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Vale of the White Horse District Local Plan
Site H11: Manor Close and Churchfield,
Chilton
Agricultural Land Classification
Report
October 1994

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN SITE H11: MANOR CLOSE AND CHURCHFIELD, CHILTON

1. 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 the Vale of the White Horse District of Oxfordshire. This work forms part of MAFF's statutory input to the preparation of the Vale of the White Horse District Local Plan.
- 1.2 Site H11 comprises 3.4 hectares of land to the immediate north of Chilton, Oxfordshire. An Agricultural Land Classification, (ALC) survey was carried out during October 1994. The survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately one boring per hectare. A total of 4 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 work was carried out by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Leeds Statutory Centre of ADAS.
- 1.4 At the time of survey the majority of the site was in permanent grass, with the remainder being woodland.
- 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 1:10,000. It is accurate at this scale, but any enlargement would be misleading.

Table 1 : Distribution of Grades and Subgrades

Grade	Area (ha)	% of Site	% of Agricultural Land
2	2.2	64.7	100% (2.2 ha) ,
Woodland	<u>1.2</u>	<u>35.3</u>	
Total area of site	3.4 ha	100%	

- 1.6 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 agricultural land surveyed has been classified as very good, Grade 2, quality. Soils are well drained, generally deep, calcareous silty clay loams. The land is very slightly restricted by soil droughtiness limitations.

2. Climate

- 2.1 Estimates of climatic variables relevant to the assessment of agricultural land quality were obtained by interpolation from a 5 km grid point dataset (Met Office, 1989) for a representative location in the survey area.

Table 2 : Climatic Interpolation

Grid Reference	SU490861
Altitude (m)	113
Accumulated Temperature (degree days, Jan-June)	1394
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	660
Field Capacity (days)	138
Moisture Deficit, Wheat (mm)	106
Moisture Deficit, Potatoes (mm)	97
Overall Climatic Grade	1

- 2.2 Climatic factors are considered first when classifying land since climate can be overriding in the sense that adverse climatic conditions may restrict land quality irrespective of favourable site and soil conditions. The details in the table above show that there is no overall climatic limitation affecting this site. In addition, no local climatic factors such as exposure or frost risk are believed to affect the land quality.
- 2.3 However, climatic factors do interact with soil factors to influence soil wetness and droughtiness limitations. At this locality, the climate is relatively cool and dry in a regional context. As a result the likelihood of soil droughtiness problems may be enhanced whilst soil wetness limitations may be reduced.

3. Relief

- 3.1 The site lies at an altitude of approximately 113 metres and is flat. Nowhere on the site do gradient or microrelief affect agricultural land quality.

4. Geology and Soil

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (1971) published map, sheet 253, shows the entire site to be underlain by Pleistocene and Recent Coombe deposits.
- 4.2 Soil Survey of England and Wales (1971) Sheet 253, shows the entire site as Coombe Series. Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet 6, shows the entire site as Coombe 1 Association. These soils are described as 'well drained calcareous fine silty soils, deep in valley bottoms, shallow to chalk on valley sides in places' (SSEW, 1984).

- 4.3 Detailed field examination of the soils on the site revealed the presence of generally deep, calcareous silty clay loam soils, with occasionally shallower soils causing slight droughtiness restrictions.

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 Very good quality land has been mapped across the whole of the agricultural area surveyed, the principal limitation being that of slight soil droughtiness. Profiles consist of non calcareous, very slightly stony, (4-8% flints), medium silty clay loam topsoils overlying similar upper subsoils, in turn overlying calcareous, moderately to very stony, (20-60% chalk stones), medium silty clay loam subsoils. Soil Pit 1 is typical of these profiles. These soils are well drained (Wetness Class I). The land is limited by slight soil droughtiness in certain areas due to subsoil stoniness. The combination of a relatively dry climatic regime, (ie, high soil moisture deficits), and soil profiles which are shallow and/or stony, gives rise to land which is slightly droughty. Moisture balance figures indicate that there is a slight restriction in soil water available throughout the growing season such that crops, particularly those which are more shallow rooting, such as potatoes, may suffer slight drought stress. Crop yields and consistency may be affected as a result. Overall though Grade 2 land may be expected to support a wide range of arable and horticultural crops, but the flexibility and yield potential of the land may be reduced in comparison to land assigned to Grade 1.

Woodland

- 5.4 The remaining land to the west consists of scrub and woodland.

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MAFF Ref: EL33/0127

Resource Planning Team
Leeds Statutory Group
ADAS Leeds

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1971), Sheet 253, 1:63,360.

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 (1971) Sheet 253, 1:63,360 and accompanying bulletin.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet 6, 1:250,000 and accompanying legend,

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984), Bulletin 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. **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 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 : VALE OF WHITE HORSE H11 Pit Number : 1P

Grid Reference: SU489 861 Average Annual Rainfall : 660 mm
 Accumulated Temperature : 1394 degree days
 Field Capacity Level : 138 days
 Land Use : Permanent Grass
 Slope and Aspect : 01 degrees N

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT.STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 25	MZCL	10YR42 00	0	4	HR					
25- 66	MZCL	10YR54 00	0	4	CH		WKMSAB	FM	G	Y
66-120	MZCL	10YR74 00	0	20	CH		STMSAB	FM	G	Y

Wetness Grade : 1 Wetness Class : I
 Gleying : 000 cm
 SPL : No SPL

Drought Grade : 1 APW : 175mm MBW : 69 mm
 APP : 138mm MBP : 41 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE : 1
 MAIN LIMITATION :

SAMPLE NO.	GRID REF	USE	ASPECT	--WETNESS--				-WHEAT-		-POTS-		M.REL		EROSN	FROST	CHEM	ALC	COMMENTS
				GRDNT	GLEYS	SPL	CLASS	GRADE	AP	MB	AP	MB	DRT	FLOOD	EXP	DIST	LIMIT	
1	SU492 862	PGR					1	1	126	20	118	21	2				DR 2	IMPEN 75
1P	SU489 861	PGR	N	01			1	1	175	69	138	41	1				1	
3	SU490 861	PGR					1	1	110	4	114	17	3A				DR 3A	IMPEN 80
4	SU488 860	WOD					1	1	067	-39	067	-30	3B				DR 3B	NEW.WOOD
5	SU489 860	GRS					1	1	122	16	125	28	2				DR 2	

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	----MOTTLES-----			PED	----STONES----			STRUCT/	SUBS	IMP	SPL	CALC
				COL	ABUN	CONT	COL.	GLE	>2	>6	LITH	TOT			
1	0-40	mzc1	10YR32 00					4	2	HR	6				
	40-75	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	HR	10		M		IMP.STONES
1P	0-25	mzc1	10YR42 00					0	0	HR	4				
	25-66	mzc1	10YR54 00					0	0	CH	4	WKMSAB	FM	G	Y
	66-120	mzc1	10YR74 00					0	0	CH	20	STMSAB	FM	G	Y
3	0-30	mzc1	10YR32 00					4	2	HR	6				
	30-65	mzc1	10YR43 00					0	0	HR	10		M		
	65-80	mzc1	10YR74 00					0	0	CH	60		P		Y IMP.STONES
4	0-40	mc1	10YR42 00					8	0	HR	8				IMP.STONES
5	0-30	hc1	10YR32 00					4	1	HR	6				
	30-60	mc1	10YR54 00					0	0	HR	6		G		
	60-80	mc1	10YR74 00					0	0	CH	30		M		Y IMP.STONES