TO THE NORTH YORK MOORS, YORK AND THE YORKSHIRE COAST

Chapter 1 : Places To Visit On The Yorkshire Coast & North York Moors

North York Moors and Yorkshire Coast local area guides to North York Moors, Yorkshire Coast, Whitby, Scarborough View Yorkshire Moors and Coast map York, Wolds and East Yorkshire local area guides to York, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, City of Hull, Tadcaster and Selby.

The changes were planned to be implemented no later than 1 April. Within the ceremonial county, the largest is the Middlesbrough built-up area. York is the most populous district in the ceremonial county. York, Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland are unitary authority boroughs which form part of the ceremonial county for various functions such as the Lord Lieutenant of North Yorkshire, but do not come under county council control. Within the county are the North York Moors and most of the Yorkshire Dales; two of eleven areas of countryside within England and Wales to be officially designated as national parks. Its eastern border is the North sea coast. It extends to the east to cover small communities such as Huby, Kirkby Overblow, and Follifoot before covering the gap between the towns of Harrogate and Knaresborough, helping to keep those towns separate. It extends into the western area of Selby district, reaching as far as Tadcaster and Balne. The belt was first drawn up from the s. The city of York has an independent surrounding belt area affording protections to several outlying settlements such as Haxby and Dunnington, and it too extends into the surrounding districts. History of local government in Yorkshire North Yorkshire was formed on 1 April as a result of the Local Government Act, and covers most of the lands of the historic North Riding, as well as the northern half of the West Riding, the northern and eastern fringes of the East Riding of Yorkshire and the former county borough of York. York became a unitary authority independent of North Yorkshire on 1 April, [12] and at the same time Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and areas of Stockton-on-Tees south of the river became part of North Yorkshire for ceremonial purposes, having been part of Cleveland from to. The cabinet is responsible for making decisions in the non-metropolitan county. The county council have their offices in the County Hall in Northallerton. Economy[edit] Hikers at a traditional field barn in Muker, North Yorkshire The county is affluent and has above average house prices. The county also has prosperous high technology, service and tourism sectors. A study of visitors between to indicated that the Borough of Scarborough, including Filey, Whitby and parts of the North York Moors National Park, received 1. The wider Yorkshire Dales area received 9. In addition to hiking, some areas attract tourists with wildlife, although the latter aspect has yet to be fully developed. A report, based on data, [23] stated that York alone receives 6.

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Chapter 2 : Visit the North York Moors and Yorkshire Coast, Northern England

Within the North York Moors National Park are the high cliffs and rocky shores of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast with fishing villages, sandy beaches, and a coastline rich in natural flora and fauna. See the Yorkshire Coast guide for more information.

Natural history[edit] A view of the North York Moors The North York Moors National Park encompasses three main types of landscape, whose differences are clearly visible, and the coastal belt. There are predominantly green areas of pasture land, the purple and brown heather moorland, and woodland. The three kinds of scenery are the result of differences in the underlying geology and each supports different wildlife communities. Mainly late summer flowering *Calluna vulgaris* here. Sandstones erode slowly and form poor acid soils which are deficient in nutrients. They are less permeable to water, impeding drainage and encouraging the formation of bogs. Sphagnum moss bogs are common where there is abundant rain and poor drainage. Cotton grass is a distinctive plant which grows in the boggy areas. In the cold acid waters of peat bogs there is little decomposition of organic material with the result that the dead sphagnum moss gradually accumulates to form peat. This raises the levels of the bogs and they dry out. Heather then invades the area. Large areas of the moors are now covered in heather, bilberries and grasses growing on thick layers of peat. The acid soils and peat bogs are unsuitable for earthworms so species which usually feed on earthworms such as moles and the common shrew are absent on the moors. The pygmy shrew survives by eating the insects and spiders that live in the heather. Lapwing , curlew and redshank breed on the moors and there are sandpipers along the streams. Wheatear and golden plovers inhabit grassier patches on the moors and ring ouzels live in stony areas. Red grouse , which feed on young heather shoots, are abundant. The heather is burned in strips by gamekeepers and farmers to encourage new heather growth to feed the grouse. Grouse shooting is part of the moorland economy. About 20 per cent of the national park is covered in bracken. Few things can grow under its dense cover and it does not support many insects and is unpalatable to most animals. The bracken is extremely invasive. Sheep are a ubiquitous part of the moorland landscape. Their grazing helps to maintain the open wild landscape that is needed for many other plants and animals to thrive. Gouging by glacial meltwaters has left spectacular valleys along whose floors run attractive streams. The limestone streams with their nutrient rich waters support an abundance of aquatic invertebrates such as insect larvae and crustaceans. These in turn support such fish as trout and grayling. Insects which emerge from the water in summer are also a rich source of food for birds. Grey wagtails , swallows and spotted flycatchers are commonly seen. Dippers and kingfishers are also typical. The otter , after a period of decline, is starting to recolonise the rivers and streams. Farndale is famous for its wild daffodils in spring. Sheltered woodlands dominated by sessile oaks can be found to the south of the high ground. These woodland areas are the home of pied flycatchers, sparrow hawks and wood warblers. Roe and fallow deer can also be found here. The woodlands and south facing grasslands on the limestone belt provide a good habitat for many butterflies. The fertile alkaline soils support an abundance of wild flowers. Bluebells and primroses grow in the hedgerows in spring and rarer plants such as the wood vetch and orchids are also to be found. Adders are widespread throughout the national park. On the moors they eat common lizards and around the hedgerows and woodland edges they feed on mice and voles. Pearl-bordered fritillary , Duke of Burgundy fritillary , marbled white , dingy skipper and grayling are just some of species that inhabit the national park. The coast[edit] The cliffs and sandy bays of the coast offer an assortment of seashore habitats. The spectacular scenery where the Cleveland Hills meet the sea has been designated as a Heritage Coast. Here the Jurassic strata of shales, clays and ironstones are displayed with superb clarity. There are also fine exposures of Jurassic rocks with their characteristic fossils around Robin Hoods Bay and Ravenscar. Rocky shores offer an abundance of seaweeds in zones of different types which are more and less tolerant of exposure to the air and salt or clear water. Rock pools contain sea anemones , blennies , crabs and molluscs. Sandy shores harbour a variety of plants and animals which are buried in the

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sand. Birds such as curlews and oyster catchers are to be seen prodding the sand to find these creatures for food. A few cormorants and fulmars breed along the coast where stonechats and rock pipits can also be spotted. Herring gulls are the commonest breeding birds and are an interesting sight nesting in the chimneys of coastal towns. Radio carbon dating of pollen grains preserved in the moorland peat provides a record of the actual species of plants that existed at various periods in the past. About 10,000 years ago the cold climate of the ice age ameliorated and temperatures rose above growing point of 5°C. Plant life was gradually re-established and animals and humans also returned. Relics of this early hunting, gathering and fishing community have been found as a widespread scattering of flint tools and the barbed flint flakes used in arrows and spears. During the New Stone Age, which lasted from around 4000 to 2000 BC, the population increased and agriculture was adopted. These early farmers were the first to destroy the forest cover of the moors. Their settlements were concentrated in the fertile parts of the limestone belt and these areas have been continuously farmed ever since. The Neolithic farmers grew crops, kept animals, made pottery and were highly skilled at making stone implements. They buried their dead in long low burial mounds. During a 1,000 year period these people inhabited all areas of the moors and finally destroyed much of the original forest. The climate was relatively warmer and drier at this time so it was possible to live on the high moors throughout the year. When a piece of land was exhausted of nutrients, these people moved on, leaving behind land that was incapable of supporting anything but a heathland vegetation. There are about 3,000 Bronze Age burial mounds on the moors. There are remains of two promontory hill forts at Boltby Scar and Rudston Scar and a collection of circular stone hut foundations on Percy Rigg. Other evidence of Iron Age occupation is scarce, having been obliterated by subsequent agricultural activity. From here a number of roads radiated. The Romans left Britain in AD 410. Anglo-Saxon and Viking[edit] After the departure of the Romans, Germanic tribes arrived and settled in the area. These Angles, Saxons and Jutes gave many of the place names to villages on the moors. They worshipped a number of gods, notably Woden. Christian monasteries were established at Lastingham in 669 and Whitby in 657. A nunnery was built at Hackness in 675. In the ninth century Viking raiders began to attack the Yorkshire coast and in 866 the Danes destroyed the religious houses at Whitby, Lastingham and Hackness and after battle set up a new Danish kingdom based at York. The Danes settled in the area and later themselves became Christian. They introduced their language, elements of which still remain in the local dialect, and renamed a number of settlements. Central to the imposition of Norman rule was the building of castles. There are well-preserved castle ruins at Helmsley, Pickering and Scarborough and others existed at Ayton, Danby, Mulgrave and Whorlton. Gifts of land and money were bestowed on these establishments and the monastic orders became notable landowners, eventually owning about a third of the land in the area. The abbey managed their land as sheep farms and became very rich on the profits. They continued to take in land from the waste and what remained of the forest and in the process gave the moors the distinctive landscape that still remains. Being envious of the wealth of the monasteries, Henry VIII of England closed them down, and confiscated and sold off their property. This was bought by individual people, some rich but some who had been tenants of the monasteries, and became privately owned land. Post-medieval[edit] In many areas of the moors and their associated dales the settlements took the form of isolated farms and hamlets rather than villages. Very few had an open field system of agriculture so Enclosure Acts were rarer than in other parts of England. The seventeenth century saw a major acceleration in the reclaiming of marginal waste land and in the eighteenth century forward looking landlords attempted to improve their lands using drainage schemes and fertilisation measures. Locally sourced iron ore has been processed on the North York Moors from medieval times. In the 19th century it became a boom industry. Dozens of ironstone mines and several short-lived blast furnaces were constructed. Between 1840 and 1860 high-grade magnetic ironstone was mined in Rosedale. A railway was built around the top of the dale to serve the mines, and kilns were built to process the ore. In two decades the population of the valley rose from 100 to nearly 1,000. Poor-quality coal was mined in many places on the moors from the 18th century to the early 20th century. The North York Moors is the only source for British jet. It has been mined in the area from prehistoric times but the industry grew in the middle of the 19th century in response to a fashion

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for the jewellery produced from it. In the s cheap imports produced a decline in the industry which was focused on Whitby. The remains of alum quarries are to be found to the north of the area and along the coast. Alum was important to the textile industry because it was used as a mordant or fixative for dyes that were used to colour cloth. The industry thrived in the region from the early 17th century until Its decline came when chemical dyes were discovered.

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Chapter 3 : North Yorkshire - Wikipedia

Within the North York Moors National Park are the high cliffs and rocky shores of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast with fishing villages, sandy beaches, and a coastline rich in natural flora and fauna. See the Visit Yorkshire Coast guide for more information.

Away-from-it-all hikes, an exciting amusement park, historic harbours, magnificent stately homes, see the animals at the zoo and, chuff-chuffing through the heart of it all, a nostalgia trip on a preserved steam railway. All this and more for you to discover The Moors Visitor Centre, on the banks of the River Esk near to Danby in the north of the park, has 13 acres of parkland to explore. This is a great location for a fun family outing. If you like to stretch your legs, how about walking the Cleveland Way - or maybe just a part of it? This long distance footpath extends miles, with portions of it running along the coastline of the North York Moors. Enjoy a 9 mile drive through amazing scenery - hills, valleys, waterfalls, streams, and lakes. This drive has plenty of places for you to stop and enjoy what you see, snap some great photos and enjoy your lunch. Details of marked trails to enjoy on foot or bicycle can be found at the visitor centre. Looking for wild adventures? The wonderful zoo is home to more than a thousand species of animals and plant life. Flamingoland is theme park, zoo and holiday park all in one location! Enjoy a relaxing and beautiful train ride on the North Yorkshire Moors Railway. This adventure takes you on an eighteen mile ride through the green countryside. Your train of beautifully restored carriages is likely to be pulled by one of the original steam locomotives that are part of the living museum here. With a medieval castle that has hosted kings, a thriving market and museums there is something for everyone. Click here to read more. This beautiful ancestral home sits between two lakes on 10, acres of lush land and has been the home of the Howard family for more than three hundred years. You are welcome to explore the castle on your own or as part of a guided tour. The various materials and exquisite treasures in the castle give you a wonderful insight into the history of the area and its inhabitants. The castle also features magnificent gardens, spacious parks, restaurants, and a play area for the children to enjoy. More about Castle Howard here Rievaulx Abbey was built in the 13th Century by Cistercian monks as a home and place of worship as Christianity was being reformed. Eden Camp is jam-packed with more historical information of the area - in this case relating to World War II. This was the former location of a prisoner of war camp. Our Premium Partners at HolidayCotts. With the beautiful scenery and serenity of the outdoors, the North York Moors National Park offers some of the prettiest sights in Yorkshire. There is a great chance of seeing wild birds and mammals indigenous to Yorkshire as well as more exotic creatures from around the world in the zoo at Flamingoland. So why not make a visit to the North York Moors your next weekend away, short break or longer holiday. There are loads of great places to stay from quaint bed and breakfasts on the moors themselves to a range of self catering accommodation in Yorkshire around the moors and along the beautiful Yorkshire coastline. I may not reach them, but I can look up and see their beauty, believe in them, and try to follow where they lead. Why not buy them now from the manufacturer.

Chapter 4 : Visit the Yorkshire Dales, North York Moors, Yorkshire Coast, York, the Wolds and more

Great Days Out Around the Yorkshire Coast and North York Moors There is no shortage of fantastic attractions and events to visit across the Yorkshire Coast and North York Moors area with something.

Chapter 5 : Book B&Bs, Hotels, Self Catering and things to do | Tourist Information for the Yorkshire Coast

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Chapter 6 : A holiday guide to North Yorkshire | Travel | The Guardian

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Visitor information You'll find Tourist Information Centres (TIC), National Park Village Information Points and National Park Mobile Information Units in many of the market towns and villages across the area.

Chapter 7 : Luxury Holiday Cottages Whitby | Gorgeous Cottages Yorkshire

Discover Yorkshire Coast - Find accommodation, Things to See & Do and events in Scarborough, Whitby, Bridlington, Filey, North York Moors & Coastal Villages. The Official Tourist Board and Information Site for the Yorkshire Coast. | Discover Yorkshire Coast.

Chapter 8 : Yorkshire Coast - Places | Welcome to Yorkshire

Heather-clad ridges, lush valleys, pretty villages, rugged coastline the North York Moors is a stunning place to walk. Local expert Jo Foster of the National Trust chooses her top 10 € 10 of.

Chapter 9 : Whitby, Robin Hood's Bay and the North York Moors | York, United Kingdom - GetYourGuide

Culture on the Yorkshire Coast & North York Moors. Click here to view as an E-brochure. Click here to download as a pdf. Our Website.