

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
5	G, H, J, K, L, M	Lang Dale	TA 045 770	40	8
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 supports the area included on the draft map and seeks extend the boundaries of open country as shown.

Comments supporting vegetation type and justification for inclusion

Lang Dale is a group of grasslands in a dry valley, NE of the village of Fordon.

The area shown on the Draft Map includes areas H, J, G and the bottom of the dale. The **Phase II Habitat** survey in August 1983 for the SE-facing side of Lang Dale, areas H, J and K, recorded 8 grasses and 42 other herbs, of which 11 were calcicolous indicator species. Analysis of the data showed that the composition of the swards corresponded to a mixture of the NVC CG2c and CG2d communities (see Species List). The dominant grass was sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina* and crested hair-grass *Koeleria macrantha* and quaking-grass *Briza media* were plentiful. Of the characteristic indicator species, rock rose *Helianthemum nummularium*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum* and glaucous sedge *Carex flacca* were the most abundant.

The **BioDAT** survey in August 1998 of **areas H, J, and G**, described the site as a steep-sided dry valley of bleached, dry, sandy, nutrient-poor, sides over chalk, with small areas of scree and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* scrub. The vegetation was dominated by sheep's fescue, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, yellow oat-grass *Trisetum flavescens* and crested hair-grass. More scattered throughout the site are the indicator species: salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum* and wild thyme *Thymus praecox*.

Two side-valleys, **L and M** appear from aerial photographs and inspection from a distance to have similar vegetation to the areas described above.

A **site visit** in July 2002 and a study of **aerial photographs**, taken in the year 2000 suggest that areas **H, J, K and G** have not been improved since the Phase II and BioDAT surveys.

Access land here would provide an attractive extension to an existing PRow.

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

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