



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

**Agricultural Land Classification
of
England and Wales**

*Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of
agricultural land*

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PREFACE

This report provides revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land using the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) of England and Wales. The ALC was devised and introduced in the 1960s and Technical Report 11 (MAFF, 1966) outlined the national system, which forms the basis for advice given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and Welsh Office Agriculture Department (WOAD) on land use planning matters. Following a review of the system, criteria for the sub-division of Grade 3 were published in Technical Report 11/1 (MAFF, 1976). The classification is well established and understood in the planning system and provides an appropriate framework for determining the physical quality of the land at national, regional and local levels.

Experience gained has shown that some modifications to the ALC system can usefully be made to take advantage of new knowledge and data, to improve the objectivity and consistency of assessments and standardise terminology. The revised guidelines and criteria in this report have been developed and tested with the aim of updating the system without changing the original concepts. A further aim has been to calibrate the revised criteria with those used previously to maintain as far as possible the consistency of grading. The guidelines and methods used to define grades and subgrades are based on the best and most up to date information available but future revisions may be necessary to accommodate new information and technical innovation.

There is a continuing need to distinguish between the better land in Grade 3 and other land in this Grade but it is no longer considered necessary to maintain a threefold division. Two subgrades are now recognised: Subgrade 3a and Subgrade 3b, the latter being a combination of the previous Subgrades 3b and 3c.

Technical Report 11 included proposals for the development of an economic classification system linked to the physical classification. It also identified a number of significant disadvantages for a national system of economic classification, especially the problems associated with the acquisition of objective, up to date, accurate and consistent farm output data. No satisfactory means have been found of overcoming these problems and for this reason economic criteria for grading land have not been adopted. Similarly site specific crop yield data are not regarded as a reliable indication of land quality, because it is not possible to consistently make allowances for variables such as management skill, different levels of input and short-term weather factors.

The principal changes in this revision concern the criteria used to assess climatic limitations and the main limitations involving a climate-soil interaction, namely soil wetness and droughtiness. The revised methods have been developed and evaluated by the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service (ADAS) in close collaboration with the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre (SSLRC, incorporating the Soil Survey of England and Wales) and the Meteorological Office. A number of new and improved climatic datasets have been compiled on the same collaborative basis and these base data are held in LandIS, a computer information system funded by MAFF and developed by SSLRC. The datasets will also be published by the Meteorological Office (in press) and are described in [Appendix 1](#).

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The revised system incorporates some features of the 7-class Land Use Capability Classification formerly used by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Bibby and Mackney, 1969) in which Classes 5, 6 and 7 broadly correspond to Grade 5 of the ALC system. In common with the Scottish Land Capability Classification for Agriculture (Bibby et al, 1982) some of the concepts now introduced originated from the ADAS Land Capability Working Party which met between 1974 and 1981. Although there are similarities with the Scottish system, the Agricultural Land Classification has been developed and calibrated specifically for use in England and Wales. This report describes the criteria and assessment methods which will be used by MAFF and WOAD to classify land. Wherever possible, definitions and methods common to both ADAS and SSLRC have been used.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

The Agricultural Land Classification provides a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. The limitations can operate in one or more of four principal ways: they may affect the range of crops which can be grown, the level of yield, the consistency of yield and the cost of obtaining it. The classification system gives considerable weight to flexibility of cropping, whether actual or potential, but the ability of some land to produce consistently high yields of a somewhat narrower range of crops is also taken into account.

The principal physical factors influencing agricultural production are climate, site and soil. These factors together with interactions between them form the basis for classifying land into one of five grades; Grade 1 land being of excellent quality and Grade 5 land of very poor quality. Grade 3, which constitutes about half of the agricultural land in England and Wales, is now divided into two subgrades designated 3a and 3b. General descriptions of the grades and subgrades are given in [Section 2](#).

Guidelines for the assessment of the physical factors which determine the grade of land are given in [Section 3](#). The main climatic factors are temperature and rainfall although account is taken of exposure, aspect and frost risk. The site factors used in the classification system are gradient, microrelief and flood risk. Soil characteristics of particular importance are texture, structure, depth and stoniness. In some situations, chemical properties can also influence the long-term potential of land and are taken into account. These climatic, site and soil factors result in varying degrees of constraint on agricultural production. They can act either separately or in combination, the most important interactive limitations being soil wetness and droughtiness.

The grade or subgrade of land is determined by the most limiting factor present. When classifying land the overall climate and site limitations should be considered first as these can have an overriding influence on the grade. Land is graded and mapped without regard to present field boundaries, except where they coincide with permanent physical features.

A degree of variability in physical characteristics within a discrete area is to be expected. If the area includes a small proportion of land of different quality, the variability can be considered as a function of the mapping scale. Thus, small, discrete areas of a different ALC grade may be identified on large scale maps, whereas on smaller scale maps it may only be feasible to show the predominant grade. However, where soil and site conditions vary significantly and repeatedly over short distances and impose a practical constraint on cropping and land management a 'pattern' limitation is said to exist. This variability becomes a significant limitation if, for example, soils of the same grade but of contrasting texture occur as an extensive patchwork thus complicating soil management and cropping decisions or resulting in uneven crop growth, maturation or quality. Similarly, a form of pattern limitation may arise where soil depth is highly variable or microrelief restricts the use of machinery. Because many different combinations of characteristics can occur no specific guidelines are given for pattern limitations. The effect on grading is judged according

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to the severity of the limitations imposed by the pattern on cropping and management, and is mapped where permitted by the scale of the survey.

The guidelines provide a consistent basis for land classification but, given the complex and variable nature of the factors assessed and the wide range of circumstances in which they can occur, it is not possible to prescribe for every possible situation. It may sometimes be necessary to take account of special or local circumstances when classifying land. For this reason, the physical criteria of eligibility in this report are regarded as guidelines rather than rules although departures from the guidance should be exceptional and based on expert knowledge. Physical conditions on restored land may take several years to stabilise; therefore, the land is not normally graded until the end of the statutory aftercare period, or otherwise not until 5 years after soil replacement.

To ensure a consistent approach when classifying land the following assumptions are made:

1. Land is graded according to the degree to which physical or chemical properties impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. It is assessed on its capability at a good¹ but not outstanding standard of management.
2. Where limitations can be reduced or removed by normal management operations or improvements, for example cultivations or the installation of an appropriate underdrainage system, the land is graded according to the severity of the remaining limitations. Where an adequate supply of irrigation water is available this may be taken into account when grading the land ([Section 3.4](#)). Chemical problems which cannot be rectified, such as high levels of toxic elements or extreme subsoil acidity, are also taken into account.
3. Where long-term limitations outside the control of the farmer or grower will be removed or reduced in the near future through the implementation of a major improvement scheme, such as new arterial drainage or sea defence improvements, the land is classified as if the improvements have already been carried out. Where no such scheme is proposed, or there is uncertainty about implementation, the limitations will be taken into account. Where limitations of uncertain but potentially long-term duration occur, such as subsoil compaction or gas-induced anaerobism, the grading will take account of the severity at the time of survey.
4. The grading does not necessarily reflect the current economic value of land, land use, range of crops, suitability for specific crops or level of yield. For reasons given in the preface, the grade cut-offs are not specified on the basis of crop yields as these can be misleading, although in some cases crop growth may give an indication of the relative severity of a limitation.
5. The size, structure and location of farms, the standard of fixed equipment and the accessibility of land do not affect grading, although they may influence land use decisions.

¹ Previously described as 'satisfactory'; no change in the assumed standard of management is intended.

SECTION 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRADES AND SUBGRADES

The ALC grades and subgrades are described below in terms of the types of limitation which can occur, typical cropping range and the expected level and consistency of yield. In practice, the grades are defined by reference to physical characteristics and the grading guidance and cut-offs for limitation factors in Section 3 enable land to be ranked in accordance with these general descriptions. The most productive and flexible land falls into Grades 1 and 2 and Subgrade 3a and collectively comprises about one-third of the agricultural land in England and Wales. About half the land is of moderate quality in Subgrade 3b or poor quality in Grade 4. Although less significant on a national scale such land can be locally valuable to agriculture and the rural economy where poorer farmland predominates. The remainder is very poor quality land in Grade 5, which mostly occurs in the uplands.

Descriptions are also given of other land categories which may be used on ALC maps.

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 and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the 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.

Grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land

Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where 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.

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Grade 4 - poor quality agricultural land

Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or 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 very severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.

Descriptions of other land categories used on ALC maps

Urban

Built-up or 'hard' uses with relatively little potential for a return to agriculture including: housing, industry, commerce, education, transport, religious buildings, cemeteries. Also, hard-surfaced sports facilities, permanent caravan sites and vacant land; all types of derelict land, including mineral workings which are only likely to be reclaimed using derelict land grants.

Non-agricultural

'Soft' uses where most of the land could be returned relatively easily to agriculture, including: golf courses, private parkland, public open spaces, sports fields, allotments and soft-surfaced areas on airports/ airfields. Also active mineral workings and refuse tips where restoration conditions to 'soft' after-uses may apply.

Woodland

Includes commercial and non-commercial woodland. A distinction may be made as necessary between farm and non-farm woodland.

Agricultural buildings

Includes the normal range of agricultural buildings as well as other relatively permanent structures such as glasshouses. Temporary structures (e.g. polythene tunnels erected for lambing) may be ignored.

Open water

Includes lakes, ponds and rivers as map scale permits.

Land not surveyed

Agricultural land which has not been surveyed,

Where the land use includes more than one of the above land cover types, e.g. buildings in large grounds, and where map scale permits, the cover types may be shown separately. Otherwise, the most extensive cover type will usually be shown.