Martin Brown- Cottam Deadline 1 Submission

- 1. These vast schemes will deliver nothing like the headline figures quoted. When seasonal and daily variations in light levels are considered, the actual power delivered could be in the region of 10-12% of the claimed output over a typical year. This power also will be predominantly produced at times when it is not actually required for use, potentially requiring further payments to curtail production on sunny days to protect the national grid.
- 2. The Battery Storage systems deemed necessary for effective power supply have a limited lifespan. What is the anticipated length of time before the batteries require replacement?
- 3. The BESS will almost inevitably be used for arbitrage, the buying low and selling high, of power, has this been considered in the projected life?
- 4. Can batteries utilised for this purpose be properly regarded as part of the scheme, or should they more correctly be the subject of a separate application?
- 5. What guarantees are in place to dispose of unserviceable Panels and particularly Batteries safely? The current Dangerous Goods regulations mandate that importers are responsible for the safe disposal of batteries they import. The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (legislation.gov.uk)
- 6. The provision of Emergency Water Supply for firefighting at BESS sites is essential. What is the planned capacity and anticipated duration, given that cooling may be required for days rather than hours? Does the BESS site design include adequate separation between battery containers, containment for potentially toxic and hazardous runoff, and safe, sheltered from possible explosive effects positions for First Response personnel to operate from? Bunding the site and protecting groundwater could provide a partial solution to both of these issues, while also visually screening the area.
- 7. Dame Maria Miller's bill <u>Lithium-Ion Battery Storage</u> (Fire Safety and Environm Hansard UK <u>Parliament</u> seeks to address the current lack of regulation regarding large scale battery storage, and ensure the equipment is correctly classified and treated as the 'Dangerous Goods' it contains in large quantities.
- 8. The plans as presented lack clarity and are difficult to navigate and interrogate. This, together with regular changes and additions make informed comment almost impossible for the layman.
- 9. While grain is priced as a global commodity, the ongoing illegal invasion of Ukraine by Putin's Russia, has made food a weapon of war. We should not be reducing our capability to produce food by industrialising productive arable land. It is imperative that a hierarchy for land use is established by government to avoid unnecessary loss of this strategic and irreplaceable resource.
- 10. The cumulative effect of the many schemes proposed in Lincolnshire is not only visual for residents affected, but also could have implications for both physical and mental health during any construction, with noise, dust and additional construction traffic likely to affect normal activities in the vicinity of the proposed developments. The additional workload placed on councils at all levels, and indeed the multiple teams required of the Planning Inspectorate to maintain headway in the process must not be ignored.
- 11. Solar has a part to play in providing power in the UK, but it should not be at the expense of loss of swathes of agricultural land and the wellbeing of those who live and work there. Smaller, more localised schemes that actually provide some local benefits to those communities that these proposals fail to are a more practical solution than these proposals,

vas considered.						