

## A NOTE ON THE SERIES

PLANNING MAPS

These maps of Great Britain are produced in two sheets, are on the Transverse Mercator Projection, and carry the new National Grid lines at ten kilometre intervals.

The series was initiated at the suggestion of the Advisory Maps Committee of the Ministry of Works and Planning (later the Ministry of Town and Country Planning) whose members included representatives of the British Association National Atlas Committee.

The planning maps already published or in preparation on this scale have been sponsored by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Department of Health for Scotland and form a related series depicting the primary physical, economic, human and social facts concerning the country as a whole. They are listed within. For convenience of reference, maps prepared independently by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Geological Survey and by research organisations such as the Land Utilisation Survey are included in the list.

The series will be found valuable not only by those concerned with planning, but by all who wish to see in convenient form essential facts about Britain as a whole. They should be invaluable to schools, business men, and administrators, and constitute the nucleus of a National Atlas.



# PLANNING MAPS

Map.m.455.43

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or about 10 miles to one inch

## Explanatory Texts

This series of Texts is issued by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Department of Health for Scotland to assist in the interpretation of certain of the maps in this series

### No. 1

## LAND CLASSIFICATION

*The Land Classification map was compiled by the  
Land Utilisation Survey of Britain*



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LAND CLASSIFICATION MAP  
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Introductory

SCALE 1 : 625,000  
(about Ten Miles to One Inch)  
WITH THE NATIONAL GRID

ISSUED IN TWO SHEETS  
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SHEET 2  
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IT IS the purpose of this map to indicate a broad classification of land according to its general character and inherent quality for agricultural use. It has been drawn from information collected between 1938 and 1942 for a special investigation carried out by the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain; this is the body responsible for the work, and it acknowledges the help it has received throughout from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in England and Wales, and from the Departments of Agriculture and Health for Scotland.

The land of Britain varies greatly within short distances, and a map on this scale can only indicate a broad regional division. Most frequently the types of land fade gradually into one another and the divisions between them are not marked by sharp lines. When considering any particular part of the country, it is not, therefore, accurate to enlarge the map and to regard the lines as exact boundaries. For purposes of local planning, information and advice should be sought in England and Wales from the Land Use Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and in Scotland from the Department of Agriculture. Further, whilst it is accepted policy that good agricultural land shall not be used for development purposes when poorer but equally suitable land is available, there are other considerations than those of quality alone. For example, it is important to consider the balance of types of farming and the maintenance of good economic units. It is often essential that for successful operation, a farm shall include land of three or four different types, and simply to preserve the land of first quality would be to disorganise the working of the farm and reduce the value and the efficiency of the whole area.

# The National Scheme of Land Classification

## MAJOR CATEGORY I.—Good Quality Land

This is all level or gently sloping or undulating land, not too elevated, with deep soils, mostly loams, but including some finer sands, silts and clays, with favourable water conditions, including drainage, and all highly productive under good management. It should be kept in agricultural production whenever possible.

### Category 1. First Class Land.

Such land has deep soils, well drained, chiefly of fine silts, loams, and loamy clays, and not too stony. This is land capable of intensive arable cultivation, especially for the production of market garden crops. The land is level or gently undulating, the soils easily workable at all seasons, warm and early, capable of retaining moisture and fertilisers and usually of high natural fertility.

### Category 2. Good General Purpose Farmland.

This is land which is well drained with soils of good depth, and which is workable for much of the year. In the eastern part of England and Scotland the large open stretches are suitable for mechanised cultivation and a wide range of crops can be grown and the relatively low rainfall and greater insolation favours the ripening and harvesting of crops. In western England, Wales and western Scotland, where the rainfall is heavier, there is a greater difficulty in the ripening and harvesting of crops, and much of the land is used for ley farming. The two sub-types have been separately coloured on the map.

### Category 3. First Class Land.

This land differs from Category 1 in liability to flood or to a high water table which renders it more

suitable for grass than for arable cultivation. By large scale drainage it is convertible to No. 1, but otherwise affords very good grazing when properly managed.

### Category 4. Good but Heavy Land.

This is usually on clay, and although the soils are often naturally fertile they are heavy, cold, and difficult to work when too wet or too dry. Thus the period when such land can be worked is restricted, and so is the range of crops. Broadly speaking, this Category of land is less useful than the first three.

## MAJOR CATEGORY II.—Medium Quality Land.

This is land of only medium productivity, even when under good management. The productivity is limited by reason of the unfavourable operation of one or more of the factors of soil or site—such factors include shallowness or lightness of soil, defective water conditions, high elevation, steepness of slopes, and broken character of the ground.

### Category 5. Medium Quality Light Land.

This includes land of several different types, but the soils are usually either shallow or light or both. Large stretches of downland in England have soils only a few inches deep but may be ploughable. If the soils are too thin they are left in pasture. Similar thin soils occur on other limestone areas. There are also tracts of light sandy land, such as the machair of western Scotland. Some of the medium quality sandy areas such as the Sherwood Forest district of Nottinghamshire are included in this category. The disadvantage of this type of land is very frequently the absence of surface water.

### Category 6. Medium Quality General Purpose Farmland.

This is land productive under crops and grass, but which by reason of slope, climate, or soil is not first class. When such land is studied in detail it is usually possible to pick out small patches, which are good, sometimes very good, other parts medium, other parts poor.

This is important in the detailed planning of urban extensions. This mixed character is typical, for example, of much of the broken hilly country of Wales, the west of England and large areas of Scotland as well as of such areas of lowland England as the Chilterns and the North Downs.

## MAJOR CATEGORY III.—Poor Quality Land.

This is land of low productivity due to the extreme operation of one or more deleterious factors.

### Category 7. Poor Quality Heavy Land.

This is land with very heavy intractable soils or is low lying and difficult to drain. Where drainage can be

effected it can be raised to Category 4 and it is often difficult to decide whether certain tracts should be included in Category 7 or Category 4.

### Category 8. Poor Quality Mountain Land.

This is land with thin, poor, stony or immature soils often with rock outcrops and frequently with patches of peat.

### Category 9. Poor Quality Light Land.

This includes land with very light, sandy or gravelly soils which drain too freely and are consequently known as "hungry" to the cultivator. It coincides mainly with the lowland heathlands. The very factors which render this land of little use agriculturally, make it ideal for recreational purposes and open spaces.

### Category 10. Poorest Land.

Areas of shingle, moving sand, salt-marsh, etc., are included here. It is land which is of very little agricultural value indeed.

## Dominant Utilisation of the Ten Categories of Land

Although the use which was made of the different types of land in the period between the wars does not necessarily indicate their potential use, there is often an approximate correlation which can be seen by comparing the Land Classification map with the Land Utilisation map. It is found in particular that there is relative stability of land use on the best types of land and on the poorest types with a maximum of change (for example, from arable to grass, from grass or arable to rough grazing) on land of intermediate quality. Even in the worst years of agricultural depression really good land is able to remain in cultivation, whereas even

under the most favourable conditions there are large areas of Britain which it has never paid to improve.

The dominant utilisation of each category in 1939 is indicated in the key by means of capital letters :—

A = dominantly arable.

G = dominantly grassland.

H = dominantly heathland, moorland or rough pasture.

The ploughing-up campaign during the war has naturally caused great changes in utilisation.

#### Category 1. First Class Land.

This is always good farmland particularly under the plough, and is largely used for intensive market gardening and a large proportion of Britain's vegetables and fruit is produced in the few major tracts shown on the map.

#### Category 2. Good General Purpose Farmland.

In the dry east this is shown on the map as being dominantly under the plough (2A); in the wetter west this is indicated as partly under the plough, partly under grass (2 AG).

#### Category 3. First Class Land.

Because of its water conditions this land has usually been under grass, which includes particularly the valuable rye grass together with leafy strains of other nutritious species and with wild white clover. The meadows when mown will yield as much as two tons of hay per acre, and the pastures will fatten animals without subsidiary feeding. Some of the best dairy pastures are also included.

#### Category 4. Good But Heavy Land.

This is neutral grassland with *Agrostis* and meadow grasses and a proportion of rye grass, usually on heavy clay soils which, though fertile, are difficult and expensive to work—in the old days this was three- or four-horse land. Although it is becoming more generally agreed that most, if not all, of this land benefits by periodic ploughing and re-seeding, with surface water available and with small field units it is especially suitable for grassland farming. It will be noted from the map that large areas are shown striped, being an intimate mixture of Categories 2 and 4.

#### Category 5. Medium Quality Light Land.

Where ploughable, as on much of the chalk downlands, this is typical arable, sheep-barley land (5A); where under grass and unploughable as on the Limestone Pennines, this is traditionally fescue sheep-pastures (5G).

#### Category 6. Medium Quality General Purpose Farm Land.

This includes much of the farmland on the older rocks of western Britain, worked on a system of long leys, and also much of the poorer land of lowland Britain. The grassland is generally acidic or siliceous, dominated by *Agrostis* or *Agrostis-Festuca*, liable to invasion by bracken, gorse, etc., and much in need of liming, manuring, draining or re-seeding. Without constant attention the land is liable to deteriorate rapidly.

#### Category 7. Poor Quality Heavy Land.

This is poor grassland, usually *Agrostis* infested with sedges and rushes or invaded by *Molinia* and grading into lowland and *Molinia* moors.

#### Category 8. Poor Quality Mountain Land.

(Mountain or Rough Hill Pasture). Natural or semi-natural vegetation still covers much of the uplands of Britain, especially above 1,000 ft. The soils are usually thin, poor, stony and immature, frequently leached of most plant foods; peat-bog develops with impeded drainage, while in other areas stones and rock-outcrops impede agricultural utilisation. The vegetation includes cotton grass moors, deer grass moors, *Molinia* moors, *Molinia-Nardus* moors, heather moors, and fells, etc.; and the type of natural vegetation gives a clue to possibilities of improvement and use. Cotton and deer

grass moors may be regarded as the most intractable of all the widely distributed types.

#### Category 9. Poor Quality Light Land.

These heathlands are the "wastes" of earlier writers on agriculture and large areas are suitable for coniferous afforestation. In some areas where the underlying rocks are sands or sandstones, there may be an unexpectedly close gradation between 9 (the coarse, over-drained

soils) and 5 (light but early land) and 1 (market gardening land valued because of its ease of working and earliness though needing constant manuring).

#### Category 10. Poorest Lands (Saltings, Rough Marsh Pasture, Shingle, Etc.)

This is land of very varied character. In its present state it is of little, if any, agricultural value, though some, such as salt marshes, could be reclaimed.

TABLES OF AREAS AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH CATEGORY OF LAND  
(Calculated by the Ministry of Town & Country Planning)

Land Classification Categories—Acreages

TABLE 1. (Thousands of acres)

County	LAND CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES :—												Principal Urban Areas	Total
	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10		
<b>ENGLAND</b>														
Bedford ...	35.7	120.1	—	3.7	104.2	13.9	—	15.3	.2	—	.6	—	8.1	301.8
Berkshire ...	—	180.8	—	53.3	62.1	27.7	—	99.7	—	—	23.4	—	13.5	460.5
Buckingham ...	13.7	68.6	—	17.7	220.1	39.5	—	58.2	—	—	53.9	—	5.6	477.3
Cambridge ...	274.3	200.1	—	—	40.8	28.5	2.5	—	—	—	.5	—	6.6	553.3
Cheshire ...	7.8	121.7	95.9	187.4	93.1	—	—	56.0	18.6	21.8	—	—	36.7	639.0
Cornwall ...	13.8	—	178.9	—	—	129.0	—	459.1	6.7	62.7	10.5	—	5.6	866.3
Cumberland ...	—	22.7	261.7	9.3	10.7	—	5.0	314.2	20.7	285.8	13.2	9.6	8.7	961.6
Derby ...	2.5	44.0	—	13.7	125.0	86.2	—	207.0	37.4	98.4	—	—	24.9	639.1
Devon ...	2.4	—	372.4	5.2	—	29.0	—	790.6	95.6	277.1	77.7	—	16.8	1,666.8
Dorset ...	—	189.6	2.4	—	161.6	117.7	5.6	66.2	—	—	65.3	3.5	9.4	621.3
Durham ...	—	140.8	—	—	140.8	—	—	163.7	34.0	117.0	—	3.4	46.0	645.7
Essex ...	73.2	539.4	—	15.9	60.8	4.3	—	188.5	—	—	9.1	25.8	56.4	973.4
Gloucester ...	.2	81.8	58.5	33.9	239.5	164.3	—	169.4	1.7	23.7	—	1.1	26.2	800.3
Hampshire (ex.I.O.W.)	23.4	163.9	—	26.6	52.7	316.3	5.8	199.4	—	—	132.6	4.1	33.0	957.8
Isle of Wight ...	—	3.6	—	—	—	17.6	5.3	57.4	3.5	—	—	.6	5.9	93.9
Hereford ...	—	—	253.8	5.6	41.5	32.0	—	184.0	—	17.3	—	—	1.9	536.1
Hertford ...	4.8	141.8	93.1	3.7	68.8	44.0	2.8	16.0	—	.6	16.0	—	11.1	402.7
Huntingdon ...	56.3	82.1	—	.6	40.3	—	—	50.7	1.6	—	—	—	1.7	233.3
Kent ...	175.4	188.2	—	71.4	103.4	95.5	3.0	195.6	64.2	14.3	5.6	14.3	42.0	972.9
Lancaster ...	237.0	46.4	23.5	36.5	155.6	21.2	—	287.2	54.5	177.8	5.0	11.8	133.3	1,189.8
Leicester ...	4.1	104.1	6.2	114.9	235.5	14.9	—	22.3	—	16.4	—	—	11.8	530.2
Lincoln ...	530.9	531.4	3.1	48.9	317.8	51.9	—	117.6	48.8	—	25.2	9.7	14.5	1,699.8
Middlesex ...	28.0	1.0	.6	—	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.6	144.8
London ...	—	—	—	.8	.8	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	69.5	75.2
Norfolk ...	193.0	656.2	—	49.8	16.8	207.5	—	94.3	8.1	—	60.7	8.4	12.5	1,307.3
Northampton ...	15.5	216.6	—	38.6	288.9	14.0	—	48.5	—	—	—	—	14.0	636.1
Northumberland ...	20.5	52.6	192.7	22.4	206.0	—	—	273.6	—	494.4	4.3	—	18.0	1,284.5
Nottingham ...	9.0	58.8	217.9	12.8	44.2	65.4	—	38.9	—	2.5	65.4	—	21.8	536.7
Oxford ...	—	117.4	—	17.9	114.1	165.5	—	35.1	3.4	—	17.0	—	6.2	476.6
Rutland ...	—	55.6	—	18.9	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.3

TABLE 1. Land Classification Categories—Acreages (Continued)

County	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10	Principal Urban Areas	Total
Shropshire ...	—	181.8	39.5	28.3	251.2	1.8	—	291.6	4.6	55.6	—	—	2.2	856.6
Somerset ...	—	73.3	181.2	145.5	157.1	47.5	39.0	276.8	13.4	68.8	14.6	1.2	13.0	1,031.4
Stafford ...	2.8	127.3	1.2	5.6	319.4	1.6	24.3	162.2	—	16.8	23.0	—	47.3	731.5
Suffolk ...	26.2	693.9	—	21.5	10.3	143.7	—	—	—	—	41.4	.6	7.8	945.4
Surrey ...	14.4	67.6	—	—	22.6	32.7	—	148.4	55.6	—	53.0	—	63.9	458.2
Sussex ...	46.8	138.9	—	42.4	40.0	107.6	—	381.2	84.8	—	50.3	3.0	33.7	928.7
Warwick ...	8.4	214.8	85.8	47.7	112.4	17.1	—	86.1	—	—	2.0	—	50.8	625.1
Westmorland ...	—	26.9	13.0	—	14.0	2.0	—	211.0	1.3	225.8	—	.6	1.9	496.5
Wiltshire ...	2.8	.2	271.9	35.4	209.4	121.1	127.0	72.6	—	—	11.8	—	5.6	857.8
Worcester ...	28.3	112.5	83.1	20.5	110.4	5.7	—	75.7	—	2.5	4.0	—	1.9	444.6
East Riding ...	30.0	525.7	—	—	98.0	78.1	—	—	—	—	—	.9	15.6	748.3
North Riding ...	24.1	362.2	—	—	215.2	—	—	316.3	—	419.4	1.9	1.5	16.2	1,356.8
West Riding ...	53.0	344.4	—	—	149.8	49.5	—	646.7	32.4	383.9	15.6	—	96.0	1,771.3
Isle of Man ...	—	65.2	—	—	7.5	—	—	41.1	—	20.8	—	—	6.4	141.0
<b>ENGLAND—TOTAL</b>	<b>1,958.3</b>	<b>7,064.0</b>	<b>2,436.4</b>	<b>1,156.4</b>	<b>4,723.8</b>	<b>2,296.3</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>6,918.2</b>	<b>591.1</b>	<b>2,803.4</b>	<b>805.7</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>1,100.6</b>	<b>32,174.6</b>

County	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10	Principal Urban Areas	Total
<b>WALES</b>														
Anglesey ...	—	—	13.3	—	—	58.6	—	89.2	—	5.8	—	8.9	—	175.8
Brecon ...	—	—	10.9	—	—	—	—	174.7	21.1	259.1	—	—	.5	466.3
Caernarvon ...	.9	—	4.1	.9	8.7	.2	—	95.9	69.1	179.3	—	1.2	—	360.3
Cardigan ...	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	238.3	42.8	153.5	—	4.9	—	441.3
Carmarthen ...	—	—	—	—	48.6	—	—	397.9	24.0	103.3	—	9.9	2.4	586.1
Denbigh ...	1.0	—	18.7	18.9	26.1	40.5	—	195.6	5.1	118.4	—	—	1.9	426.2
Flint ...	2.9	—	2.5	22.9	49.5	—	—	67.2	—	8.7	2.3	6.8	—	163.0
Glamorgan ...	—	—	65.4	1.2	27.4	5.3	—	171.2	5.1	168.4	—	57.9	14.3	516.2
Merioneth ...	—	—	—	—	23.0	1.2	—	102.5	1.8	283.3	—	6.7	—	418.5
Monmouth ...	—	—	28.5	30.8	7.5	—	—	195.5	3.8	58.6	—	—	22.8	347.5
Montgomery ...	—	1.6	10.6	3.7	17.8	—	—	262.3	3.3	206.4	—	—	—	505.7
Pembroke ...	—	—	44.9	—	10.6	—	—	262.8	23.1	47.1	3.8	—	—	392.3
Radnor ...	—	—	1.6	—	.7	—	—	140.1	35.6	121.5	—	—	—	299.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,393.2</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>1,713.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>5,098.7</b>
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,963.1</b>	<b>7,065.6</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>1,234.8</b>	<b>4,945.5</b>	<b>2,402.1</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>9,311.4</b>	<b>825.9</b>	<b>4,516.8</b>	<b>811.8</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>1,142.7</b>	<b>37,273.3</b>

TABLE 1. Land Classification Categories—Acreages (Continued)

County	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10	Principal Urban Areas	Total
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
Aberdeen ... ..	—	196.7	—	—	457.7	—	—	193.7	—	396.7	12.4	—	5.0	1,262.2
Angus ... ..	77.2	165.0	—	—	28.0	—	—	58.5	—	220.4	1.9	—	7.5	558.5
Argyll ... ..	—	65.4	—	—	—	12.8	—	199.9	—	1,712.4	—	—	—	1,990.5
Ayr ... ..	25.5	19.9	8.1	—	184.0	6.2	—	144.5	1.6	324.4	2.5	—	7.5	724.2
Banff ... ..	—	72.2	—	—	85.3	—	—	101.4	—	143.3	—	—	—	403.1
Berwick ... ..	68.7	68.8	3.3	—	19.0	—	—	71.0	—	61.7	—	—	—	292.5
Bute ... ..	—	15.5	—	—	10.3	—	—	20.5	—	93.4	—	—	—	139.7
Gaithness ... ..	—	21.2	—	—	71.6	—	—	63.5	13.6	265.2	3.1	—	—	438.8
Clackmannan ... ..	—	2.8	—	—	7.8	—	—	13.1	—	10.0	—	—	—	34.9
Dumfries ... ..	—	—	54.2	3.1	114.6	—	—	155.7	9.6	347.9	—	—	—	687.0
Dumbarton ... ..	5.6	15.2	26.8	—	3.0	—	—	16.3	—	83.1	—	—	—	156.2
East Lothian ... ..	49.8	48.6	—	—	12.5	—	—	21.2	—	36.2	2.6	—	—	170.9
Fife ... ..	59.8	84.7	—	—	62.9	—	—	86.6	—	14.3	6.3	—	—	323.0
Inverness ... ..	—	35.6	—	—	33.2	46.1	—	211.7	—	2,363.7	3.7	—	—	2,695.2
Kincardine ... ..	14.9	102.2	—	—	54.6	—	—	11.5	—	60.9	—	—	—	244.1
Kinross ... ..	—	5.7	—	—	19.4	—	—	15.3	—	11.9	—	—	—	52.3
Kirkcudbright ... ..	6	—	6.2	—	131.4	—	—	124.5	7	310.6	1.2	—	—	575.2
Lanark ... ..	5.6	83.4	5.6	1.9	74.7	—	—	179.4	—	183.1	—	—	—	571.1
Midlothian ... ..	11.2	44.9	—	—	27.5	—	—	69.8	—	68.6	—	—	—	234.2
Moray ... ..	—	92.2	—	—	10.6	—	—	87.2	—	102.8	11.2	—	—	304.9
Nairn ... ..	—	23.7	—	—	9.3	—	—	23.7	—	43.9	3.7	—	—	104.3
Orkney ... ..	—	85.3	—	—	—	—	—	64.1	—	91.5	—	—	—	240.9
Peebles ... ..	—	9.3	—	—	9.3	—	—	61.7	—	141.9	—	—	—	222.2
Perth ... ..	18.8	164.4	—	—	54.2	—	—	233.5	6.8	1,116.2	—	—	—	1,595.8
Renfrew ... ..	31.1	6.2	14.3	—	4.8	—	—	45.5	—	32.2	—	—	—	145.4
Ross and Cromarty ... ..	—	96.5	—	—	29.9	8.1	—	119.6	—	1,720.0	3.1	—	—	1,977.2
Roxburgh ... ..	19.3	76.9	—	—	26.1	—	—	117.5	—	185.4	—	—	—	426.1
Selkirk ... ..	—	5.6	—	—	3	—	—	45.9	—	117.9	—	—	—	170.7
Stirling ... ..	3.4	78.8	8.7	3.4	10.3	—	—	55.4	2.5	119.7	—	—	—	288.4
Sutherland ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	91.5	19.3	1,183.1	3.7	0.1	—	1,298.0
West Lothian ... ..	3	38.0	—	3	4.4	—	—	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	76.9
Wigtown ... ..	5.0	11.2	62.3	—	62.3	4.2	—	50.5	—	113.5	2.5	—	—	312.0
Zetland ... ..	—	—	3.4	—	—	—	—	23.1	—	325.8	—	—	—	352.3
<b>SCOTLAND—TOTAL</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>1,735.9</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1,629.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2,799.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>12,001.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>19,068.7</b>

Land Classification Categories—Percentages

TABLE 2.

Each category as a percentage of total county acreage.

(Percentages)

County	LAND CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES :												Principal Urban Areas	
	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10		
<b>ENGLAND WALES</b>														
Bedford ... ..	11.8	39.8	—	1.2	34.5	4.6	—	5.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.7
Berkshire ... ..	—	39.2	—	11.5	13.5	6.0	—	21.6	—	—	5.1	—	—	2.9
Buckingham ... ..	2.9	14.4	—	3.7	46.1	8.3	—	12.2	—	—	11.3	—	—	1.2
Cambridge ... ..	49.6	36.2	—	—	7.4	5.1	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.2
Cheshire ... ..	1.2	19.0	15.0	29.3	14.6	—	—	8.8	2.9	3.4	—	—	—	5.7
Cornwall ... ..	1.6	—	20.7	—	—	14.9	—	53.0	0.8	7.2	1.2	—	—	0.6
Cumberland ... ..	—	2.4	27.2	1.0	1.1	—	0.5	32.7	2.2	29.7	1.4	1.0	—	0.9
Derby ... ..	0.4	6.9	—	2.1	19.6	13.5	—	32.4	5.8	15.4	—	—	—	3.9
Devon ... ..	0.1	—	22.4	0.3	—	1.7	—	47.4	5.7	16.6	4.7	—	—	1.0
Dorset ... ..	—	30.5	0.4	—	26.0	18.9	0.9	10.7	—	—	10.5	0.6	—	1.5
Durham ... ..	—	21.8	—	—	21.8	—	—	25.3	5.3	18.1	—	0.5	—	7.1
Essex ... ..	7.5	55.5	—	1.6	6.2	0.4	—	19.4	—	—	0.9	2.7	—	5.8
Gloucester ... ..	—	10.2	7.3	4.2	29.9	20.5	—	21.1	0.2	3.0	—	0.2	—	3.3
Hampshire(ex.I.O.W.)	2.4	17.1	—	2.8	5.5	33.0	0.6	20.8	—	—	13.9	0.4	—	3.4
Isle of Wight ... ..	—	3.8	—	—	—	18.8	5.7	61.6	3.7	—	—	0.7	—	6.3
Hereford ... ..	—	—	47.4	1.0	7.7	6.0	—	34.4	—	3.2	—	—	—	0.4
Hertford ... ..	1.2	35.2	23.1	0.9	17.1	10.9	0.7	4.0	—	0.2	4.0	—	—	2.7
Huntingdon ... ..	24.1	35.2	—	0.3	17.3	—	—	21.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7
Kent ... ..	18.0	19.3	—	7.3	10.6	9.8	0.3	20.1	6.6	1.5	0.6	1.5	—	4.3
Lancaster ... ..	19.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	13.1	1.8	—	24.1	4.6	14.9	0.4	1.0	—	11.2
Leicester ... ..	0.8	19.6	1.2	21.7	44.4	2.8	—	4.2	—	3.1	—	—	—	2.2
Lincoln ... ..	31.2	31.3	0.2	2.9	18.7	3.1	—	6.9	2.9	—	1.5	0.6	—	0.9
Middlesex ... ..	19.4	0.6	0.4	—	26.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.9
London ... ..	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	2.7	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	92.5
Norfolk ... ..	14.7	50.2	—	3.8	1.3	15.9	—	7.2	0.6	—	4.6	0.6	—	0.9
Northampton ... ..	2.5	34.1	—	6.1	45.4	2.2	—	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	2.2
Northumberland ... ..	1.6	4.1	15.0	1.7	16.0	—	—	21.3	—	38.5	0.3	—	—	1.4
Nottingham ... ..	1.7	10.9	41.0	2.3	8.2	12.1	—	7.3	—	0.5	12.1	—	—	4.1
Oxford ... ..	—	24.6	—	3.7	24.0	34.7	—	7.4	0.7	—	3.6	—	—	1.3
Rutland ... ..	—	57.1	—	19.5	23.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shropshire ... ..	—	21.2	4.6	3.3	29.3	0.2	—	34.0	0.6	6.5	—	—	—	0.3
Somerset ... ..	—	7.1	17.6	14.1	15.2	4.6	3.8	26.8	1.3	6.7	1.4	0.1	—	1.3
Stafford ... ..	0.4	17.4	0.2	0.8	43.7	0.2	3.3	22.2	—	2.3	3.1	—	—	6.5
Suffolk ... ..	2.8	73.4	—	2.3	1.1	15.2	—	—	—	—	4.4	0.1	—	0.8
Surrey ... ..	3.1	14.8	—	—	4.9	7.1	—	32.4	12.1	—	11.6	—	—	13.9
Sussex ... ..	5.0	15.0	—	4.6	4.3	11.6	—	41.1	9.1	—	5.4	0.3	—	3.6
Warwick ... ..	1.4	34.4	13.7	7.6	18.0	2.7	—	13.8	—	—	0.3	—	—	8.1
Westmorland ... ..	—	5.4	2.6	—	2.8	0.4	—	42.5	0.3	45.5	—	0.1	—	0.4

TABLE 2. Land Classification Categories—Percentages (Continued)

County	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10	Principal Urban Areas
Wiltshire ...	0.3	—	31.7	4.1	24.4	14.1	14.8	8.5	—	—	1.4	—	0.7
Worcester ...	6.4	25.3	18.7	4.6	24.8	1.3	—	17.0	—	0.6	0.9	—	0.4
East Riding ...	4.0	70.2	—	—	13.1	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.1
North Riding ...	1.8	26.7	—	—	15.9	—	—	23.3	—	30.9	0.1	0.1	1.2
West Riding ...	3.0	19.4	—	—	8.5	2.8	—	36.5	1.8	21.7	0.9	—	5.4
Isle of Man ...	—	46.3	—	—	5.3	—	—	29.1	—	14.8	—	—	4.5
Anglesey ...	—	—	7.5	—	—	33.4	—	50.8	—	3.3	—	—	—
Brecon ...	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	37.5	4.5	55.6	—	5.1	0.1
Caernarvon ...	0.3	—	1.1	0.3	2.4	—	—	26.6	19.2	49.8	—	—	—
Cardigan ...	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	54.0	9.7	34.8	—	0.4	—
Carmarthen ...	—	—	—	—	8.3	—	—	67.9	4.1	17.6	—	1.1	0.4
Denbigh ...	0.2	—	4.4	4.4	6.1	9.5	—	45.9	1.2	27.8	—	1.7	0.4
Flint ...	1.8	—	1.5	14.0	30.3	—	—	41.2	—	5.3	1.4	—	0.1
Glamorgan ...	—	—	12.7	0.2	5.3	1.0	—	33.1	1.0	32.6	—	4.2	2.8
Merioneth ...	—	—	—	—	5.5	0.3	—	24.5	0.5	67.7	—	11.2	—
Monmouth ...	—	—	8.2	8.9	2.2	—	—	56.3	1.1	16.9	—	1.6	6.5
Montgomery ...	—	0.3	2.1	0.7	3.5	—	—	51.9	0.7	40.8	—	—	—
Pembroke ...	—	—	11.4	—	2.7	—	—	67.0	5.9	12.0	1.0	—	—
Radnor ...	—	—	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	46.8	11.9	40.6	—	—	—
WALES TOTAL ...	0.1	—	3.9	1.5	4.4	2.1	—	47.0	4.6	33.6	0.1	1.9	0.8
ENGLAND TOTAL ...	6.1	22.0	7.6	3.6	14.7	7.1	0.7	21.5	1.8	8.7	2.5	0.3	3.4
ENGLAND & WALES TOTAL ...	5.3	19.0	7.1	3.2	13.3	6.4	0.6	25.0	2.2	12.1	2.2	0.5	3.1

County	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10	Principal Urban Areas
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
Aberdeen ...	—	15.6	—	—	36.3	—	—	15.4	—	31.4	1.0	—	0.4
Angus ...	13.9	29.5	—	—	5.0	—	—	10.5	—	39.5	0.3	—	1.3
Argyll ...	—	3.3	—	—	—	0.6	—	10.0	—	86.0	—	—	—
Ayr ...	3.5	2.8	1.1	—	25.4	0.9	—	20.0	0.2	44.8	0.4	—	1.0
Banff ...	—	17.9	—	—	21.2	—	—	25.2	—	35.6	—	—	0.2
Berwick ...	23.5	23.5	1.1	—	6.5	—	—	24.3	—	21.1	—	—	—
Bute ...	—	11.1	—	—	7.4	—	—	14.7	—	66.9	—	—	—
Caithness ...	—	4.8	—	—	16.3	—	—	14.5	3.1	60.4	0.7	—	0.1
Clackmannan ...	—	8.0	—	—	22.4	—	—	37.5	—	28.7	—	—	3.4
Dumfries ...	—	—	7.9	0.5	16.7	—	—	22.7	1.4	50.6	—	—	0.3
Dumbarton ...	3.6	9.7	17.2	—	1.9	—	—	10.4	—	53.2	—	—	4.0
East Lothian ...	29.1	28.4	—	—	7.3	—	—	12.4	—	21.2	1.5	—	—

TABLE 2. Land Classification Catalogues—Percentages (Continued)

County	1A	2A	2AG	3G	4G	5A	5G	6AG	7G	8H	9H	10	Principal Urban Areas
Fife ...	18.5	26.2	—	—	19.5	—	—	26.8	—	4.4	2.0	—	2.6
Inverness ...	—	1.3	—	—	1.2	1.7	—	7.9	—	87.7	0.1	—	0.1
Kincardine ...	6.1	41.9	—	—	22.4	—	—	4.7	—	25.0	—	—	—
Kinross ...	—	10.9	—	—	37.1	—	—	29.3	—	22.8	—	—	—
Kirkcudbright ...	0.1	—	1.1	—	22.8	—	—	21.6	0.1	54.0	0.2	—	—
Lanark ...	1.0	14.6	1.0	0.3	13.1	—	—	31.4	—	32.1	—	—	6.6
Midlothian ...	4.8	19.2	—	—	11.7	—	—	29.8	—	29.3	—	—	5.2
Moray ...	—	30.2	—	—	3.5	—	—	28.6	—	33.7	3.7	—	0.3
Nairn ...	—	22.7	—	—	8.9	—	—	22.7	—	42.1	3.6	—	—
Orkney ...	—	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	—	38.0	—	—	—
Peebles ...	—	4.2	—	—	4.2	—	—	27.8	—	63.9	—	—	—
Perth ...	1.2	10.3	—	—	3.4	—	—	14.6	0.4	70.0	—	—	0.1
Renfrew ...	21.4	4.3	9.8	—	3.3	—	—	31.3	—	22.2	—	—	7.8
Ross and Cromarty ...	—	4.9	—	—	1.5	0.4	—	6.1	—	87.0	0.2	—	—
Roxburgh ...	4.5	18.1	—	—	6.1	—	—	27.6	—	43.5	—	—	0.2
Selkirk ...	—	3.3	—	—	0.2	—	—	26.9	—	69.1	—	—	0.6
Sirling ...	1.2	27.3	3.0	1.2	3.6	—	—	19.2	0.9	41.5	—	—	2.2
Sutherland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	1.5	91.2	0.3	—	—
West Lothian ...	0.4	49.4	—	0.4	18.7	—	—	29.1	—	—	—	—	2.1
Wigtown ...	1.6	3.6	20.0	—	20.0	1.4	—	16.2	—	36.4	0.8	—	0.2
Zetland ...	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	6.6	—	92.5	—	—	—
SCOTLAND TOTAL ...	2.1	9.1	1.0	0.1	8.5	0.4	—	14.7	0.3	62.9	0.3	—	0.6