

# SCHEDULE OF QUALIFYING LAND FOR MAPPING OPEN COUNTRY

Ramblers' Association East Yorkshire and Derwent Area	North East Region 5	Sheet 1 of 1
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RA Map	Site references	Name on Map	OS Grid Ref	Area (ha)	Parcels
8		Hanging Grimston Wold and Deep Dale	SE 798 614	46	5
Qualifying type	Vegetation Type	Justification for inclusion			
Mountain	Heather Moor	Predominance of qualifying type (M, M, H, D)			
Moor	Rough acid grassland	Contiguous to large parcel of open country			
Heath	Calcareous grassland	✓	Contiguous to existing access land or common land		
Down	Scattered trees or scrub	✓	Provides clearer physical boundary to larger area		
	Bracken		Local value of small parcel (view, feature, accessible, PRow etc)		
	Rock outcrops	✓	Provides means of access to other access land		
			Steep sided		

This submission claims the area described, which did not appear on the Draft Map, but should be mapped as open country.

## Comments supporting vegetation type and justification for inclusion:

Deep Dale is a steep-sided dry valley on the west-facing escarpment of the Yorkshire Wolds east of Leavening. The steep northern end of the dale is called Hanging Grimston Wold The **National Landscape Typology** definitive attributes are RLE and the underlying rock is Cretaceous chalk. The area was not surveyed in the Phase II Habitat survey.

The **OS Explorer map** shows that Hanging Grimston Wold is unusually steep for the Yorkshire Wolds and several areas are shown as rough grassland.

**Visits** in September 2002 and early June 2003 to the eastern side of Hanging Grimston Wold found a sward dominated by sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina* and tor-grass *Brachypodium pinnatum* with quaking-grass *Briza media*, having as components the calcicolous indicator species cowslip *Primula verum*, salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor* and bulbous buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*, wild thyme *Thymus praecox*, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, fairy flax *linum catharticum*, common milkwort *Polygala vulgaris*, rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium* and small scabious *Scabiosa columbaria*.

The southern boundaries of the site were determined by careful inspection of **aerial photographs** taken in 2000. Although, from the photographs, the north-western tip of the site appear to be plantation, a visit in June 2003 found that it was rank, ungrazed grassland invaded by hawthorn scrub. The indicator species salad burnet and bulbous buttercup were found.

**Two photographs** taken in September 2002 from a point near to SE 799 612, in the directions W and NW, respectively, are appended as further evidence of the open and unimproved nature of the site.

The evidence presented here suggests that the area outlined on the map is predominantly unimproved calcareous grassland and should be mapped as open country.

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