

**HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH
LOCAL PLAN
Sapcote Road, Burbage - 1768/1/2
Agricultural Land Classification
February 1997**

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Eastern Statutory Centre
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AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH LOCAL PLAN Sapcote Road, Burbage - 1768/1/2

INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of 33.9 ha of land south of Sapcote Road, Burbage in Leicestershire. The survey was carried out during February 1997.
2. The survey was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) Land Use Planning Unit, Cambridge in connection with Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan. This survey supersedes previous ALC surveys on this land.
3. The work was conducted by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Eastern Statutory Centre in ADAS. 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 the agricultural land at the site was entirely permanent pasture. A small area of other land has been mapped in the north of the site and this comprises a road and a house and associated garden.

SUMMARY

5. The findings of the survey are shown on the enclosed ALC map. The map has been drawn at a scale of 1:10 000 it is accurate at this scale but any enlargement would be misleading.
6. 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)	% Total site area
3a	12.0	35
3b	21.3	63
Other land	0.6	2
Total surveyed area	33.9	100

7. The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring per hectare. A total of 34 borings and 3 soil pits were described.

8. The agricultural land at the site has been graded 3a (good quality agricultural land) due to moderate droughtiness and wetness/workability limitations, with a larger area of subgrade 3b land (moderate quality agricultural land) which is limited due to significant wetness and workability limitations.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

Climate

9. Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics.

10. The key climatic variables used for grading this site are given in Table 2 and were obtained from the published 5 km grid datasets using the standard interpolation procedures (Met. Office, 1989).

Table 2: Climatic and altitude data

Factor	Units	Values
Grid reference	N/A	SP 450 932
Altitude	m, AOD	100
Accumulated Temperature	day°C (Jan-June)	1362
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	651
Field Capacity Days	days	150
Moisture Deficit, Wheat	mm	99
Moisture Deficit, Potatoes	mm	88

11. 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.

12. 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 (AT0, January to June), as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality.

13. The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that it is relatively warm and dry. These climatic characteristics are such that in themselves they impose no limitation to land quality at the site and therefore the climate grade for this site is 1.

Site

14. The site occupies gently undulating land which ranges in height from 123 m AOD on a hill in the southwest of the site, to 100 m AOD on the virtually flat land in the northeast. Therefore neither gradient nor altitude impose limitations to land quality.

Geology and soils

15. The published 1:63 360 scale geology map, sheet 169, Coventry (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1948) shows the site as comprising mainly glacial boulder clay drift, with a small area of glacial sand and gravel deposits in the southwest of the site.

16. On the 1:250 000 scale published soils map, sheet 3, Soils of Midland and Western England (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983) the majority of the site is shown as comprising soils of the Beccles 3 Association soils which are briefly described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils and similar soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging. Some calcareous clayey soils especially on steeper slopes. A small area in the western part of the site is mapped as soils of the Flint Association. These soils are briefly described as reddish fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonally waterlogging. Some similar fine loamy soils and some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils.

17. The present survey of the site identified two main soil types.

18. The first soil type occurs over the majority of the site and typically comprises non-calcareous medium or heavy clay loam (or occasionally sandy clay loam) topsoils over clay or clay loam upper subsoils which become slowly permeable clays at depth. Most commonly slowly permeable clay is present directly below the topsoil. These profiles were typically very slightly stony and non-calcareous throughout, although occasionally lower subsoils were calcareous.

19. The second soil type occurs in a small area on the hill in southwest of the site. Profiles typically comprise medium sandy loam topsoils which overlie loamy medium sand upper subsoils which become medium sands at depth below 45/80 cm. These soils were typically free draining, very slightly or slightly stony and non-calcareous throughout

Agricultural Land Classification

20. 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, page 1.

21. The location of the auger borings and pits is shown on the attached sample location map.

Subgrade 3a

22. Adjacent to Hinckley Road land graded 3a corresponds with the better drained, lighter textured variants of the soils described in paragraph 18. The wetness class of these soils has typically been assessed as III (for definition of wetness classes see Appendix II). This factor in combination with the generally medium clay loam topsoil textures restricts the land to subgrade 3a due to moderate wetness and workability limitations.

23. Land graded 3a also occurs in a small area in the southwest of the site and is associated with the free draining (wetness class I) light textured soils described in paragraph 19. The presence of light textures and stones within these profiles combine to reduce the

water reserves available for crop growth, and moisture balance calculations indicate that these soils suffer from moderate droughtiness limitations which excludes the land from a higher grade.

Subgrade 3b

24. The remainder of the land at the site has been graded 3b, and corresponds with the fine loamy over clay soils described in paragraph 17. These soils are poorly drained and have been assessed as wetness class IV. This factor combines with the heavy and medium clay loam (occasionally sandy clay loam) topsoil textures to limit land quality to subgrade 3b due to significant wetness and workability constraints.

Ruth Tarrant
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SOURCES OF REFERENCE

Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) (1948) *Sheet 169, Coventry*.
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 3, Soils of Midland and Western England*.
SSEW: Harpenden.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984) *Soils and their Use in Midland and Western England*.
SSEW: Harpenden

APPENDIX I

DESCRIPTION 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 that 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 severe limitations that restricts use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.

APPENDIX II

SOIL WETNESS CLASSIFICATION

Definitions of Soil Wetness Classes

Soil wetness is classified according to the depth and duration of waterlogging in the soil profile. Six soil wetness classes are identified and are defined in the table below.

Wetness Class	Duration of waterlogging ¹
I	The soil profile is not wet within 70 cm depth for more than 30 days in most years. ²
II	The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for 31-90 days in most years or, if there is no slowly permeable layer within 80 cm depth, it is wet within 70 cm for more than 90 days, but only wet within 40 cm depth for 30 days in most years.
III	The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for 91-180 days in most years or, if there is no slowly permeable layer present within 80 cm depth, it is wet within 70 cm for more than 180 days, but only wet within 40 cm depth for between 31-90 days in most years.
IV	The soil profile is wet within 70 cm depth for more than 180 days but not wet within 40 cm depth for more than 210 days in most years or, if there is no slowly permeable layer present within 80 cm depth, it is wet within 40 cm depth for 91-210 days in most years.
V	The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for 211-335 days in most years.
VI	The soil profile is wet within 40 cm depth for more than 335 days in most years.

Assessment of Wetness Class

Soils have been allocated to wetness classes by the interpretation of soil profile characteristics and climatic factors using the methodology described in *Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land* (MAFF, 1988).

¹ The number of days is not necessarily a continuous period.

² 'In most years' is defined as more than 10 out of 20 years.