**A1** 

Milton Keynes Local Plan Potential Development Area 14

Agricultural Land Classification ALC Map and Report

June 1997

Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading RPT Job Number: FRCA Reference:

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#### AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

## MILTON KEYNES LOCAL PLAN, POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREA 14

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1. This report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of 22.5 ha of land on the northern fringe of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, adjacent to the M1. The survey was carried out during June 1997.
- 2. The survey was carried out by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA) on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), in connection with its statutory input to the Milton Keynes Local Plan. The results of this survey supersede any previous ALC information for this land.
- 3. The work was conducted under sub-contracting arrangements by NA Duncan of NA Duncan & Associates, and was supervised by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Eastern Region of FRCA. The land has been graded in accordance with the published MAFF ALC guidelines and criteria (MAFF, 1988). A description of the ALC grades and subgrades is given in Appendix I.
- 4. At the time of survey all the agricultural land on the site was under permanent grass and used for grazing horses. The areas mapped as 'Other land' include a lorry park associated with the service station on the M1, farm buildings and offices and an access road on the eastern side of the site and a former industrial area on the western side.

#### **SUMMARY**

- 5. The findings of the survey are shown on the enclosed ALC map. The map has been drawn at a scale of 1:10,000; it is accurate at this scale but any enlargement would be misleading.
- 6. The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring per hectare. A total of 10 borings and 1 soil pit were described.
- 7. All the agricultural land on the site (10.3 ha) has been mapped as Grade 2, very good quality agricultural land. The soils are typically fine loamy over clayey and have a minor wetness and workability limitation during the wetter parts of the year and a minor droughtiness limitation during the summer months, restricting the land quality to Grade 2.

#### FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

#### Climate

8. Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics.

9. The key climatic variables used for grading this site are given in Table 1 and were obtained from the published 5km grid datasets using the standard interpolation procedures (Met. Office. 1989).

Table 1: Climatic and altitude data

Factor	Units	Values		
Grid reference	N/A	SP 856 435	SP 860432	
Altitude	m, AOD	65	65	
Accumulated Temperature	day°C (Jan-June)	1415	1415	
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	628	627	
Field Capacity Days	days	129	128	
Moisture Deficit, Wheat	mm	111	111	
Moisture Deficit, Potatoes	mm	104	104	
Overall climatic grade	N/A	Grade 1	Grade 1	

- 10. 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.
- 11. The main parameters used in the assessment of an overall climatic limitation are average annual rainfall (AAR), as a measure of overall wetness, and accumulated temperature (AT0, January to June), as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality.
- 12. The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that there is no overall climatic limitation affecting the site. The area is, however, relatively warm and dry and, consequently, the soils will need a moderately high available water capacity to avoid drought stress affecting the crops. The site is not particularly exposed or prone to increased frost risk and consequently there are also no local climatic restrictions to the grading of this land. The site is climatically Grade 1.

#### Site

13. The site lies at an altitude of approximately 65 m AOD. Gradients on the site are relatively gentle and nowhere on the site are limiting to agricultural use.

# Geology and soils

- 14. The published geological map for the area (BGS, 1970) shows the site to comprise Head overlying Oxford Clay surrounded in places by Chalky Head and Upper Lias deposits.
- 15. The 1:250,000 scale reconnaissance soil survey map for the area (SSEW, 1983) shows the entire site to comprise soils of the Hanslope association. These soils which are developed in chalky till are described as "slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils". The soils found during the survey were calcareous

fine loamy over clayey and relate more closely to the Chalky Head referred to by the Geological Survey.

#### AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

16. The details of the classification of the site are shown on the attached ALC map. The location of the auger borings and pits is shown on the attached sample location map and the details of the soils data are presented in Appendix II.

## Grade 2

17. All the agricultural land on the site has been mapped as Grade 2 having minor droughtiness and wetness/workability limitations. The soils on the site typically have a very slightly stony clay loam topsoil, with the western side being a calcareous heavy clay loam whilst to the east the topsoil is more typically non-calcareous medium clay loam. The upper subsoil is a yellowish brown heavy clay loam with manganese concretions and moderate structure. Below approximately 60 cm depth the subsoil becomes a pale yellowish brown clay with common ochreous mottles and chalky fragments. The soil pit showed that the lower subsoil has a coarse platy structure breaking to medium angular blocky and as such is considered to be slowly permeable. The soils therefore have been assessed as Wetness Class II which, associated with the topsoil textures and calcium carbonate content, means that they will be susceptible to structural damage if trafficked, cultivated or grazed during the wetter parts of the year. Furthermore, in this relatively low rainfall area these soils also have a minor droughtiness restriction. Moisture balance calculations indicate that they are slightly droughty for deeper rooting crops restricting the land quality to Grade 2.

N A Duncan for the Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading

### **SOURCES OF REFERENCE**

British Geological Survey (1970) Milton Keynes, 1:25,000 scale solid and drift geology. BGS: London.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land.

MAFF: London.

Met. Office (1989) Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification.

Met. Office: Bracknell.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet6, South East England

SSEW: Harpenden.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984) Soils and their Use in South East England

SSEW: Harpenden

#### APPENDIX I

#### DESCRIPTIONS 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 (e.g. 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.

# APPENDIX II

# **SOIL DATA**

## **Contents:**

Sample location map

Soil abbreviations - explanatory note

Soil pit descriptions

Soil boring descriptions (boring and horizon levels)

## 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	LEY:	Ley grass	<b>RGR:</b>	Rough grazing
	pasture				
SCR:	Scrub	CFW:	Coniferous woodland	OTH	Other
DCW:	Deciduous	<b>BOG</b> :	Bog or marsh	SAS:	Set-Aside
	woodland				
HTH:	Heathland	HRT:	Horticultural crops	PLO:	Ploughed

- 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 ST: **Topsoil Stoniness** FR: Microrelief Frost Risk GR: Gradient MR. Flood Risk DP: Soil Depth FL: TX: Topsoil Texture CH: Chemical WE: Wetness WK: Workability

DR: Drought ER: Erosion Risk WD: Soil Wetness/Droughtiness

EX: Exposure

### 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
<b>ZL</b> :	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 FSST: soft, fine grained sandstone

ZR: soft, argillaceous, or silty rocks CH: chalk

MSST: soft, medium grained sandstone GS: gravel with porous (soft) stones SI: gravel with non-porous (hard)

igneous/metamorphic rock ston

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

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: MILTON KEYNES AREA 14

Pit Number : 1P

Grid Reference: SP85704330 Average Annual Rainfall: 627 mm

Accumulated Temperature: 1415 degree days

Field Capacity Level : 128 days

Land Use

: Permanent Grass

Slope and Aspect

: 01 degrees W

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT.STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 28	HCL	10YR43 00	1	2	HR					Y
28- 50	HCL	10YR55 00	0	1	HR	F	MDCSAB	· FM	M	Y
50- 70	С	10YR65 00	0	2	CH	F	MDCSAB	FM	M	Y
70-120	С	25Y 63 00	0	3	СН	С	WKCPL	FM	Р	γ

Wetness Grade: 2

Wetness Class

: II

Gleying SPL

:070 cm :070 cm

Drought Grade: 2

APW: 135mm MBW:

APP: 116mm MBP: 12 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE : 2

MAIN LIMITATION: Soil Wetness/Droughtiness

program: ALC012

#### LIST OF BORINGS HEADERS 18/09/97 MILTON KEYNES AREA 14

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--WETNESS-- -WHEAT- -POTS- M. REL EROSN FROST CHEM ALC ASPECT NO. GRID REF USE GRONT GLEY SPL CLASS GRADE AP MB AP MB DRT FLOOD EXP DIST LIMIT COMMENTS 1 SP85604340 PGR W 04 070 070 2 3A 137 26 115 11 2 WE 3A Border WCI WG2 1P SP85704330 PGR W 01 070 070 135 24 116 2 2 12 2 WD 2 Calc hol tsoil 2 SP85704340 PGR W 5 3A 02 050 050 2 2 104 -7 109 WD 2 Impen80 stone 03 050 050 2 2 132 21 110 3 SP85604330 PGR W 6 2 WD Calc hcl tsoil 4 SP85704330 PGR 060 060 2 2 133 22 111 7 2 WD Calc hol tsoil 128 17 106 2 2 7 SP86004330 PGR 045 045 2 2 WD 2 Calc hol tsoil 8 SP85804320 PGR 060 060 2 2 134 23 110 6 2 WD Ncalc medtsoil 070 070 2 20 113 9 SP85904320 PGR SE 01 2 131 9 2 WD 2 Ncalc medtsoil 03 060 060 2 131 20 110 10 SP86004320 PGR E 2 6 2 WD 2 Ncalc medtsoil 11 SP85804310 PGR SE 055 055 2 131 20 107 WD 2 Ncalc medtsoil 12 SP85904310 PGR SE 02 055 055 2 2 133 22 110 6 2 WD 2 Ncalc medisoil

----STONES---- STRUCT/ SUBS ----MOTTLES---- PED COL ABUN CONT COL. GLEY >2 >6 LITH TOT CONSIST STR POR IMP SPL CALC AMPLE DEPTH TEXTURE COLOUR 10YR43 00 2 0 HR 3 0-28 hç1 10YR55 00 00MN00 00 F 2 28-70 0 0 HR М hc1 25Y 64 00 10YR66 62 C Y 0 0 HR 2 + 5% chalk 70-120 c 0-28 hcl 10YR43 00 1 0 HR 2 10YR55 00 00MN00 00 F 0 0 HR 1 MDCSAB FM M 28-50 hcl 10YR65 00 10YR66 00 F 0 0 CH 2 MDCSAB FM M 50-70 С Y 0 0 CH 70-120 c 25Y 63 00 10YR66 71 C 3 WKCPL FM P Y 10YR43 00 1 0 HR 2 0-27 hc1 10YR53 00 00MN00 00 F 0 0 HR + 2% chalk 3 м 27-50 25Y 64 00 10YR66 00 C Р + 5% chalk 50-80 ¢ Y 0 0 HR 3 10YR43 00 1 0 HR 2 0-28 hcl + 2% chalk 28-50 10YR55 00 0 0 HR 2 M С 10YR64 00 10YR66 00 C + 3% chalk 50-120 c Y 0 0 HR 2 0-28 10YR43 00 2 0 HR Δ hc1 10YR55 00 00MN00 00 F 0 0 HR + 3% chalk 28-60 hc1 25Y 63 00 10YR66 00 C 25Y 62 00 Y 0 0 HR + 5% chalk 3 60-120 c 10YR43 00 2 0 HR 5 Υ 0-25 hc1 10YR55 00 0 0 HR М 25-45 hc1 25Y 64 62 10YR66 00 C Y 0 0 HR Р + 4% chalk 2 45-120 c 10YR43 00 2 0 HR 0-27 mc1 10YR55 00 0 0 HR 4 27-45 hc1 М 10YR54 00 10YR56 00 F 00MN00 00 45-60 hc1 1 0 0 HR 25Y 64 00 10YR66 62 C Y 0 0 CH + 2% flints 60-120 c 1 0 HR 10YR43 00 0-24 mc1 10YR55 00 00MN00 00 F 0 0 HR М 24-50 hc1 10YR54 00 00MN00 00 C S 0 0 HR \$1 gleyed 50-70 c Y 0 0 HR + 4% chalk 25Y 64 00 10YR66 00 C 3 Р 70-120 c 10YR33 00 0 0 HR 0-16 mc1 10YR55 00 0 0 HR 16-45 hc1 2 М 10YR65 64 10YR66 00 F 0 0 CH 45-60 c 7 М 25Y 64 61 10YR66 00 C Y 0 0 HR 2 P + 5% chalk 60-120 c 10YR43 00 1 0 HR 3 11 0-28 mc1 + 3% chalk 28-55 hc1 10YR56 00 0 0 HR 10 М 25Y 64 00 10YR66 00 C Y 0 0 HR 2 Ρ + 5% chalk 55-80 с Р 25Y 64 00 10YR56 61 C Y 0 0 CH 5 80-120 c 0-25 mc1 10YR43 00 2 0 HR 3 00MN00 00 \$ 0 0 HR 25-55 hc1 10YR54 00 10YR56 00 C 2 М S1 gleyed Y 0 0 CH 55-120 c 25Y 64 00 10YR66 62 C 5