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Test Valley Local Plan Review Sites 134 135, Romsey Agricultural Land Classification Semi Detailed Survey ALC Map and Report

January 1997

Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading RPT Job Number 1512/197/96 MAFF Reference EL 15/00292 LURET Job Number 02467

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

TEST VALLEY LOCAL PLAN REVIEW SITES 134-135 ROMSEY HAMPSHIRE

SEMI DETAILED SURVEY

Introduction

- This report presents the findings of a semi detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of approximately 28 hectares of land to the immediate north west of Chandler's Ford east of Romsey in Hampshire. The survey was carried out during January 1997.
- The survey was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF) from its Land Use Planning Unit in Reading in connection with the Test Valley Local Plan Review The results of this survey supersede any previous ALC information for this land
- Prior to the 1st April 1997 the work was conducted by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Guildford Statutory Group of ADAS. After this date, the work was completed by the same team as part of the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA). Reading 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
- At the time of survey the agricultural land on this site was mostly arable cropping with the northern most field being in permanent grassland. Areas mapped as Other Land comprise woodland and scrub bordering the western boundary of the site

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
- The area and proportions of the ALC grades and subgrades on the surveyed land are summarised in Table 1 below

Table 1 Area of grades and other land

Grade/Other land	Area (hectares)	% Total survey area	/ Total site area		
2	2 3	8.5	8 3		
3b	21 4	79 3	77 3		
4	3 3	12 2	11 9		
Other land	0 7		2 5		
Total survey area	27 0	100 0			
Total site area	27 7		100 0		

- The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring every 1 5 hectares of agricultural land. A total of 16 borings and 1 soil pit were described
- The land at this site has been classified mainly as Subgrade 3b (moderate quality) with smaller areas of Grade 2 (very good quality) and Grade 4 (poor quality)
- The majority of the land suffers from wetness and workability problems and is mapped as Subgrade 3b or Grade 4. These areas are broadly coincident with land underlain by deposits of Bracklesham Beds. The topsoils comprise fine loamy textures. These may overlie similar upper subsoils but more usually pass to poorly structured clays at shallow depth. As a result the drainage will be severely restricted and land is classified as Subgrade 3b. Where topsoils are heavier the land is further limited by workability restrictions and Grade 4 is appropriate
- Across the slightly higher land to the north east of the site (where Bagshot Sands are recorded) the soil profiles are more sandy and thereby generally better drained. Here the combination of soil properties and the prevailing climate results in slight soil droughtiness which will restrict the amount of profile available water for crops. Crop growth and yields may be adversely affected and the land is assigned to Grade 2 as a result

Factors Influencing ALC Grade

Climate

- Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics
- The key climatic variables used for grading this site are given in Table 2 and were obtained from the published 5km grid datasets using the standard interpolation procedures (Met Office 1989)

Table 2 Climatic and altitude data

Factor	Units	Values		
Grid reference	N/A	SU 414 225		
Altıtude	m, AOD	40		
Accumulated Temperature	day°C (Jan June)	1507		
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	822		
Field Capacity Days	days	176		
Moisture Deficit, Wheat	mm	106		
Moisture Deficit, Potatoes	mm	100		

- 13 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
- 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 (ATO January to June) as a measure of the relative warmth of a locality
- The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that there is no overall climatic limitation (Climatic Grade 1) However climatic factors do interact with soil properties to influence soil wetness and droughtiness. The climate at this locality is warm and moist in regional terms, thereby enhancing the likelihood of soil wetness/workability restrictions.
- Local climatic factors such as frost risk and exposure are not thought to adversely affect agricultural land use on this site

Site

- 17 The land on this site ranges from 35 55m AOD. The highest land is found along the northern site boundary with the land falling gently through gradients of 1 3° towards the south of the site. Micro relief and gradient do not affect agricultural land quality across the site.
- 18 Flooding does not appear to be limiting on this site

Geology and soils

- 19 The published geological sheet for the area (BGS 1978) shows most of the site to be underlain by Bracklesham Beds (interbedded sands and clays) with the northern most part being coincident with deposits of Bagshot Sands
- The most recently published soils information for this area (SSEW 1983) maps the Wickham 3 soil association across the site. These soils are described as Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and coarse loamy over clayey and clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

Detailed field examination of the soils on the site broadly confirms the presence of poorly drained clayey soils across much of the site with deeper sandy soils to the north of the site in conjunction with the Bagshot Sand deposits

Agricultural Land Classification

- The details of the classification of the site are shown on the attached ALC map and the area statistics of each grade are given in Table 1
- 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 III

Grade 2

An area of very good quality agricultural land has been mapped in conjunction with the Bagshot Sands deposits to the north of the site. Profiles typically comprise non calcareous medium sandy loam topsoils which may contain up to 5% total flints by volume. These overlie loamy medium sand upper subsoils and pass to slightly heavier lower subsoils of sandy loam or sandy clay loam textures which are mottled and gleyed below 40cm. This provides evidence of slight seasonal waterlogging caused by a fluctuating watertable. In such a situation wetness class I (see Appendix II) is appropriate. However, the interaction between soil properties particularly the sandy textures and the prevailing climate results in slightly reduced reserves of available water. Soil moisture balance calculations indicate that available water may not be sufficient to meet the demands of a growing crop throughout the season. Grade 2 is therefore appropriate on the basis of a minor soil droughtiness restriction, which may affect the level and consistency of yield.

Subgrade 3b

Moderate quality land has been assigned to much of the site on the basis of soil wetness restrictions. Soils across this area generally comprise non calcareous topsoils of medium clay loam texture containing 0.5% total flints by volume. These sometimes overlie a thin upper subsoil of medium or heavy clay loam which is gleyed or they may pass directly to gleyed and slowly permeable clay horizons which significantly impede drainage. The shallow depth to gleyed and slowly permeable horizons gives rise to a wetness class of IV in most cases occasionally III (see Appendix II). Soil pit 1 (see Appendix III) is representative of these soils. The combination of soil drainage status prevailing climatic conditions (relatively moist in a regional context) and medium topsoil textures results in a land classification of Subgrade 3b on the basis of soil wetness. This will adversely affect yield potential and the opportunities for cultivations and/or grazing.

Grade 4

Poor quality land has been mapped towards the south east of the site. Soils are similar to those described in para 25 above being clayey and poorly drained but heavier topsoil textures of heavy clay loam are typical. This means that in addition to the significant soil wetness restrictions which prevail the land is limited by soil workability. The opportunities for landwork or grazing will be severely reduced if damage to topsoil structure is to be avoided. Such land is best suited to grazing.

Michelle Leek Resource Planning Team FRCA Reading

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1978) Sheet No 315 Southampton 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

Meteorological Office (1989) Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification Meteorological Office Bracknell

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Sheet 6 Soils of South East England SSEW Harpenden

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984) Soils and their Use in South East England Bulletin No. 15 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 WETNESS CLASSIFICATION

Definitions of Soil Wetness Classes

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

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

Assessment of Wetness Class

Soils have been allocated to wetness classes by the interpretation of soil profile characteristics and climatic factors using the methodology described in Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land (MAFF 1988)

¹ The number of days is not necessarily a continuous period

² In most years is defined as more than 10 out of 20 years

APPENDIX III

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 pasture	LEY	Ley grass	RGR	Rough grazing
SCR	Scrub	CFW	Coniferous woodland	OTH	Other
DCW	Deciduous woodland	BOG	Bog or marsh	SAS	Set Aside
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	ΑE	Aspect	ST	Topsoil Stoniness
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
EX	Exposure				

Soil Pits and Auger Borings

I 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
ZĹ	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
PĹ	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

- 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	soft weathered	GH	gravel with non porous (hard)
	igneous/metamorphic rock		stones

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 ST	weakly developed strongly developed	MD	moderately developed
Ped size	F C	fine coarse	M	medium
Ped shape	S GR SAB PL	single grain granular sub angular blocky platy	M AB PR	massive angular blocky prismatic

9 CONSIST Soil consistence is described using the following notation

L loose	FM firm	EH extremely hard
VF very friable	VM very firm	
FR friable	EM extremely firm	

- 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 available water capacity (in mm) adjusted for potatoes

MBW moisture balance wheat MBP moisture balance potatoes

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

Site Name TEST VALLEY SITE 134 135 Pit Numbe 1P

G id Reference SU41302280 Average Annual Rai f 11 820 mm

Accumulated Tempe ature 1513 degree days

Field Capacity Level 176 d ys

Land Use Cereal

Slope and Aspect 01 degrees W

HORIZO	M	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES	2	TOT STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0 2	25	MCL	10YR43 00	1		3	HR					
25- 3	38	HCL	10YR54 00	0		8	HR	C	MDCSAB	FR	H	
38- 6	50	С	10YR62 00	0		0		М	WKCAB	FR	M	

Wetness Grade $\mbox{38}$ Wetness Class \mbox{IV} $\mbox{Gleying}$ 025 cm

SPL 038 cm

 Drought Grade
 APW
 000mm
 MBW
 0 mm

 APP
 000mm
 MBP
 0 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE 3B MAIN LIMITATION Wetness

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6	SU41202270	CER	W	02	030	070	3	3A	137	31	113	13	1					WE	3A	
7	SU41202260	CER	SH	01	0	040	4	38	000	0	000	0						WE	38	Sandy lenses
8	SU41302260	CER	W	01	032	032	4	4	000	0	000	0						WE	4	
9	SU41202250	CER	S	01	035	035	4	38	000	0	000	0						WE	38	
10	SU41402250	CER	S	01	042	042	3	3 A	000	0	000	0						WE	ЗА	
11	SU41302240	CER	S	01	030	030	4	3B	000	0	000	0						WE	38	
12	SU41502240	CER	S	01	030	030	4	4	000	0	000	0						WE	4	
13	SU41202230	CER	S	01	028	028	4	3B	000	0	000	0						WE	38	
14	SU41402230	CER	S	01		025	4	3B	000	0	000	0						WE	38	
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15	SU41302220	CER	s	01	030	030	4	38	000	0	000	0						WE	38	
16	SU41502220	SAS	s	01	n	025	4	4	000	D	000	0						WE	4	

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14	0 25	mcl	10YR44 00						0	0	0				
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