

According to the developer, the land that will be used for these solar panels is not BMV. Could the EXa investigate precisely what these fields generate? Lincolnshire's 3b land has clay-based soil, and as a result, its yields have generally exceeded those of 3A in some areas. Our system for grading land is quite outdated and no longer functional. Is it conceivable for the EXa to actually learn the yields of this agricultural land that produces food? However, I'm confident the EXa can see for himself how many fields are used to grow wheat. It seems absurd that such a vast quantity of land is required to generate such a meagre amount of electricity from solar power. We could maintain a sizable chunk of this area for food production and only use a few, much more effective hectares for wind. There are more effective renewable energy solutions that require a lot less land.