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WEST SUSSEX MINERALS PLAN
SITE 39 : CHANTRY LANE
AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION
ALC MAP & REPORT
NOVEMBER 1993

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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 a number of sites in West Sussex. The work forms part of MAFF's statutory input to the preparation of the West Sussex Minerals Plan.

1.2 Approximately 3 hectares of land relating to site 39, east of Chantry Lane in Storrington, West Sussex was surveyed in November 1993. The survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately one boring per hectare. A total of 3 soil auger borings 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 Due to initial confusion regarding the site boundary, an area to the east of Site 39 was also surveyed. A total of 3 soil auger borings and 1 soil inspection pit were assessed in accordance with the above criteria. The ALC map for this site is attached as Chantry Lane - Extension.

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

1.5 At the time of the survey the land use on the site was cereal stubble and permanent grassland.

1.6 The distribution of grades and subgrades is shown on the attached ALC map and the areas are given in the table below. The map has been drawn 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 for the site.

Table 1 : Distribution of Grades and Subgrades

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Agricultural Area
2	1.6	59.3
4	1.1	40.7
Total area surveyed	2.7	100

1.7 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 The site has been classified as Grades 2 and 4 with soil workability, droughtiness and wetness being the key limitations. The majority of land is classified as Grade 2, very good quality. Profiles comprise medium clay loam topsoils over sandier textured subsoils. Profiles exhibit a slight workability limitation due to the interaction between the local climatic regime and medium topsoil textures. Profiles also experience a slight droughtiness limitation due to the coarse-textured subsoils, which restrict available water for plant growth. These profiles can be classified no higher than Grade 2. Land to the south of the site is classified as Grade 4, poor quality. This land is limited by wetness and comprises heavy clay loam topsoils over poorly structured clay subsoils. Drainage throughout these profiles is severely impaired, and the land can be classified no higher than Grade 4, given the relatively wet climatic conditions at this locality.

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, 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 factors to influence soil wetness and soil droughtiness. At this locality, the field capacity days and average annual rainfall are relatively high thus increasing the likelihood of soil wetness.

2.4 No local climatic factors such as exposure or frost risk affect the site.

Table 2 : Climatic Interpolation

Grid Reference :	TQ 098 138
Altitude (m) :	60
Accumulated Temperature (days) :	1471
Average Annual Rainfall (mm) :	887
Field Capacity (days) :	185
Moisture Deficit, Wheat (mm) :	101
Moisture Deficit, Potatoes (mm) :	94
Overall Climatic Grade :	1

3.0 Relief

3.1 The survey area occupies a gentle hillside, dropping from approximately 58m AOD in the north of the site to 50m AOD in the south of the site . Nowhere on the site does gradient or relief impose any limitation to the land quality.

4.0 Geology and Soil

4.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 317, Chichester (1957) shows the northern half of the site to be underlain by Folkestone Beds and the remaining area by Gault Clay.

4.2 There is one soil type for the site, as shown on the Soil Survey map of South East England (SSEW, 1983, 1:250,000). This is the Shirrell Heath 2 Association. These soils are described as 'well drained sandy soils with a bleached subsurface horizon, sometimes over soft rock, mainly on heaths and often very acid. Well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils on farmland' (SSEW, 1983).

4.3 Detailed field examination found coarse-textured soils across most of the site, though poorly drained heavier textured soils were found in the bottom of the site.

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.

Grade 2

5.3 Approximately three-fifths of the land surveyed has been classified as Grade 2, very good quality agricultural land. The key limitations are soil workability and soil droughtiness. Topsoils comprise stoneless medium clay loams. These overlie very slightly stony or stoneless medium clay loam or medium sandy loam upper subsoils. At approximately 45-55 cm these pass into reddish loamy medium sands which range from being stoneless to slightly stony. This loamy medium sand either extends to depth or passes into a medium sand at approximately 90 cm. Throughout the profile there is no evidence of impeded drainage (Wetness Class I is thereby assigned), or of any restrictions on rooting depth. However, the interaction of the medium clay loam topsoils with the relatively wet climate at this locality means that this land can be classified as no higher than Grade 2 due to a soil workability limitation. This imposes restrictions on cultivation, trafficking by machinery or grazing by livestock. In addition, the combination of soil textures, profile stone contents, subsoil structural conditions and the local climatic regime means that this land can also be graded no better than Grade 2 because of soil droughtiness. There is a slight restriction on the profile available water in these soils and the range of crops that can tolerate such conditions.

Grade 4

5.4 Approximately two-fifths of the site has been classed as Grade 4, poor quality agricultural land. This land is severely restricted by soil wetness. Heavy clay loam topsoils overlie gleyed clay subsoils which extend to depth. At approximately 40cm, a moderately structured upper subsoil passes into a poorly structured lower subsoil. This slowly permeable layer severely impairs drainage, such that Wetness Class IV is appropriate. The interaction between topsoil textures, soil drainage characteristics and the local climatic regime means that this land can be classified as no higher than Grade 4. This soil wetness adversely affects seed germination and survival, and inhibits the development of a good root system. This limits the crops which can tolerate such conditions. In addition, severe restrictions are imposed on cultivations, grazing by livestock and trafficking by machinery.

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 re-claimed 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 (1957), Sheet No. 317, Chichester, 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 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 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** : national 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 **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 : Fallow **PLO** : Ploughed **SAS** : Set aside **OTH** : Other

3. **GRDNT** : Gradient as measured by a hand-held optical clinometer.

4. **GLEY/SPL** : Depth in cm to gleying or slowly permeable layers.

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

6. **MB (WHEAT/POTS)** : Moisture Balance.

7. **DRT** : Best grade according to soil droughtiness.

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 sub-divided 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 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

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 dolimitic limestone
FSST : soft, fine grained sandstone **ZR** : soft, argillaceous, or silty rocks **CH** : chalk
GH : gravel with non-porous (hard) stones **GS** :gravel with porous (soft) stones

Stone contents (> 2cm, > 6cm and total) are given in percentages (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 grain **M** : massive **GR** : granular **AB** : angular blocky **SAB** : sub-angular blocky **PR** : prismatic **PL** : platy

8. **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

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% biopores > 0.5 mm, a 'Y' will appear in this column.

11. **IMP** : If the profile is impenetrable a 'Y' will appear in this column at the appropiate 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, a 'Y' will appear in this column.

14. 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 : WSUSSEX MINS SITE 39 Pit Number : 1P

Grid Reference: TQ09821383 Average Annual Rainfall : 884 mm
Accumulated Temperature : 1483 degree days
Field Capacity Level : 185 days
Land Use : Cereals
Slope and Aspect : 04 degrees S

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT.STONE	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE
0- 32	MCL	10YR33 00	0	0		MDCSAB
32- 52	MSL	75YR44 00	0	3		MDCSAB
52- 80	LMS	05YR48 00	0	8		WDCSAB
80- 90	LMS	25YR48 00	0	0		WDCSAB
90-120	MS	75YR48 00	0	0		WDCSAB

Wetness Grade : 2 Wetness Class : I
Gleying : cm
SPL : No SPL

Drought Grade : 2 APW : 121mm MBW : 20 mm
APP : 103mm MBP : 9 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE : 2
MAIN LIMITATION : Workability

SAMPLE NO.	GRID REF	USE	ASPECT	GRDNT	GLEY	SPL	--WETNESS-- CLASS	GRADE	-WHEAT- AP	MB	-POTS- AP	MB	M.REL DRT	FLOOD	EROSN EXP	FROST DIST	CHEM LIMIT		ALC	COMMENTS
1	TQ09631385	STB	S	02			1	2	92	-9	97	3	3A				DR		3A	IMP70 RE PIT 1
1P	TQ09821383	CER	S	04			1	2	121	20	103	9	2				WK		2	DR ALSO
2	TQ09761392	CER	S	04			1	2	119	18	102	8	2				WK		2	DR ALSO
3	TQ09871391	CER	S	04			1	2	112	11	93	-1	2				WK		2	DR ALSO
4	TQ09621374	STB			030	040	4	4	132	31	109	15	1				WE		4	WC IV
5	TQ09701378	CER	S	04			1	2	153	52	113	19	1				WK		2	
6	TQ09861380	CER	S	03	045		1	2	125	24	114	20	2				WK		2	DR ALSO

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	MOTTLES COL	MOTTLES ABUN	MOTTLES CONT	PED COL.	GLEY	STONES >2	STONES >6	STONES LITH	STONES TOT	STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS STR	SUBS POR	SUBS IMP	SUBS SPL	SUBS CALC
1	0-35	mcl	10YR42 00						0	0		0						
	35-45	mcl	10YR72 51						0	0		0		M				
	45-55	lms	10YR31 00						0	0		0		M				
	55-70	lms	75YR58 00						0	0		0		M				
1P	0-32	mcl	10YR33 00						0	0		0	MDCSAB	FR				
	32-52	msl	75YR44 00						0	0	HR	3	MDCSAB	FR	M			
	52-80	lms	05YR48 00						0	0	HR	8	WDCSAB	FR	G			
	80-90	lms	25YR48 00						0	0		0	WDCSAB	VF	M			
	90-120	ms	75YR48 00						0	0		0	WDCSAB	VF	M			
2	0-30	mcl	10YR33 00						0	0		0						
	30-55	msl	05YR46 00						0	0		0		M				
	55-100	lms	05YR58 00						0	0		0		M				
	100-120	ms	05YR58 00						0	0		0		M				
3	0-25	mcl	75YR33 00						0	0		0						
	25-45	msl	05YR44 00						0	0		0		M				
	45-120	lms	05YR46 00						0	0		0		M				
4	0-30	hcl	10YR52 00						0	0		0						
	30-40	c	10YR53 00	10YR58	61	C		Y	0	0		0		M				
	40-120	c	10YR72 00	75YR58	61	M		Y	0	0		0		P	Y		Y	
5	0-25	mcl	10YR33 00						0	0		0						
	25-75	scl	75YR46 00						0	0		0		M				
	75-120	mcl	75YR58 00						0	0		0		M				
6	0-25	mcl	75YR43 00						0	0		0						
	25-45	mcl	05YR44 00						0	0	HR	2		M				
	45-60	mcl	25YR46 00					Y	0	0		0		M				
	60-70	scl	25YR46 00					Y	0	0	HR	10		M				
	70-90	lms	25YR46 00	75YR56	00	C		Y	0	0		0		M				
	90-120	ms	75YR56 46					Y	0	0		0		M				