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CHERWELL DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN Upper Heyford Airfield Oxfordshire

Agricultural Land Classification ALC Map and Report

Reconnaissance Survey

February 1999

Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading RPT Job Number 3301/050/98 MAFF Reference EL33/01084

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY REPORT

CHERWELL DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN UPPER HEYFORD AIRFIELD

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

- This report presents the findings of a reconnaissance Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of approximately 165 ha of land at RAF Upper Heyford Oxfordshire. The survey was carried out during February 1999.
- The survey was undertaken by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA)¹ on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF) The survey was carried out in connection with MAFF s statutory input to the Cherwell District Local Plan This survey supersedes any previous ALC information for this land
- The work was conducted by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Eastern Region of FRCA. The land has been graded in accordance with the published MAFF ALC guidelines and criteria (MAFF 1988). A description of the ALC grades and subgrades is given in Appendix I.
- 4 At the time of survey all of the agricultural land on the site was under permanent grassland. The areas mapped as Other land include the main runway of the airfield taxiways and associated buildings storage areas.

SUMMARY

- The findings of the survey are shown on the enclosed ALC map The map has been drawn at a scale of 1 25 000. It is accurate at this scale but any enlargement would be misleading
- The area and proportions of the ALC grades and subgrades on the surveyed land are summarised in Table 1

Table 1 Area of grades and other land

Grade/Other land	Area (hectares)	/ surveyed area	/ site area
3a 3b Other land	6 8 101 7 56 6	6 3 93 7	4 1 61 6 34 3
Total surveyed area Total site area	108 5 165 1	100	65 7 100

¹ FRCA is an executive agency of MAFF and the Welsh Office

- 7 The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring per 3 hectares of agricultural land. A total of 36 borings and 5 soil pits was described
- The majority of the agricultural land on this site has been classified as Subgrade 3b (moderate quality land) with an area on the west of the site classified as Subgrade 3a (good quality land)
- The land classified as Subgrade 3b generally consists of calcareous medium or heavy clay loams or clays overlying limestone at shallow depths. The shallow nature of the soil resource restricts the amount of water available for crops, thereby affecting the level and consistency of crop yields especially in drier years. The small area of Subgrade 3a land consists of similar soils but with a slightly greater depth over the limestone which therefore experience a less significant droughtiness limitation.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

Climate

- 10 Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics
- The key climatic variables used for grading this site are given in Table 2 and were obtained from the published 5km grid datasets using the standard interpolation procedures (Met Office 1989)

Table 2 Climatic and altitude data

Factor	Units	Values						
Grid reference	N/A	SP 512 279	SP 508 226					
Altitude	m AOD	130	130					
Accumulated Temperature	day C (Jan June)	1356	1357					
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	699	702					
Field Capacity Days	days	152	152					
Moisture Deficit Wheat	mm	97	97					
Moisture Deficit Potatoes	mm	86	86					
Overall climatic grade	N/A	Grade 1	Grade 1					

- The climatic criteria are considered first when classifying land as climate can be overriding in the sense that severe limitations will restrict land to low grades irrespective of favourable site or soil conditions
- The main parameters used in the assessment of an overall climatic limitation are average annual rainfall (AAR) as a measure of overall wetness and accumulated temperature (ATO January to June) as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality
- The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that there is no overall climatic limitation. Local climatic factors such as exposure or frost do not significantly affect land quality at this location. The site is climatically Grade 1. However, climatic factors do interact.

with soil properties to influence soil droughtiness and soil wetness. At this locality the climate is average in regional terms

Site

The area surveyed lies in the range 110–130m AOD with the majority of the land being flat Nowhere on the site does gradient microrelief or flooding affect the land quality

Geology and soils

- The most detailed published geological information for the site (BGS 1968) shows the area to be underlain by Great Oolitic Limestone
- According to the most detailed published information for this area (SSEW 1983) the soils present belong to the Aberford association. Soils within this association are described as Shallow locally brashy well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone with some deeper calcareous soils in colluvium. Soils consistent with this description were found across the site.

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

- The details of the classification of the site are shown on the attached ALC map and the area statistics of each grade are given in Table 1
- The location of the auger borings and pits is shown on the attached sample location map and the details of the soils data are presented in Appendix II

Subgrade 3a

Land of good quality has been mapped in one unit in the west of the site where the land begins to fall away at the end of the airstrip. The principal limitation to land quality is soil droughtiness. The soils are well drained (Wetness Class I) and comprise heavy clay loam topsoils overlying in some instances heavy clay loam upper subsoils (but mostly clay) merging to clay lower subsoils over limestone at approximately 60 cm. Soils were impenetrable below this depth. The topsoils contain up to 10% limestone fragments by volume with up to 2% of this fraction greater than 2 cm. The subsoils contain up to 25% limestone fragments by volume. The combination of the relatively shallow soil resource and the prevailing local climate leads to a moderate soil droughtiness limitation. No soil pit was located in this relatively small map unit as the soils have been treated as deeper variants of those mapped as Subgrade 3b.

Subgrade 3b

The majority of the surveyed area has been mapped as Subgrade 3b. The principal limitation is again soil droughtiness. The soils are well drained (Wetness Class I) and comprise heavy clay loam and heavy silty clay loam topsoils which overly stony heavy clay loam or clay subsoils passing to limestone. The pit observations 2P and 4P are particularly representative of these soils. Both were impenetrable at depths in the range 44–56cm with stone contents in the range 45–65% above this depth. In both instances, stone contents were increasing at the

base of the pit and it has been assumed that >70% stone contents would be encountered either at or just below the impenetrable layer. Given the textures and stone contents involved together with the overall shallow nature of the soil resource and the prevailing climate, there is a restriction on the amount of water available for crops. The level and consistency of yields are both affected particularly in the drier years, and this land cannot therefore be classified higher than Subgrade 3b. In places, deeper soil resources were encountered unit as typified by the pit observations 1P and 3P, but these illustrate the range of soils that were encountered rather than the presence of a significant area of land which could be classified separately as Subgrade 3a at this scale. In contrast, more shallow soils were also encountered at some locations and these are typified by the pit observation 5P. This observation is actually classified as Grade 4 given the presence of >70% stone from just beneath the topsoil and illustrates the potential severity of the soil droughtiness limitation which affects parts of the site. These soils could also be described as experiencing a soil depth limitation. However, it was not possible to map out these shallower soils at this scale.

The significant soil droughtiness limitation that affects this Subgrade 3b land will manifest itself in the limited range of crops that can tolerate such conditions. The level and consistency of yields will be affected and this will be particularly marked in drier seasons.

Alex Hamilton and Matthew Larkin Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1968) Sheet No 218 Chipping Norton BGS London

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land MAFF London

Met Office (1989) Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification Met Office Bracknell

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet 6 Soils of South East England 1 250 000 SSEW Harpenden.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984) Soils and their Use in South Last England SSEW Harpenden

APPENDIX I

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE GRADES AND SUBGRADES

Grade 1 Excellent Quality Agricultural Land

Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit soft fruit salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality

Grade 2 Very Good Quality Agricultural Land

Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural or horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land of this grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1 land.

Grade 3 Good to Moderate Quality Land

Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops the timing and type of cultivation harvesting or the level of yield. When more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

Subgrade 3a Good Quality Agricultural Land

Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops especially cereals or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals grass oilseed rape potatoes sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops

Subgrade 3b Moderate Quality Agricultural Land

Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year

Grade 4 Poor Quality Agricultural Land

Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or the level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

Grade 5 Very Poor Quality Agricultural Land

Land with severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing except for occasional pioneer forage crops

APPENDIX II

SOIL DATA

Contents

Sample location map

Soil abbreviations explanatory note

Soil pit and soil boring descriptions (boring and horizon levels)

SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS: EXPLANATORY NOTE

Soil pit and auger boring information collected during ALC fieldwork is held on a computer database. This uses notations and abbreviations as set out below.

Boring Header Information

- 1. GRID REF: national 100 km grid square and 8 figure grid reference.
- 2. USE: Land use at the time of survey. The following abbreviations are used:

ARA:	Arable	WHT:	Wheat	BAR:	Barley
CER:	Cereals '	OAT:	Oats	MZE:	Maize
OSR:	Oilseed rape	BEN:	Field beans	BRA:	Brassicae
POT:	Potatoes	SBT:	Sugar beet	FCD:	Fodder crops
LIN:	Linseed	FRT:	Soft and top fruit	FLW:	Fallow
PGR:	Permanent pasture	LEY:	Ley grass	RGR:	Rough grazing
SCR:	Scrub	CFW:	Coniferous woodland	OTH	Other
DCW:	Deciduous woodland	BOG:	Bog or marsh	SAS:	Set-Aside
HTH:	Heathland	HRT:	Horticultural crops	PLO:	Ploughed

- 3. GRDNT: Gradient as estimated or measured by a hand-held optical clinometer.
- 4. GLEY/SPL: Depth in centimetres (cm) to gleying and/or slowly permeable layers.
- 5. AP (WHEAT/POTS): Crop-adjusted available water capacity.
- 6. MB (WHEAT/POTS): Moisture Balance. (Crop adjusted AP crop adjusted MD)
- 7. DRT: Best grade according to soil droughtiness.
- 8. If any of the following factors are considered significant, 'Y' will be entered in the relevant column:

MREL:	Microrelief limitation	FLOOD:	Flood risk	EROSN:	Soil erosion risk
EXP:	Exposure limitation	FROST:	Frost prone	DIST:	Disturbed land
CHEM:	Chemical limitation				

9. LIMIT: The main limitation to land quality. The following abbreviations are used:

OC:	Overall Climate	AE:	Aspect	ST:	Topsoil Stoniness
FR:	Frost Risk	GR:	Gradient	MR:	Microrelief
FL:	Flood Risk	TX:	Topsoil Texture	DP:	Soil Depth
CH:	Chemical	WE:	Wetness	WK:	Workability
DR:	Drought	ER:	Erosion Risk	WD:	Soil Wetness/Droughtiness
EX:	Exposure				· ·

Soil Pits and Auger Borings

1. TEXTURE: soil texture classes are denoted by the following abbreviations:

S:	Sand	LS:	Loamy Sand	SL:	Sandy Loam
SZL:	Sandy Silt Loam	CL:	Clay Loam	ZCL:	Silty Clay Loam
ZL:	Silt Loam	SCL:	Sandy Clay Loam	C :	Clay
SC:	Sandy Clay	ZC:	Silty Clay	OL:	Organic Loam
P :	Peat	SP:	Sandy Peat	LP:	Loamy Peat
PL:	Peaty Loam	PS:	Peaty Sand	MZ:	Marine Light Silts

For the sand, loamy sand, sandy loam and sandy silt loam classes, the predominant size of sand fraction will be indicated by the use of the following prefixes:

- F: Fine (more than 66% of the sand less than 0.2mm)
- M: Medium (less than 66% fine sand and less than 33% coarse sand)
- C: Coarse (more than 33% of the sand larger than 0.6mm)

The clay loam and silty clay loam classes will be sub-divided according to the clay content:

- M: Medium (<27% clay) H: Heavy (27-35% clay)
- MOTTLE COL: Mottle colour using Munsell notation.
- 3. MOTTLE ABUN: Mottle abundance, expressed as a percentage of the matrix or surface described:

F: few <2% C: common 2-20% M: many 20-40% VM: very many 40% +

4. MOTTLE CONT: Mottle contrast:

F: faint - indistinct mottles, evident only on close inspection

D: distinct - mottles are readily seen

prominent - mottling is conspicuous and one of the outstanding features of the horizon

5. PED. COL: Ped face colour using Munsell notation.

6. GLEY: If the soil horizon is gleyed a 'Y' will appear in this column. If slightly gleyed, an 'S' will appear.

STONE LITH: Stone Lithology - one of the following is used:

HR: all hard rocks and stones FSST: soft, fine grained sandstone ZR: soft, argillaceous, or silty rocks CH: chalk MSST: soft, medium grained sandstone gravel with porous (soft) stones GS: SI: soft weathered igneous/metamorphic rock GH: gravel with non-porous (hard) stones

Stone contents (>2cm, >6cm and total) are given in percentages (by volume).

8. STRUCT: the degree of development, size and shape of soil peds are described using the following notation:

Degree of development	WK: ST:	weakly developed strongly developed	MD:	moderately developed
Ped size F: C:		fine coarse	M:	medium
Ped shape	S: GR: SAB: PL:	single grain granular sub-angular blocky platy	M: AB: PR:	massive angular blocky prismatic

9. CONSIST: Soil consistence is described using the following notation:

L: loose FM: firm EH: extremely hard VF: very friable VM: very firm EM: extremely firm

- SUBS STR: Subsoil structural condition recorded for the purpose of calculating profile droughtiness:
 G: good M: moderate P: poor
- 11. POR: Soil porosity. If a soil horizon has less than 0.5% biopores >0.5 mm, a 'Y' will appear in this column.
- 12. IMP: If the profile is impenetrable to rooting a 'Y' will appear in this column at the appropriate horizon.
- 13. SPL: Slowly permeable layer. If the soil horizon is slowly permeable a 'Y' will appear in this column.
- 14. CALC: If the soil horizon is calcareous, a 'Y' will appear in this column.
- 15. Other notations:

APW: available water capacity (in mm) adjusted for wheat APP: available water capacity (in mm) adjusted for potatoes

MBW: moisture balance, wheat moisture balance, potatoes

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54	SP30302715	PGR					1	2	71	26	71	15	3B				DR	38	IMP 50
56	SP53202718	PCP					1	2	46	51	46	-40	38				DR	38	IMP 60
6 2	SP51402696				25		2	_ ЗА	62	35	62	24	3B				DR	38	IMP 40
65	SP51692702						1	1	59	38	59	27	38				DR	38	IMP 35
68	SP52002700						1	2	57	-40	57	29	38				DR	3B	IMP 35
78	SP52932695	PGR					1	2	48	-49	48	38	38				DR	3B	IMP 30
83	SP51162691	PGR					1	2	80	17	80	6	3A				DR	3 A	IMP 50
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134	SP50802670	PGR					1	1	51	46	51	35	3B				DR	38	IMP 30
143	SP51752667						1	2	71	26	71	15	3B				DR	38	IMP 45
145	SP51902670	PGR					1	2	58	39	58	28	3B				DR	38	IMP 35
146	SP52032676	DCD					1	2	69	28	69	17	3B				NO.	38	27CM WTHEDLST
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	SP51402660						1	2	78	19	78	8					DR		IMP 47
_	SP51592664				26		2	3A	95		103	17						3A	2111 47
	SP50282647						1	2	85	12	93	7	3A					3A	
173	SP50522650	PGR					1	2	66	31	66	20	3B				DR	3B	IMP 45
175	SP50702650				35		1	2	80	17		3	3A				DR	ЗА	IMP 55
177							1	2	55	42		31	38				DR		IMP 35
— 191	SP50662640						4	3B	68	29	68	18	3B				MD		IMP 45
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173	0-25	HCL	10YR44						0			5				Y	
	25-40	C	10YR54						0	_		15		M		Y	740 45
	40-45	С	10YR54						0	0	HK	40		М		Y	IMP 45
175	0-28	HCL	10YR44						0	0	HR	5				γ	
	28-35	С	10YR64						0	0		15		М		Υ	
	35-55	С	25Y 71	10YR5	8 C	D		Y	0		SLST			М		Y	IMP 55
R																	
177	0 30	HCL	10YR44						2	0	HR	8				Y	
	30 35	С	10YR54						0	0	HR	30		M		Y	IMP35 10%SLST
191	0 20	HCL	10YR43						2	0	up	8				v	
191	20-45	HCL.	101R43 10YR54							0		15		м		Y Y	IMP 45
	20-43	not.	IUIKS						·	Ū	nĸ	13		М		•	10F 45
193	0 25	HCL	10YR43						2	0	HR	10				γ	
5	25-30	HCL	10YR46						0	0	HR	45		M		Y	IMP 30
_																	
196	0 25	MCL	10YR42							0		5				N	
	25–60	HCL	75YR56						0	0	HR	5		М		N	IMP 60
1P	0 22	HZCL	10YR43						6	2	HR	8				Y	
"	22-41	C	25Y 73	10YR6	8 C	D	25Y 72	γ	0			10	MDCSAB FN	I M		Ÿ	
	41 50	HCL	10YR44		- •	•		·	o			10	MDCSAB FR				
	50 70	HR	10YR44							0		0		М		Y	ROOTS VIS 50
2P																	
2P	0 20	HZCL	10YR43						7	4	HR	14				Y	
	20-44	HCL	10YR54 5	6					0	0	HR	65	FR	M		Y	IMP 44
3P	0 25	HCL	100043							•		•					
38	25-38	HCL	10YR43 10YR54						0	0		3 39		u			
	25-36 38-68	C	10YR42						_	0		25		M P			
AP.	30-00	·	101142						Ü	•	nĸ	23		•			
4P	0 22	HCL	10YR43						2	0 !	HR	5					
	22 38	С	10YR54						0	0 1	HR	25		М			
	38 56	HCL	10YR66						0	0 1	HR	45		M			
5P	0 22	HCL	10YR43							0 1		23	FR			Y	
	22 38	HR	10YR46						0	0 1	HR	0	FR	M	'	Υ	IMP 38