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TUNBRIDGE WELLS BOROUGH  
LOCAL PLAN  
LAND WEST OF LANGTON GREEN  
AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION  
ALC MAP & REPORT  
OCTOBER 1993

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN  
PROPOSED PARK AND RIDE SITES LAND WEST OF LANGTON GREEN  
AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT**

**1 0 Summary**

1 1 ADAS was commissioned by MAFF's Land Use Planning Unit to provide information on land quality on an area of land west of Langton Green near Tunbridge Wells. The work forms part of MAFF's statutory input to proposed park and ride sites in the Tunbridge Wells Borough Local Plan.

1 2 Approximately 1 hectare of land was surveyed in October 1993. The survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately one boring per hectare. A total of 2 soil auger borings and 1 soil inspection pit were assessed in accordance with MAFF's revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land (MAFF 1988). These guidelines provide a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long term limitations on its use for agriculture.

1 3 The work was conducted by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Guildford Statutory Group of ADAS.

1 4 At the time of the survey the land use on the site was permanent pasture.

1 5 The ALC information is shown on the attached ALC map at a scale of 1:5,000. It is accurate at this scale but any enlargement would be misleading. This map supersedes any previous survey information.

1 6 Appendix 1 gives a general description of the grades, subgrades and land use categories identified in the survey. The main classes are described in terms of the type of limitation that can occur, the typical cropping range and the expected level and consistency of yield.

1 7 All of the site (1.3 ha) has been classified as Grade 2 good quality land with soil droughtiness and workability as the key limitations. Soils are typically medium or heavy clay loams which become heavier with depth. Where the soils are stoneless and well drained Wetness Class I they are classified as Grade 2 due to a workability limitation which arises through a combination of topsoil texture and the local climatic regime. Where the soils become very stony in the lower subsoil there is a slight droughtiness limitation due to the stone restricting the amount of available water available for extraction by crops.

**2 0 Climate**

2 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.

2 2 The main parameters used in the assessment of the overall climatic limitation are average annual rainfall as a measure of overall wetness and accumulated temperature (degree days Jan-June) as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality.

2 3 A detailed assessment of the prevailing climate was made by interpolation from a 5km gridpoint dataset (Met Office 1989). The details are given in the table below and these show that there is no overall climatic limitation affecting the site.

2 4 No local climatic factors such as exposure or frost risk affect the site. However climatic factors do interact with soil factors to influence soil wetness and droughtiness limitations. At this locality field capacity days are relatively high whilst soil moisture deficits are correspondingly low.

## Table 2 - Climatic Interpolations

Grid Reference	TO 541 389
Altitude (m)	135
Accumulated Temperature (days)	1365
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	827
Field Capacity (days)	172
Moisture Deficit Wheat (mm)	96
Moisture Deficit Potatoes (mm)	85
Overall Climatic Grade	1

### **3 0 Relief**

3 1 The site is flat and lies at an altitude of 135m (A O D)

### **4 0 Geology and Soil**

4 1 The relevant geological information for the site (BGS Sheet 303 Tunbridge Wells 1971) shows the underlying geology to be Ardingly Sandstone

4 2 The published soils information for the area (SSEW Sheet 6 Soils of South East England 1983) shows the soils on the site to be of the Curtisden association. These are described as well drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone. Detailed field examination broadly confirms this though soils are well drained they tend to be clay loam textures as opposed to coarse loamy textures

### **5 0 Agricultural Land Classification**

5 1 Table 1 provides the details of the area measurements for each grade and the distribution of each grade is shown on the attached ALC map

5 2 The location of the soil observation points are shown on the attached sample point map

5 3 Grade 2 - The entire site has been classified as grade 2 good quality agricultural land with soil workability and droughtiness as the key limitations. Soil profiles are typically heavy clay loams throughout occasionally becoming clay at depth. The soils are well drained showing no evidence of wetness imperfection and can therefore be placed into Wetness Class I. When considering this with the topsoil texture and local climatic regime the soils are downgraded to Grade 2 on a workability limitation. This means that there is a slight restriction on the frequency with which these soils can be cultivated effectively with machinery. A soil inspection pit (Pit 1) showed the existence of a stony subsoil below 50 cm consisting of a heavy clay loam with 62% medium grained sandstone. The porous nature of the sandstone in conjunction with the soil textures and structures means that there is only a slight droughtiness limitation on these soils. There is a slight restriction on the profile available water and the range of crops that can tolerate such conditions

ADAS REFERENCE 2014/197/93  
MAFF REFERENCE EL20/00306

Resource Planning Team  
Guildford Statutory Group  
ADAS Reading

## APPENDIX I

### DESCRIPTION OF THE GRADES AND SUB GRADES

#### **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 on the 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.

#### **Grade 3 Good To Moderate Quality Agricultural Land**

Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, 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.

##### **Sub grade 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.

##### **Sub grade 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 (eg 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 very severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.

## **Urban**

Built up or hard uses with relatively little potential for a return to agriculture housing industry commerce education transport religious buildings cemeteries Also hard surfaced sports facilities permanent caravan sites and vacant land all types of derelict land including mineral workings which are only likely to be reclaimed using derelict land grants

## **Non agricultural**

Soft uses where most of the land could be returned relatively easily to agriculture including private parkland public open spaces sports fields allotments and soft surfaced areas on airports/airfields Also active mineral workings and refuse tips where restoration conditions to soft after uses may apply

## **Woodland**

Includes commercial and non commercial woodland

## **Agricultural Buildings**

Includes the normal range of agricultural buildings as well as other relatively permanent structures such as glasshouses Temporary structures (eg polythene tunnels erected for lambing) may be ignored

## **Open Water**

Includes lakes ponds and rivers as map scale permits

## **Land Not Surveyed**

Agricultural land which has not been surveyed

Where the land use includes more than one of the above eg buildings in large grounds and where map scale permits the cover types may be shown separately Otherwise the most extensive cover type will be shown

## APPENDIX II

### REFERENCES

- \* British Geological Survey (1971) Sheet No 303 Tunbridge Wells 1 50 000
- \* MAFF (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England And Wales revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land
- \* Meteorological Office (1989) Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification
- \* Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet No 6 Soils of South East England 1 250 000 And accompanying legend

## APPENDIX III

### DEFINITION OF SOIL WETNESS CLASSES

#### Wetness Class I

The soil profile is not wet within 70cm depth for more than 30 days in most years

#### Wetness Class II

The soil profile is wet within 70cm depth for 31 90 days in most years or if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80cm depth it is wet within 70cm for more than 90 days but not wet within 40cm depth for more than 30 days in most years

#### Wetness Class III

The soil profile is wet within 70cm depth for 91 180 days in most years or if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80cm depth it is wet within 70cm for more than 180 days but only wet within 40cm depth for 31 90 days in most years

#### Wetness Class IV

The soil profile is wet within 70cm depth for more than 180 days but not wet within 40cm depth for more than 210 days in most years or if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80cm depth it is wet within 40cm depth for 91 210 days in most years

#### Wetness Class V

The soil profile is wet within 40cm depth for 211 335 days in most years

#### Wetness Class VI

The soil profile is wet within 40cm depth for more than 335 days in most years

(The number of days is not necessarily a continuous period In most years is defined as more than 10 out of 20 years )

## APPENDIX IV

### SOIL PIT AND SOIL BORING DESCRIPTIONS

Contents	* Soil Abbreviations	Explanatory Note
	* Soil Pit Descriptions	
	* Database Printout	Boring Level Information
	* Database Printout	Horizon Level Information



## SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

### Boring Header Information

1 GRID REF Location 1 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 Mize OSR Oilseed rape  
BEN Field Beans BRA Brassicae POT Potatoes SBT Sugar Beet FCD Fodder Crops LIN Linseed  
FRT Soft and Top Fruit HRT Horticultural Crops PGR Permanent Pasture LEY Ley Grass RGR Rough Grazing  
SCR Scrub CFW Coniferous Woodland DCW Deciduous Woodland HTH Heathland BOG Bog or Marsh  
FLW Flow PLO Ploughed SAS Set aside OTH Other

3 GRDNT Gradient measured by a hand-held optical clinometer

4 GLEY/SPL Depth in cm to gleying or lowly permeable layers

5 AP (WHEAT/POTS) Crop-adjusted available water capacity

6 MB (WHEAT/POTS) Moisture Balance

7 DRT Best grade according to soil droughtness

8 If any of the following factors are considered significant an entry of 'Y' will be entered in the relevant column

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

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

OC Overall Climate AE Aspect EX Exposure 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 Soil Erosion Risk WD Combined Soil Wetness/Droughtiness ST Topsoil Stoniness

### 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  
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 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 subdivided according to the clay content

M Medium (<27% clay) H Heavy (27-35% clay)

2 MOTTLE COL Mottle colour

3 MOTTLE ABUN Mottle abundance expressed as 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

P prominent mottling conspicuous and one of the outstanding features of the horizon

5 PED COL Ped face colour

6 STONE LITH One of the following is used

HR all hard rocks and stones MSST soft medium or coarse grained sandstone

SI soft weathered igneous or metamorphic SLST soft oolitic or dolomitic limestone

FSST soft fine grained sandstone ZR soft argillaceous or silty rocks CH chalk

GH gravel with open porous (hard) stones GS gravel with porous (soft) stones

Stone contents (>2cm >6cm added total) are given in percentage (by volume)

7 STRUCT the degree of development size and shape of soil peds are described using the following notation

degree of development WK weakly developed MD moderately developed ST strongly developed

ped size F fine M medium C coarse VC very coarse

ped shape S single granular M massive GR granular AB angular blocky SAB sub-angular blocky PR prismatic  
PL platy

8 CONSIST Soil consistency is described using the following notation

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

9 SUBS STR Subsoil structural condition recorded for the purpose of calculating profile droughtiness

G good M moderate P poor

10 POR Soil porosity If a soil horizon has less than 0.5% of pores >0.5 mm a Y will appear in this column

11 IMP If the profile is impenetrable Y will appear in this column at the appropriate horizon

12 SPL Slowly permeable layer If the soil horizon is slowly permeable a Y will appear in this column

13 CALC If the soil horizon is calcareous Y will appear in this column

14 Other notations

APW available water capacity (in mm) determined from whet

APP available water capacity (in mm) adjusted for potatoes

MBW moisture balance whet

MBP moisture balance potatoes

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

Site Name LANGTON GREEN TUNBRIDGE P t N mbe 1P

Grid Reference TQ54303990  
 Average Annual Rainfall 827 mm  
 Accumulated Temperature 1365 degree days  
 Field Capacity Level 172 days  
 Land Use Permanent Grass  
 Slope and Aspect degrees

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES	2	TOT STONE	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE
0 29	HCL	10YR42 00	0		1		
29 50	HCL	10YR53 00	0		10		MDCSAB
50 92	HCL	10YR54 00	0		62		WKCSAB

Wetness Grade 1  
 Wetness Class I  
 Gleying 000 cm  
 SPL No SPL

Drought Grade 2  
 APW 104mm MBW 8 mm  
 APP 99 mm MBP 14 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE 2  
 MAIN LIMITATION Drought ne

SAMPLE NO	GRID REF	ASPECT USE	WETNESS			WHEAT		POTS		M REL		EROSN	FROST	CHEM	ALC	COMMENTS
			GRDNT	GLEYS	SPL CLASS	GRADE	AP	MB	AP	MB	DRT	FLOOD	EXP	DIST	LIMIT	
1	TQ54103898	PGR		075		1	2	139	43	118	33	1				WK 2
1P	TQ54303990	PGR		000		1	1	104	8	99	14	2				DR 2 WET68WC1
2	TQ54353992	PGR		000		1	1	109	13	116	31	2				WK 2 POSS HCL

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	MOTTLES		PED		GLEYS	STONES		STRUCT/CONSIST	SUBS					
				COL	ABUN	CONT	COL		2	6		LITH	TOT	STR	POR	IMP	SPL
1	0 30	hc1	10YR43 00						0	0	0						
	30 45	hc1	10YR53 00						0	0	0			M			
	45-75	hc1	10YR64 00						0	0	0			M			
	75 110	c	10YR63 00	10YR58 00	C			Y	0	0	0			M			
1P	0 29	hc1	10YR42 00						0	0	MSST 1						
	29 50	hc1	10YR53 00				10YR52 00		0	0	MSST 10	MDCSAB	FR	M	Y		
	50 92	hc1	10YR54 00				10YR53 00		0	0	MSST 62	WKCSAB	FR	M	Y		
2	0 28	hc1	10YR42 00						0	0	MSST 1						
	28 40	hc1	10YR42 00						0	0	MSST 2			M			
	40 70	hc1	10YR53 00						0	0	MSST 2			M			
	70 75	hc1	10YR53 00						0	0	MSST 2			M			