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Maidstone Borough Local Plan
Site 44 Land at the rear of
Park Avenue, Linton
Agricultural Land Classification
ALC Map and Report
August 1994

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

MAIDSTONE BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN
SITE 44 LAND AT THE REAR OF PARK AVENUE, LINTON

1 Summary

1 1 ADAS was commissioned by MAFF s Land Use Planning Unit to provide information on land quality for 47 sites within the borough of Maidstone in Kent The work forms part of MAFF's statutory input to the preparation of the Maidstone Borough Local Plan

1 2 Site 44 comprises 1 8 hectares of land south of Park Avenue and to the west of Linton Hill in the village of Linton An Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey was carried out during August 1994 The survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately three borings per two hectares of land surveyed A total of 3 borings and one soil inspection pit were described 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 survey work was carried out by members of the Resource Planning Team of the Guildford Statutory Group of ADAS

1 4 At the time of survey the land use on the site was bramley orchards

1 5 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 10 000 It is accurate at this scale but any enlargement would be misleading

Table 1 Distribution of Grades and Subgrades

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Agricultural Land
2	0 2	11 1
3a	1 6	88 9
Total area of site	1 8	100 0 (1 8 ha)

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 majority of agricultural land surveyed has been classified as Subgrade 3a good quality because of a moderate soil droughtiness limitation Topsoils typically comprise slightly stony non calcareous medium clay loams These generally overlie well drained moderately stony medium clay loam or clay upper subsoils

and moderately stony clay lower subsoils The interaction between the soil textures and profile stone contents at this site with the prevailing local climate may act to restrict profile available water and thus plant growth and yield Land classed as Grade 2 very good quality is restricted by a slight soil droughtiness limitation Soils are similarly textured to those described above but are less stony The interaction between these soil textures and profile stone contents at this site with the local climate means that there is slightly more profile available for uptake by crop roots so allowing a higher grade to be mapped

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 The crop adjusted soil moisture deficits at this locality are relatively high in a regional context High soil moisture deficits increase the likelihood of soil droughtiness limitations

2 4 No local climatic factors such as exposure or frost risk are believed to affect the site

Table 2 Climatic Interpolation

Grid Reference	TQ753507
Altitude (m)	122
Accumulated Temperature (degree days Jan June)	1370
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	709
Field Capacity (days)	142
Moisture Deficit Wheat (mm)	110
Moisture Deficit Potatoes (mm)	103
Overall Climatic Grade	1

3 Relief

3 1 Most of the site is flat and lies at an altitude of approximately 122m AOD though in the extreme north east of the site the land falls slightly to lie at approximately 120m AOD Nowhere on the site do relief or gradient impose any restriction on the agricultural land quality

4 Geology and Soil

4 1 British Geological Survey (1976) Sheet 288 shows the entire site to be underlain by head deposits

4 2 Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet 6 shows the entire site to comprise soils of the Marlow Association These soils are described as well drained fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils Some coarse and fine loamy over clayey with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983)

4 3 Detailed field examination found well drained loamy and clayey soils which become stonier with depth

5 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 A small area of land confined to the slightly lower lying north east of the site has been classified as Grade 2 very good quality This land is restricted by a minor soil droughtiness limitation Topsoils typically comprise non calcareous medium silty clay loams which are slightly stony (about 2% hard sandstone >2cm and 10% total hard sandstone by volume) These overlie similarly textured moderately stony (about 25% total hard sandstone by volume) upper subsoils Due to the very dry subsoil conditions at the time of survey these profiles proved impenetrable to a soil auger at approximately 30 cm depth However Pit 1 dug on land adjacent to this area (ADAS Reference 2007/196/94) found subsoils to comprise moderately stony (about 15 30% total hard sandstone by volume) medium/heavy silty clay loams which become less silty typically heavy clay loams at about 60 cm depth The interaction between these soil textures profile stone contents and moderate substructural conditions with the relatively dry climate which prevails at this locality results in slightly restricted soil available water for uptake by crops This minor soil droughtiness limitation will tend to reduce the level and consistency of crop yields and give rise to a minor risk of drought stress for those crops which are grown

Subgrade 3a

5 4 The majority of agricultural land surveyed has been classified as Subgrade 3a good quality because of a moderate soil droughtiness limitation In comparison with land classified as Grade 2 these profiles contain more stony upper subsoils and heavier textured subsoils Topsoils typically comprise non calcareous medium clay loams which are very slightly to slightly stony (about 2 3 % hard sandstone >2cm

and 8 12 % total hard sandstone by volume) These typically overlie well drained medium clay loam or clay upper subsoils and clay lower subsoils which are moderately stony (about 25 30 % total hard sandstone by volume) These profiles proved impenetrable to an auger between 50 70 cm depth because of hard sandstone From the soil inspection pit dug within this mapping unit Pit 1 it was observed that the sandstone occurs in pockets throughout the profile This uneven distribution of profile stoniness explains why firstly the auger borings within this mapping unit were impenetrable at different depths and secondly why estimation of profile stone contents from the auger observations are lower than those observed from Pit 1 The interaction between these soil textures profile stone contents and moderate substructural conditions with the relatively dry climate which prevails at this locality acts to moderately restrict the soil profile available water for uptake by crop roots This has the effect of reducing the level and consistency of crop yields and gives rise to a moderate risk of drought stress for those crops which are grown

ADAS Ref 2007/195/94
MAFF Ref EL 20/328

Resource Planning Team
Guildford Statutory Group
ADAS Reading

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1976) Sheet No 288 Maidstone 1 50 000 Series (solid and drift edition)

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 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 religous buildings cemetries 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

[1]The 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 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 **GLEY/SPL** 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 **GLEY** 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 appropiate 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 MAIDSTONE LP SITE 44 (2) Pit Number 1P

Grid Reference TQ75305072 Average Annual Rainfall 709 mm
Accumulated Temperature 1370 degree days
Field Capacity Level 142 days
Land Use
Slope and Aspect 01 degrees S

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 30	MCL	10YR42 00	3	10	HR					
30- 53	C	75YR54 56	0	25	HR		WKCSAB	FM	M	
53- 90	C	05YR56 00	0	30	HR		WKCSAB	FM	M	

Wetness Grade 1 Wetness Class I
Gleying cm
SPL No SPL

Drought Grade 3A APW 097mm MBW -13 mm
APP 097mm MBP -6 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE 3A
MAIN LIMITATION Droughtiness

SAMPLE NO	GRID REF	USE	ASPECT	GRDNT	GLEY	SPL	WETNESS CLASS	WETNESS GRADE	WHEAT AP	WHEAT MB	POTS AP	POTS MB	M REL DRT	EROSN FLOOD	EROSN EXP	FROST DIST	CHEM LIMIT	ALC	COMMENTS
1	TQ75215073	ORC					1	1	076	-34	076	-27	3B				DR	3A	I50 dry/stony
1P	TQ75305072	ORC	S	01			1	1	097	-13	097	-6	3A				DR	3A	P90 Dr=3ato120
2	TQ75305072	ORC					1	1	087	-23	101	-2	3B				DR	3A	I70 dry/stony
3	TQ75405072	ORC	S	01			1	1	050	-60	050	-53	4				DR	2	I30Rel P 196/94

				MOTTLES			PED		----STONES --				STRUCT/	SUBS				
SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	COL	ABUN	CONT	COL	GLEY	>2	>6	LITH	TOT	CONSIST	STR	POR	IMP	SPL	CALC
1	0-30	mcl	10YR43 00						2	0	HR	8						
	30-38	mcl	10YR43 00						0	0	HR	12		M				
	38-50	c	75YR56 00						0	0	HR	25		M				Imp 50 dry/stony
1P	0-30	mcl	10YR42 00						3	0	HR	10						
	30-53	c	75YR54 56						0	0	HR	25	WKCSAB	FM	M			Dr=3a to 120*
	53-90	c	05YR56 00						0	0	HR	30	WKCSAB	FM	M			*MBW=4 MBP=-6
2	0-25	mcl	10YR43 00						3	0	HR	12						
	25-35	mcl	10YR43 56						0	0	HR	20		M				
	35-70	c	75YR56 00						0	0	HR	15		M				Imp 70 dry/stony
3	0 26	mzcl	10YR43 00						2	0	HR	10						
	26-30	mzcl	10YR43 00						0	0	HR	25		M				Imp 30 dry/stony