AGRICULTURAL QUALITY OF LAND NEAR NECTON

Report 2070/1

16th December, 2022



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OF LAND NEAR NECTON

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SUMMARY

A soils and agricultural land quality survey has been undertaken of 87.7 ha of land near Necton in December 2022.

The land mainly has fine loamy over clay soils with wetness/workability restrictions to agricultural use, giving a mixture of subgrade 3a and 3b quality. Patches with deep loamy soils are of grade 2 quality, limited by slight droughtiness, stoniness and wetness.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report provides information on the soils and agricultural quality of 87.7 ha of land north of Necton, Norfolk. The report is based on a survey of the land in December 2022.

SITE ENVIRONMENT

- 1.2 The survey area comprises five fields, bordered to the west by the A47 and by an electrical substation, to the north by a stream and on other sides by adjoining agricultural land. The land is gently sloping, at an average elevation of approximately 60 m AOD.
- 1.3 At the time of survey most of the land was under a mixture of cereals, beet and game cover crops.

PUBLISHED INFORMATION

- 1.4 1:50,000 scale BGS information records the underlying geology as Glacial till over Lewes Chalk Formation, with a strip of river alluvium recorded along the northern boundary.
- 1.5 The National Soil Map (published at 1:250,000 scale) records two soil associations at the site:
 - The land in the west is recorded as Beccles Formation: mainly seasonally waterlogged fine loams over clay and clays, developed in in chalky glacial till¹.
 - The land in the east is recorded as Burlingham 3 Association: mainly loamy soils with slight waterlogging formed over chalky till or Head deposits.

¹ Hodge, C.A.H. *et al.*, (1984). *Soils and their use in Eastern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 13, Harpenden.

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- 2.1 A soils and agricultural quality survey was carried out in December 2022 in accordance with MAFF (1988) Agricultural Land Classification guidelines². It was based on observations at intersects of a 100 m grid, giving a density of one observation per hectare. During the survey, soils were examined by hand augerings and pits to a maximum depth of 1.2 m. A log of the sampling points and a map (Map 1) showing their location is in an appendix to this report.
- 2.2 Soils were found to vary in texture and drainage, as described below.

FINE LOAMS OVER CLAY WITH SLOWLY PERMEABLE LAYERS

- 2.3 The dominant soils comprise slightly flinty sandy clay loam topsoil and upper subsoil, over slowly permeable clay, often becoming chalky at depth. The subsoils mainly show evidence of seasonally waterlogging (greyish and pale colours and ochreous mottles) at shallow depth. These soils are mainly judged imperfectly to poorly-draining under the local climate (Soil Wetness Class III or IV) depending on the depth to the slowly permeable subsoil layer.
- 2.4 Some variation in topsoil texture occurs, with heavy clay loams in places, and occasional sandy loams on the boundary to the loamy soils described below.
- 2.5 Example profiles from pits at observation points 32 and 45 (Map 1) are described in an appendix to this report.

DEEP LOAMS WITH FREE DRAINAGE

- 2.6 These soils occur in patches throughout the site, particularly in the south but also as a minor variation within areas of the soils described above. They comprise slightly flinty medium sandy loams and sandy clay loams, over permeable subsoil of the same texture, which is variably moderately flinty or chalky. In places they show evidence of seasonal waterlogging (greyish subsoil colours with ochreous mottles), although rarely to shallow depth.
- 2.7 Example profiles from pits at observation points 14 and 77 (Map 1) are described in an appendix to this report.

²MAFF, (1988).*Agricultural Land Classification for England and Wales: Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land.*

3.0 Agricultural land quality

- 3.1 To assist in assessing land quality, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) developed a method for classifying agricultural land by grade according to the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use for food production. The MAFF ALC system classifies land into five grades numbered 1 to 5, with grade 3 divided into two subgrades (3a and 3b). The system was devised and introduced in the 1960s and revised in 1988.
- 3.2 The agricultural climate is an important factor in assessing the agricultural quality of land and has been calculated using the Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification³.
- 3.3 The relevant site data for an average elevation of 60 m is given below.

•	Average annual rainfall:	701 mm
•	January-June accumulated temperature >0°C	1367 day°
•	Field capacity period (when the soils are fully replete with water)	148 days mid Nov-mid Apr
•	Summer moisture deficits for:	wheat: 103 mm potatoes: 94 mm

3.4 The survey described in the previous section was used in conjunction with the agroclimatic data above to classify the site using the revised guidelines for ALC issued in 1988 by MAFF⁴. There are no climatic limitations at this locality.

SURVEY RESULTS

3.5 The agricultural quality of the land is primarily determined by droughtiness, wetness/workability and stoniness. Other factors have been assessed but do not affect the land grade. Land of grades 2 and 3 has been identified.

Grade 2

3.6 This land occurs in the south and in small patches elsewhere with loamy soils. The soils are mainly limited by slight topsoil stoniness, droughtiness and wetness/workability, often in combination. In places observations did not show any significant limitations to agriculture, but as it is not possible to separate these areas out it is judged that this land

³Meteorological Office, (1989).*Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification*. ⁴MAFF, (1988).*Agricultural Land Classification for England and Wales: Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land*.

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type should be mapped as grade 2 with slight limitations to use, but capable of producing high yields of a range of crops.

Subgrade 3a

3.7 This subgrade includes areas with moderately high topsoil clay content (sandy clay loam) and imperfect drainage (Soil Wetness Class III). Under the local climate this combination causes wetness/workability constraints, which limits machinery access for cultivations in winter and early spring, although late spring (as well as autumn) sowings are usually possible.

Subgrade 3b

3.8 This subgrade includes areas with moderately high to high topsoil clay content (sandy clay loam and heavy clay loam) and poor drainage (Soil Wetness Class IV). This combination causes significant wetness/ workability limitation, which means that spring access to land with cultivation machinery is rarely possible and arable use is therefore mainly limited to autumn sowings.

Other land (non-agricultural)

3.9 This comprises wooded areas, farm tracks and water bodies.

Grade areas

3.10 The land grades are shown on Map 2 and the areas occupied shown below.

		-
Grade/subgrade	Area (ha)	% of the land
Grade 2	9.6	11
Subgrade 3a	52.2	60
Subgrade 3b	22.7	26
Other land	3.3	4
Total	87.7	100

Table 1: Areas occupied by the different land grades

APPENDIX DETAILS OF OBSERVATIONS MAPS

Obs		Topsoil	-		Upper subsoil		Lower subsoil			Slope	Wetness	Agricultural quality	
No	Depth	Texture	Stones	Depth	Texture	Mottling	Depth	Texture	Mottling	(°)	Class	Grade	Main
	(cm)		>20 mm (%)	(cm)			(cm)						limitation
1	0-25	slstSCL	5-10	25-74	SC	хх	<u>74</u> -90+	SCchky	XXX	3	=	2	D/St/W
2	0-27	slstSCL	5-10	27-47	SCL	0	<u>47-</u> 90+	С	XXX	3		3a	W
3	0-30	slstSCL	5	30-41	SCL	xxx	<u>41</u> -58 <u>58</u> -80+	C SC	xxx xxx	2	III/IV	3a/3b	W
4	0-30	slstSCL	5-10	30-53	SCL/SC	ххх				2	III/IV	3a/3b	W
5	0-36	slstSCL	5-10	36-90+	SCL/LMS interbedded	xxx				2	Ξ	2/3a	D
6	0-42	slstSCL	5-10	42-55	SCL	xxx	55-72 72-90+	SCL vstSCL	xxx xxx	1	111/11	3a/2	W
7	0-30	slstSCL	5	30-52	SCL	XXX	<u>52</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	3	=	3a	W
8	0-25	HCL	<5	<u>25</u> -54	Cchky	XXX	54+	Stopped on stones		1	IV	3b	W
9	0-32	slstSCL	5-10	<u>32</u> -84	С	XXX	<u>84</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	3	IV	3b	W
10	0-24	slstSCL	5-10	<u>24</u> -54	Cchky	ххх	54+	Stopped on stones		3	IV	3b	W
11	0-25	slstSCL	5-10	35-55	SCL	ХХ	<u>55</u> -90+	SC	XXX	2	II	2	D/W
12	0-31	slstSCL	5	31-70	MSL	XXX	70-90+	SCL	XXX	1	III/IV	3a/3b	W
13	0-35	HCL	<5	35-44	HCL	XXX	<u>44</u> -70 <u>70</u> -90+	C Cchky	XXX XXX	1	IV/III	3b/3a	W
14	0-32	slstSCL	5-10	32-44	SCL	хх	44-120+	SCLchky	XXX	1	II	2	D/St
15	0-32	slstSCL	5-10	32-64	mstSCL	XXX	<u>64</u> -90+	SCLchky	XXX	2		3a	W
16	0-50+	mstSCL(dist)	10							3	-	-	-
17	0-28	SCL/HCL	<5	<u>28</u> -65	С	ХХХ	65-85 <u>85</u> -100+	CSL Cchky	XXX XXX	0	IV	3b	W
18	0-33	slstHCLca	5-10	33-63	slstSCL	XXX	<u>63</u> -90+	С	XXX	0		3a	W
19	0-25	HCL/SCL	<5	<u>25</u> -40	С	ххх	<u>40</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	3	IV	3b	W
20	0-38	slstSCL	5	<u>38</u> -90+	Cchky	ххх				3	IV	3b	W
21	0-30	SCL	5-10	<u>30</u> -39	С	xxx	<u>39</u> -64 64+	Cchky Stopped on stones	XXX	2	IV	3b	W
22	0-30	slstSCL	5-10	30-44	SCL	XXX	<u>44</u> -90+	SCL	XXX	2		3a	W
23	0-50+	HCLca(dist)	5-10							0	-	-	-
24	0-36	slstSCL	5	<u>36</u> -65	SC	XXX	<u>65</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	3	IV	3b	W
25	0-33	SCL	<5	33-51	HCL	XXX	<u>51</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	1	III/IV	3a/3b	W
26	0-35	HCL/SC	5-10	32-62	HCL	XX	62-90+	HCLchky	XXX	2	II	3a/3b	W
27	0-26	slstHCL/SCL	<5	26-30	HCL/SCL	XXX	<u>30</u> -70 <u>70</u> -90+	C Cchky	XXX XXX	3	IV	3b	W
28	0-26	slstMSL/SCL	<5	<u>26</u> -60+	SC	ХХХ	49+	Stopped on stones		2	IV	3a/3b	W

Land at Necton: Soils and ALC survey – Details of observations at each sampling point

Obs		Topsoil			Upper subsoil		Lower subsoil			Slope	pe Wetness Agr		Agricultural quality	
No	Depth	Texture	Stones	Depth	Texture	Mottling	Depth	Texture	Mottling	(°)	Class	Grade	Main	
	(cm)		>20 mm (%)	(cm)			(cm)						limitation	
29	0-31	slstMSL	<5	31-65	MSL	XXX	<u>65</u> -90+	SCL	XXX	2		2	W	
30	0-35	vslstMSL	<5	35-81	vslstMSL	XXX	<u>81</u> -90+	SC	XXX	1	I/II	1	-	
31	0-27	slstSCL	5	27-34	SCL	ХХХ	<u>34</u> -70 70-90+	C Cchky	xxx xxx	3	IV	3b	w	
32	0-23	slstHCL	5-10	<u>23</u> -34	HCL/C	ххх	<u>34</u> -100+	Cchky	XXX	3	IV	3b	W	
33	0-22	slstSCL	5-10	<u>22</u> -32	С	ХХХ	<u>32</u> -43 43+	Cchky Stopped on stones	ХХХ	3	IV	3b	W	
34	0-27	MSL	<5	27-70	LCS	XXX	<u>70</u> -90+	С	XXX	0	II	3a	D	
35	0-40	HCLca	<5	<u>40</u> -62	Cchky	х	62-80+	SCL(dist)	-	3	-	-	-	
36	0-27	SCLca	5-10	27-71	SCLchky	х	71-90+	SCLchky	xx(x)	3	I	2	St	
37	0-30	slstSCL	5-10	30-38	SCL	ххх	<u>38</u> -58 <u>58</u> -70 70+	C Cchky Stopped on stones	xxx xxx	3	IV	3b	W	
38	0-32	SCL	5-10	32-63	SCL	XX	<u>63</u> -90+	Cchky	xxx	3	Ш	2	D/St/W	
39	0-28	slstSCLca	<5	28-45	SCLchky	XX	<u>45</u> -58 58-90+	SCL SCL	XXX XXX	2	П	2	W	
40	0-25	slstHCLvslca	5-10	<u>25</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX				1	IV	3b	W	
41	0-24	slstSCL	5	<u>24</u> -37	С	XXX	<u>37</u> -90+	Cchky	xxx	1	IV	3b	W	
42	0-28	SCL	>5	<u>28</u> -52	С	XXX	<u>52</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	1	IV	3b	W	
43	0-30	SCLslca	<5	30-38	С	XXX	<u>38</u> -90+	Cchky	xxx	1	IV	3b	W	
44	0-26	SCL	<5	<u>26</u> -44	С	XXX	44+	Stopped on stones		2	IV?	3b?	W	
45	0-34	SCL	<5	34-46	SCL	XXX	<u>46</u> -120	С	XXX	2	=	3a	W	
46	0-24	SCL	<5	24-42	SCL	XXX	<u>42</u> -67 <u>67</u> -90+	SCL Cchky	XXX XXX	1	Ш	3a	W	
47	0-30	slstSCL	5	30-90+	SCL	XXX				2	II	2	St/W	
48	0-25	slstSCL	5	25-45	SCL	ХХХ	<u>45</u> -55 55+	C Stopped on stones	XXX	3	Ш	3a	W	
49	0-30	slstHCL/SCL	5	30-45	SCL	XXX	45-90+	SCchky	ххх	3	===	3b/3a	W	
50	0-28	slstSCL	5	28-34	SCL	xxx	<u>34</u> -48 <u>48</u> -55 55+	C Cchky Stopped on stones	xxx xxx	2	IV	3b	W	
51	0-31	SCL	5-10	31-45	mstSCL	XXX	<u>45</u> -80+	Cchky	XXX	2	=	3a	W	
52	0-22	HCLca	5-10	22-46	HCLchky	XXX	<u>46</u> -90+	HCLchky	XXX	3		(3a)	W	
53	0-27	HCL/SCLca	<5	27-40	HCLchky	xx	<u>40</u> -53 53-90+	Cchky SCLchky	XXX XXX	3		3a	W	
54	0-25	SCL	5	25-44	SCL	ХХХ	<u>44</u> -90+	HCL/Cchky	XXX	1		3a	W	
55	0-32	slstSCL	5-10	32-63	slstSCL	0	63-88 88+	SCLchky Stopped on stones	XXX	1	I	2	St	
56	0-32	HCL	<5	32-57	SC/HCL	XXX	57+	Stopped on stones		2	?	3b?	W	

Obs		Topsoil			Upper subsoil		Lower subsoil		Slope	ope Wetness Ag		Agricultural quality	
No	Depth	Texture	Stones	Depth	Texture	Mottling	Depth	Texture	Mottling	(°)	Class	Grade	Main
	(cm)		>20 mm (%)	(cm)			(cm)						limitation
57	0-27	HCLsIca	<5	27-48	HCL	XXX	48-90+	HCLchky	XXX	2	III/II	3a	W
58	0-26	vslstSCL	<5	26-58	SCL	0	58-90+	SCL/HCLvchky	х	1	I/II	2	W
59	0-26	vslstSCL	<5	26-43	HCL	ххх	<u>43</u> -60 <u>60</u> -90+	C Cchky	XXX XXX	1	Ш	3a	w
60	0-23	HCL	<5	<u>23</u> -63	С	XXX	<u>63</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	0	IV	3b	W
61	0-32	slstSCL	5-10	32-61	SCL	XXX	<u>61</u> -90+	HCL/SCL	XXX	1		3a	W
62	0-34	SCL	<5	<u>34</u> -55	С	XXX	<u>55</u> -60 60+	Cchky Stopped on stones	XXX	1	IV	3b	W
63	0-30	SCL	<5	30-42	HCL	XXX	<u>42</u> -84 <u>84</u> -90+	C Cchky	XXX XXX	1	Ш	3a/3b	W
64	0-20	vslstSCL	5-10	20-37	SCL	ХХХ	<u>37</u> -60 60+	SC Stopped on stones	XXX	2	IV/III	3b/3a	W
65	0-60+	SCL(dist)	<5							3	-	-	-
66	0-33	vslstSCLca	5-10	33-57	SCLca	0	57-90+	SCL	XXX	2	11/111	2/3a	W
67	0-25	SCLca	5-10	25-35	SCL	XXX	<u>35</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	2	IV	3b	W
68	0-30	HCLca	5-10	<u>30</u> -69	Cchky	XXX	69+	Stopped on stones		2	IV	3b	W
69	0-35	SCLca	5-10	35-48	SCLslca	0	<u>48</u> -90+	SCLchky	XXX	1	111/11	3a/2	W
70	0-32	SCL	5-10	32-63	SCL	XXX	<u>63</u> -90+	Cchky	XXX	1		3a	W
71	0-44	MSL	<5	44-64	MSL	0	64-80+	LMS(dist?)	0	0	1	1	-
72	0-60+	SCL(dist)	<5							0	-	-	-
73	0-42	slstSCL	<5	42-90+	SCL	0				2	I	1	-
74	0-30	slstSCL	5	30-55	slstSCLfmn	XXX	<u>55</u> -70 70+	SCfmn Stopped on stones	ХХХ	3	II/III?	2/3a	W
75	0-38	slstMSL	5	38-80	MSL	ХХ	80-90+	SCL	XXX	4	1/11	2	St
76	0-50+	mstSCL(dist)	10							3	-	-	-
77	0-25	slstMSL	5-10	25-55	mstSCL/MSL	х	<u>55</u> -90+	slstSCL	XXX	3	11/111	2	St
78	0-34	slstSCL	5	34-67	slstSCL	XXX	67-90+	LMS	XX	3	II	2	D/W/St
79	0-30	HCL	<5	<u>30</u> -68	HCL	XXX	68-90+	SCL	XXX	0	IV/III	3b/3a	W

Soil log key

Gley indicators¹

ο unmottled 1-2% ochreous mottles and brownish matrix х (or a few to common root mottles (topsoils))³ >2% ochreous mottles and brownish matrix ΧХ and/or dull structure faces (slightly gleyed horizon) XXX >2% ochreous mottles and greyish or pale matrix (gleyed horizon) or reddish matrix and >2% greyish, brownish or ochreous mottles and pale ped faces mottles or f-m concentrations (gleved horizon) dominantly blueish matrix, often with some ochreous mottles XXXX (gleved horizon)

Slowly permeable layers⁴

a depth underlined (e.g. 50) indicates the top of a slowly permeable layer

A wavy underline (e.g. 50 indicates the top of a layer borderline to slowly permeable

Texture²

C - clav ZC - silty clay SC - sandy clay CL - clay loam (H-heavy, M-medium) ZCL - silty clay loam (H-heavy, M-medium) SZL - sandy silt loam (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse) LS - loamy sand (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse) SL - sandy loam (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse) S - sand (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse) SCL - sandy clay loam P - peat (H-humified, SF-semi-fibrous, F-fibrous)

LP - loamy peat; PL - peaty loam

Wetness Class⁵

I (freely drained) to VI (very poorly drained)

Limitations:

W - wetness/workability D - droughtiness De - depth F - flooding St - stoniness SI – slope T - topography/microrelief C - Climate

Suffixes & prefixes:

o - organic

(vsl, sl, m, v, x)st – (very slightly, slightly, moderately, very, extremely) stony⁶

(vsl, sl, m, v, x) (very slightly, slightly, moderately, very, extremely) calcareous⁷

Other abbreviations

fmn - ferri-manganiferous concentrations dist - disturbed soil layer; R – bedrock (CH – chalk, SST – sandstone LST – limestone, MST – Mudstone) r-reddish, gn – greenish

¹Gley indicators in accordance with Hodgson, J.M., 1997. Soil Survey Field Handbook (third edition). Soil survey technical monograph No. 5 ²Texture in accordance with particle size classes in Hodgson (1997)

³ Occasionally recorded in the texture box

⁴Permeability is estimated for auger borings and must be confirmed by full pit observations in accordance with the definitions in: Revised Guidelines for grading the quality of Agricultural Land (Maff 1988)

⁵Soil Wetness Classes are defined in Hodgson (1997)

⁷calcareous classes as defined in Hodgson (1997)

⁶stoniness classes as defined in Hodgson (1997)

Soil pit descriptions

Pit 14 (see Map 1)

0-32 cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam; slightly stony (small and
	medium flints (5-10% >20 mm); moderately developed medium sub-angular
	blocky structure; friable; non-calcareous; smooth sharp boundary to:
32-44 cm	Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sandy clay loam with 10% faint fine light olive
	brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; slightly stony; moderately developed very coarse

- 44-120 cm
 Light grey (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam with 30% distinct medium and coarse
- prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) mottles; 10% flints and 20% small soft chalk fragments; moderately developed coarse and very coarse angular blocky structure; friable; medium packing density.

Pit 32 (see Map 1)

0-23 cm	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) heavy clay loam; 10% small and medium sub- angular flints (5-10% >20 mm); weakly developed very coarse sub-angular blocky structure; firm; very slightly calcareous; smooth gradual boundary to:
23-34 cm	Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) heavy clay loam/clay with 5% faint fine olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) mottles and 2% very fine black ferri-manganiferous concentrations; 10% flints; moderately developed very coarse sub-angular blocky structure; very firm; no macropores; non-calcareous; smooth gradual boundary to:
34-100 cm+	Light grey (2.5Y 7/2) clay with 5% distinct fine strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; weakly developed coarse angular blocky structure; firm; no macropores.

Pit 45 (see Map 1)

- 0-34 cm Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam; 10% small and medium subangular flints (5-10% >20 mm); moderately developed medium and coarse sub-angular blocky structure; friable; non-calcareous; smooth clear boundary to:
- 34-46 cm Light grey (2.5Y 7/1) sandy clay loam with 25% prominent fine and medium strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; slightly stony; moderately developed coarse sub-angular blocky structure; friable; porous; non-calcareous; smooth diffuse boundary to:
- 46-120 cm Grey (10YR 6/1) sandy clay with 40% prominent medium and coarse strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; slightly stony; weakly developed very coarse angular blocky structure; firm; no macropores; non-calcareous.

Pit 77 (see Map 1)

- 0-25 cm Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) medium sandy loam; 10% flints (5-10% >20 mm); moderately developed medium sub-angular blocky structure; friable; non-calcareous; smooth gradual boundary to:
- 25-55 cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam with pale brown (10YR 6/3) ped faces; 20% medium and large flints; moderately developed coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; non-calcareous; gradual diffuse boundary to:
- 55-120 cm Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam with 15% distinct fine strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; 10% flints; weakly developed very coarse angular blocky structure; firm; no macropores; non-calcareous.



