

**A1**  
**Arun District Local Plan**  
**Site 21 Land East of Horsham Road**  
**Findon, West Sussex**  
**Agricultural Land Classification**  
**ALC Map and Report**  
**April 1994**

# AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

## ARUN DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN

### SITE 21 LAND EAST OF HORSHAM ROAD, FINDON, W SUSSEX

#### 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 Arun District of West Sussex. The work forms part of MAFF's statutory input to the preparation of the Arun District Local Plan.
- 1.2 Approximately 7 hectares of land relating to Site 21 east of Horsham Road Findon was surveyed in April 1994. The survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately one boring per hectare. A total of 9 soil 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 a long term limitation 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 agricultural land use on the site was permanent grassland.
- 1.5 The distribution of grades and subgrades is shown on the attached ALC map and the areas and extent 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.

**Table 1 Distribution of Grades and Subgrades**

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Site	% of Agricultural Land
1	0.3	4.1	4.2
2	3.2	43.8	45.1
3a	2.9	39.7	40.8
3b	0.7	9.6	9.9
Woodland	<u>0.2</u>	<u>2.8</u>	100% (7.1 ha)
Total area of site	<u>7.3</u>	100%	

- 1.5 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 majority of the site has been classified as Grades 2 3a and 3b according to a droughtiness limitation. These profiles comprise chalky medium silty clay loam topsoils over increasingly chalky medium or heavy silty clay loam subsoils. The chalk bedrock is encountered at varying depths according to the topography. The amount of profile available water for crops is significantly affected by the depth to chalk and shallow rooting which imposes a droughtiness limitation of varying severity across the site. On the higher slopes the chalk is encountered at shallow depths and thus creates a droughtiness limitation consistent with Subgrade 3b. On the gentler slopes and mid-slope plateau the profiles are progressively deeper thus less droughty. This land has therefore been assessed as Subgrade 3a and Grade 2 respectively. In the valley bottom an area of land was found where the chalk was not encountered. The entire profile comprises a slightly stony non-calcareous medium silty clay loam, which becomes less stony with depth. There are no signs of soil wetness and the stone content is not sufficient to cause any droughtiness problems. This area is therefore classified as Grade 1.

## 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 (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. However climatic factors do interact with soil properties to influence soil wetness and droughtiness limitations. At this locality the field capacity days are relatively high and thus reduce the likelihood of soil droughtiness and correspondingly increase 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	TQ127079	TQ126076
Altitude (m)	61	40
Accumulated Temperature (days)	1473	1497
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	848	833
Field Capacity (days)	175	173
Moisture Deficit Wheat (mm)	108	111
Moisture Deficit Potatoes (mm)	101	105
Overall Climatic Grade	1	1

### **3 Relief**

- 3 1 The site occupies a gently sloping southwest facing slope between 40 m and 61 m AOD. The gradient is never greater than 4° with a small plateau midway down and flatter ground in the valley bottom. Nowhere on the site do gradient or relief affect land quality.

### **4 Geology and Soil**

- 4 1 British Geological Survey (1984) Sheet 318/333 Brighton and Worthing shows the majority of the site to be underlain by head with a smaller area of Upper and Middle Chalk on the higher ground.
- 4 2 The Soil Survey map of Great Britain (1967) Sheet TQ10 Worthing shows that the soils on this site chiefly comprise the Coombe series in the northeast and Icknield series in the centre with a small area of Charity on the valley floor. The Coombe series are described as well drained calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble. Shallow in places especially on brows and steep slopes and the Icknield as shallow mostly humose well drained calcareous soils over chalk on steep slopes and hilltops. Deeper flinty calcareous silty soils in small coombes and valleys. The Charity series is also similar being described as 'well drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms. Calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides sometimes shallow (SSEW 1983).

### **5 Agricultural Land Classification**

- 5 1 Table 1 provided 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 1**

A small area of low lying land in the southwest corner of the site was found to correspond to the Charity soil series. These deep free draining profiles comprise medium silty clay loam topsoils with 5% flint < 2 cm diameter. The subsoils remain similar in texture but contain 2% flint < 2 cm to depth. There are no signs of soil wetness and insufficient stone to cause a soil droughtiness limitation. Therefore this area has been classified as excellent quality, Grade 1 agricultural land.

#### **5 4 Grade 2**

On a midslope plateau and the more gentle slopes either side an area of very good quality Grade 2 land was identified within the Coombe series. These profiles covering the majority of the site comprise medium silty clay loam topsoils with 1-10% chalk over similar but increasingly chalky (5-50%) upper subsoils. At 58 cm depth and occasionally higher up the profile the subsoils become heavier with

between 50-70% chalk. By 70-85 cm depth the chalk bedrock with 10% flint is encountered. Rooting information extrapolated from an adjacent site shows that water for crops can only be effectively extracted for 30 cm into the chalk. The combination of profile stone contents, shallow soil depth over chalk and shallow rooting into the chalk cause profile available water to be slightly reduced such that Grade 2 is appropriate on the basis of soil droughtiness.

**5.5 Subgrade 3a**

On the slightly steeper slopes the land was assessed as good quality Subgrade 3a, agricultural land. As before the profiles comprise slightly chalky (2-5%) medium silty clay loam topsoils which become increasingly chalky (2-10%) in the upper subsoil. Between 40-50 cm from the surface the chalk content in some borings is significantly increased (50-70%) before all reach the chalk bedrock (which contains 10% flint) at 50-70 cm depth. Again rooting information extrapolated from an adjacent site shows that water is available to crops up to 30 cm into the chalk. The chalk here however occurs at shallower depth resulting in a more severe soil droughtiness limitation which equates to Subgrade 3a given the prevailing climate.

**5.6 Subgrade 3b**

A small area on the crest of the hill was found to coincide with the Icknield soil series and identified as moderate quality Subgrade 3b. Here the chalky (25%) medium silty clay loam topsoil overlies an extremely chalky (80%) upper subsoil rapidly becoming solid chalk (with 10% flint) at 35 cm depth. Soil Inspection pit 1 revealed a harder, more blocky chalk which only allows roots to penetrate for a further 20 cm. A combination of the shallow depth to chalk and its blocky structure significantly reduces the amount of profile available water for crops by causing shallow rooting. As a result this area has been classified as Subgrade 3b on soil droughtiness.

ADAS Ref 4202/84/94  
MAFF Ref EL42/460

Resource Planning Team  
Guildford Statutory Group  
ADAS Reading

## **SOURCES OF REFERENCE**

British Geological Survey (1984) Sheet No 318/333 Brighton and Worthing, 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 Great Britain (1967) Sheet TQ10 Soils of The West Sussex Coastal Plain 1 25 000 and accompanying legend

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet 6 Soils of South-East England 1 250 000 and accompanying legend

# 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 <sup>1</sup>
I	The soil profile is not wet within 70 cm depth for more than 30 days in most years <sup>2</sup>
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.

<sup>1</sup>The number of days specified is not necessarily a continuous period

<sup>2</sup>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:

<b>ARA</b> Arable	<b>WHT</b> Wheat	<b>BAR</b> Barley
<b>CER</b> Cereals	<b>OAT</b> Oats	<b>MZE</b> Maize
<b>OSR</b> Oilseed rape	<b>BEN</b> Field Beans	<b>BRA</b> Brassicae
<b>POT</b> Potatoes	<b>SBT</b> Sugar Beet	<b>FCD</b> Fodder Crops
<b>LIN</b> Linseed	<b>FRT</b> Soft and Top Fruit	<b>FLW</b> Fallow
<b>PGR</b> Permanent Pasture	<b>LEY</b> Ley Grass	<b>RGR</b> Rough Grazing
<b>SCR</b> Scrub	<b>CFW</b> Coniferous Woodland	<b>DCW</b> Deciduous Wood
<b>HTH</b> Heathland	<b>BOG</b> Bog or Marsh	<b>FLW</b> Fallow
<b>PLO</b> Ploughed	<b>SAS</b> Set aside	<b>OTH</b> Other
<b>HRT</b> 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:

<b>MREL</b> Microrelief limitation	<b>FLOOD</b> Flood risk	<b>EROSN</b> Soil erosion risk
<b>EXP</b> Exposure limitation	<b>FROST</b> Frost prone	<b>DIST</b> Disturbed land
<b>CHEM</b> Chemical limitation		

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

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

## Soil Pits and Auger Borings

1 **TEXTURE** soil texture classes are denoted by the following abbreviations

<b>S</b>	Sand	<b>LS</b>	Loamy Sand	<b>SL</b>	Sandy Loam
<b>SZL</b>	Sandy Silt Loam	<b>CL</b>	Clay Loam	<b>ZCL</b>	Silty Clay Loam
<b>ZL</b>	Silt Loam	<b>SCL</b>	Sandy Clay Loam	<b>C</b>	Clay
<b>SC</b>	Sandy Clay	<b>ZC</b>	Silty Clay	<b>OL</b>	Organic Loam
<b>P</b>	Peat	<b>SP</b>	Sandy Peat	<b>LP</b>	Loamy Peat
<b>PL</b>	Peaty Loam	<b>PS</b>	Peaty Sand	<b>MZ</b>	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

<b>F</b>	Fine (more than 66% of the sand less than 0.2mm)
<b>M</b>	Medium (less than 66% fine sand and less than 33% coarse sand)
<b>C</b>	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

<b>HR</b>	all hard rocks and stones	<b>SLST</b>	soft oolitic or dolimitic limestone
<b>CH</b>	chalk	<b>FSST</b>	soft fine grained sandstone
<b>ZR</b>	soft argillaceous or silty rocks	<b>GH</b>	gravel with non-porous (hard) stones
<b>MSST</b>	soft medium grained sandstone	<b>GS</b>	gravel with porous (soft) stones
<b>SI</b>	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

SAMPLE NO	GRID REF	ASPECT USE	GRDNT	--WETNESS--		-WHEAT-		-POTS-		M REL		EROSN EXP	FROST DIST	CHEM LIMIT	ALC	COMMENTS
				SPL	CLASS	GRADE	AP	MB	AP	MB	DRT					
1	TQ12700790	PGR SW	03	1	1	129	21	106	5	2				DR	2	ROOT 120
1P	TQ12800780	PGR SW	02	1	1	069	-39	070	-31	3B				DR	3B	
2	TQ12600780	PGR SW	02	1	1	124	15	117	14	2				DR	2	
2A	TQ12550777	PGR SW	04	1	1	096	-14	098	-6	3A				DR	3A	ROOT 75
3	TQ12700780	PGR SW	02	1	1	097	-12	099	-3	3A				DR	3A	
4	TQ12800780	PGR SW	03	1	1	080	-28	084	-17	3B				DR	3B	
5	TQ12600770	PGR SW	03	1	1	087	-23	092	-12	3B				DR	3B	
5A	TQ12570665	PGR SW		1	1	146	34	121	14	1					1	
6	TQ12700770	PGR SW	02	1	1	123	13	114	11	2				DR	2	
7	TQ12800770	PGR SW	02	1	1	108	-1	108	6	3A				DR	3A	

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	---MOTTLES---			PED COL	---STONES---			STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS						
				COL	ABUN	CONT		GLEY	>2	>6		LITH	TOT	STR	POR	IMP	SPL	CALC
1	0-30	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	10							Y
	30-50	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	50		M					Y
	50-65	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	60		M					Y
	65-85	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	80		P					Y
	85-120	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
1P	0-25	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	25							Y
	25-35	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	80		P					Y
	35-55	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
2	0-30	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	CH	1							Y
	30-50	hzc1	10YR44 00					0	0	CH	2		M					Y
	50-60	c	75YR54 00					0	0	CH	2		M					Y
	60-70	c	75YR54 00					0	0	CH	70		P					Y
	70-100	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
2A	0-28	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	2							Y
	28-38	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	10		M					Y
	38-75	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
3	0-25	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	CH	2							Y
	25-38	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	10		M					Y
	38-43	mzc1	10YR74 00					0	0	CH	70		M					Y
	43-75	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
4	0-28	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	10							Y
	28-65	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
5	0-29	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	HR	5							Y
	29-35	mzc1	10YR44 00					0	0	CH	50		M					Y
	35-70	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
5A	0-29	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	HR	5							Y
	29-120	mzc1	10YR44 00					0	0	HR	2		M					Y
6	0-28	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	CH	2							Y
	28-45	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	5		M					Y
	45-58	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	50		M					Y
	58-68	hzc1	10YR74 00					0	0	CH	50		M					Y
	68-100	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y
7	0-28	mzc1	10YR52 00					0	0	CH	2							Y
	28-42	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	2		M					Y
	42-50	mzc1	10YR64 00					0	0	CH	10		M					Y
	50-80	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P					Y

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

Site Name SITE 21 ARUN LP Pit Number 1P

Grid Reference TQ12800780 Average Annual Rainfall 848 mm  
 Accumulated Temperature 1473 degree days  
 Field Capacity Level 175 days  
 Land Use Permanent Grass  
 Slope and Aspect 02 degrees SW

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT STONE	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE
0- 25	MZCL	10YR52 00	0	25		
25- 35	MZCL	10YR54 00	0	80		
35- 55	CH	10YR81 00	0	10		

Wetness Grade 1 Wetness Class I  
 Gleying cm  
 SPL cm

Drought Grade 3B APW 069mm MBW -39 mm  
 APP 070mm MBP -31 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE 3B  
 MAIN LIMITATION Droughtiness