

East Park Energy
Construction costs

East Park Energy 400MW capacity. 1900acre site £370M cost

Cleve Hill site 373MW capacity. 900 acre site £450M cost

How is this larger site going to be constructed for less than the Cleve Hill site?

East Park Energy site will require 40 miles of fencing around the site, this shows how disjointed the site is. 1900 acres is equal to less than 3 square miles. The disjointed nature of the proposed site increases construction costs & maximise the negative impact of the site on the local population and wildlife.

Choice of location – Developers stated that the site had to be within 15km of the substation. Why would this be the case? Energy from wind farms is produced at distances significantly greater than this. Dogger bank is more than 100km from the shore. East Anglia1 offshore wind farm is less than 40km from the shore, but the power is exported to a substation ashore, 85km away. Currently we import energy from abroad, all these cables are much more than 15km. The Southampton to Caen power cable is 240km! If you look at a nautical chart you will see power cable all over the North Sea and English channel. Obviously, we can also see overhead power cables delivering energy all over the country. With modern technology a 15km limit is a ridiculous restraint regarding site to grid connections. This 15Km distance is a purely profit driven requirement.

Offshore wind turbine comparison

7 x Vestas 15MW offshore turbines cost £210M installed. Estimated output P/A 441GWh delivered to grid. Data from Vestas website. Disruption to local population during construction, operating & decommissioning – minimal.

Offshore wind delivers max output during the winter months.

Solar delivers max output during the summer months. Mid-October to Mid-March. Production drops by approximately 50% of the summer average. Data from solar edge.

Domestic solar on south facing rooftop 3KWh system (8 panels) Output P/A 3.5 MWh Average UK electricity consumption 2.8MWh p/a. Data from solar edge..

If largescale renewable energy production wasn't subsidised and we paid the going rate for energy, many households and businesses would find that installing their own solar energy systems (combined with other energy saving measures) would make an excellent investment.

Cyber Security – Manufacturers of solar equipment will install monitoring systems for the client. Will the manufacturer be able to access the system for updates etc? If so, they (or hackers) will be able to shut the system down using this access.

Physical Security- Damage to underwater energy assets in the Baltic Sea have shown how vulnerable energy supplies are to sabotage. With recent disruption in the Baltic, suspicion has fallen on shadow fleet vessels linked to Russia. Large solar installations offer very easy to attack, very difficult to protect critical facilities.

Soil experts comments regarding food security – Statistics followed by more statistics. Overproduction of certain foodstuffs in the past was created by overgenerous (common agricultural policy) subsidies being exploited by savvy farmers. To achieve this level of production, intensive farming techniques, using large amounts fertiliser were employed. This type of farming is damaging to the environment in many ways, including runoff into our rivers. Less intensive farming will have to happen in the future to prevent our land and rivers from becoming even more polluted than they already are. Reduction in fertiliser use is already starting to happen as various conflicts around the world are affecting the supply and cost of fertilisers/nitrates. We need to optimise our farmland for sustainable food production.

Battery storage systems and associated fire risk – Fire safety advice for nearby properties seems to be shut all windows/doors and stay inside. Wasn't the same advice given to Grenville tower residents? That didn't turn out well.

Where (and what capacity) is the lagoon for runoff capture in the event of a battery storage fire going to be located?

Transport/road issues – No one from East Park Energy other than the expert witness appeared to have driven on the roads around the proposed site. The expert witness said that he'd driven the main route in both directions and videoed the journey. He said that he'd edit the video and provide the footage to be examined. What aspects of this video would be edited out? Surely the whole route needs to be available for inspection.

Decommissioning phase –The applicant clearly had no idea as to how this might be implemented or paid for. Should the land owners be made aware of this?

At the well-attended planning meeting 17th/18th March there were NO representations whatsoever in favour of this project from any unpaid attendee.

Do we think that East Park Energy have the expertise required to complete this project on time, on budget, safely and with minimum disruption? Based on some of the gaps I have seen in their basic knowledge about the location, site safety and energy production/transmission, I have grave concerns.