

<p>LAND CAPABLE OF USE AS IMPROVED GRASSLAND</p> <p>The agricultural use of land in Class 5 is restricted to grass production but such land frequently plays an important role in the economy of British hill lands. Mechanized surface treatments to improve the grassland, ranging from ploughing through rotavation to surface seeding and improvement by non-disruptive techniques are all possible. Although an occasional pioneer forage crop may be grown, one or more severe limitations render the land unsuitable for arable cropping. These include adverse climate, wetness, frequent damaging floods, steep slopes, soil defects or erosion risks. Grass yields within the class can be variable and difficulties in production and particularly utilisation are common.</p>	51	Establishment of a grass sward and its maintenance present few problems and potential yields are high with ample growth throughout the season. Patterns of soil, slope or wetness may be slightly restricting but the land has few poaching problems. High stocking rates are possible.
	52	Sward establishment presents no difficulties but moderate or low trafficability, patterned land and/or strong slopes cause maintenance problems. Growth rates are high and despite some problems of poaching satisfactory stocking rates are achievable.
	53	Land in this division has properties which lead to serious trafficability and poaching difficulties and although sward establishment may be easy, deterioration in quality is often rapid. Patterns of soil, slope or wetness may seriously interfere with establishment and/or maintenance. The land cannot support high stock densities without damage and this may be serious after heavy rain even in summer.

<p>LAND CAPABLE OF USE ONLY AS ROUGH GRAZINGS</p> <p>The land has very severe site, soil or wetness limitations which generally prevent the use of tractor-operated machinery for improvement. Reclamation of small areas to encourage stock to range is often possible. Climate is often a very significant limiting factor. A range of widely different qualities of grazing is included-from very steep land with significant grazing value in the lowland situation to moorland with a low but sustained production in the uplands. Grazing is usually insignificant in the full arctic zones of the mountain lands, but below this level grazings which can be utilised for five months or longer in any year are included in the class. Land affected by severe industrial pollution or dereliction may be included if the effects of the pollution are non-toxic.</p>	61	Land in the division has high proportions of palatable herbage in the sward, principally the better grasses, e.g. meadow grass-bent grassland, bent-fescue grasslands.
	62	Moderate quality herbage such as white and flying bent grasslands, rush pastures and herb-rich moorlands or mosaics of high and low grazing values characterise land in the division.
	63	The vegetation is dominated by plant communities with low grazing values, particularly heather moor, bog heather moor and blanket bog.

<p>LAND OF VERY LIMITED AGRICULTURAL VALUE</p> <p>This land has extremely severe limitations that cannot be rectified. The limitations may result from one or more of the following: extremely severe wetness, extremely stony rocky land, unvegetated soils, scree or beach gravels, toxic waste tips and dereliction, very steep gradients, severe erosion including intensively hagged peatlands, and extremely severe climates (exposed situations, protracted snow-cover and short growing season). Agricultural use is restricted to very poor rough grazing.</p>	7	Not divided
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<p>UNCLASSIFIED LAND</p> <p>Land in this category consists of built-up areas, quarries and gravel workings (⌘), and collieries and bings (⌘).</p>	8	Not divided
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- SUBCLASS SYMBOLS**
- c climatic limitations
 - g gradient limitations
 - s soil limitations
 - w wetness limitations
 - *e erosion limitations

* does not appear on this map.

In areas where two or more subclass limitations are shown, the symbol indicating the dominant limitation is placed first.

The principles and parameters used in the land capability classification of this map are explained in detail in the following Soil Survey monograph, Land Capability Classification for Agriculture, by J.S. Bibby, H.A. Douglas, A.J. Thomasson and J.S. Robertson, The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, 1982.

Scale 1:50 000

2 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)

