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New Forest District Local Plan Objector Sites 16 & 20 Land North Of A337 new Milton, Hampshire

Agricultural Land Classification ALC Map and Report

February 1997

Resource Planning Team

Eastern Region FRCA Reading

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### AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

# NEW FOREST DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN OBJECTOR SITES 16 AND 20 LAND NORTH OF A337, NEW MILTON, HAMPSHIRE

#### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1 This summary report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey on approximately 32 hectares of land north of A337 New Milton, in Hampshire The survey was carried out during February 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 its statutory input to the New Forest District Local Plan The survey area includes two objector sites. The results of this survey supersede any previous ALC information for this land
- Prior to 1 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 majority of the survey area was under set-a-side with two smaller areas supporting permanent grassland grazed by sheep and beef cattle. In addition areas mapped as Other Land include woodland an area used for the storage of minerals and small areas of residential development.

# **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)	% Surveyed area	% Total site area
3a	8 0	51 9	24 4
3b	7 4	48 1	23 5
Agricultural land not surveyed			
Other land	16 1		52 1
Total surveyed area	15 4	100 0	
Total site area	31 5		100 0

- The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of 1 boring per hectare A total of 18 borings and two soil inspection pits were described
- The majority of the site has been classified as Subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land) with three areas of Subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land) located to the north south and west of the area surveyed
- 9 For Subgrade 3a agricultural land soils comprise a light or medium textured topsoil overlying a medium textured upper subsoil over a heavy textured lower subsoil and/or gravel Moisture balance calculations indicate that under the prevailing climatic conditions the soils will be slightly to moderately droughty due to the underlying gravel limiting the available water capacity of the soil for plant growth
- For Subgrade 3b agricultural land soils comprise medium textured upper subsoils over similar or heavy textured upper subsoils over heavy textured lower subsoils and/or gravel. The major soil limitation to the south and west of the surveyed area is soil droughtiness sometimes in conjunction with high topsoil stone contents where gravel is encountered at shallower depths. In the north of the surveyed area in the valleys and lower slopes soil wetness limitations are dominant. Here heavy textured subsoils occur sometimes in conjunction with more permeable soils with high groundwater levels.

# FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

#### Climate

- 11 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 overleaf these were obtained from the published 5km grid datasets using standard interpolation procedures (Met Office 1989)
- 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

Table 2 Climatic and altitude data

Factor	Units	Values	
Grid reference	N/A	SZ 259 947	SZ 253 943
Altıtude	m, AOD	25	30
Accumulated Temperature	day°C	1540	1534
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	812	816
Field Capacity Days	days	170	171
Moisture Deficit Wheat	mm	110	109
Moisture Deficit Potatoes	mm	105	104

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 survey area mean that there is no overall climatic limitation. Local climatic factors such as exposure and frost risk, are not believed to significantly affect this area. The site is climatically Grade 1

#### Site

The survey area lies at altitudes in the range 20 35m AOD the highest land being towards the extreme north and south of the surveyed area intersected by two small valleys traversing west to east. Nowhere within the survey area are gradients sufficient to adversely affect agricultural land quality.

# Geology and soils

- The published geological information for the site (BGS 1975) shows the majority of the centre of the survey area to comprise worked out ground. The majority of the remaining area is shown as drift deposits a combination of head gravel plateau gravel and river terrace deposits. To the north of the survey area, Bagshot Beds is mapped as a solid deposit.
- The most detailed published soils information at 1 250 000 scale for the survey area (SSEW 1983) maps the site as Urban. The soils adjacent to the survey area are mapped as the Shirrell Heath 2 association which are described as. Well drained sandy soils with a bleached subsurface horizon sometimes over soft rock mainly on heaths and often very acid. Well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils on farmland. (SSEW 1983). Soils of this general type were found on parts of the undisturbed area of the site although in general textures were heavier and some imperfectly to poorly drained flinty and clayey soils were also described.

## 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 details of the soils data are presented in Appendix III

## Subgrade 3a

- The majority of the site has been classified as Subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land) this is mapped towards the centre and south of the survey area. Land assigned to Subgrade 3a is characterised by land having a slight to moderate droughtiness limitation due to stony subsoil horizons. In places land may also exhibit a slight to moderate wetness limitation. In some locations this is due to fluctuating groundwater, whilst at others slowly permeable layers impede the downward movement of water. Soils in this mapping unit are variable but broadly follow a sequence of horizons illustrated by pit observation 1P. Some individual borings attain a grade 2 classification, but variability within the mapping unit gives an overall classification of Subgrade 3a.
- Within the unit soils typically comprise very slightly stony medium topsoils over similar or stonier upper subsoils. Lower subsoils are typically progressively heavier textured (heavy clay loam, clay or silty clay). Many profiles are sufficiently stony in the subsoil to be

impenetrable to the soil auger at depths of 67 - 70+ cm. Some profiles show evidence of drainage impedance in the form of gleying. Where heavy clay loam, clay or silty clay horizons are encountered these generally give rise to slowly permeable layers. Where such layers are absent foe example where horizons are stony fluctuating groundwater levels are indicated. In the local climate regime, soils are assessed as Wetness Class II or III giving rise to a slight to moderate wetness limitation. In particular, this may limit the flexibility of agricultural use due to restrictions on the times where the soil is in a suitable condition for mechanised operations or grazing by livestock, if structural damage to the soil is to be avoided.

Moisture balance calculations which take into account of soil and climatic factors also indicate that Subgrade 3a is the appropriate grading for this mapping unit. Where lower subsoils have a high stone content soil moisture reserves are likely to be inadequate to fully meet crop needs and this can result in lower and/or more variable yields

# Subgrade 3b

- Land of Subgrade 3b quality has been mapped in the north south and west of the site. The principal limitations are soil wetness in the north and east analogous to land at lower elevations and soil droughtiness along the southern boundary in association with plateau gravel deposits.
- Subgrade 3b land with the wetness restriction typically comprises very slightly (up to 5% v/v total flints) to slightly stony (up to 15% v/v flints) gleyed medium and heavy clay loam topsoils. This overlies slightly stony but heavier gleyed clays with poor structural conditions indicative of a slowly permeable horizon. These occurs at a shallower depth than similar Subgrade 3a soils. Such soils are approximately placed in Wetness Class IV giving Subgrade 3b in the local climatic conditions. Occasional profiles in the lowest areas with more permeable soils are affected by high groundwater levels which may be difficult to control Poorly drained soils will be restricted in time periods during which the soil is in a suitable condition for mechanical operations or grazing by livestock. Crop yields are also likely to be adversely affected.
- Subgrade 3b land having a droughtiness restriction is found along the southern boundary of the survey area, on high land adjoining the A337 The soils are characterised by pit observation 2P Soils are well drained (Wetness Class I) Topsoils are slightly to moderately stony (up to 20% v/v total flint content 11% > 2cm) medium clay loams or medium fine sandy silt loams over similar subsoils. In the lower subsoil below about 50 60 cm the subsoil become significantly more stony with volumes of flint in excess of 40%. Such layers are generally impenetrable to the auger but evidence from the soil pit (2P) indicates volumes of flints in excess of 50 60% in a sandy or coarse sandy matrix. The high stone content and coarse textures in the lower subsoil significantly reduces the soil moisture reserves for crop growth. Moisture balance calculations indicate that there is a moderate to severe risk of drought and such land is therefore placed in Subgrade 3b. since crop yields are likely to be lower and less consistent in these areas.

Colin Pritchard Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading

# SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1975) Sheet 330 Lymington Drift Edition 1 50 000 Scale 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 Met Office Bracknell

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) Soils of South East England 1 250 000 Scale SSEW Harpenden

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984) Soils of 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 $^{2}$
П	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
Ш	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)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of days is not necessarily a continuous period

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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)

**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	Conferous 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

-mal-	MREL	Microrelief limitation	FLOOD	Flood risk	EROSN	Soil erosion
risk	EXP	Exposure limitation	FROST	Frost prone	DIST	Disturbed
land		Chemical limitation				

9 LIMIT The main limitation to land quality The following abbreviations are used

OC	Overall Climate	ΑE	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	SŁ	Sandy Loam
SZL	Sandy Silt Loam	$\mathbf{CL}$	Clay Loam	<b>ZCL</b>	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

- 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 sandston	GS	gravel with porous (soft) stones
SI	soft weathered igneous/metamorp	ohic 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

<u>degree of development</u> 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

- 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 NEW FOREST DLPSITES16&20

Pit Number

18

812 mm

Grid Reference SZ25909440

Average Annual Rainfall

Accumulated Temperature 1540 degree days

Field Capacity Level

170 days

Land Use

Set-aside

Slope and Aspect

02 degrees N

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 28	MCL	10YR42 00	6	10	HR					
28- 45	MCL	10YR52 00	0	20	HR	С	MDVCSB	FR	M	
45- 70	MCL	75YR53 00	0	2	HR	M	MDCSAB	FR	M	
70- 75	MCL	75YR53 00	0	15	HR	M	MDCSAB	FR	M	
75–120	ZC	25 Y71 00	0	0		M	WKVCAB	VM	P	

Wetness Grade 2

Wetness Class

ΙI

Gleying SPL

028 cm 075 cm

Drought Grade 2

131mm MBW

APW APP 107mm MBP 21 mm 2 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE 2

MAIN LIMITATION Soil Wetness/Droughtiness

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

Site Name NEW FOREST DLPSITES16&20 Pit Number 2P

Grid Reference SZ25409430 Average Annual Rainfall 812 mm

Accumulated Temperature 1540 degree days

Field Capacity Level 170 days
Land Use Set-aside

Slope and Aspect 03 degrees N

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 32	MCL	10YR41 00	6	13	HR					
32- 48	MCL	10YR32 00	0	10	HR		MDCSAB	FR	M	
48- 60	SCL	10YR42 00	0	50	HR				M	
<del>6</del> 0- 75	LCS	10YR42 00	0	60	HR				M	
75–120	GH		0	0					P	
_				_						
Wetness G	irade 1	W	etness Clas	s I						
		G	leying		cm					
		s	PL	No	SPL					

Drought Grade 38 APW 88 mm MBW -22 mm APP 86 mm MBP -19 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE 3B

MAIN LIMITATION Droughtiness

29 SZ25609430 SAS NW

30 SZ25159435 SAS N

WE

WE

2

38 I95 GRAVELLY

ASPECT --WETNESS-- -WHEAT- -POTS- M REL EROSN FROST CHEM ALC GRID REF USE GRONT GLEY SPL CLASS GRADE AP MB AP MB DRT FLOOD EXP DIST LIMIT COMMENTS 2 2 028 075 2 131 21 107 WD 2 **BORDER3A** 1P SZ25909440 SAS N 02 2 2 SZ25759475 PGR 028 055 3 **3A** 126 16 104 -1 2 WΕ 3A WT 55CM 3B 175CM GRAVEL 2P SZ25409430 SAS N 03 1 1 88 -22 86 -19 38 DR 03 0 035 4 WE 3B 3 SZ25709470 PGR N 3B 93 -17 104 -1 34 4 SZ25809470 PGR N 03 98 -12 107 DR 3A BRICKEARTH 167 1 1 2 3A 5 SZ25909470 SAS N 86 -24 91 -14 38 DR 3B I60CM GRAVELLY 01 023 2 2 6 SZ26009470 PGR 0 020 4 3B 79 -31 86 -19 3B WE 3B FLOODPLAIN I68 12 SZ26009460 PGR 4 38 324 215 212 108 WE 3B QUERY WC 0 17 SZ25909450 PGR S 01 0 2 2 188 78 144 39 1 WE 2 Q WETNESS 18 SZ26009450 SAS NE 3B I55 GRAVELLY 05 79 -31 81 -24 3B DR 1 1 030 048 3 3A **3A** 19 SZ25209440 PGR \$ 03 110 0 110 5 3A WĘ 22 SZ25709440 PGR S 03 0 089 2 2 142 32 116 11 1 WE 2 WE 2 I90 GRAVELLY 23 SZ25809440 SAS NW 000 116 6 109 4 2 04 2 2 24 SZ25909440 SAS NW 04 030 070 3 3A 130 20 106 1 2 WE 2 SEE 1P 25 SZ26009440 SAS N 81 -29 80 -25 3B I88 GRAVELLY 1 1 3B 26 SZ25309430 SAS NE 02 101 -9 101 -4 3A DR 3A I47 GRAVELLY 045 -14 103 -2 3A DR 3A 165 SEE 2P 27 SZ25409430 SAS NW 04 1 1 96 DR 3A I70 GRAVELLY 28 SZ25509430 SAS NW 04 026 102 -8 113 2 1 8 3A

03 033 065 3

022 022 4

01

2

153 43 119

101 -9 98

14 1

-7 3A

SAMPLE	DEDTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	MO			PED COL	CI I					STRUCT			D TME	SPL CALC	
		TEXTORE		WL A	John	<b>W</b>	<b></b>	GIC.					CORSIS	. 31	K FC	N. TITI	SPE GALO	
1P	0~28	mcl	10YR42 00	754546							O HR							SL SANDY
	28-45	mc1	10YR52 00								O HR		MDVCSB					
	45-70 70.75	mcl mel	75YR53 00								O HR		MDCSAB					LICT
]	70 <u>-</u> 75_ 75-120	_mcl	<u>75YR53 00</u> 25 Y71 00							0			MDCSAB WKVCAB		_	, —	- <del></del>	ASSUME TO 120CM
,	75-120	20	25 171 00	731K00	00 F3				ī	Ü	Ü	ŭ	MKVCAD	Vri F	,		*	ASSORE TO TEXAN
2	0-28	mcl	10YR42 00								O HR	-						
	28-55	fsl	05Y 62 00	75YR58	68 M		00MN00				O HR			M				FLUCTUATING WT MOIS
)	55-120	zc	05B 61 00			(	00MN00	00	Y	0	O HR	10		P			Y	WATERLOGGING
2P	0-32	mcl	10YR41 00							6	0 HR	13						SL ORGANIC
	32-48	mcl	10YR32 00							0	O HR	10	MDCSAB	FR M				
	48-60	scl	10YR42 00							-	O HR			M				COARSE SAND
1	60–75	lcs	10YR42 00								O HR			M				
]	75–120	gh								0	0	0		P	)			PIT TO 75CM
3	0-35	mcl	10YR52 00	10YR58	00 C			,	Y	0	O HE	5						
	35-53	C	25Y 72 00	10YR58	00 M		00MN00			0	O HE	1		P	ı		Y	V FIRM
	53-70	ZC	25Y 71 00	75YR58	00 M	(	OOMNOO	00	Y	0	0	0		P	1		Υ	V PLASTIC
4	0-25	mcl	10YR54 00							0	O HR	2						SURFACE MOISTURE
	25–60	hc1	10YR56 00							0	O HR	2		М				
	60-67	mcl	10YR54 00							0	O HR	35		M	ļ			I GRAVELLY
5	0-23	mc1	10YR43 00	10YR58	00 C			,	Y	0	0 hr	12						
į.	23-60	wcj	10YR53 00	75YR56	00 C			,	Y	0	0 hr	8		M				
6	0-20	hc1	75YR52 00	75YR56	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	. 2						SURFACE WATER
	20-50	hc1	75YR52 00	75YR56	00 M			,	Y	0	O HR	2		P			Y	V FIRM
	50-58	C	10YR41 00	10YR58	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	. 2		P			Y	FIRM WT 50CM
1	58-65	С	10YR41 00	10YR58	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	45		P			Y	I GRAVELLY
12	0-28	omc1	10YR31 00	10YR46	00 C					0	O HR	. 2						
	28-42	pΊ	10YR31 33							0	O HR	2		M	ı			
	42-60	1ρ	10YR21 00							0	0	0		М	ļ			WET
	60-120	1p	10YR21 00							0	0	0		M	•			WATER TABLE
17	0-25	mc1	25Y 52 00	75YR58 (	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	. 2						
	25-45	mcl	25Y 51 00	75YR58	M 00			,	Y	0	O HR	2		М				WET
•	45-80	omzc1	25Y 42 00	10YR58	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	2		M				V WET/SOFT
1	80-120	hzcl	25Y 72 82	10YR58	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	10		M				
18	0-28	mcl	10YR32 00							3	O HR	6						
	28-45	mcl	10YR53 00	10YR58	00 F					0	O HR	20		M				WET
	45-55	mcl	10YR53 00							0	O HR	30		M				I GRAVELLY/WET
19	0-30	mcl	10YR32 00							0	O HR	5						
•	30-48	mcl	10YR42 00	75YR56	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR			M				
	48-67	hc1	10YR41 00			(	00MN00	00	Y	0	O HR	10		M			Υ	
•	67-85	scl	25Y 62 00	10YR66	00 C			,	Y	0	O HR	10		P			Υ	I GRAVELLY
_																		

					MOTTLES	<b>}</b>	PED			-ST	DNES		STRUCT/	SUBS			
SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	∞L	ABUN	CONT	<b>∞</b> L	GLEY							OR IMP	SPL CALC	
22	0-30	mcl	10YR52 00	10YR5	8 00 C			Y	0	0 1	НR	2					
22	30-45	mcl	10YR52 00	75YR4	6 00 M			Y	0	0 (	-IR	2		М			
_	45-79	mcl	10YR41 00	10YR4	6 00 C			γ	0	0 1	-IR	2		M			
_	79-89	omzc1	10YR31 00	10YR5	6 00 C			Y	0	0 1	-IR	5		М			
	89-120	mcl	25Y 71 72	10YR7	8 00 C			Y	0	0 1	HR.	5		М		Y	FIRM
23	0-30	mc1	10YR43 00						3	0 1	IR	6					
	30-60	hc1	10YR54 00						0	0 1	-IR	10		M			WATER TABLE 300M
	60-90	hc1	75YR54 00						0	0 1	IR	10		М			I 90 GRAVELLY
24	0-30	scl	10YR43 00						5	0 1	iR	10					
24	30-45	mcl	10YR53 00	75YR4	6 00 C			Y	0	0 1	IR	5		M			
-	45-70	mcl	25Y 63 00	75YR5	8 00 C			Υ	0	0 1	iR	7		M			
	70-120	С	05Y 72 00	10YR6	8 00 M			Y	0	0		0		Р		Y	SPL 75 IN 1P
25	0-28	mcl	10YR42 00						11	0 1	1R	20					3A TS STONES
	28-57	scl	10YR42 00						0	0 1	1R	25		M			SOFT
	57-88	ms	10YR54 00						0	0 1	IR	30		G			I GRAVELLY
26	0-27	fszl	75YR32 00						3	0 1	1R	5					
	27-47	zl	05Y 71 00	75YR4	2 00 F				0	0		0		М			I 47 GRAVELLY
27	0-28	mszl	10YR32 00						3	0 1	IR	6					
_	28-45	mcl	10YR43 00	75YR5	6 00 F				0	0 1	IR.	5		M			
	45-60	hc1	10YR53 00	10YR5	6 00 C			Y	0	0 1	1R	10		М			V STONY IN PIT
	60–65	cs1	10YR62 00					Y	0	0 1	IR.	40		М			I GRAVELLY
28	0-26	mszl	75YR32 00						4	0 1	IR	7					
28	26-65	mcl	10YR52 00	75YR4	6 00 C			Y	0	0 1	IR.	5		M			
	65–70	hc1	25Y 62 00	10YR6	6 00 M			Y	0	0 1	1R	10		М			I GRAVELLY
29	0-33	fszl	10YR22 00						6	0 1	IR.	10					
	33-65	mcl	75YR32 00	75YR4	6 00 C			Y	0	0 1	<b>IR</b>	8		M			
_	65-100	c	75Y 72 00	10YR6	8 00 C			Υ	0	0 i	1R	5		P		Y	
	100-120	fs1	05Y 72 00	10YR6	8 00 C			Y	0	0 )	łR	5		М		Y	
30	0-22	hc1	10YR32 00						1	0 1	<del>I</del> R	4					
	22-40	С	05Y 21 00	75YR4	4 00 C			Y	0	0		0		Р		Υ	
	40-65	hzc1	05Y 61 00					Y	0	0		0		P		Y	
	65-80	scl	05Y 61 00					Y		0 H		15		М		Y	
	80-95	ms	05Y 72 00	10YR6	6 00 C			Y	0	0 1	łR	2		G			I GRAVELLY