

South Brooks Solar Farm

Preliminary Environmental Information

Volume 2: Environmental Summary

Chapter 7: Agricultural Soils

Document Reference: EN0110027
May 2026
Blue Planet Solar Limited



Table of Contents

7	Agricultural Soils	159
7.1	What is ‘Agricultural Soils’	159
	Site Description, Current and Future Baseline	159
	Agricultural Soils: Policy Context and Solar Farm Impacts	159
7.2	Key Terms	160
7.3	Summary of Points Raised in EIA Scoping Opinion and Project Response	162
7.4	Ongoing Agricultural Soils Work	168
	Study Area	168
	Collection of Agricultural Soils Data	168
	Future Soil Concentrations	169
7.5	Important Receptors Identified	170
	Considering Agricultural Soils in Design	170
7.6	Preliminary Assessment of Likely Significant Effects	171
	Preliminary Assessment	171
	Next Steps and Preparation of The Environmental Statement	187
	Technical Appendices	187

7 Agricultural Soils

7.1 What is 'Agricultural Soils'

7.1.1 Agricultural soils comprise a mixture of mineral and organic matter that together can support a variety of important functions such as crop production, hydrological regulation, carbon storage and habitat provision. In England, the quality of agricultural land is graded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) on a scale of 1-5 under the national Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system⁴³, with the higher gradings (Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3a) recognised as 'Best and Most Versatile' (BMV) land, which is deemed the most productive for food production. Land in Grade 3b, Grade 4 and Grade 5 is classified as poorer quality agricultural land that constrain crop yields and restricts agricultural options.

Site Description, Current and Future Baseline

7.1.2 The Site comprises an area of approximately 1,208ha predominantly comprising arable land, the majority of which is currently in agricultural use and managed under conventional agricultural practices. Preliminary ALC survey work, as detailed in Section 4.3.1 and **Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report**, has shown the land to be of predominantly ALC Grades 2 and 3a, with some lower quality land present as well. The Site does not comprise previously developed land and remains part of the wider agricultural landscape, with soils functioning as a productive agricultural resource under current management practices. The two main elements identified across the Site as limiting ALC Grading are soil wetness and droughtiness, factors that determine how saturated a soil profile is throughout the year.

7.1.3 In the absence of the Project, the Site would be expected to remain in agricultural use, predominantly for arable cropping, with ongoing management of soils, drainage infrastructure and field boundaries consistent with current farming practices.

Agricultural Soils: Policy Context and Solar Farm Impacts

7.1.4 The National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)⁴⁴, paragraph 2.10.21, states that where agricultural land is shown to be necessary for

⁴³ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2025). Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Guidelines for grading the quality of agricultural land. [online]. Available at: <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6257050620264448>

⁴⁴ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3-2025>

a project, where possible, renewable energy infrastructure projects should be directed towards poorer quality land and BMV land should be avoided where possible. Development of ground mounted solar arrays is not prohibited on BMV land, but the impacts of the development on the soil do need to be assessed. Agricultural soils considerations therefore inform aspects of a project’s design, such as site selection and land take.

7.1.5 Solar farm developments can influence soil quality in both positive and negative ways. Where best practice is not followed, there is potential for soil disturbance; however, with appropriate design, construction methods and mitigation, these effects are typically temporary and reversible. Built infrastructure elements such as substations, battery energy storage systems (BESS) and temporary construction compounds can result in more localised impacts on soils. These areas usually occupy only a small proportion of the overall site however, and good soil handling practice during construction ensures that adverse effects are minimised. Across the majority of the Site, land beneath and around solar PV arrays can be managed to support soil health during operation, for example through the establishment of grassland or low-intensity land management practices. In some cases, this can lead to improvements in soil structure and condition compared to more intensive agricultural use.

7.2 Key Terms

Table 7-1: Key Terms

Term	Definition
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	<p>A method for assessing the quality of farmland. It is based on physical characteristics of the land (e.g. climate, site parameters such as gradient, and soil). The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land and classifies land in five grades. The following definitions for each grade have been adapted from the Defra ALC guidelines⁴³.</p> <p>Grade 1 - Excellent quality agricultural land. This land has no or very minor limitations to agricultural use and can support a wide range of crops. Yields are high and not variable.</p> <p>Grade 2 - Very good quality agricultural land. This land has minor limitations to agricultural use, and can support a wide range of crops, with some reduced flexibility for more demanding crops. A high yield, but lower than Grade 1.</p> <p>Grade 3a - Good quality agricultural land. This land has moderate limitations affecting agricultural use. Yields are moderate to high, but generally lower or more variable than on Grades 1 and 2 land.</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>Grade 3b - Moderate quality agricultural land. This is land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops or lower yields of a wider range of crops.</p> <p>Grade 4 - Poor quality agricultural land. This land has severe limitations significantly restricting the range of crops and/or level of yields.</p> <p>Grade 5 - Very poor quality agricultural land. This land has very severe limitations restricting its use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.</p> <p>Non-Agricultural - 'Soft' uses of land which could be returned relatively easily to agriculture, including golf courses, private parkland, public open spaces, sports fields, and so forth.</p> <p>Urban - Built-up or 'hard' uses of land with relatively little potential for a return to agriculture, including housing, industry, commerce, education, transport, and so forth.</p>
Auger	A handheld tool with a helical screw blade used to drill into the ground and retrieve soil samples from different depths, typically down to around 120 cm.
Auger boring	A borehole created using an auger, from which soil samples are collected at successive depths for examination of soil characteristics such as texture and structure for the purposes of producing an ALC.
Best and Most Versatile (BMV)	Land includes agricultural land graded 1, 2 and 3a under the ALC system. This land is considered the most productive and adaptable and is capable of supporting a wide range of crops.
Outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP)	A management plan prepared during pre-application that sets out guidelines for the storage, handling, reuse and protection of soils during each stage of the Project's life.
Soil associations	British soil classification system that groups similar soil based on soil properties and geographical location.
Soil droughtiness	Indicates the degree to which a shortage of soil water influences the range of crops which may be grown and level of yield which may be achieved and is a key factor limiting ALC grading.
Soil health	Describes the biological and chemical conditions of soil and its ability to function effectively as a living ecosystem. Recent

Term	Definition
	guidance from ISEP ⁴⁵ emphasises that soil health is increasingly recognised in environmental assessment policy.
Soil horizon	A distinct layer within the soil profile that differs from the layers above and below it in colour, texture, structure or composition, formed through natural soil-forming processes.
Soil pit	An excavated hole, typically around 1m ³ , used to expose the soil profile for detailed examination of soil structure, texture, horizons, and any factors that influence ALC grading. Pits are used to validate the auger findings and confirm soil types across a site.
Soil structure	Refers to the physical arrangement of soil particles into aggregates.
Soil wetness	The extent to which excess water imposes restrictions on crop growth and cultivations and is a key factor limiting ALC grading.

7.3 Summary of Points Raised in EIA Scoping Opinion and Project Response

7.3.1 Responses provided by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) in the Scoping Opinion relating to receptors/matters to be considered in the Agricultural Soils assessment to be presented in the Environmental Statement (ES) are summarised in Table 7-2 below.

Table 7-2: PINS Scoping Opinion on Agricultural Soils

Summary of PINS Scoping Opinion	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
The Scoping Report refers to the use of the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries (MAFF) ALC system from 1988 ⁴⁶ , which did not allow for sub-	ALC survey and desk study work completed to date, and work yet to be undertaken, follows the 2025 Defra ALC guidance ⁴³ , which distinguishes between	Complete ALC survey work in line with Defra’s 2025 guidance ⁴³ , including the cable corridor. To be presented at ES submission stage.

⁴⁵ ISEP (2025). Soil Health and Environmental Assessment. [online]. Available at: <https://www.isepglobal.org/resources/blogs/2026/january/new-isep-advice-note-soil-health-in-environmental-assessment/>

⁴⁶ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) (1988). Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land. [online]. Available at: <https://soilenviromentalservices.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/alc-criteria-1988.pdf>

Summary of PINS Scoping Opinion	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
<p>divisions of agricultural land (e.g. Grades 3a and 3b). The baseline presented in the ES should delineate areas of Grade 3a and 3b land, including land affected by the proposed cable corridor route. Reference should be made to appropriate data collection methods and the Applicant should seek agreement on the approach with the relevant consultation bodies.</p>	<p>Grades 3a and 3b land. Land affected by the proposed cable corridor will be surveyed prior to the submission of the DCO application. The surveying methodology has been agreed with Natural England. It should be noted that the 2025 Defra Guidance⁴³ is the updated version of the MAFF 1988⁴⁶ Guidance.</p>	
<p>The ES should present areas of land in each BMV classification to be temporarily or permanently lost as a result of the Project, with accompanying figures. Justification for the use of the land by grade should be provided. Consideration should be given to the use of BMV land in the Applicant's discussion of alternatives.</p>	<p>Predicted figures for BMV land take have been outlined in this chapter (see Section 4.3.2 and Figure 7-8 Predicted Agricultural Land Classification Map).</p>	<p>Following completion of ALC survey work, a complete breakdown of BMV land take by Grade will be produced in written and figure form in the ES. The use of BMV land will be justified in relation to regional agricultural output and comparative land take, and will inform the discussion of alternatives, particularly the location of hard infrastructure components within the Site boundaries.</p>
<p>Table 8-1 of the Scoping Report includes reference to designated sites, heritage assets and soil</p>	<p>Receptor sensitivity has been determined taking into account all factors included in IEMA⁴⁷ guidelines, as detailed in</p>	<p>The ES will provide detailed baseline information on aspects pertinent to defining receptor sensitivity to</p>

⁴⁷ IEMA (2022). A New Perspective on Land and Soil in Environmental Impact Assessment. [online]. Available at: <https://www.iema.net/media/3xejdu0u/2022-iema-land-and-soils-guidance.pdf>

Summary of PINS Scoping Opinion	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
<p>hydrology/wetness used as part of the definition of receptor sensitivity for the ALC. No details are provided of the baseline information that would be used to inform these criteria, including cross reference to other assessments in the ES. The ES should explain the criteria for determining receptor sensitivity.</p>	<p>the Appendix 7.2 - Agricultural Soils Assessment Criteria.</p>	<p>justify the sensitivity calculations. Additionally, soil health information will be provided within the ES.</p>
<p>The location of the Project is influenced by its proximity to the coast and the network of drainage and water level controls around and within the site. These factors should be taken into account in the description of the soils baseline, explaining whether there is any influence on soil characteristics.</p>	<p>Soil droughtiness and wetness have been assessed in the preliminary ALC survey work completed to date, and will be further assessed as part of the forthcoming full ALC survey. Drainage and water level constraints have been considered within PEI Volume 2 Chapter 6: Hydrology, and will further be considered in the Hydrology ES Chapter.</p>	<p>Soil droughtiness and wetness will be assessed as part of the forthcoming ALC survey, the results from which will be included in the ES. Additional geotechnical survey work and laboratory testing, including elements of soil characteristics present on the Site in relation to potential geological hazards, is recommended in PEI Volume 2 Chapter 12: Land and Groundwater to ensure all necessary areas are assessed for intended land use.</p>
<p>The output of the ALC survey and the outline Soil Management Plan would be discussed with Natural England. Given the early stage of the Project and the potential for BMV to be affected by its location, the</p>	<p>Early engagement with Natural England has been undertaken to consult on ALC methodology over an online meeting on 27 November 2025. The oSMP will also be prepared in accordance</p>	<p>The ALC and soil health surveys will be completed in line with Natural England's requirements, as well as the oSMP. Natural England will be consulted with on survey</p>

Summary of PINS Scoping Opinion	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
<p>Applicant should seek to agree the approach to the assessment with the relevant consultation bodies prior to the completion of surveys. The Applicant is directed to the response from Natural England in this regard.</p>	<p>with Natural England guidance, with the approach to classification, survey extent, and soil handling shared with Natural England to ensure alignment with their expectations.</p>	<p>results and oSMP mitigation measures.</p>
<p>The study area for the assessment should be defined in the ES, taking account of the entirety of the Project including the cable route(s). This should be accompanied by an appropriate figure.</p>	<p>The study area, including the entirety of the Project and cable routes for this PEI, is defined in section 4.3 of this chapter, and shown in Figure 7-1 Study Area.</p>	<p>The ES will give a precise definition of the study area, taking into account the entirety of the Project (including cable route(s)) which is subject to the DCO application, and will be accompanied by a suitable figure as a visual aid.</p>
<p>Table 8.4 of the Scoping Report includes a receptor sensitivity category of 'very high'. However, table 8.2 which describes each category of receptor sensitivity does not include 'very high' and it is unknown what constitutes a 'very high' sensitivity receptor. The ES should clarify how the significance matrix in table 8.4 has been used to determine the effects in relation to soils with an explanation of what constitutes a 'very high' sensitive receptor in line with relevant guidance.</p>	<p>The difference between the Scoping Report Table 8.2 - Receptor sensitivity relating to soil ecosystems (now referred to as soil structure – see Section 4.3.1 of this chapter), and Table 8.4 - Level of effect criteria relating to agricultural land quality and soil ecosystems, is acknowledged. The receptor sensitivity relating to soil ecosystems (now 'soil structure') is classified as high, medium and low - following IEMA guidelines⁴⁷. The receptor agricultural land quality includes a 'very high' receptor sensitivity</p>	<p>In the ES, the receptor sensitivity, particularly the discrepancy between the classification of soil structure (high, medium, low) and agricultural land quality (very high, high, medium, low, negligible), will be explained in depth, and the corresponding format of the significance matrix discussed.</p>

Summary of PINS Scoping Opinion	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
	<p>class, hence the inclusion of 'very high' in Table 8.4 - the significance matrix. The significance matrix functions as an amalgamation of both receptor sensitivity scales, which when combined with magnitude of impact criteria, produces a consistent significance of effect outcome across both receptors.</p>	
<p>The ES should set out how monitoring would be used to determine that agricultural land has been returned to its previous quality (following decommissioning) and how any necessary remedial activity to address damage to soils will be undertaken and reported. The ES should identify how any mitigation and monitoring measures relied upon are secured.</p>	<p>The use of land management practices such as grass swards or the potential introduction of grazing would improve the quality of land following completion of construction. Following decommissioning, monitoring will take place to verify that agricultural land and soil structure has been restored to a condition comparable to its pre-construction baseline. This will be outlined in detail in the ES.</p>	<p>Consideration of monitoring measures at decommissioning to determine the quality of agricultural land will be detailed in the ES Chapter.</p>
<p>Potential impacts during construction do not include consideration of piling impacts on soil. The ES should include an assessment of potential significant effects on soil from piling and removal of piles during construction and</p>	<p>As piling is required, a piling risk assessment will be undertaken prior to any works commencing. This will ensure that any risks to soils are avoided, minimised and managed appropriately. Piling does have the potential to affect agricultural soils</p>	<p>The ES will include an assessment of potential significant effects on soil from piling, and removal of piles during construction and decommissioning where they are likely to occur.</p>

Summary of PINS Scoping Opinion	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
decommissioning where they are likely to occur.	receptors and thus will be assessed in the ES.	

7.3.2 In addition to the PINS Scoping Opinion, engagement has been undertaken and continues to be undertaken with relevant stakeholders. A summary of ongoing consultation in relation to Agricultural Soils is provided in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Summary of Ongoing Consultation with Relevant Stakeholders

Summary of Relevant Stakeholder Consultation Comments	Consultee	Discipline Feedback	Next Steps
BMV land should be avoided wherever possible. Natural England recognised that excluding BMV land would not be possible and they are happy to accept that impacts on the land within the PV array areas can be classified as temporary if soils are properly handled. Hard infrastructure should be placed in areas to reduce the impact on higher quality land wherever possible.	Natural England	Lower quality land will be prioritised wherever possible for hard infrastructure to minimise impacts on BMV land. The oSMP will also present mitigation practices and follow industry best practices. Ongoing engagement with Natural England on soil handling and measures to prevent long-term damage will be welcomed by the Applicant.	ALC survey will be finalised so that the results are able to be used to influence the infrastructure locations.

7.3.3 **Appendix 1-2: Key Policy and Legislation** provides details on the legislation, policy and guidance that has informed the approach to the Agricultural Soils assessment.

7.4 Ongoing Agricultural Soils Work

Study Area

- 7.4.1 The study area comprises the Site boundary within which the Solar PV Array, the Substation and BESS, cable routes and associated infrastructure would be located, covering South Brooks A to E. The study area is shown in **Figure 7-1: Study Area**. Soil is highly localised and can dramatically change over a small area; therefore, it is not considered necessary or appropriate to extend the study area beyond the Site boundary as the soils outside of the Site boundary could be completely different and not relevant to the soils within the Site boundary.

Collection of Agricultural Soils Data

- 7.4.2 Preliminary ALC survey work, detailed in **Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report**, was conducted across the Site between October 2025 and March 2026. A total of 406 auger borings across approximately 812 ha of the 1,208ha site (approximately 67%, at a density of one auger per two hectares) have been completed. In South Brooks A, three confirmatory pits of approximately 1m² were dug, as provisional ALC mapping showed the possibility of a high proportion of Grade 1 and 2 land in this area (see **Figure 7-7: Provisional Agricultural Land Classification Map**). The pits allowed for an assessment of soil structure, porosity and subsoil drainage - features that cannot be confirmed from auger borings alone. In addition, they enabled observation of horizon boundaries (the natural layers of soil that form at different depths), rooting depth and stone content to support the calculations required for ALC grading and confirm whether the land met ALC Grade 1 and 2 criteria. This ensured that the Grade area breakdowns for BMV land are as accurate as possible at this stage, before the full ALC is completed. **Figure 7-4: Auger Boring and Pit Locations** indicates where the auger borings and pit observations were undertaken. The methodology follows Defra guidance⁴³ and the Soil Survey Field Handbook⁴⁸ for Agricultural Land Classification. The remaining ALC survey work, as well as the soil health surveys, will take place between May and July 2026, with the intention being to achieve an auger density of approximately one auger per hectare for ALC surveying within land identified as, or anticipated to comprise, BMV land, as well as along cable corridor routes.
- 7.4.3 From the 406 auger borings taken across 812 hectares of the Site surveyed to date, the ALC survey has produced the following preliminary area breakdown by ALC grade. The remaining site will be surveyed in accordance with Natural England, to the same detail wherever BMV land is identified.

⁴⁸ Hodgson, J.M. (2022). Soil Survey Field Handbook: Describing and Sampling Soil Profiles. Cranfield: Cranfield University.

- Grade 1 - 1% (8 ha)
- Grade 2 - 51% (414 ha)
- Grade 3a - 32% (256 ha)
- Grade 3b – 15% (124 ha)
- Grade 4 – 1% (10 ha)

7.4.4 ALC data at this stage is predictive, as described in the **Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report**. Furthermore, where relatively small pockets of higher quality land occur within a wider area of lower quality soils, the entire area is typically mapped at the lower grade. This reflects the fact that such isolated high-grade patches are usually limited in extent and relate to highly localised (microsite) soil conditions, making them impractical to farm separately. Accordingly, where auger boring results show sporadic or isolated high-grade readings, but the majority of borings indicate lower quality soils, the overall land classification is determined by the dominant lower grade results. **Figure 7-8: Predicted Agricultural Land Classification Map** provides a predictive indication of the grade breakdown by area from the ALC surveys completed to date.

7.4.5 The two major factors that limit grading across the Site are soil wetness and soil droughtiness. The widespread clayey, imperfectly drained areas are limited to Grade 2 and 3a by wetness, whereas the lighter, sandier areas are Grades 2 or 3a due to droughtiness. The discrepancy between the two grades comes from the severity of the wetness or droughtiness limitation, with the more restrictive profiles being placed in Grade 3a.

Future Soil Concentrations

7.4.6 If the Project did not proceed, the majority of the Site would remain in use as agricultural land, and soils would continue to be managed broadly as they are at present. Under this scenario, the underlying land quality would remain unchanged. While there may be potential changes in relation to climate change, including greater rainfall intensity and frequency of droughts, that could affect soil conditions, land grade, and farming practices, it is likely that these would only become apparent over longer time frames, i.e. beyond the maximum operational 60-year period of the Project.

7.4.7 Accordingly, the existing baseline conditions have been adopted as the reference case for this preliminary assessment, as the future baseline conditions would not change.

7.5 Important Receptors Identified

- 7.5.1 The key receptors to be considered as part of the preliminary assessment of potential effects are agricultural land quality, soil structure and soil health. The soil health receptor has been added to align with recent ISEP guidance⁴⁵. 'Soil structure' has replaced the previous receptor name ('soil ecosystems') to avoid confusion with 'soil health'.
- 7.5.2 Although soil health has been introduced as a receptor, it will not be assessed separately at this stage due to the absence of baseline data and the recent release of the relevant guidance. Soil health will therefore be assessed as part of the ES.

Considering Agricultural Soils in Design

- 7.5.3 The primary means of mitigating against soil disturbance is to avoid placing hard infrastructure on the most sensitive soils and minimise land take from higher quality land. To this end, locations for areas of hard infrastructure such as the Substation and BESS should avoid the highest ALC grades wherever possible.
- 7.5.4 Across South Brooks A, auger borings showed a pattern of Grade 2 land dominating the fields, with pockets of Grade 3a occurring in more localised areas (See **Figure 7-2: ALC Grading at Auger locations in South Brooks A**). The area currently under consideration for the Substation and BESS coincides with one of these Grade 3 areas and, as a result, would affect land of comparatively lower agricultural quality than the surrounding Grade 2 land (see **Figure 7-3: Possible location of Substation and BESS in South Brooks A**). Final siting remains subject to ongoing optioneering, with both South Brooks A and South Brooks C currently under consideration.
- 7.5.5 Although the predictive ALC grade breakdown (see Section 4.3.2) indicates 124ha of Grade 3b land across the Site, the majority of this is located in South Brooks B, which, through consideration of flood risk, engineering design to allow for efficient cable routes, and the minimisation of noise and visual impacts, has not been considered as a viable location for these hard infrastructure components.
- 7.5.6 The design of the Project also embeds measures that protect soils throughout operation and support their recovery at the end of the Project's life. As the Project is classified as temporary (with an operational lifespan of up to 60 years) for the purpose of this preliminary assessment, all land will be reinstated to at least its preconstruction quality wherever possible following decommissioning. During operation, the use of a permanent grass sward beneath and between the solar PV arrays would provide a low disturbance land management regime that reduces erosion risk, prevents unnecessary soil disturbance and supports gradual increases in soil organic matter. This also allows for the potential introduction of conservation grazing which, if taken forward, could further help improve organic carbon and

nutrient cycling. Design parameters, including the minimum clearance height of the solar PV arrays, provide sufficient space beneath the panels to enable the establishment of grass cover and, where appropriate, facilitate livestock grazing during the operational phase. These embedded measures avoid permanent loss of agricultural land by enabling opportunities for soil carbon improvement over the lifespan of the Project. Such measures will be secured through an oSMP, which will be developed in consultation with Natural England and will be submitted in support of the DCO application.

7.6 Preliminary Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Preliminary Assessment

- 7.6.1 Table 7-4 presents a summary of the potential likely effects on each receptor at each phase of the Project. The sensitivity, magnitude of impact, effect and significance of effects are classified in accordance with IEMA criteria⁴⁷. Sensitivity reflects the inherent value and vulnerability of the receptor. For agricultural land, this is based on ALC grading (with Grades 1, 2 and 3a being the most sensitive), while for soils it reflects the soil's resilience to structural damage. Magnitude of impact describes the scale, duration and reversibility of the change to soil functions or agricultural land, ranging from negligible to major. The effect is the interaction of the receptor's sensitivity and the magnitude of impact, and significance is the outcome of that interaction, determining whether an effect is considered significant or not significant. The detailed methodology used to assess potentially significant effects is outlined within **Appendix 7.2 - Agricultural Soils Assessment Criteria**.

Table 7-4: Potential Likely Significant Agricultural Soils Effects

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment		Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
Construction	<p>Construction activities include topsoil and subsoil stripping*, excavation for cables, the creation of access routes, stockpiling of materials, and the movement of heavy machinery. These works introduce risks such as soil compaction, loss of soil structure, disturbance of soil horizons, and temporary loss of agricultural productivity.</p> <p><i>* While soil stripping is</i></p>	Agricultural Land Quality (Grades 1 and 2)	Very High sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact	<p>The sensitivity assigned to each ALC grade follows the IEMA agricultural land quality criteria⁴⁷. The magnitude of impact on all agricultural land grades is assessed as Minor. This is because all agricultural land take during construction is temporary and reversible, with impacts arising in clearly defined working corridors, and soils being stripped, stored, reinstated, and restored in accordance with measures to be set</p>	<p>Using professional judgement, a Moderate Adverse (Significant) residual effect is considered most appropriate for Grades 1, 2 and 3a soils as the soils are BMV land that need to be protected as best as possible. A receptor considered as High sensitivity, such as grade 3a land, with a</p>	<p>The ALC survey will be fully completed, following Defra guidance⁴³ and the Soil Survey Field Handbook⁴⁸ for ALC methodology at one auger per hectare in areas identified as BMV from the initial survey outputs.</p> <p>Further engagement with Natural England will continue regarding the predictive ALC</p>
		Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 3a)	High sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact			
		Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 3b)	Medium sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact			
		Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 4)	Low sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact			

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
	<p><i>required to facilitate construction, controlled stripping, storage and reuse of soils is also a standard mitigation measure that reduces the magnitude of impact on agricultural land quality.</i></p>		<p>out in the oSMP. Under the IEMA⁴⁷ magnitude of impact criteria, a temporary and reversible change of this nature aligns with a Minor magnitude of impact.</p>	<p>Minor magnitude of impact could be considered to have either a Moderate or Slight effect according to IEMA guidelines⁴⁷. The Moderate classification has been chosen here because provisional mapping shows a significant area of Grade 3a land, which has further been identified by predictive ALC surveys. To represent the</p>	<p>results following PEI publication.</p> <p>Engagement with Natural England will further take place through the development of the oSMP, which will be submitted in support of the DCO application. Once technical specifications are finalised in aspects such as areas of land take for hard infrastructure, the ES Chapter can be prepared. Once design and construction methodologies</p>

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
				<p>large area of land take, the conservative option of Moderate Adverse (Significant) is considered most suitable. The residual effect for Grade 3b and Grade 4 soils has been assessed as Slight Adverse (Not Significant), as there will still be a temporary disturbance to agricultural quality.</p>	<p>are finalised, a detailed Soil Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared by the Principal Contractor prior to commencement of works. This will provide site-specific measures for soil stripping, handling, storage and reinstatement, informed by the completed ALC and soil health assessments.</p>
		Soil Structure	Medium sensitivity,	Across all soil types, the magnitude of	As any structural
					The ALC survey will be fully

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment		Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
		<p>(Medium and Heavy textured soils)</p> <p>Soil Structure (Light textured soils)</p>	<p>Minor magnitude of impact</p>	<p>Low sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact</p> <p>impact is Minor, as construction related risks such as compaction from trafficking, excavation or soil handling are temporary, reversible and effectively controlled through mitigation (low ground pressure machinery, avoidance of wet weather handling, separate topsoil/subsoil storage and supervised soil operations). Predictive ALC survey data presented within Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report indicates that most of the Site</p>	<p>change is expected to be localised and fully reversible, residual effects on all soils are assessed as Slight Adverse (Not Significant).</p>	<p>completed, following Defra guidance⁴³ and the Soil Survey Field Handbook⁴⁸ for ALC methodology at one auger per hectare in areas identified as BMV from the initial survey outputs. A soil health assessment will also be undertaken alongside the remaining ALC survey work in line with ISEP guidance⁴⁵ and the AHDB protocol for soil health</p>

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
			<p>comprises clayey and fine loamy soils (medium and heavy textured soils), developed from the underlying Wealdon Group sandstone, siltstone and mudstone bedrock with overlying tidal flat sand deposits (see Figure 7-5: Superficial and Bedrock Geology Map). These heavier soils tend to hold water for longer and are more prone to becoming compacted if worked when wet, giving them a Medium sensitivity to</p>		<p>assessment⁴⁹, and a separate soil health report prepared. Together these will provide a comprehensive account of Soil Structure for the soils on Site. The oSMP will be produced in consultation with Natural England, outlining mitigation measures to minimise damage to soil structure where practicable. Once design</p>

⁴⁹ Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) (2022). Soil Health Scorecard: Sampling protocol and benchmarking – England and Wales. Version 1.0. AHDB, Kenilworth.

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
			<p>disturbance under the criteria outlined in Appendix 7.2 - Agricultural Soils Assessment Criteria, as such soils have moderate resilience to compaction and structural damage. Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report also identifies localised areas of deep sandy or free draining soils, particularly in the eastern parts of South Brooks C where soils are described as “deep stoneless permeable fine sandy soils” or “deep well drained sandy soils”. These</p>		<p>specifications are finalised, the detailed SMP will be produced by the Principal Contractor and followed during construction.</p>

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
			<p>soils, with high sand content and rapid drainage, meet the criteria for Low sensitivity, reflecting high structural resilience and a lower likelihood of compaction. These characteristics are consistent with the soil associations mapped at the Site, which are recorded as Romney, Wallasea 2 and Sandwich (see Figure 7-6: Soil Association Map).</p>		
Operation	During the operational phase, the activities undertaken across the Site are substantially less intrusive than	<p>Agricultural Land Quality (Grades 1 and 2)</p> <p>Agricultural Land</p>	<p>Very High sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact</p> <p>High sensitivity,</p>	<p>ALC Grades retain their respective sensitivity ratings following IEMA guidelines⁴⁷. During the operational phase,</p> <p>This will result in a Moderate Adverse (Significant) residual effect for Grades 1, 2 and 3a and</p>	<p>An Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) will be produced, with prescribed</p>

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps	
	<p>those associated with construction. The infrastructure is static, and only limited maintenance access is required. As a result, the potential for physical soil disturbance is greatly reduced.</p>	<p>Quality (Grade 3a)</p> <p>Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 3b)</p> <p>Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 4)</p>	<p>Minor magnitude of impact</p> <p>Medium sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact</p> <p>Low sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact</p>	<p>the land within the solar PV Array areas will remain as lost (or have a reduced agricultural potential if grazing is possible). Although replacement of the BESS and PV panels will be required over the operational lifespan, these activities will not result in any additional land take and would give rise to effects comparable to those experienced during construction. As such, the magnitude of impact is considered to remain Minor.</p>	<p>Slight Adverse (Not Significant) residual effect for Grades 3b and 4. Grade 3a land retains its Moderate Adverse (Significant) effect rating, consistent with the construction phase, as the more conservative approach given the large area of land take within this grade.</p>	<p>methods for soils handling during maintenance activities to be followed during operation.</p>

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment		Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
		Soil structure (Heavy and Medium textured soils)	Medium sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact	As explained in the construction phase assessment, the Site contains both heavy and medium textured soils (Medium sensitivity) and light textured soils (Low sensitivity). During the operational phase, soil disturbance is generally limited; however, periodic maintenance activities and the replacement of infrastructure components, including the BESS and solar PV panels, will be required over the operational lifespan. These activities would be infrequent, localised,	During operation, soil structure is expected to improve across all soil types due to the substantially reduced level of disturbance, absence of agricultural pressure, and the establishment of a stable grass sward beneath and between the solar PV arrays that will either be managed through grazing or a cutting regime. Although	An oOEMP will be produced, with prescribed methods for soils handling during maintenance activities to be followed during operation.
		Soil structure (Light textured soils)	Low sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact			

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
			<p>and confined to areas of existing infrastructure and access routes, and would be managed in accordance with the oOEMP and soil protection measures. As such, any resulting soil disturbance would be temporary and reversible. The magnitude of impact is therefore assessed as Minor for both Medium sensitivity and Low sensitivity soils.</p>	<p>periodic maintenance and infrastructure replacement activities may give rise to short-term, localised soil disturbance, these effects would be controlled and reversible, with reinstatement undertaken following works. The nutrient input from the managed grassland system will promote gradual increases in</p>	

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
				soil organic matter and enhance aggregate stability. As maintenance access is infrequent and controlled through the oOEMP, risks of compaction are low. Using professional judgement, in combination with the receptor's sensitivities and magnitude of impacts, this will result in a Slight Beneficial (Not Significant)	

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps	
				residual effect for all soils, as they will all see an improvement.		
Decommissioning	During the decommissioning phase, the works required to remove infrastructure are limited in extent and duration and are substantially less intensive than the initial construction activities. Decommissioning involves the lifting and removal of above ground infrastructure, localised excavation around footings where	Agricultural Land Quality (Grades 1 and 2)	Very high sensitivity, Negligible magnitude of impact	The sensitivity of agricultural land remains as per its ALC grade (Very High to Low), consistent with IEMA methodology ⁴⁷ and unchanged from the construction and operational phases. Temporary disturbance may occur where footings are removed and localised trafficking occurs. However, all actions will follow the oSMP and outline Decommissioning Environmental	Effects are temporary and fully reversible, therefore the potential for long lasting impacts on the soil environment is limited, and all receptors only short term change before recovery and restoration. For BMV land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a), the resulting	An oDEMP will be produced, with reinstatement measures outlined in the oDEMP to be implemented, and land and soil structure returned to pre-construction quality to the greatest extent possible. Monitoring will be undertaken to determine the extent to which agricultural land
		Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 3a)	High sensitivity, Negligible magnitude of impact			
		Agricultural Land Quality (Grade 3b)	Medium sensitivity, Negligible magnitude of impact			
		Agricultural Land	Low sensitivity, Negligible			

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps	
	necessary, and vehicle movements to facilitate removal. No widespread soil stripping is required.	Quality (Grade 4)	magnitude of impact	Management Plan (oDEMP), ensuring soil handling follows Defra ⁵⁰ and Institute of Quarrying ⁵¹ best practice on dry weather- working, controlled trafficking, and supervised reinstatement. Furthermore, because the land will be restored to its pre-construction ALC quality wherever possible, the magnitude of impact is assessed as Negligible for all grades.	residual effect during works is Slight Adverse (Not Significant), but residual effects will be void on completion of reinstatement. Grades 3b and 4 will have a Slight Adverse (Not Significant) residual effect, as there is a potential for a temporary reduced agricultural output particularly in	quality has been restored to its pre-construction condition.

⁵⁰ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) (2009). Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. [online]. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5b2264ff40f0b634cfb50650/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf>

⁵¹ Institute of Quarrying (IoQ) (2021). Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings. [online]. Available at: <https://www.quarrying.org/hubfs/Soils%20Guidance/IQ%20Soil%20Guidance%20Part%201.pdf>

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps	
				areas of hard infrastructure.		
		Soil structure (Heavy and Medium textured soils)	Medium sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact	As outlined previously, the Site contains both medium and heavy textured soils (Medium sensitivity) and light textured soils (Low sensitivity). During decommissioning, potential effects on soil structure arise from short term trafficking by plant and localised excavation around infrastructure removal. These activities may temporarily disturb soil aggregates across all soil types.	The temporary and fully reversible nature of impacts result in a Slight Adverse (Not Significant) residual effect.	An oDEMP will be produced, with reinstatement measures outlined in the oDEMP to be implemented, and land and soil structure returned to pre-construction quality to the greatest extent possible. Monitoring will be undertaken to determine the extent to which soil structure has been restored to its pre-
		Soil structure (Light textured soils)	Low sensitivity, Minor magnitude of impact			

Phase	Activity	Receptor	Preliminary Assessment	Potential Significant Effect(s)	Next Steps
			<p>However, works will be undertaken in accordance with the oSMP and oDEMP, which require dry weather handling, controlled traffic routes and supervised reinstatement, ensuring any structural deterioration is localised, temporary and fully reversible. The magnitude of impact therefore remains Minor for both medium and low sensitivity soils.</p>		<p>construction condition.</p>

Next Steps and Preparation of The Environmental Statement

7.6.2 The following steps will be undertaken to further inform the assessment and support the preparation of the ES:

- The ALC survey will be fully completed, following Defra guidance⁴³ and the Soil Survey Field Handbook⁴⁸ for ALC methodology, at one auger per hectare in areas identified as BMV from the initial survey outputs, as well as areas designated as cables routes.

7.6.1 A soil health assessment will be undertaken in line with ISEP guidance⁴⁵ and the AHDB protocol for soil health assessment⁴⁹, and a soil health report prepared.

7.6.1 An oSMP will be produced alongside engagement with Natural England.

Technical Appendices

7.6.2 This Agricultural Soils chapter is accompanied by two technical appendices. **Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report** details the approach to ALC survey data and provides predictive ALC grade results from auger borings completed so far. **Appendix 7.1 - Agricultural Land Classification Report** is complemented by **Figure 7-7: Provisional Agricultural Land Classification Map** and **Figure 7-8: Predicted Agricultural Land Classification Map**. **Appendix 7.2 -Agricultural Soils Assessment Criteria** presents the detailed methodology used to assess potentially significant effects.



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

 Site Boundary

- GENERAL NOTES**
1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
 2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
 3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client


Consultant


Drawing Number
15119B-02-CL041

Revision
01

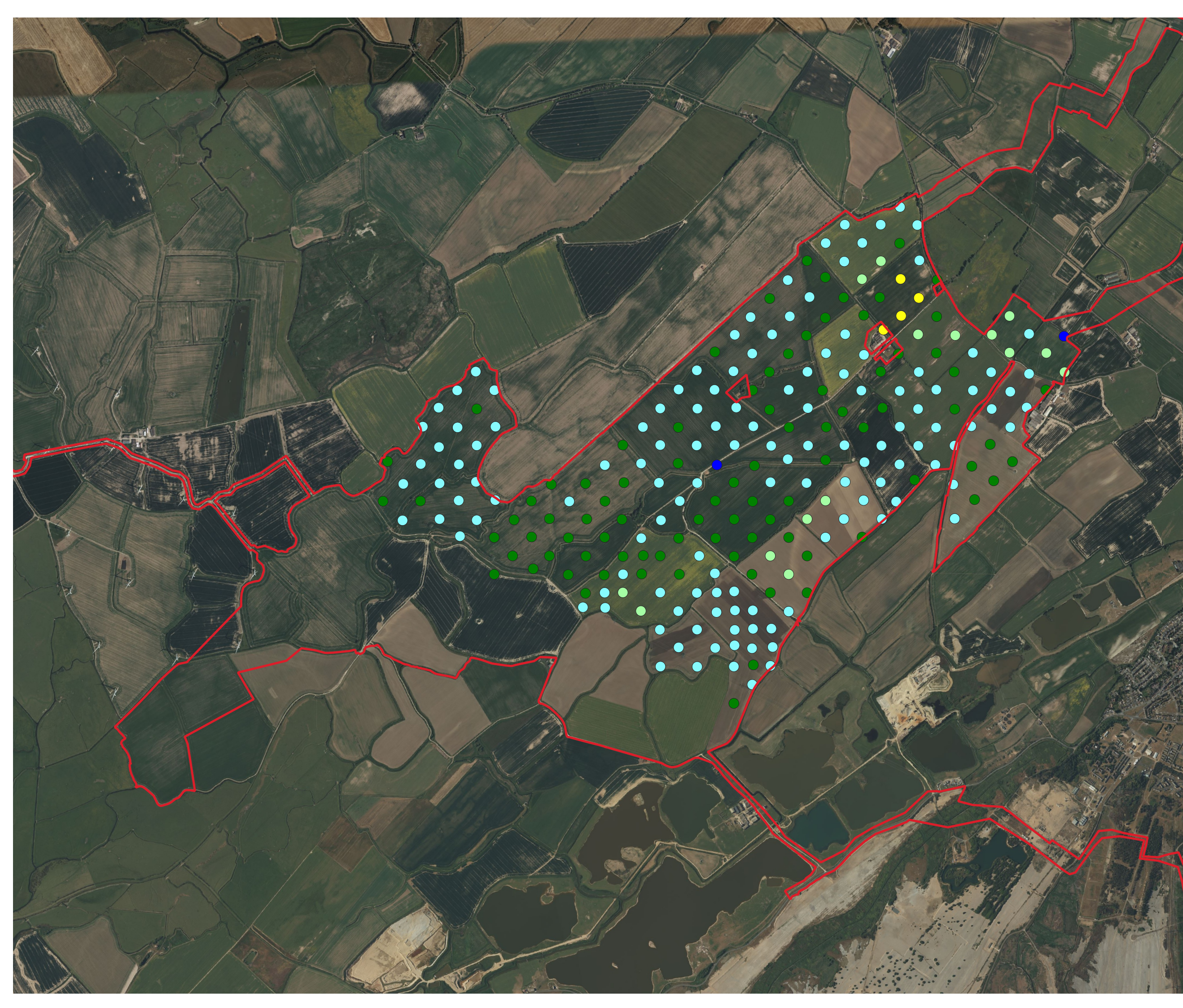
Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Figure 7.1: Study Area

Drawing status
Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR


Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.








Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
 The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

 Site Boundary (South Brooks A)

Predictive ALC Grades

-  1
-  2
-  3a
-  3b
-  4

GENERAL NOTES
 1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
 2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
 3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client


Consultant


Drawing Number 15119B-02-CL041 **Revision** 01

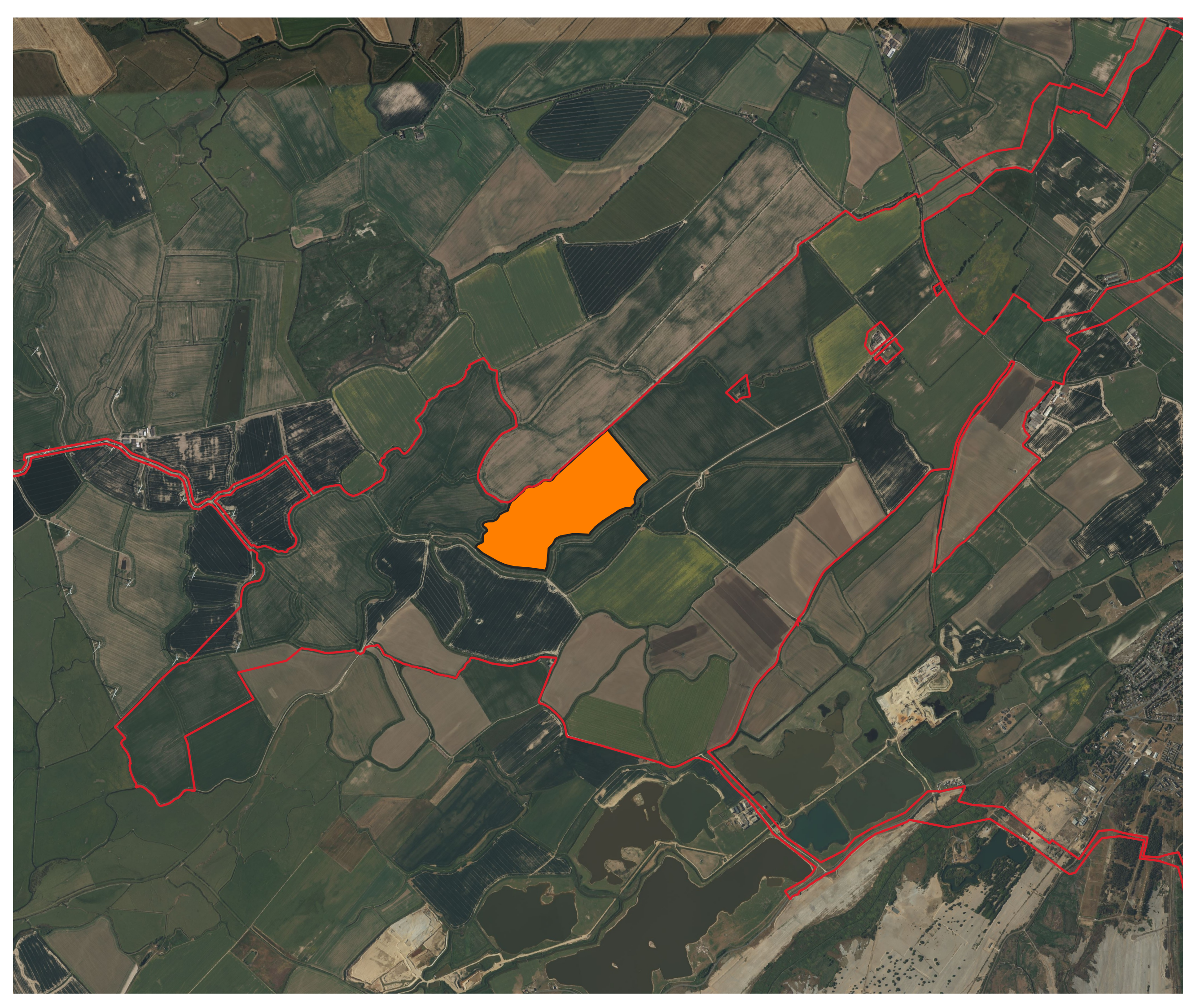
Project/Location
 South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
 Figure 7.2: ALC Grading at Auger Locations in South Brooks A

Drawing status
 Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR



Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

-  Site Boundary (South Brooks A)
-  Possible location of Substation and BESS in South Brooks A

GENERAL NOTES
1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client


Consultant


Drawing Number
15119B-02-CL041

Revision
01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Figure 7.3: Possible location of Substation and BESS in South Brooks A

Drawing status
Draft 1




Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR

Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

-  Site Boundary
-  Auger Boring Locations
-  Pit Locations

GENERAL NOTES
1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.



Drawing Number
15119B-02-CL041

Revision
01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

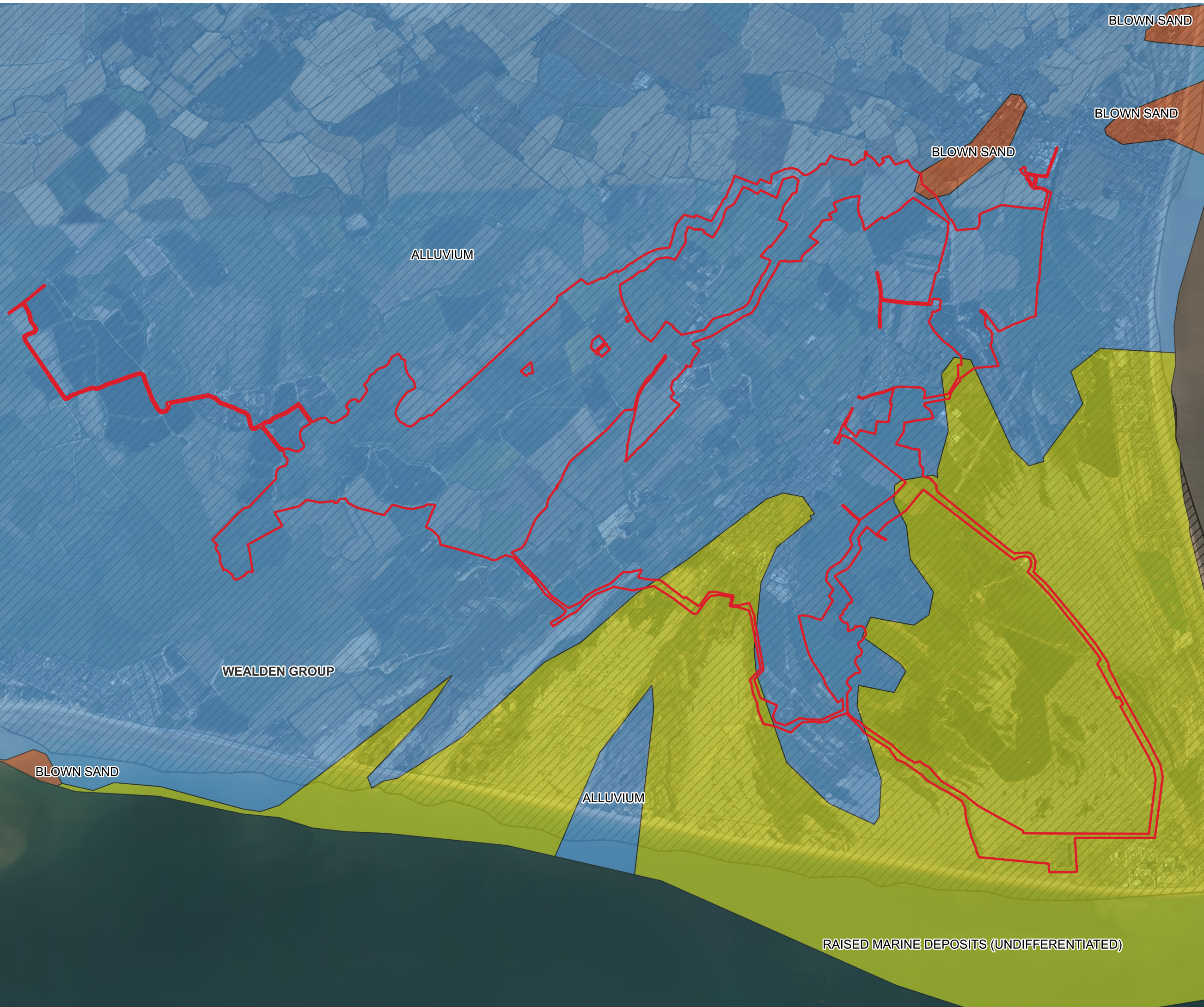
Drawing title
Figure 7.4 Auger Boring and Pit Locations

Drawing status
Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR

Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.










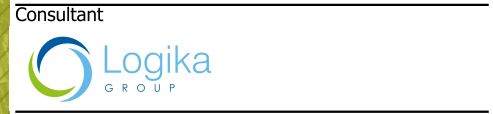
Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
 The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

-  Site Boundary
- Bedrock Geology**
 -  Wealden Group - Sandstone and Siltstone, interbedded
- Superficial Geology**
 -  Alluvium
 -  Blown Sand
 -  Raised Marine Deposits (Undifferentiated)

GENERAL NOTES
 1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
 2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
 3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.



Drawing Number
15119B-02-CL041

Revision
01

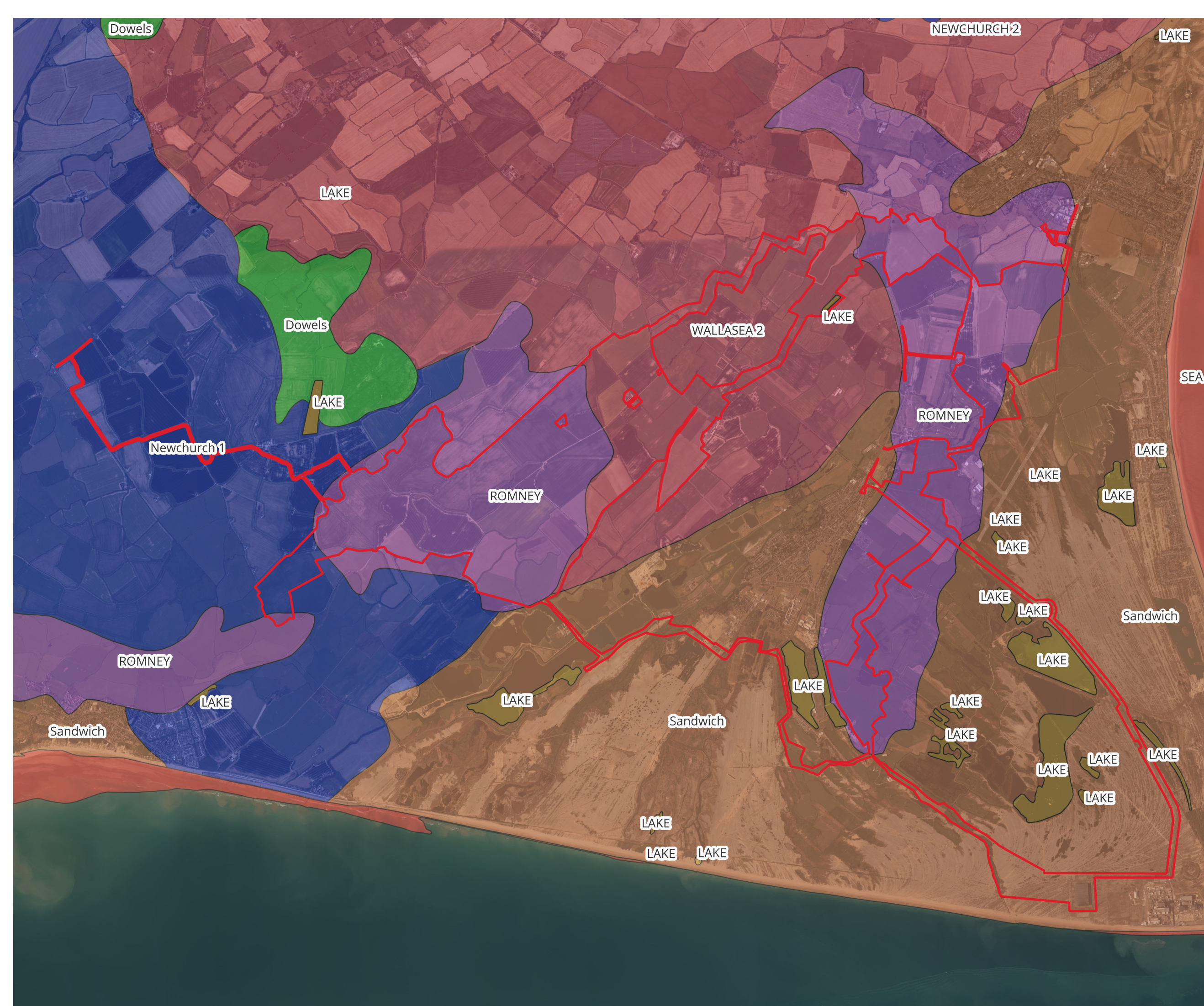
Project/Location
 South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
 Figure 7.5 Superficial and Bedrock Geology Map

Drawing status
 Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR

Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
 The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

Site Boundary

- Soil Associations**
- Dowels
 - Lake
 - Newchurch 1
 - Newchurch 2
 - Romney
 - Sandwich
 - Sea
 - Wallasea 2

GENERAL NOTES
 1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
 2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
 3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.



Drawing Number
15119B-02-CL041

Revision
01

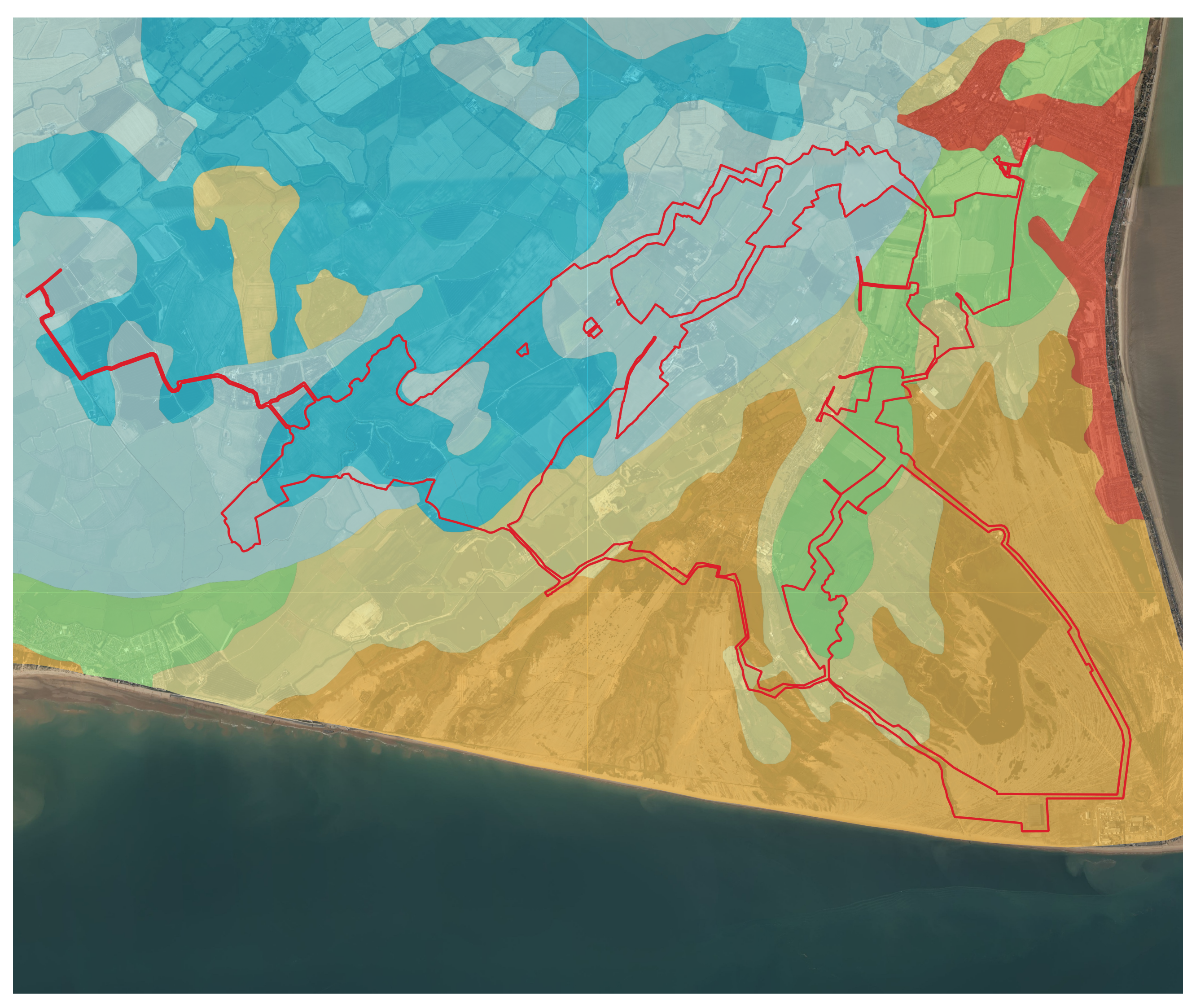
Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Figure 7.6 Soil Association Map

Drawing status
Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR

Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
 The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

- Site Boundary

- Provisional ALC Grade**
- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3
- Grade 4
- Non Agricultural
- Urban

GENERAL NOTES
 1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
 2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
 3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client


Consultant


Drawing Number
 15119B-02-CL041

Revision
 01

Project/Location
 South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
 Figure 7.7 Provisional Agricultural Land Classification Map

Drawing status
 Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR

Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.








Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:
 The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

 Site Boundary

Predicted ALC Grades

-  1
-  2
-  3a
-  3b
-  4

GENERAL NOTES
 1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
 2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
 3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client


Consultant


Drawing Number
 15119B-02-CL041

Revision
 01

Project/Location
 South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
 Figure 7.8: Predicted Agricultural Land Classification Map

Drawing status
 Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR



Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.

Revision History








Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	13.05.26	PM	Issued for Logika

Drawing Notes:

The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

-  Site Boundary
-  County Boundaries

Provisional ALC Grades

-  Grade 1
-  Grade 2
-  Grade 3
-  Grade 4
-  Grade 5
-  Non Agricultural
-  Urban

GENERAL NOTES

1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client



Drawing Number 15119B-02-CL041 **Revision** 01

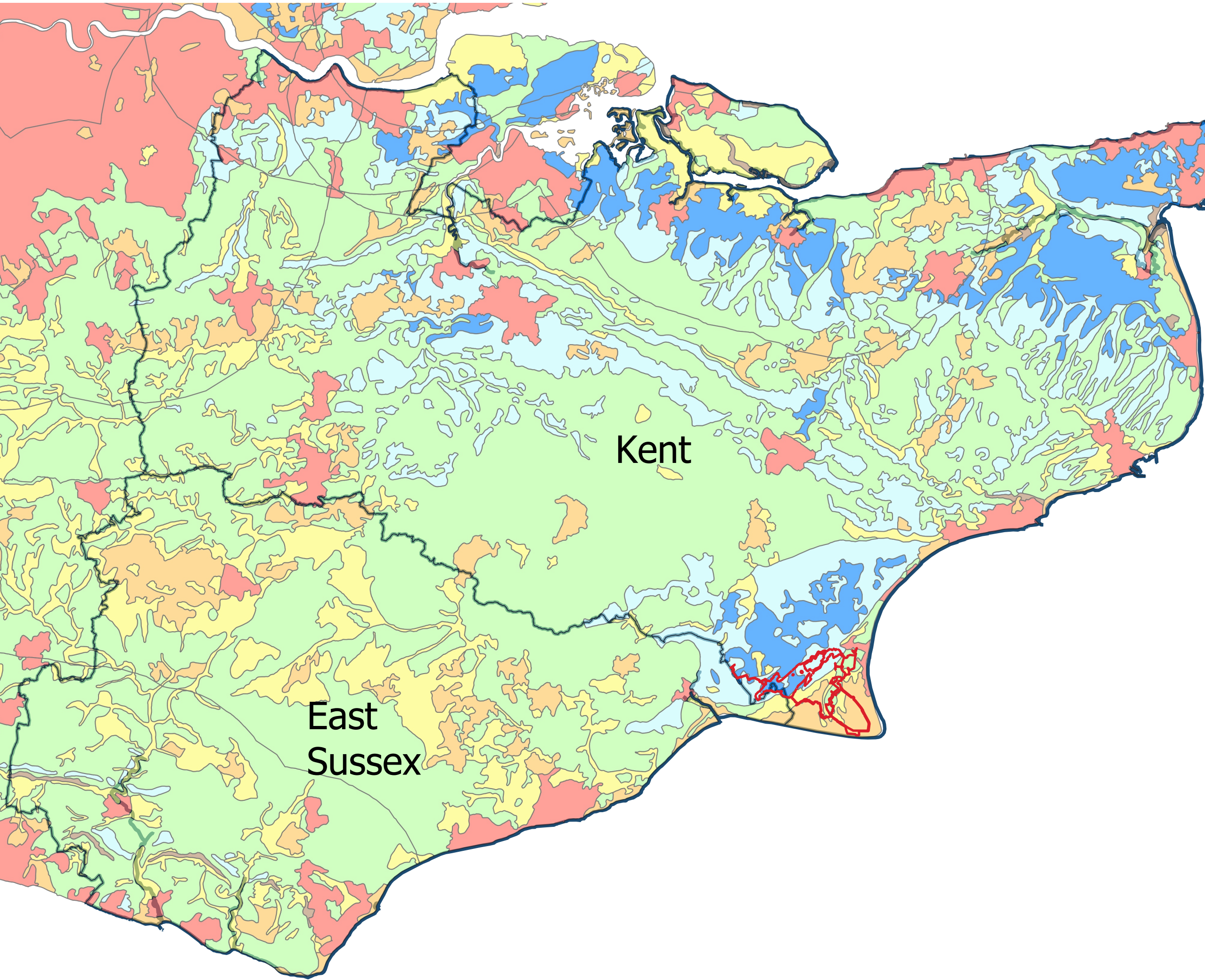
Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Figure 7.9 Provisional ALC Regional Map

Drawing status
Draft 1

Date	Drawn	Checked
13.05.26	PM	JR

Copyright of Logika Group. Figured dimensions shall be taken in preference to scaling. The contractors shall check all dimensions on site before commencing work.





www.southbrookssolarfarm.co.uk