AGRICULTURAL QUALITY OF LAND AT COLNEY HEATH HERTFORDSHIRE

Report 2012/1

26<sup>th</sup> May 2022



# AGRICULTURAL QUALITY

# OF LAND AT COLNEY HEATH, HERTFORDSHIRE

L Thomas, MSc, MISoilSci

Report 2012/1 Land Research Associates Ltd Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH <u>www.lra.co.uk</u>

26<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

#### SUMMARY

An agricultural land quality survey has been undertaken of 1.8 ha of land at Colney Heath, Hertfordshire in May 2022.

The soils comprise deep permeable loams, giving land of grade 2 agricultural quality, limited by slight wetness and droughtiness.

1.1 This report provides information on the soils and agricultural quality of 1.8 ha of land at Colney Heath, Hertfordshire. The report is based on a survey of the land in May 2022.

#### SITE ENVIRONMENT

- 1.2 The survey area comprises the eastern part of a larger arable field. The site is bordered to the west by residential housing, to the north by Colney Heath Football Club, to the south by a pub and to the east by adjoining agricultural land. The land is level, at an elevation of approximately 70 m AOD.
- 1.3 At the time of survey the land was under cereal cropping.

#### PUBLISHED INFORMATION

- 1.4 1:50,000 scale BGS information records the geology of the survey area as Lowestoft Formation glacial till, over Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated).
- 1.5 The National Soil Map (published at 1:250,000 scale) records the whole of the survey area as Hamble 2 Association: typically deep stoneless well drained silty soils, similar soils affected by groundwater and locally over gravel<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Hodge, C.A.H., *et al.*, (1984). *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 12, Harpenden.

Land Research Associates

- 2.1 A detailed soils and agricultural quality survey was carried out in May 2022 in accordance with MAFF (1988) guidelines<sup>1</sup>. It was based on observations at alternative intersects of a 50 m grid, giving a density of two observations per hectare. During the survey, soils were examined by a combination of pits and augerings to a maximum depth of 1.2 m. A log of the sampling points and a map (Map 1) showing their locations are in an appendix to this report.
- 2.2 The soils were found to be deep permeable loams comprising medium clay loam topsoils over fine loamy subsoils that are often gleyed (greyish and pale colours with ochreous mottles), but not usually to shallow depth. The soils are judged freely to moderately freely-draining (Soil Wetness Class I to II).
- 2.3 An example profile is described below from a pit at observation 1 (Map 1).

1% pores; no roots.

Brown (7.5YR 4/2) medium clay loam; slightly stony (10-15% small and 0-29 cm medium flints and hard subrounded stones); well developed medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 2-5% pores and worm channels; common fine fibrous roots; smooth clear boundary to: 29-42 cm Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) medium clay loam with few fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) mottles and fine ferri-manganiferous mottles; slightly stony (10% small and medium hard flints and subrounded hard stones); moderately developed medium subangular blocky structure; friable; medium packing density; few very fine roots; 2% pores; smooth diffuse boundary to: 42-71 cm Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) heavy clay loam with abundant reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and pink (7.5YR 7/3) mottles; slightly stony (10% small and medium flints and subrounded hard stones); moderately developed medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; medium packing density; no roots; 1% pores; smooth diffuse boundary to: Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) medium silty clay loam with large white (7.5YR 8/1), 71-110 cm+ reddish vellow (7.5YR 6/8) and grev (7.5YR 6/1) mottles; stoneless; weakly

developed medium angular blocky structure; friable; medium packing density;

<sup>1</sup>MAFF, (1988).Agricultural Land Classification for England and Wales: Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land.

Land Research Associates

- 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. This report describes the main limitations affecting ALC grades at this site. Other factors (e.g. soil depth, micro-relief etc.) were assessed but did not affect the overall grading of the site.
- 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 Classification<sup>2</sup>. The relevant site data for an average elevation of 70 m AOD is given below.

Average annual rainfall:	655 mm
<ul> <li>January-June accumulated temperature &gt;0°C</li> </ul>	1418 day°
<ul> <li>Field capacity period (when the soils are fully replete with water)</li> </ul>	137 days mid Nov-early Apr
• Summer moisture deficits for:	wheat: 112 mm potatoes: 105 mm

3.3 The survey described in the previous section was used in conjunction with the agro-climatic data above to classify the site using the revised guidelines for ALC issued in 1988 by MAFF<sup>3</sup>. There are no climatic limitations at this locality.

### SURVEY RESULTS

3.4 The agricultural quality of the land is determined by wetness and droughtiness and stoniness. Land of grade 2 has been identified.

### Grade 2

3.5 This land grade makes up the entire site. The deep loamy soils have slight topsoil stoniness limitations as their presence can lead to reduction in crop quality, reduced nutrient storage and increase wear on machinery.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Meteorological Office, (1989).*Climatological Data for Agricultural Land Classification*. <sup>3</sup>MAFF, (1988).*Agricultural Land Classification for England and Wales: Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land*.

- 3.6 Land with gleyed subsoil within 40 cm depth is also limited by wetness. The combination of medium-textured topsoils and slightly impeded drainage (Soil Wetness Class II) is likely to lead to slight restrictions to land access in winter and early spring due to wetness.
- 3.7 Parts of the site with moderately structured subsoils within 50 cm depth are also limited by droughtiness: these subsoils supply below optimum moisture for crop uptake in dry summers under the local climate.

### Grade areas

3.8 The land grade is shown on Map 2 and the area occupied shown below.

Grade/subgrade	Area (ha)	% of the land
Grade 2	1.8	100
Total	1.8	100

#### Table 1: Areas occupied by the different land grades

APPENDIX DETAILS OF OBSERVATIONS MAPS

Obs	Topsoil			Topsoil Upper subsoil Lower subsoil				Slope	Wetness	Agricul	tural quality		
No	Depth	Texture	Stones	Depth	Texture	Mottling	Depth	Texture	Mottling	(°)	Class	Grade	Main
	(cm)		(%)	(cm)			(cm)						limitation
1	0-29	MCL	5-10	29-42	MCL	x	42-71 71-110+	HCL MZCL	XXX XXX	0	I	2	D/St
2	0-30	MCL	5-10	30-50	MCL	xxx	50-76 76+	HCL Stopped on stones	ххх	0	Ш	2	W/St
3	0-31	MCL	5-10	31-44	MCL	x	44-61 61-100+	HCL HCL	XXX XXX	0	I	2	D/St
4	0-30	MCL	5-10	30-75	MCL	х	75-100+	HCL	х	0	1	2	St

#### Land at Colney Heath: Soils and ALC survey – Details of observations at each sampling point

# Survey log key

(	Gley indicators <sup>1</sup>	Texture <sup>2</sup>	Limitations:
C	o unmottled	C - clay	W - wetness/workability
>	x 1-2% ochreous mottles and brownish matrix	ZC - silty clay	D - droughtiness
	(or a few to common root mottles (topsoils)) <sup>3</sup>	SC - sandy clay	De - depth
>	xx >2% ochreous mottles and brownish matrix	CL - clay loam (H-heavy, M-medium)	F - flooding
	and/or dull structure faces (slightly gleyed horizon)	ZCL - silty clay loam (H-heavy, M-medium)	St – stoniness
>	xxx >2% ochreous mottles	SZL - sandy silt loam (F-fine, M-medium,C-coarse)	SI – slope
	and greyish or pale matrix (gleyed horizon)	LS - loamy sand (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse)	T – topography/microrelief
	or reddish matrix and >2% greyish, brownish or ochreous	SL - sandy loam (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse)	
	mottles and pale ped faces	S - sand (F-fine, M-medium, C-coarse)	Suffixes & prefixes:
	mottles or f-m concentrations (gleyed horizon)	SCL - sandy clay loam	r-reddish, gn – greenish
>	xxxx dominantly blueish matrix	P - peat (H-humified, SF-semi-fibrous, F-fibrous)	o - organic
	often with some ochreous mottles (gleyed horizon)	LP - loamy peat; PL - peaty loam	(m, v, x)st – (moderately, v
3	Slowly permeable layers⁴		stony, chky-
a	a depth underlined (e.g. <u>50</u> ) indicates	Wetness Class⁵	(vsl, sl, m, v, x)(very slight
t	the top of a slowly permeable layer	I (freelly drained) to VI (very poorly drained)	moderately very, extremely)
ŀ	A wavy underline (e.g. 50 indicates		
t	the top of a layer borderline to slowly permeable	Other abbreviations	
		fmn - ferri-manganiferous	
1	<sup>1</sup> Gley indicators in accordance with Hodgson, J.M., 1997. Soil Surve	y Field Handbook (third edition). Soil survey technical monograph No. 5	dist - disturbed soil layer;

<sup>2</sup>Texture in accordance with particle size classes in Hodgson (1997)

<sup>3</sup> Occasionally recorded in the texture box

<sup>4</sup>Permeability 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)

<sup>5</sup>Soil Wetness Classes are defined in Hodgson (1997)

<sup>6</sup>stoniness classes as defined in Hodgson (1997)

<sup>7</sup>calcareous classes as defined in Hodgson (1997)

ief

, very, extremely) ky-chalky htly, slightly, ly) calcareous

us concentrations dist - disturbed soil layer; R – bedrock (CH – chalk, SST – sandstone LST – limestone, MST – Mudstone)



