

**A1
MEDWAY TOWNS LOCAL PLAN
Site C, Lower Rainham, Gillingham,
Kent**

**Agricultural Land Classification
May 1996**

**Resource Planning Team
Guildford Statutory Group
ADAS Reading**

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AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

MEDWAY TOWNS LOCAL PLAN SITE C, LOWER RAINHAM, GILLINGHAM

Introduction

1. This report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey of 2.6 ha of land at Site C, which is located on the western side of Station Road, Lower Rainham to the north east of Gillingham. The survey was carried out in May 1996.
2. 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 Medway Towns Local Plan. This survey supersedes previous ALC surveys on this land. It is understood that the whole area has been worked for brickearth in the past
3. The work was carried out under sub-contracting arrangements by NA Duncan & Associates and was supervised by members of the Resource Planning Team in the Guildford Statutory Group of ADAS. 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 the majority of the site comprised Other Land. The southern side of the site was under dense scrub woodland, with old stable buildings on the north western boundary and a new garage and hard standing occupying the north eastern corner of the site. The remainder of the site was under grassland, with a narrow strip along the northern boundary grazed by horses.

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

Table 1: Area of grades and other land

Grade/Other land	Area (hectares)	% Total site area	% Surveyed area
3a	1.0	37.0	100.0
Other Land	1.6	63.0	-
Total survey area	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total site area	2.6	N/A	-

7. The fieldwork on the agricultural land was conducted at an average density of one auger boring per hectare. A total of 3 borings were described. A soil inspection pit from an adjacent survey (ADAS Ref: 2005/059/96) was also used in the grading of this site

8. The whole site has been classified as Subgrade 3a, good quality agricultural land and comprises silty soils overlying chalk. The soils on the site are variable both in depth and quality but typically have a silt loam overlying a medium silty clay loam subsoil. In one profile large lumps of weathered chalk were found in the topsoil, whilst in another the soils were compacted, indicating major disturbance in the past. The depth to the underlying chalk is very variable and moisture balance calculations indicate that the soils are generally moderately droughty restricting the land to Subgrade 3a.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

Climate

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

10. 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	TQ 823 669
Altitude	m, AOD	8
Accumulated Temperature	day°C	1491
Average Annual Rainfall	mm	612
Field Capacity Days	days	123
Moisture Deficit, Wheat	mm	123
Moisture Deficit, Potatoes	mm	119

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. The combination of rainfall and temperature at this site mean that the area is relatively dry and warm. The site is not considered to be exposed or subject to any particular frost risk and as such no climatic limitation exists on this site; the site is climatically Grade 1.

Site

14. The site shows strong evidence of the former brickearth extraction, with a steep bank immediately alongside Station Road and uneven topography under the wooded area. The area under grassland however is relatively flat and lies at an altitude of approximately 8 m AOD. There are therefore no site limitations that will affect the grading of the agricultural part of the site.

Geology and soils

15. The published geological information (BGS, 1977), shows the site to be underlain by Upper Cretaceous chalk with flints

16. The reconnaissance soil survey map (SSEW, 1983) for the area shows the site to comprise soils of the Hamble 1 association, which are described as "deep, well drained often stoneless fine silty soils, together with similar soils often affected by groundwater. The association includes some shallower soils over chalk." The more detailed published soil survey map for the area (SSEW, 1976) has mapped the area as restored excavated land.

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

17. 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, page 1

18. 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.

Subgrade 3a

19. The northern part of the site has been classified as Subgrade 3a, good quality agricultural land, and comprises silty soils overlying chalk. The soils are variable across the area, with one profile having large lumps of weathered chalk within the topsoil, and another showing compaction in the upper subsoil horizon. The depth to the underlying chalk was also variable, ranging from 45-90 cm from the surface across the site. The soils generally have a silt loam topsoil with some contamination with subsoil material, over a medium or heavy silty clay loam subsoil. The soils are free draining, Wetness Class I (see Appendix II). Moisture balance calculations indicate that the soils are droughty, due to the restricted rooting depth caused by the underlying chalk. The degree of droughtiness however varies in the individual profiles examined and the resultant grading ranges from Grade 2 to Subgrade 3b. It is however considered that a classification of Subgrade 3a more accurately reflects the variability across the site.

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SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1977) *Sheet No. 272*. 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 (1976) *Soils in Kent III (Sheet TQ86, Rainham)*

Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) *Sheet 6, 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 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)

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

- GRID REF:** national 100 km grid square and 8 figure grid reference.
- 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		
- GRDNT:** Gradient as estimated or measured by a hand-held optical clinometer.
- GLEYSPL:** Depth in centimetres (cm) to gleying and/or slowly permeable layers.
- AP (WHEAT/POTS):** Crop-adjusted available water capacity.
- MB (WHEAT/POTS):** Moisture Balance. (Crop adjusted AP - crop adjusted MD)
- DRT:** Best grade according to soil droughtiness.
- 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		
- 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

- 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. **GLEYS:** 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 CH: chalk ZR: soft, argillaceous, or silty rocks MSST: soft, medium grained sandston SI: soft weathered igneous/metamorphic rock	SLST: soft oolitic or dolimitic limestone FSST: soft, fine grained sandstone GH: gravel with non-porous (hard) stones GS: gravel with porous (soft) stones
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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	
<u>ped size</u>	F: fine	M: medium
	C: coarse	VC: very coarse
<u>ped shape</u>	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.

SAMPLE NO.	GRID REF	ASPECT USE	GRDNT	--WETNESS--		-WHEAT-		-POTS-		M.REL		EROSN	FROST	CHEM	ALC	COMMENTS
				SPL	CLASS	GRADE	AP	MB	AP	MB	DRT	FLOOD	EXP	DIST	LIMIT	
1	TQ8235670	RGR	000	1	1	077	-46	077	-42	3B			Y	DR	3B	DISTURB
2	TQ824 670	RGR	000	1	1	110	-13	099	-20	3A			Y	DR	3A	DISTURB
4	TQ8235670	RGR	000	1	1	148	25	136	17	2				DR	2	

SAMPLE	DEPTH	TEXTURE	COLOUR	----MOTTLES-----			PED COL.	----STONES----			STRUCT/ CONSIST	SUBS			SPL	CALC
				COL	ABUN	CONT		GLEY	>2	>6		LITH	TOT	STR		
1	0-30	z1	10YR43 00					0	0	CH	25					Y
	30-45	hc1	10YR54 00					0	0	HR	3		P			
2	0-30	mc1	10YR43 00					0	0	HR	2					
	30-90	hc1	10YR58 00					0	0	HR	4		P			Y
	90-100	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	5		P			
4	0-30	z1	10YR43 00					0	0	HR	2					
	30-90	mzc1	10YR54 00	00MNOO	00	F		0	0		0		M			
	90-100	ch	10YR81 00					0	0	HR	10		P			