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Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan
Site 10 : Ayres Lane, Burghclere
Agricultural Land Classification
ALC Map and Summary Report
April 1993

**AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION
BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN
SITE 10 : AYRES LANE, BURGHCLERE**

1. Summary

1.1 ADAS was commissioned by MAFF's Land Use Planning Unit to provide information on land quality on 22 sites around Basingstoke in Hampshire. The work forms part of MAFF's statutory input to the Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan.

1.2 Site 10 comprises 6.7 hectares of land to the west of Burghclere, Hampshire and was surveyed during March 1993. The survey was undertaken at a detailed level of approximately one boring per hectare. A total of 7 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 long term limitations on its agricultural use.

At the time of survey, the land was under permanent pasture.

1.3 The distribution of the grades and subgrades is shown on the attached ALC map and the areas 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 may be misleading.

Distribution of Grades and Subgrades

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>	<u>% of agricultural land</u>
3b	6.6	100
Total agricultural area	6.6	
Agricultural buildings	0.1	
Total area of site	6.7 ha	

1.4 Appendix 1 gives a general description of the grades and land use categories identified in this survey.

1.5 This site has been assigned to Grade 3b on the basis of severe droughtiness and/or topsoil stone limitations. Profiles were found to be variably stony both in the topsoil and subsoil. Stone contents were such that the reduced available water capacity of the soil is likely to cause severe drought stress to a crop, whilst topsoil stone contents in the range 10-25% flints >2 cm will affect cultivations, crop establishment and growth.

April 1993
ADAS Ref: 1501/025/93
MAFF Ref: EL15/144

Resource Planning Team
Guildford Statutory Group
ADAS Reading

APPENDIX I

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRADES AND SUBGRADES

The ALC grades and subgrades are described below in terms of the types of limitation which can occur, typical cropping range and the expected level and consistency of yield. In practice, the grades are defined by reference to physical characteristics and the grading guidance and cut-offs for limitation factors in Section 3 enable land to be ranked in accordance with these general descriptions. The most productive and flexible land falls into Grades 1 and 2 and Subgrade 3a and collectively comprises about one-third of the agricultural land in England and Wales. About half the land is of moderate quality in Subgrade 3b or poor quality in Grade 4. Although less significant on a national scale such land can be locally valuable to agriculture and the rural economy where poorer farmland predominates. The remainder is very poor quality land in Grade 5, which mostly occurs in the uplands.

Descriptions are also given of other land categories which may be used on ALC maps.

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 and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in 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. Where 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 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.

Descriptions of other land categories used on ALC maps

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/airfields. 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 land cover types, eg buildings in large grounds, and where map scale permits, the cover types may be shown separately. Otherwise, the most extensive cover type will usually be shown.