

PROPOSED SOLAR FARM AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM ON
LAND ADJACENT TO THE A614, WORKSOP, S80 3PA

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT

for

One Planet Developments Ltd

March 2025

by

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Introduction and Policy Guidance

This report has been prepared by Daniel Baird Soil Consultancy Ltd on behalf of One Planet Developments Ltd (OPD). It provides an assessment of the quality and versatility of agricultural land at the site of a proposed solar farm and battery energy storage system on land adjacent to the A614, Worksop. The assessment work was undertaken by Daniel Baird, an Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) specialist since 1992. Mr Baird is a member of the British Society of Soil Science, was trained in the ALC survey teams of the former Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, has a degree in Soils and Land Resources from Newcastle University and a Masters in Land Resource Management from Cranfield University.

The area under investigation is proposed for renewable energy development, deployment of Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) panels. The planning application area totals approximately 88.3 hectares, with the location and extent of the proposed site shown on the attached plan.

When surveyed in March 2025 the fields were in arable and horticultural production. The majority of the land was cultivated or drilled with one field under winter cereal and another growing brassicas covered by a protective white sheet.

This appraisal of agricultural land quality is consistent with the direction given by the National Planning Policy Frameworkⁱ (NPPF) (Department of Housing, Communities and Local Government, updated December 2024). Paragraph 187 states: -

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

In addition, the footnote to paragraph 188 states that: -

“Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality.”

The glossary of the NPPF gives the following definition.

“Best and most versatile agricultural land: Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.”

Accordingly, a detailed assessment of the site was undertaken in March 2025 using the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF) revised guidelines and criteria for Agricultural Land Classificationⁱⁱ published October 1988.

Use of the ALC methodology is also supported by Natural England Technical Advice Note 049ⁱⁱⁱ (TIN049) revised 2012. The Natural England Guide to Assessing Development Proposals on Agricultural Land (updated February 2021) also directs Local Planning Authorities to use ALC to help inform decisions on the appropriate sustainable development of agricultural land^{iv}.

To supplement the NPPF the Department of Communities and Local Government also provides an online library of planning practice guidance^v. Planning Practice Guidelines for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (PPGRLCE), Paragraph 013 identifies particular planning considerations that relate to the development of large-scale ground mounted solar PV sites. Regarding agricultural land, this paragraph states

“where a proposal involves greenfield land, whether (i) the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary and poorer quality land has been used in preference to higher quality land; and (ii) the proposal allows for continued agricultural use where applicable and/or encourages biodiversity improvements around arrays.”

Paragraph 013 of the PPGRLCE makes reference to a speech by the then Minister for Energy and Climate Change in April 2013^{vi} in which they state that

“Where solar farms are not on brownfield land, you must be looking at low grade agricultural land which works with farmers to allow grazing in parallel with generation...”

Paragraph 013 also references a written ministerial statement of 25 March 2015^{vii} which states

“In light of these concerns we want it to be clear that any proposal for a solar farm involving the best and most versatile agricultural land would need to be justified by the most compelling evidence. Of course, planning is a quasi-judicial process, and every application needs to be considered on its individual merits, with due process, in light of the relevant material considerations.”

On the 15 May 2024 a statement^{viii} by the former Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero reiterated the existing guidance that where the proposed use of agricultural land is shown to be

necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land, avoiding the use of “Best and Most Versatile” agricultural land where possible.

The site is within Bassetlaw District for which the Local Plan was adopted in May 2024^{ix}. This local plan references best and most versatile agricultural land in Policy ST49: Renewable Energy Generation. Policy ST49 states:

“1. Development that generates, shares, transmits and/or stores zero carbon and/or low carbon renewable energy including community energy schemes will be supported subject to the satisfactory resolution of all relevant site specific and cumulative impacts upon:

a) location, setting and position in the wider landscape, resulting from its siting and scale;

b) natural and heritage assets and their settings;

c) air and water quality;

d) hydrology and hydrogeology;

e) the best and most versatile agricultural land;

f) existing highway capacity and highway safety;

g) noise, light, glare, smell, dust, emissions or flicker;

h) aviation and radar;

i) recreation and local amenity.

Proposals must take into account operational and approved developments, as well as any proposed intensification to operational or approved proposals.

2. Proposals involving one or more wind turbines will be supported where:

a) the site is located within an area defined as being suitable for wind energy in a made neighbourhood plan or development plan document; and

b) following consultation, it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that all potential adverse planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed, including cumulative impacts identified in Part 1 above.

3. All renewable energy development will be expected to provide details of the expected power generation based upon expected yield or local self-consumption to enable effective monitoring of the district’s contribution to the national zero carbon targets.

4. A decommissioning programme applied by a Condition to any planning permission granted will be required to demonstrate that the site can be returned to an acceptable state, three years after cessation of operations.”

Therefore, with relevance to solar farms and agricultural land, the policy seeks the satisfactory resolution of any impacts upon the best and most versatile land (section 1e of the planning policy).

Proposed Development

The proposed development would comprise solar PV panels mounted on steel frames. These frames would be secured on the site by driving the legs into the ground as a narrow removable pile. The frames will not use a permanent foundation. Services on the site (electrical cabling) may be buried but these will be simple backfilled trenches rather than concrete lined trunking. Planning consent would be time limited with a condition for the removal of the Solar PV development at the end of the consented period. Therefore, in contrast to consent for permanent land use change for built development such as residential or commercial buildings, the Solar PV site will be returned to its current agricultural management options on decommissioning of the Solar PV panels, and this can be achieved using only standard agricultural machinery such as a tractor and backhoe.

Agricultural Land Classification Methodology

The MAFF ALC system of grading land quality for use in land use planning purposes divides farmland into five grades according to the degree of limitation imposed upon land use by the inherent physical characteristics of climate, site and soils. Grade 1 land is of an excellent quality, whilst Grade 5 land has very severe limitations for agricultural use.

The ALC system is designed to be independent of land management so that there is no incentive for poor management of land to obtain development consent. Best and most versatile agricultural land that through sustained arable cropping has become exhausted, with diminished organic matter degrading the structural stability of the topsoil, is not downgraded in the ALC system. The intensity of agricultural land use has no influence on ALC grade, low input pasture can be best and most versatile land and high margin irrigated crops such as potato can be found on land in Grades 3b and 4.

The MAFF revised guidelines and criteria for ALC dated October 1988 require that the following factors be investigated:

- Climate: Average Annual Rainfall (AAR) and Accumulated Temperature above 0°C between January and June (AT0)
- Site: Gradient, Micro Relief and Flooding
- Soils: Texture, Structure, Depth, Stoniness, and Chemical Toxicity
- Interactive Factors: Soil Wetness, Soil Droughtiness and Liability to Erosion

Following the standard custom and practice of Natural England (and the former MAFF, sample points are placed across the site at 100m intersections of the Ordnance Survey national grid. This gives an approximate sample point density of one per hectare of agricultural land and removes surveyor bias in sample point selection. When surveyed one field to the south west of the site had protective sheeting over an emerging brassica crop preventing access to the 100m intersection points. Instead, the sample points were placed at the nearest point along the clear strips between

individual sheets, providing sample point cover across the area and maintaining objective sample point selection. A map showing sample point locations is included at Appendix 1.

At each sample point the soil profile is examined to a depth of up to 1.2m using a hand auger. In addition to the hand auger sampling, subsoil inspection pits are dug at representative locations to examine subsoil structural condition. Sieving can also be used to assess the presence of large stones (stones retained by a 2cm sieve) in the topsoil. This field survey data is provided at the end of this report at Appendix 2.

Agricultural Land Classification Assessment

Climate

Climatological data for ALC are provided for 5km intersections of the National Grid by the Meteorological Office, in collaboration with the National Soil Resources Institute. The data from these points can be interpolated providing climate data for specific sites. Data for the site is given in Table 1 below: -

Table 1: Normanton Larches, Agricultural Land Classification Climate Data.

Reference Point:	SK 655 749
Altitude (m)	45
Average Annual Rainfall (AAR)(mm)	619
Accumulated Temperature (AT0) (day degrees)	1384
Moisture Deficit for wheat (mm)	110
Moisture Deficit for potatoes (mm)	102
Field Capacity Duration (days)	124

The main parameters used in the assessment of an overall climatic limitation are AAR as a measure of rainfall, and AT0 as a measure of warmth in the growing season.

Climate does not impose an overall limitation on ALC grade at this site. Climate does however have an important influence on the interactive limitations, soil wetness and soil droughtiness.

The Site

The site lies to the East of the A614 road, to the south of the A1. It comprises several large fields surrounded by commercial woodland plantations and tree belts. The River Poulter runs to the north of the site, separated from it by woodland.

No water courses run through the site. Flood risk and gradient do not limit ALC Grade on any part of the site.

Soils and Parent Materials

The British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer^x shows the site to be underlain the Chester Formation sandstone. For the majority of the site there is no overlying superficial deposit above this solid geology. Across the centre of the site there is a band of till. All soils found within the site are light textured (sandy) and freely drained, typical of those found on this geological parent material.

Areas of elevated stone content are found across the site. While the high volume of the stones is natural the management of the land includes stone lifting for root and potato crops, creating bands of stones between the potato furrows. Although there are areas where the volume of large stones in the topsoil is sufficient to limit ALC Grade, other factors exert a greater limitation.

Topsoil texture across the site is predominantly loamy sand with some sample points having sand texture. Sand and loamy sand are the two lightest texture classes with the lowest content of silt and clay sized mineral. As a result the soil has little cohesive strength to resist erosion by raindrop impact or wind. Soils with a loamy sand topsoil are excluded from Grade 1 and sand topsoils are excluded from Grades 1, 2 and 3a.

Interactive Factors

Soils are freely drained, have a very light texture and in places, a large volume of stones. This in conjunction with the climate characteristics of the site results in a soil droughtiness limitation to Grade 3b across the site.

Agricultural Land Classification.

Detailed ALC survey of the site found agricultural land in ALC Grade 3b. A plan attached to this report (Appendix 3) shows the ALC grade distribution within the site, with area estimates given in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – ALC Grade Distribution

ALC Grade	Area (ha)	%
3b	88.3	100.0
Total	88.3	100.0

Agricultural land within the site is limited to Grade 3b by soil droughtiness. Soil profiles are light textured with a very low clay content, severely limiting the volume of crop available water the soil can retain against the pull of gravity. In places the land is also limited to Grade 3b by topsoil texture where the topsoil is sand rather than loamy sand.

The site therefore contains no best and most versatile agricultural land.

Land Quality and the Proposed Development.

As discussed above, the NPPF seeks to conserve the national resource of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Agricultural land and the soil associated with it is, for all practical intents and purposes, a non-renewable resource. Development of building foundations and infrastructure such as roads and rail lines effectively sterilise any further agricultural production from that land area. The soil resource associated with that land can be retained and beneficially reused, but an area of best and most versatile land cannot be effectively translocated. Agricultural land quality is dependent upon characteristics of the location, not just the soil in isolation.

Solar PV development differs from built development in that the consent is temporary, is easily reversed. Agricultural land is not lost to or degraded by temporary consent for Solar PV.

The supplementary PPGRE introduces the desirability of maintaining agricultural production and/or enhancing biodiversity on farmland for the duration of any consent for large scale Solar PV. In most instances the transition from cultivation for arable crops to a perennial green cover can confer tangible biodiversity benefits, regardless of the presence of the solar PV development. Such biodiversity effects are however beyond the scope of this assessment.

Seeking to steer solar sites onto brownfield land can be problematic as there is a strong presumption in favour of new permanent built development going to brownfield sites. Were a temporary solar site to occupy a brownfield site, this could displace permanent built development onto greenfield sites, sterilising the agricultural land resource. A 40-year consent for a solar farm does not result in the sterilisation of agricultural land at the site.

Local Plan policy SS3 seeks to avoid any unnecessary loss of best and most versatile land to development. As the solar farm development does not result in the loss of agricultural land resource, this policy does not support withholding planning consent.

Local Plan policy ST49 seeks the satisfactory resolution of any impacts upon the best and most versatile land. As a detailed ALC assessment has determined that no best and most versatile land is present, there are no impacts upon this resource.

When considering a Solar PV development proposal, the conservation of the agricultural land resource and quality is of greater importance than the maintenance of the current agricultural production. This is as the agricultural land resource is non-renewable. Land use is transient, with productive use of agricultural land varying in response to drivers such as commodity prices,

occupancy, diversification opportunities (such as livery) and not least, the current agricultural and environmental policy framework. For instance, in a shorter period than the proposed Solar PV planning consent, Common Agricultural Policy transitioned from direct price support for commodities such as wheat, to area payments for crops in conjunction with 'set-aside' (the requirement to take 10% of arable land out of any productive use including grazing), through to targeted payments for 'arable reversion' – payment made to a farm business to cease arable production in favour of biodiverse grassland management for an extended period of time. The current Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) farm support in England maintains the transition to environmental protection and enhancement, that was underway through the Common Agricultural Policy. Arable farms can receive payment for measures such as Pollen and Nectar Flower Mix (AHL1)^{xi} where no crop, food or otherwise, is taken from the land.

Farmers are under no obligation to manage land for food production or to maximise food production on that land. Instead, farmers are offered payment through the SFI for measures that provide environmental benefits through the reduction of agricultural land use intensity and the suspension of food crop production.

Agricultural Benefits of Solar PV

As noted above, the temporary consent for solar PV does not result in the loss of agricultural land resource or the degradation of its ALC grade. At the end of the temporary consent, decommissioning returns the land back to its prior agricultural function with no loss of extent or capability.

However, the presence of the solar PV confers benefits to arable land through an extended fallow period. The organic matter content of UK arable soils is in long term decline. Cultivation promotes rapid breakdown of organic matter, the soil organic matter content declining to a lower equilibrium. Defra's own evidence base is clear that the change of management from arable to perennial grass under the solar PV will enable a return towards a higher equilibrium of soil organic matter^{xii}. Benefits of this change for the very light soil found at the site will be land that is more fertile, has greater resistance to wind and water erosion and permits more rapid infiltration of rainfall. The presence of the perennial green cover will also eliminate the periods of bare soil that create the highest risk of soil erosion including wind blow. Preventing erosion will benefit water quality in the adjoining surface water and those further downstream, limiting the transfer of nutrients, pesticides and pathogens associated with sediment from the land to the water.

Although the ALC system deliberately omits soil characteristics that are sensitive to land management (avoiding any incentive to manage land badly to assist planning success), a long-term fallow period will enhance the soils functional capacity for the support of agricultural production.

Food Security

The 15 May 2024 ministerial statement, Solar and Protecting our Food Security and Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Land states:

“Food security is an essential part of national security. This Government is fully committed to delivering robust UK food security and recognises its paramount importance to our national security. This is reflected in our commitment to maintain the current level of food we produce domestically. Heightened geopolitical risk has brought this into sharper focus and we think it is more important than ever that our best agricultural land is protected and our food production prioritised.”

Defra reports on UK food security issues to parliament. The most recent report was published in 2024^{xiii}. The report makes clear that the UK is largely self-sufficient in grain production (Indicator 2.1.2). The production to supply ratio for all livestock sectors remains relatively stable with domestic production being close to domestic consumption (Indicator 2.1.3). Among the key risks to UK Food Security the report notes UK Soil Health (Indicator 2.2.6). Indicator 2.2.4 is Land Use, with little variation in total utilised agricultural area and a slight, 1%, increase in ‘croppable area’ (the combined area of cereals, oilseed, potato, other arable, horticultural and uncropped arable land). Climate change is also recognised as a key threat to food security both domestically (Theme 2) and globally (Theme 1).

As noted above, a temporary solar farm permits the future management of land for food production and allows the recovery of soil health through a fallow period. Through increasing generation of renewable electricity, a solar farm also acts to limit climate change. When set against the background of the UK being largely self-sufficient in grain and livestock production, it is apparent that Defra’s own evidence base does not support the assertion that development of solar farms presents a risk to UK food security.

Conclusion

A detailed ALC assessment of the site found agricultural land to be **Grade 3b**.

The proposed development will not result in the loss of agricultural land as consent would be temporary.

National and local planning policy seeking to prevent the unnecessary loss of the best and most versatile land to development should not hinder temporary consent for solar renewable power at this location.

The temporary development of a solar farm on agricultural land does not present any risk to UK food security. Climate change and soil degradation under arable management do pose significant risks for future food security.

APPENDIX 1 – Sample Point Location Map

DBS388

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0284#

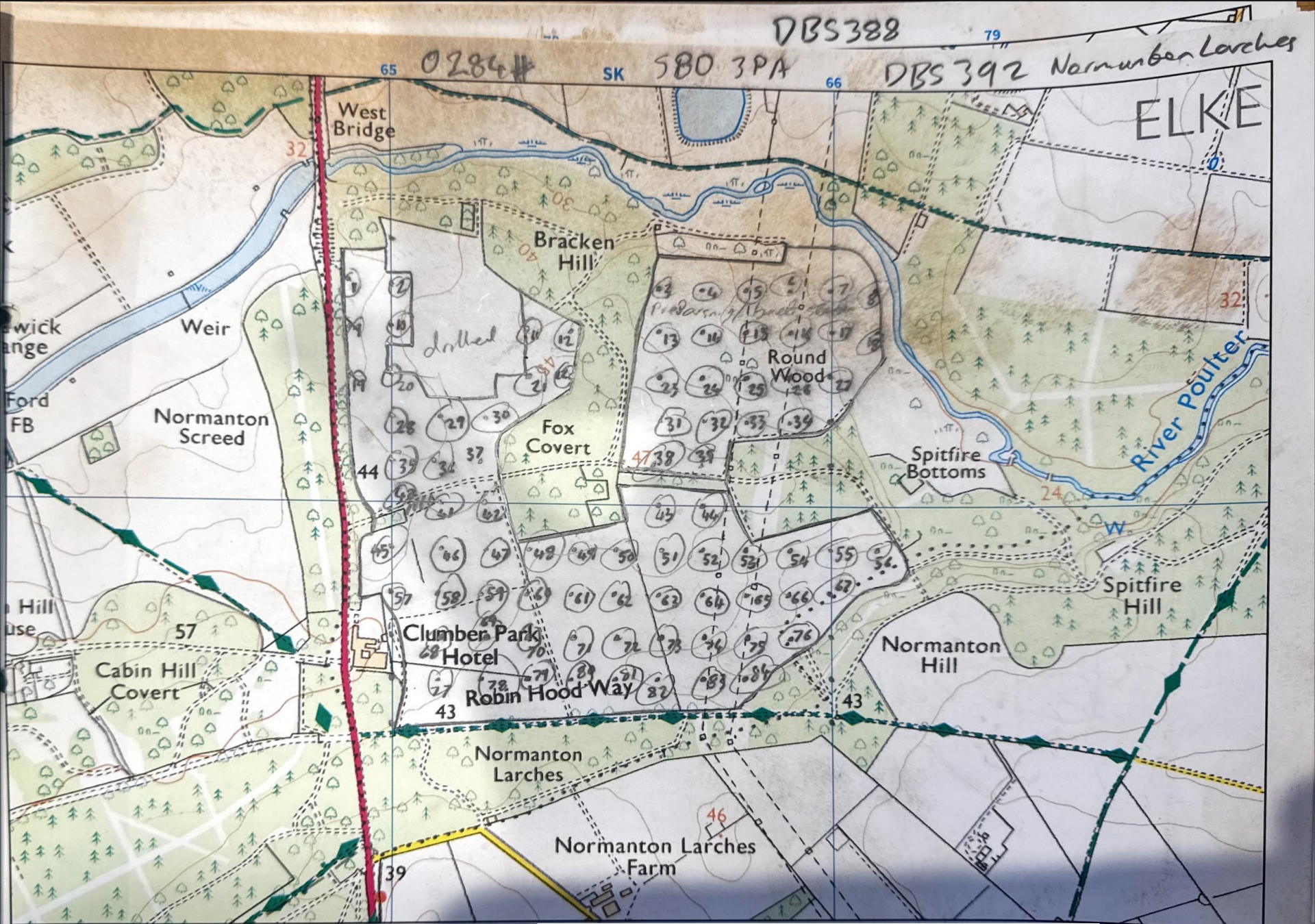
SK

580 3PA

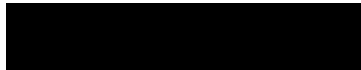
66

DBS 392 Normanton Larches

ELKE



APPENDIX 2 – Field Survey Data



DBS392 land adjacent to A614, Worksop

Field Survey data – surveyor, Daniel Baird M.I. Soil Sci.

Survey on 19 to 21 March 2025. Weather fair after same.

FCD 124 days. MD wheat, 110mm. MD potato, 102mm.

Grid Reference by GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 66i)

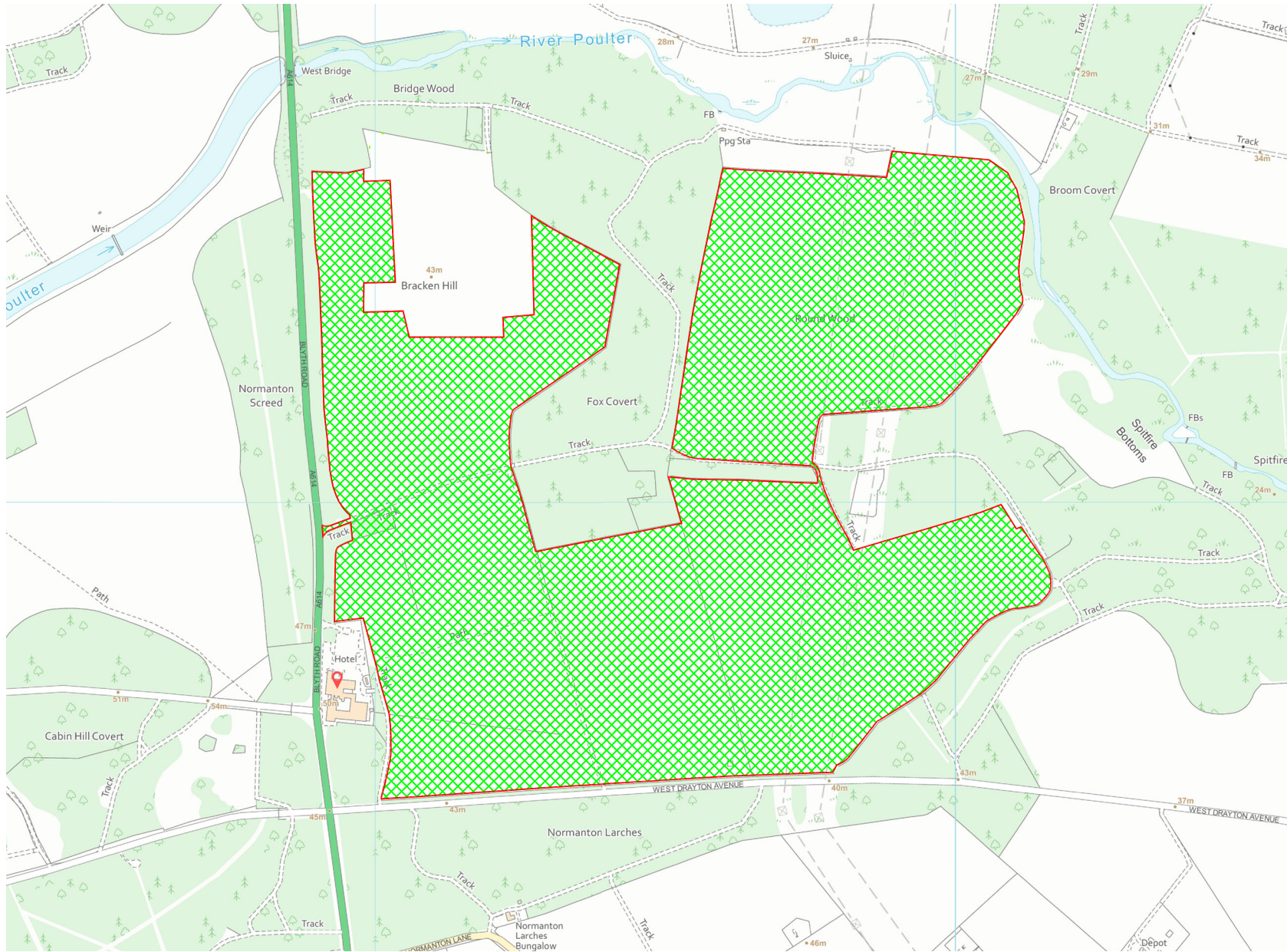
- 1 SK6490075500, level hollow, cultivated
30, MSL, 10YR3/2, 10% hard stone
120, MS, reddish, 15% hard stone
- 2 SK65000075500, 2°NW, cultivated, as 45
- 3 SK6560075500, 1°N, as 38
- 4 SK6570075500, 1°N, as 31
- 5 SK6580075500, 1°N, as 31
- 6 SK6590075500, 1°N. winter wheat, as 31
- 7 SK6600075500, 1°N, winter wheat
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 20% hard stone
60, MS, 5YR5/4, 10% hard stone, stop for stone.
- 8 SK6610075500, level, limited fall to drain, boggy, as 31
- 9 off site
- 10 SK6500075400, 2°W, as 57
- 11 SK6530075400, 1°N,
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 5% hard stone
40, LMS, 10YR4/3, 5% hard stone
70, MS, 5YR5/4, 5% hard stone. Stop for gravel
- 12 SK6540075400, 1°N, as 31
- 13 SK6560075400, 1°N, as 38
- 14 SK6570075400, 1°N, as 31
- 15 SK6580075400, 1°N, as 31
- 16 SK6590075400, 1°N, winter wheat, as 31
- 17 SK6600075400, 1°N, winter wheat
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 15% hard stone
60, LMS, 10YR3/3, 15% hard stone, stop for sand and gravel

- 18 SK6610074500, level, winter wheat
30, MSL, 10YR3/2, 10% hard stone
60, MSL, 10YR3/3, 10% hard stone
70, MS, 10YR6/2, 25% gravel hard, stop for stone at 70
- 19 off site
- 20 SK6500075300, 2°W, cultivated, as 57
- 21 SK6530075300, 1°N, as 57
- 22 SK6540075300, 1°N
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 10% hard stone
40, LMS, 10YR4/3, 10% hard stone
120, CS, 5RY5/6, stoneless
- 23 SK6560075300, 1°N, as 38
- 24 SK6570075300, 2°N, as 31
- 25 SK6580075300, 1°N, as 31
- 26 SK6590075300, 1°N, as 18
- 27 SK6600075300, 1°NE, as 31
- 28 SK6500075200, 2°NW, as 57
- 29 SK6510075200, 2°SW, as 45
- 30 SK6520075200, level, as 45
- 31 SK6560075200, 1°N, as 38 to 40cm
- 32 SK6570075200, 1°N, as 31
- 33 SK6580075200, 1°N, as 31
topsoil sieve estimates >15% of stones >2cm
- 34 SK6590075200, 2°N, as 31
- 35 SK6500075100, 1°N, cultivated
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 5% hard stone
80, LMS, 5YR4/4, 2% hard stone
120, MS, 5YR5/4, stoneless
- 36 SK6510075100, 1°NW, as 45
- 37 SK6520075100, 1°W,
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 5% hard stone
120, MS, 5YR5/4, stoneless
subsoil inspection pit, moist, loose, poorly developed medium SAB structure

- 38 SK6560075100, headland
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 20% hard stone, >10% stone >6cm
stop for stone at 30cm, three attempts
- 39 Sk6570075100, level, as 31
- 40 SK6500075000, 1°N, cultivated, as 45
- 41 SK6519775000, 1°N, as 45, reddish from 40cm
- 42 SK6519475000, 1°N, as 41
- 43 SK6560075000, level, as 37
- 44 SK6570075000, level, as 37
- 45 SK6500874900, 1°N. Veg under sheeting
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 2% hard stone
40, LMS, 10YR4/3, 2% hard stone
120, MS, 10YR5/4 and reddish below 70, 2% hard stone
MB -18/-35 – drought Grade 3b
- 46 SK6512474900, level, as 45
- 47 SK6526674900, 1°N, as 59
- 48 SK6530074900, as 56
- 49 SK6540074900, as 56
- 50 SK6550074900, level, as 56
- 51 SK6560074900, level, as 37
- 52 SK6570074900, level, as 37
- 53 SK6580074900, 2°SE, as 37
- 54 SK6590074900, 2°S, as 37
- 55 SK6600074900, 4°S, as 56
- 56 SK6610074900, 4°S, Drilled
30, MS, 10YR3/2, 10% hard stone
120, MS, 10YR5/4, 5% hard stone
- 57 SK6503974800, level, veg under sheeting
30, MS, 10YR3/2, 5% hard stone
120, MS, 10YR5/4, 2% hard stone
MB -28/-44, drought grade 3b. 3b on topsoil texture
- 58 SK6515174800, level, as 45
- 59 SK6529474800, level, as 57 with 2% hard stone
- 60 SK6530774800, 1°S, as 45
- 61 SK6540074800, as 37

- 62 SK6550074800, level, as 37
- 63 SK6560074800, level, as 37
- 64 SK6570074800, 1°SE, as 37
- 65 SK6580074800, level, as 37
- 66 SK6590074800, 2°SE, as 45
- 67 SK6600074800, level, dry valley bottom, as 45
- 68 SK6506874700, level. Veg under sheeting
as 45 – no reddish lower subsoil
- 69 SK6520074706, level, as 45
- 70 SK6532274700, level, as 45
- 71 SK6540074700, level, as 37
- 72 SK6550074700, level, as 37
- 73 SK6560074700, 1°SE, as 56
- 74 SK6570074700, 2°SE, as 37
- 75 SK6580074700, 2°SE, as 37
- 76 SK6590074700, level dry valley, as 45
- 77 SK6509674600, level, veg under sheeting, as 45
- 78 SK6521174600, 1°S, as 45
- 79 SK6530074600, level, as 45
- 80 SK6540074600, level, cultivated
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 5% hard stone
80, LMS, 10YR5/6, 5% hard stone
120, MS, 5R5/4, 5% hard stone
- 81 SK6550074600, 1°N, as 37
- 82 SK6560074600, 1°N as 45
- 83 SK6570074600, 2°N
30, LMS, 10YR3/2, 5% hard stone
80, LMS, 10YR4/3, 5% hard stone
120, MS, 5YR5/4, 5% hard stone
- 84 SK6580074600, 2°NE, as 37

APPENDIX 3 – ALC Grade Plan



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Revisions:

Rev No	Date	Revision/Notes	Drawn	Approved
01	09.04.2025	Final Issue	CS	JW
02	11.04.2025	Final Issue Paper Etc Adjusted	CS	JW

LEGEND:

	PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
	ALC GRADE 3B




Project:
Land Adjacent to the A614, Worksop, S80 3PA

Consultant:



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180 Kingsgate Farm, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7BQ

Drawn by:



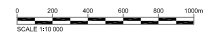
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Status: **PLANNING**

Drawing Title: **ALC Grade Plan**

Drawn: CS	Checked: JW	First Issued: 09.04.2025
Project Code: OPL011- SP-02	Drawing Number:	
Sheet Size: A4	Scale: 1:10000	Revision: 02

1 NORMANTON LARCHES ALC GRADE PLAN
Scale: 1:10000@A4



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- ⁱ National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, updated December 2024.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- ⁱⁱ Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land. Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, October 1988. <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/landmanage/land-use/documents/alc-guidelines-1988.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (TIN049). Natural England, January 2009.
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>
- ^{iv} Natural England. Guide to Assessing Development Proposals on Agricultural Land. Updated February 2021 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land>
- ^v Department for Communities and Local Government. Planning Practice Guidance library <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>
- ^{vi} April 2013 Speech by Minister for Energy and Climate Change
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/gregory-barker-speech-to-the-large-scale-solar-conference>
- ^{vii} Written Statement, 25/3/2015, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. <http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2015-03-25/HCWS488/>
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