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Canterbury District Local Plan
HBA 1: Land Near Redhouse Farm
Agricultural Land Classification,
ALC Map and Report.
June 1995

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

CANTERBURY DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN HBA 1: LAND NEAR REDHOUSE FARM

1. Summary

- 1.1 ADAS was commissioned by MAFF's Land Use Planning Unit to provide information on land quality for a number of sites in the Canterbury district of Kent. This forms part of MAFF's input to the preparation of the Canterbury Local Plan.
- 1.2 During March 1995 18.4 hectares of land near to Redhouse Farm, south west of Greenhill, in Kent was surveyed. The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately one boring per hectare. A total of 19 auger borings and one 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 carried out by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Guildford Statutory Group of ADAS.
- 1.4 At the time of survey all of the agricultural land was under linseed. The Non-Agricultural land that has been mapped comprises a footpath and a small area of wooded scrub.
- 1.5 The distribution of grades and subgrades is shown on the attached ALC map and the areas are given in Table 1 below. The map has been drawn at a scale of 1:10,000. It is accurate at this scale, but any enlargement would be misleading. This information supersedes a previous survey for the site undertaken in 1986 (2002/003/86) prior to the revision of the ALC system. The results of the two surveys are essentially similar.

Table 1 : Distribution of Grades and Subgrades

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Site
3b	18.0	97.8
Non-Agricultural	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total area of site	18.4	100%

- 1.6 Appendix I 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 The entire site has been classified Subgrade 3b (moderate quality). The soils are derived from the London Clay and as such comprise non-calcareous, poorly drained profiles of silty clay loam over slowly permeable silty clays. This land is subject to a moderately severe soil wetness limitation, exacerbated by heavy topsoil textures resulting in workability restrictions.

2. 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 an overall climatic limitation are average annual rainfall, as a measure of overall wetness, and accumulated temperature, 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. However, climatic factors do interact with soil properties to influence soil wetness and droughtiness limitations. At this locality the low average annual rainfall, and correspondingly low field capacity days, reduce the likelihood of soil wetness. Similarly the high crop adjusted soil moisture deficits may increase the likelihood of soil droughtiness.

2.4 No local climatic limitations such as exposure or frost risk are believed to adversely affect this site.

Table 2: Climatic Interpolations

Grid Reference	TR 158 663
Altitude, (m, AOD)	11
Accumulated Temperature (day degrees C., Jan.-June)	1481
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	583
Field Capacity Days	120
Moisture deficit, wheat (mm)	128
Moisture deficit, potatoes (mm)	126
Overall Climatic Grade	1

3. Relief

3.1 The site is relatively flat and low lying at approximately 8m and 14m AOD.

4. Geology and Soils

- 4.1 The published geological information (BGS, 1974), shows all of the site to be underlain by London Clay with head brickearth deposits overlying this in the north of the site.
- 4.2 The most recent published soils information (SSEW, 1983), shows the site to be underlain by soils of the Windsor Association. The legend accompanying the map describes these soils as 'Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils. Some fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils and, locally on slopes, clayey soils with slight seasonal waterlogging. (SSEW, 1983).
- 4.3 Detailed field examination revealed the soils on this site to be similar to those described in paragraph 4.2, comprising poorly drained silty clays and silty clay loams.

5. Agricultural Land Classification

- 5.1 Paragraph 1.5 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.

Subgrade 3b

- 5.3 All of the agricultural land on this site has been mapped as moderate quality. The soils commonly comprise very slightly stony (up to 5% total flints v/v of which up to 2% >2cm) heavy silty clay loam or clay topsoils over gleyed silty clay and clay upper subsoils. These subsoils are poorly structured and slowly permeable from 28-35cm depth therefore significantly impeding drainage through the profile. Wet soils can reduce plant growth and yields while heavy topsoils may be susceptible to structural damage and thus reduce the number of days when cultivations and/or grazing may occur. In this local climatic regime, the land has therefore been assessed as Wetness Class III, Subgrade 3b, on the basis of both a wetness and workability limitation. Occasional observations were of a slightly better quality but were of insufficient distribution to map as a separate unit.

ADAS Ref: 2002/077/95
MAFF Ref: EL20/642

Resource Planning Team
Guildford Statutory Group
ADAS Reading

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1974), Sheet 273, Faversham, Solid & Drift Edition. 1:50,000

MAFF (1988), Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980), Bulletin No.9, Soils of Kent.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983), Sheet No.6, Soils of South-East England, 1:250,000, and Accompanying Legend.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984), Bulletin No.15, Soils and their use in South-East England.

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 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 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 including: 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. Also active mineral workings and refuse tips where restoration conditions to 'soft' after-uses may apply.

Woodland

Includes commercial and non-commercial woodland. A distinction may be made as necessary between farm and non-farm 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

FIELD ASSESSMENT OF SOIL WETNESS CLASS

SOIL WETNESS CLASSIFICATION

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.

Definition of Soil Wetness Classes

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.

Soils can be allocated to a wetness class on the basis of quantitative data recorded over a period of many years or by the interpretation of soil profile characteristics, site and climatic factors. Adequate quantitative data will rarely be available for ALC surveys and therefore the interpretative method of field assessment is used to identify soil wetness class in the field. The method adopted here is common to ADAS and the SSLRC.

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

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

APPENDIX III
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 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	DCW : Deciduous Wood
HTH : Heathland	BOG : Bog or Marsh	FLW : Fallow
PLO : Ploughed	SAS : Set aside	OTH : Other
HRT : Horticultural Crops		

3. **GRDNT** : Gradient as estimated or measured by a hand-held optical clinometer.
4. **GLEYSPL** : 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	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 : Erosion Risk	WD : 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
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)

2. **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
P : prominent - mottling is conspicuous and one of the outstanding features of the horizon

5. **PED. COL** : Ped face colour using Munsell notation.
6. **GLEYS** : If the soil horizon is gleyed a 'Y' will appear in this column. If slightly gleyed, an 'S' will appear.
7. **STONE LITH** : Stone Lithology - One of the following is used.

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

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** : weakly developed **MD** : moderately developed
 ST : strongly developed

ped size **F** : fine **M** : medium
 C : coarse **VC** : very coarse

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

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

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

10. **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
MBP : moisture balance, potatoes

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

Site Name : CANT LP,HBA 1

Pit Number : 1P

Grid Reference: TR15806630

Average Annual Rainfall : 583 mm

Accumulated Temperature : 1481 degree days

Field Capacity Level : 120 days

Land Use : Linseed

Slope and Aspect : degrees

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT.STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 30	HZCL	10YR42 00	0	2	HR	C				
30- 55	ZC	10YR53 00	0	0		M	MDCPR	VM	P	

Wetness Grade : 3B

Wetness Class : III

Gleying : 0 cm

SPL : 030 cm

Drought Grade :

APW : mm MBW : 0 mm

APP : mm MBP : 0 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE : 3B

MAIN LIMITATION : Wetness

SAMPLE NO.	GRID REF	ASPECT USE	--WETNESS--		-WHEAT-		-POTS-		M.REL		EROSN EXP	FROST DIST	CHEM LIMIT	ALC	COMMENTS
			GRDNT	GLEYSPL	CLASS	GRADE	AP	MB	AP	MB					
1	TR15806650	LIN	028	028	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
1p	TR15806630	LIN	0	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	At boring 13
2	TR15906650	LIN	030	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
3	TR16006650	LIN	030	045	3	3A	136	8 111	-15	3A			WD	3A	Brickearth
4	TR16106650	LIN	0	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
5	TR15606640	LIN	025	025	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
6	TR15706640	LIN	030	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
7	TR15806640	LIN	030	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
8	TR15906640	LIN	030	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
9	TR16006640	LIN	0	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
10	TR16106640	LIN	0	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
11	TR15606630	LIN	030	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
12	TR15706630	LIN	030	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
13	TR15806630	LIN	0	030	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
14	TR15906630	LIN	0	028	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
15	TR16006630	LIN	0	029	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
16	TR16106630	LIN	020	020	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
17	TR15806620	LIN	035	035	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
18	TR15906620	LIN	0	032	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	
19	TR16006620	LIN	0	029	3	3B			0	0			WE	3B	

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	----MOTTLES-----			PED		----STONES----			STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS				
				COL	ABUN	CONT	COL.	GLE	>2	>6	LITH		TOT	STR	POR	IMP	SPL
1	0-28	hzc1	10YR42 00						0	0	HR	3					
	28-60	c	10YR51 52	10YR58	68	M		Y	0	0		0		P			Y
1p	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00	10YR56	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	2					
	30-55	zc	10YR53 00	10YR58	52	M		Y	0	0		0	MDCPR	VM	P	Y	Y
2	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00						0	0	HR	3					
	30-60	c	10YR53 00	10YR58	52	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P			Y
3	0-30	mzc1	10YR43 00						0	0	HR	3					
	30-45	mzc1	10YR53 00	75YR46	00	C		Y	0	0		0		M			
	45-60	zc	10YR53 00	10YR68	61	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P			Y
	60-120	zc	10YR53 00	10YR56	00	M		Y	0	0		0		P			Y
4	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00	75YR58	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	2					
	30-40	zc	10YR42 00	05Y	58	00	M	Y	0	0		0		P	Y		Y
	40-80	zc	25Y 63 62	75YR58	00	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P	Y		Y
5	0-25	hzc1	25Y 52 42	75YR68	00	F			0	0	HR	2					
	25-60	zc	25Y 63 62	10YR68	00	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P	Y		Y
6	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00	10YR68	00	F			0	0	HR	1					
	30-60	zc	10YR62 63	75YR68	00	M		Y	0	0		0		P	Y		Y
7	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00						0	0	HR	2					
	30-60	c	10YR61 00	10YR58	00	M		Y	0	0		0		P			Y
8	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00						3	0	HR	5					
	30-60	c	10YR53 00	10YR58	71	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P			Y
9	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00	75YR46	00			Y	3	0	HR	5					
	30-60	zc	10YR53 00	10YR68	51	M		Y	0	0		0		P			Y
10	0-30	c	10YR42 00	75YR58	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	1					
	30-120	c	10YR52 51	05Y	58	00	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P	Y	Y
11	0-30	zc	25Y 42 00	75YR68	00	F			0	0	HR	2					
	30-60	zc	25Y 63 62	75YR68	00	M		Y	0	0	HR	1		P	Y		Y
12	0-30	zc	25Y 52 42	75YR68	00	F			0	0	HR	2					
	30-60	zc	25Y 63 62	75YR68	00	M		Y	0	0	HR	1		P	Y		Y
13	0-30	hzc1	10YR42 00	10YR56	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	2					
	30-55	zc	10YR53 00	10YR58	52	M		Y	0	0		0	MDCPR	VM	P	Y	Y
14	0-28	zc	10YR42 00	75YR46	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	2					
	28-60	zc	10YR53 00	10YR58	61	M	00MNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P			Y

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	----MOTTLES----			PED COL.	----STONES----			STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS					
				COL	ABUN	CONT		GLEY	>2	>6		LITH	TOT	STR	POR	IMP	SPL
15	0-29	zc	10YR42 00	10YR56	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	2					
	29-60	zc	10YR53 00	10YR56	51	M		Y	0	0		0		P			Y
16	0-20	c	25Y 42 00	10YR58	00	F			0	0	HR	2					
	20-120	c	10YR53 00	10YR58	00	C		Y	0	0		0		P	Y		Y
17	0-35	hzc1	10YR32 00						2	0	HR	6					
	35-60	c	25Y 53 00	10YR68	00	M		Y	0	0		0		P	Y		Y
18	0-32	zc	10YR42 00	75YR46	00	C		Y	0	0	HR	3					
	32-60	zc	10YR53 00	10YR68	51	M		Y	0	0		0		P			Y
19	0-29	zc	10YR42 00	10YR56	00	C			Y	0	0	HR	2				
	29-50	zc	10YR53 00	10YR56	51	M	00MN00	00	Y	0	0	HR	2		P		Y
	50-120	zc	10YR53 00	10YR68	51	M	00MN00	00	Y	0	0		0		P		Y