

## SCHEDULE OF QUALIFYING LAND FOR MAPPING OPEN COUNTRY

Ramblers' Association East Yorkshire and Derwent Area	East Region 8	Sheet 1 of 1
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Ref no	Site References	Name on Map	OS Grid Ref	Area (ha)	Parcels
33	A B	Woo Dale	SE 82 59	7	2
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 inclusion of the area already shown on the draft map and seeks to extend the boundaries of open country.**

### Description of land submitted

This site comprises the extreme SW tip of Long Dale and its southern appendage Woo Dale. Long Dale, which already shown on the draft map for Region 5, is the main east-west branch of the complex of dales lying to the south of Thixendale village. The NLT attributes for the dale are RLE. The dale is listed in the **Grasslands Inventory** as Long Dale A-C NY/SE86/L01-L02.

### Comments supporting vegetation type and justification for inclusion:

The Phase II Habitat survey for area C of Long Dale, recorded 11 grasses and 26 other herbs, of which 8 were calcicolous indicator species.

The site is part of an SSSI (1004472, Thixen Dale and Long Dale, 1985). The citation provides information additional to that in the Phase II Habitat survey as follows: "The complex of valleys south of Thixendale village provides characteristic examples of a range of chalk grassland types found on the Yorkshire Wolds.... Red fescue *Festuca. rubra* dominates the north-facing slope (area C)... This bank supports several chalk species at the western end, including salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor* and fairy flax *Linum catharticum*."

Our study of **aerial photographs**, taken in 2000, shows that the site appears as described in 1985 and that it has not received any recent agricultural improvement. It also suggest that the upper part of the west-facing bank of Woo Dale (A) is also unimproved and therefore should be included.

### Conclusion

**We think that the evidence presented here suggests that the areas mapped, including area D which was not shown on the draft map, are predominantly unimproved calcareous grassland and should be mapped as open country.**

Prepared by:	MB & TKH	Date:	Nov 2003
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