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Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan South East of Pan Estate, Newport

Agricultural Land Classification ALC Map and Report

May 1997

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

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AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

ISLE OF WIGHT UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (UDP) SOUTH EAST OF PAN ESTATE, NEWPORT

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This report presents the findings of a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey on approximately 34.5 hectares of land to the south east of Pan Estate, east of Newport, on the Isle of Wight. The survey was carried out during May 1997.
- 2. The survey was undertaken by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA), on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), in connection with the Isle of Wight UDP. This survey supersedes any previous ALC information for this land.
- 3. The work was conducted 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, the land use on the site comprised a mixture of permanent grassland and arable (winter wheat and spring rape). The areas shown as 'Other Land' include recreation grounds, garage buildings and areas of scrub.

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 below.

Table 1: Area of grades and other land

Grade/Other land	Area (hectares)	% surveyed area	% site area
3a	9.6	31.7	27.8
3b	18.6	61.4	53.9
4	2.1	6.9	6.1
Other land	4.2	N/A	12.2
Total surveyed area	30.3	100.0	87.8
Total site area	34.5		100.0

7. The fieldwork was conducted at an average density of one boring per hectare. A total of 36 borings and three soil inspection pits were described.

- 8. The land on the site has been classified as a mixture of Subgrades 3a and 3b (good and moderate quality, respectively), together with some Grade 4 (poor quality). The majority of land on the site suffers from soil wetness problems to varying degrees. Soil wetness acts to restrict the flexibility of cropping, stocking and cultivations and adversely affects yields. Across much of the site, the topsoils are medium textured. These profiles overlie similar upper subsoils and pass into poorly structured clay loams or clays which act to impede soil drainage. In general, the depth to the poorly structured horizons will determine the final ALC grade. Where these horizons are relatively deep, the land is classified as Subgrade 3a; where they are shallower within the profile, the land is classified as Subgrade 3b. Profiles similar to the latter, but with heavier topsoils, give rise to land classified as Grade 4.
- 9. The higher flatter land in the north of the site, classified as Subgrade 3a, is also equally limited by soil droughtiness. These profiles have gravelly upper subsoils before passing into the underlying clay. The interaction between these soil characteristics and the local climate results in a soil droughtiness limitation, which may act to lower the level and consistency of crop yields.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALC GRADE

Climate

- 10. Climate affects the grading of land through the assessment of an overall climatic limitation and also through interactions with soil characteristics.
- 11. 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).

Factor Values Units Grid reference N/A SZ 510 887 SZ 508 884 SZ 513 892 m, AOD Altitude 20 30 55 day°C (Jan-June) 1542 1531 1502 Accumulated Temperature 881 897 Average Annual Rainfall mm 888 Field Capacity Days 181 182 183 days 103 Moisture Deficit, Wheat 108 107 mm 103 101 97 Moisture Deficit, Potatoes mm Overall climatic grade N/A Grade 1 Grade 1 Grade 1

Table 2: Climatic and altitude data

- 12. 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.
- 13. 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.

14. The combination of rainfall and accumulated temperature at this site mean that there is no overall climatic limitation. However, climatic factors do interact with soil properties to influence soil wetness and droughtiness limitations. At this locality, the climate is relatively wet in regional terms. As a result, the likelihood of soil wetness problems may be increased. The high accumulated temperature in this area results in an early start to the growing season. No local climatic factors, such as frost risk or exposure, are believed to adversely affect the land quality on the site. All of the land on the site is climatically Grade 1.

Site

15. The lowest lying land on the site (15 m AOD) occurs proximate to the stream which runs through the southern third of the site. From this point the land rises gently to the south (1-4°) to lie at approximately 35 m AOD. The land also rises to the north of the stream, in a north-easterly direction, through both gentle and moderate slopes (2-10°). Where slopes occur in the range of 7-11°, the land can be classified no higher than Subgrade 3b because of slope limitations.

Geology and soils

- 16. The published geology map (BGS, 1976) shows the northern two-thirds of the site to be underlain by Hamstead Beds. Immediately south of this area, the land is underlain by Bembridge Marls passing into a narrow strip of Osborne and Headon Beds. Land in the south of the site is shown to be underlain by Bagshot Beds.
- 17. The published reconnaissance soil survey map (SSEW, 1983) for the area shows the northern half of the site to comprise soils of the Wickham 4 Association. These soils are described as 'Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils associated with similar clayey soils, often with brown subsoils.' (SSEW, 1983). The southern half of the site is mapped as soils of the Bursledon Association. These soils are described as 'Deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging associated with deep coarse loamy soils variably affected by groundwater.' (SSEW, 1983).

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

- 18. 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.
- 19. 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, page 8.

Subgrade 3a

- 20. The highest, flattest land in the north of the site has been classified as Subgrade 3a (good quality); this land is equally limited by both soil wetness and soil droughtiness. Topsoils comprise medium clay loams which are slightly stony (3% flints larger than 2 cm and 10% total flints by volume). These overlie similarly textured upper subsoils and heavier (heavy clay loam passing into clay at 46 cm) lower subsoils. The subsoils are very stony (approximately 35-52% total flints). From Pit 1, which represents such profiles, it could be seen that the clay is gleyed, poorly structured and slowly permeable; all other subsoils are moderately structured and permeable. The relatively wet prevailing climate means that such profiles are assessed as imperfectly drained (Wetness Class III).
- 21. The interaction between the medium textured topsoils, imperfect drainage and prevailing climate means that this land will be subject to some restrictions on the flexibility of cropping, stocking and cultivations. In addition, the land is also equally restricted by soil droughtiness limitations. The interaction between the soil textures, relatively high flint content and the local climate means that the profile available water is not sufficient to fully meet crop needs. Consequently, there is a risk of drought stress for those crops which are grown.
- 22. In the south of the site, where the soil profiles are only very slightly stony, the key limitation is soil wetness and workability. Medium textured topsoils overlie similarly textured upper subsoils which are moderately structured and permeable. Occasionally, these pass into similar heavy clay loams slightly deeper within the profile. At approximately 60 to 75 cm these pass into poorly structured and slowly permeable heavy clay loams and clays. If gleyed within 40 cm, these profiles are assessed as imperfectly drained (Wetness Class III); if gleyed below 40 cm, the profiles are moderately well drained (Wetness Class III). Such profiles are represented by Pit 3. Given the relatively wet climate, Subgrade 3a is appropriate.

Subgrade 3b

- 23. All of the land classified as Subgrade 3b (moderate quality) is limited by soil wetness and workability. Medium textured topsoils directly overlie heavy clay loam and clay subsoils which are poorly structured and slowly permeable. All of these profiles are gleyed within 40 cm, and are assessed as poorly drained (Wetness Class IV). Such soil wetness can adversely affect seed germination and survival and can inhibit the development of a good root system. It also influences the sensitivity of soil to structural damage and is, therefore, a major factor in determining the number of days when cultivation, trafficking or grazing can take place.
- 24. In the northern third of the site, parts of the land are also equally limited by slope restrictions. Gradients of 7°-10.5° were recorded. These may act to limit the range of agricultural machinery which can be safely and efficiently used.

Grade 4

25. The remaining agricultural land has been classified as Grade 4 (poor quality). All of this land is subject to significant soil wetness and workability limitations. Profiles are similar to those described in paragraph 23 but have heavier topsoils (heavy (silty) clay loams and clays). The heavier topsoils exacerbate workability restrictions and, consequently, Grade 4 is appropriate.

Gillian Iles Resource Planning Team Eastern Region FRCA Reading

SOURCES OF REFERENCE

British Geological Survey (1976) Special Sheet (Sheets 344 and 345 and parts of 330 and 331), Isle of Wight, 1:50,000 (drift edition).

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), Sheet 6, Soils of South East England, 1:250,000 and accompanying legend.

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	RGR:	Rough grazing
	pasture				
SCR:	Scrub	CFW:	Coniferous woodland	OTH	Other
DCW:	Deciduous	BOG:	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: Frost Risk MR: Microrelief GR: Gradient DP: Soil Depth FL: Flood Risk TX: Topsoil Texture WE: Wetness WK: Workability CH: Chemical

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
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.
- 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: 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 : I OF WIGHT UDP PAN ESTAT

Pit Number :

Grid Reference: SZ51308920

Average Annual Rainfall: 888 mm

Accumulated Temperature: 1531 degree days

Field Capacity Level : 182 days

Land Use

: Permanent Grass

Slope and Aspect

: 02 degrees S

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT.STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 21	MCL	10YR42 00	3	10	HR					
21- 34	MCL	10YR42 00	0	38	HR			FR	M	
34- 46	HCL	10YR53 00	0	52	HR			FR	M	
46-120	С	25Y 61 71	0	35	HR	M	WKCSAB	FM	Р	

Wetness Grade : 3A

Wetness Class : III

Gleying

:046 cm

SPL

:046 cm

Drought Grade: 3A

APW: 94 mm MBW: -13 mm

APP: 79 mm MBP: -22 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE : 3A

MAIN LIMITATION : Soil Wetness/Droughtiness

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION

Site Name: I OF WIGHT UDP PAN ESTAT Pit Number: 2F

Grid Reference: SZ51108870 Average Annual Rainfall: 888 mm

Accumulated Temperature: 1531 degree days

Field Capacity Level : 182 days
Land Use : 0ilseed Rape

Slope and Aspect : 03 degrees SW

HORIZON	TEXTURE	COLOUR	STONES >2	TOT.STONE	LITH	MOTTLES	STRUCTURE	CONSIST	SUBSTRUCTURE	CALC
0- 25	MZCL	10YR42 00	2	3	HR					
25- 38	HZCL	10YR51 00	0	3	HR	C	MDCAB	FM	Р	
38- 60	С	25Y 73 00	0	2	HR	М	MDCAB	FM	Р	

Wetness Grade : 3B Wetness Class : IV

Gleying :025 cm

SPL :025 cm

Drought Grade : APW : mm MBW : 0 mm APP : mm MBP : 0 mm

FINAL ALC GRADE : 3B
MAIN LIMITATION : Wetness

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• ^^	25-70	C	05Y 72 00				Ÿ			HR	2			Р			Υ		c. 2m from asp7
8	0-33	mcl	10YR42 00					0	0	HR	5								
1	33-60	hc1	10YR53 00			COMNOO		0	0	HR	5			M					
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----MOTTLES---- PED ----STONES---- STRUCT/ SUBS MPLE DEPTH TEXTURE COLOUR COL ABUN CONT COL. GLEY >2 >6 LITH TOT CONSIST STR POR IMP SPL CALC 0-25 നമി 10YR42 00 10YR58 00 C Y 0 0 HR 2 25-45 25 Y62 61 10YR56 00 M Y 0 0 HR 5 С Ρ 45-55 25 Y61 62 10YR56 00 M 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 HR 5 P Imp 55 flint 10YR42 00 10YR56 00 C Y 0 0 HR 0-35 mzcl 2 Y 0 0 HR 25 Y63 00 10YR58 71 M 5 Р Υ 35-55 hzcl Pale-prob spl 55-65 25 Y63 00 10YR58 71 M 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 HR 15 Ρ 65-80 25 Y63 00 10YR58 71 M 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 HR Ρ 5 0-28 10YR42 00 10YR46 00 F 0 0 HR 5 14 mc l 28-45 С 25Y 63 62 10YR68 00 M 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 HR 10 45-70 25Y 63 62 10YR68 00 M 0 0 0 0-30 10YR43 00 1 0 HR സ് 30-70 25Y 61 62 75YR68 00 M 0 0 HR 5 Р 16 0-30 mc1 10YR43 00 2 0 HR 8 30-70 25Y 62 63 75YR58 68 M Y 0 0 HR С 17 0-30 mc? 10YR42 00 10YR46 00 F 1 0 HR 5 30-70 25Y 61 62 75YR58 00 M Y 0 0 HR 5 18 0-30 2 0 HR mzc1 10YR43 00 5 30-70 25Y 62 63 10YR68 00 M 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 CH 5 0-30 1 0 HR 10YR43 00 3 hzcl 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 CH Ρ 30-70 Ç 25Y 62 63 10YR68 00 C 5 0-30 10YR43 00 1 0 HR 5 mcl 30-63 mcl · 10YR54 00 10YR58 00 F 0 0 HR 5 10YR54 64 10YR56 00 C 00MN00 00 \$ 0 0 HR 63-120 hc1 Sl.gley-not spl 0-23 mzcl 25Y 41 00 10YR46 00 F 0 0 0 Borderline hzcl 23-60 25Y 62 63 10YR68 00 C 0 0 0 С 60-70 25Y 61 00 10YR68 00 M 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 CH 10 С 22 0-30 mzc1 25Y 42 43 10YR58 00 F 0 0 HR 2 30-70 C 25Y 62 63 10YR68 00 M Y 0 0 1 0 HR 23 0-30 mc T 10YR42 43 5 30-35 mcl 10YR43 00 0 0 CH 10 35-70 25Y 63 62 10YR68 00 M Y 0 0 0 С 0-30 10YR42 00 0 0 HR mc? 30-70 mc1 10YR54 00 10YR56 00 F 00MN00 00 0 0 0 М 70-120 c 10YR53 52 10YR56 00 C 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 HR 5 0-28 fsz1 10YR43 00 3 1 HR 10 10YR53 00 10YR56 00 C 00MN00 00 Y 0 0 HR 35 Imp 35 flinty 28-35 mc1 М

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