Submission ID: 19854

WHY do we need more solar panel farms when:-
The VIKING LINK is now completed and operational to enable sharing of renewable energy between Denmark and the UK
New builds have solar panels incorporated into the roof – therefore the increase in homes cannot be used as justification for SPF's
All new industrial units are having panels installed .
What is the average life of a solar panel?
Will happen when the panels reach their end of life? Will they be left in situ to rot and contaminate the land?
How many recycling facilities for the components are there in operation NOW and how many will there be in 5 years time?
What will happen when components needed to manufacture the panels are no longer available?

[redacted]

The agriculture secretary spoke at the Lincolnshire Show in June 2023 stating that Lincolnshire is the food county of the country and farmers were to be encouraged in food production so I don't understand where this sits with the giving over of over 7000 acres of arable farm land to solar panels.
Government are constantly pushing the climate change issue, promising the UK will be net zero by 2050 if not earlier yet turning arable land over for the use of solar panels seems to go against this – the UK will be importing even more foodstuffs that now to feed an ever growing population so this surely will have a negative effect on this aim.
Has sufficient research been undertaken to discover the effect of solar panels on local communities? Can we trust 150% that there are no carcinogen outputs from these facilities? That they have no adverse effects on the areas they are installed.
The national grid has implemented power flow control technology which allows the grid to better manage bottlenecks caused by too much renewable energy. So, if one substation on the grid has too much power to handle, the power flow control can move the excess to other substations thus reducing the amount of energy wasted.
By using PFCtech, it will add hundreds of megawatts, power hundreds of thousands of megawatts, power hundreds of thousands of homes without having to build more substations
The UK allegedly have plans in place to expand the UK's battery stations to meet the increase of renewable energy sources on the grid.
Germany has a problem in that the renewable energy they generate cannot be managed by their power grid and people are, in effect, being paid to use excess energy – negative wholesale energy.
Can the UK National Grid deal with all the energy that will be generated by the SPF's or will they ultimately have the same issues?