

<b>Ramblers' Association East Yorkshire and Derwent Area</b>	<b>East Region 8</b>	<b>Sheet 1 of 1</b>
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RA Map	Site references	Name on Map	OS Grid Ref	Area (ha)	Parcels
27	A B	Hog Walk	SE 91 65	11	4
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.**

#### **Description of land submitted**

The Hog Walk (A B) site is a steep sided dry valley northwest of Sledmere.

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

The **Phase II Habitat survey** of area B recorded 10 grasses and 24 other herbs, of which 13 were calcicolous indicator species. Analysis of the data showed that the composition of the sward corresponded to the NVC CG2c community (see Table).

Quadrat 157 showed that the grasses *Festuca ovina* Sheep's fescue and *F. rubra* red fescue, were plentiful, and the most abundant indicator species were *Helianthemum nummularium* rock rose, *Scabiosa columbaria* small scabious, *Carex flacca* glaucous sedge, *Galium verum* lady's bedstraw, *Linum catharticum* purging flax, *Primula veris* cowslip, *Sanguisorba minor* salad burnet, *Succisa pratensis* devil's-bit scabious and *Thymus praecox* wild thyme. Area A had 12 grasses with abundant *F. rubra* and plentiful *Agrostis capillaris* common bent. 18 other herbs were recorded of which 8 were indicator species. *Sanguisorba minor* was plentiful.

Our study of **aerial photographs**, taken in 2000, suggested that the areas surveyed have remained unimproved grassland since the Phase II survey. Access would be possible from the minor road at the northern end of the site.

Viewing the area from the public road on a **visit** in July 2003 strengthened the view that the area has not been improved.

#### **Conclusion**

**We think the evidence presented here suggests that the area mapped, which was shown on the draft map, is unimproved calcareous grassland and should be mapped as open country.**

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