



PLANNING EVIDENCE PACK

Nottingham One, Canal Street- Solar Panels

Incidents on record and planning decisions nearby, for a 0.2 MW solar PV site

APPLICATION NUMBER

26/00461/PATPD

LOCATION

Nottingham One, Canal Street, Nottingham,
Nottingham, United Kingdom

DATA AS OF

29 October 2026

PLANNING AUTHORITY

Nottingham

PACK REFERENCE

EIR-PACK-D-NOTTINGHAM-ONE-CANAL-
STREET-SOLAR-PANELS

REVIEW STATUS

Made automatically for a decided application,
free to read. Not desk-reviewed.



Contents

	At a glance	3
	The site on a map	4
	The site and the UK record	27
1	Key findings for this site	28
2	Incidents in the UK (96)	28
3	Planning decisions on solar PV schemes nearby	33
4	Every recorded incident within 50 km	38
5	Grid-scale incidents at sites of a similar size	38
6	Lessons for a grid-scale site	39
7	Worldwide context	54
8	Kept apart: other battery entries in the UK (0)	56
9	Using this pack	56
10	How this pack was made and checked	57

Every figure in this pack comes from the register or the government planning database as they stood on 29 October 2026. Each numbered section names its sources, and every incident links to its entry page, which lists all sources.

At a glance

Nottingham One, Canal Street- Solar Panels

SOLAR PV INCIDENTS IN THE UK

96

4 classed as major

[Section 2](#)

NEAREST UK INCIDENT

19 km

EIR-1265, Harby, Melton

[Section 2](#)

NEAREST REFUSED SCHEME

11 km

Kingston Solar farm, Rushcliffe

[Section 3](#)

SCHEMES REFUSED WITHIN 40 KM

27

final outcome refused, of 51 sites with a refusal, withdrawal or appeal

[Section 3](#)

SCHEMES TAKEN TO APPEAL

12

1 refused on appeal, 11 granted on appeal

[Section 3](#)

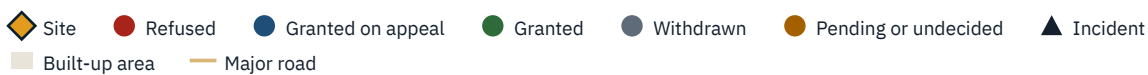
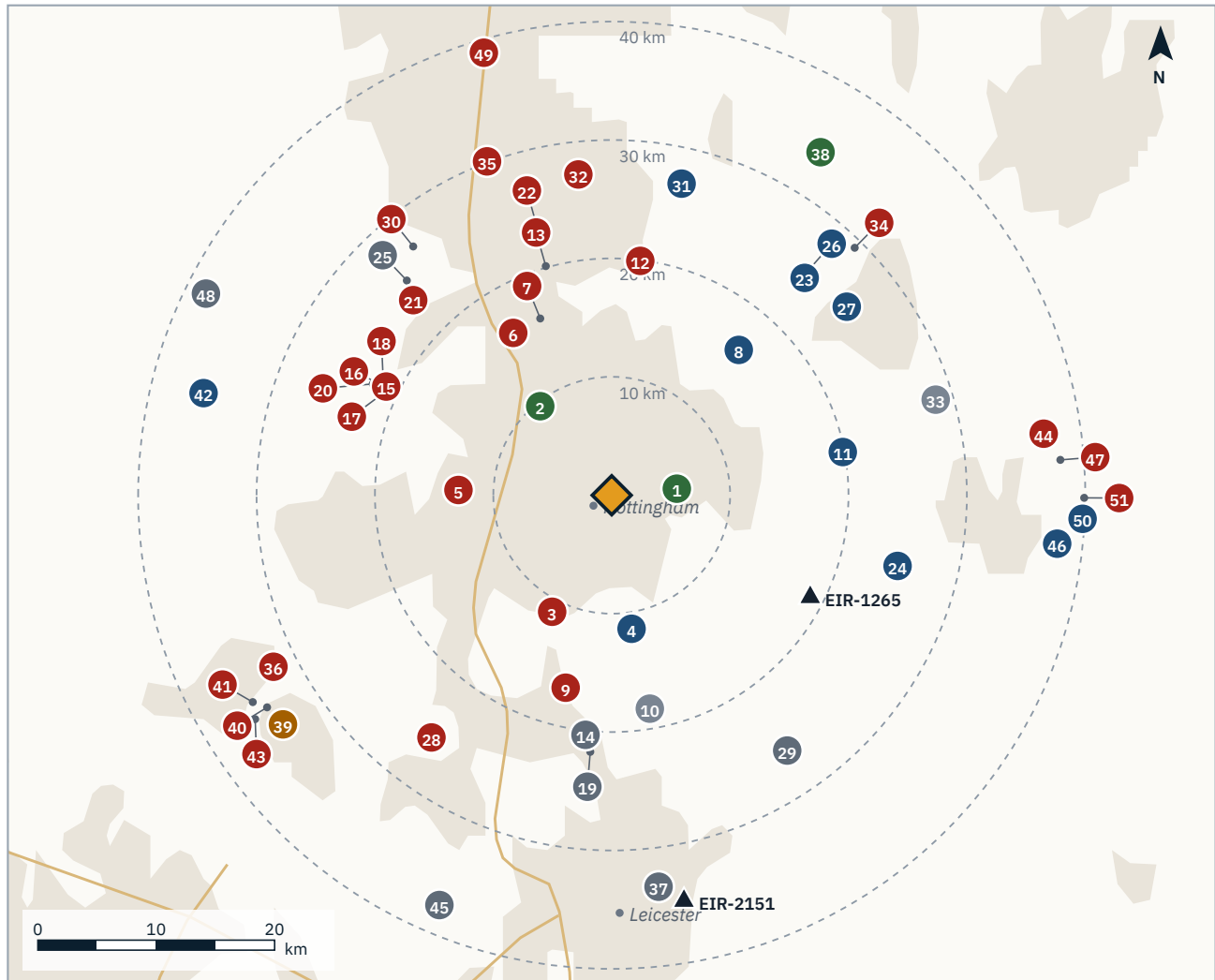
What the data shows

- 1 The register holds 96 incidents at grid-scale solar PV sites in the UK, 4 of them major. 2 recorded incidents lie within 50 km of the site. The nearest, EIR-1265, is about 19 km away.
- 2 Within 40 km, 51 solar PV sites have had an application refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal. Final outcomes: 26 refused, 1 refused on appeal, 7 withdrawn, 11 granted on appeal, 3 granted, 1 new application undecided, 2 abandoned. The nearest refused scheme is Kingston Solar farm, about 11 km away.
- 3 Worldwide the register holds 391 incidents at grid-scale solar PV sites in 36 countries; 255 involved fire or overheating. These are counts of published reports, not rates.

Counts are of incidents in the register, which is built from published reporting. They are not rates and not a complete census. Review: Made automatically for a decided application, free to read. Not desk-reviewed.

The site on a map

The site point, with every scheme within 40 km where an application was refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal (section 3), and every incident in the register within the frame. Numbers follow distance from the site. Schemes under 1 MW are not shown.



- 1 ENVA England, Road Number 4, granted after resubmission, 5.5 km
- 2 Long Lane Solar Farm /..., granted after resubmission, 9.6 km
- 3 Kingston Solar farm, refused, 11 km
- 4 Old Wood Energy Park, granted on appeal, 12 km
- 5 Ladywood Farm, refused, 13 km
- 6 Two Dales Farm, refused, 16 km
- 7 Warren House, refused, 16 km
- 8 Cotmoor Lane, granted on appeal, 16 km
- 9 Barn Farm (Stanford On Soar), refused on appeal, 17 km
- 10 Melton Road, abandoned, 18 km
- 11 Longhedge Solar Farm, granted on appeal, 20 km
- 12 Rufford Solar Farm, refused, 20 km
- 13 Hamilton Road, refused, 20 km
- 14 Moor Lane, withdrawn, 20 km
- 15 Home Farm (PV), refused, 21 km

Home Farm, refused, 21 km

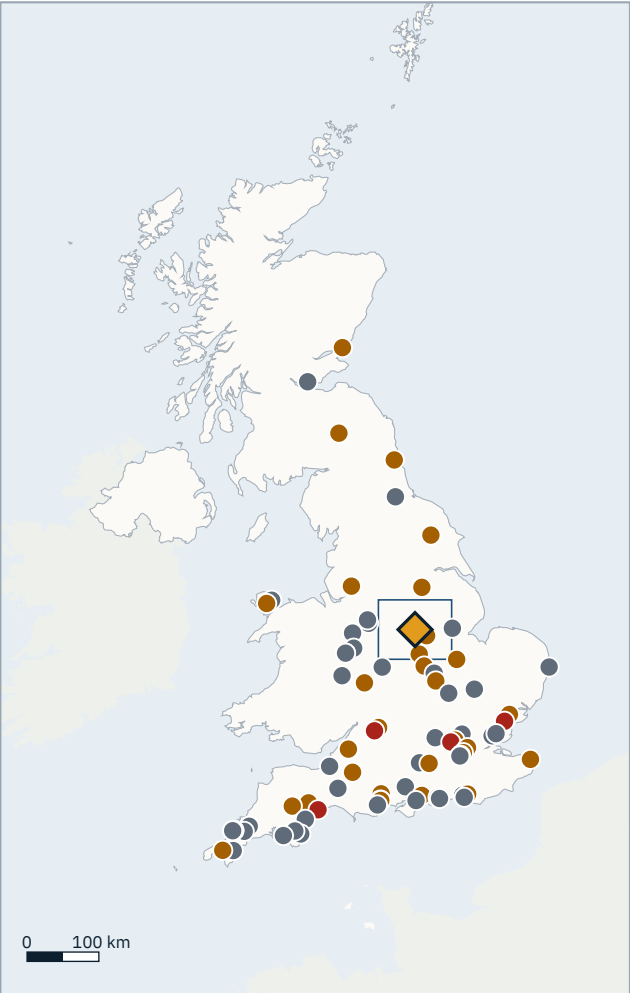
- 27 Main Street, Kelham, granted on appeal, 26 km
- 28 Lane East of Drakelow Road, refused, 26 km
- 29 Melton Mowbray Solar Farm, withdrawn, 26 km
- 30 Eden Meadows, Stretton Road, Morton, refused, 27 km
- 31 Land South Off Ollerton Road, granted on appeal, 27 km
- 32 Land West Of Sookholme Road, refused, 27 km
- 33 Copley Farm, abandoned, 29 km
- 34 Foxholes Farm, Bathley Lane, refused, 29 km
- 35 Stockley Hill Solar Farm, refused, 30 km
- 36 Newton Solney, refused, 32 km
- 37 Humberstone Heights Golf Club, withdrawn, 33 km
- 38 Egmanton Solar Farm, granted after resubmission, 34 km
- 39 Lullington Solar Park, new application undecided, 34 km
- 40 Land at Sunnyside Court, refused, 34 km
- 41 Brizlincote Hall Solar Farm, refused, 35 km

Land at Dayfields Farm, granted on appeal, 35 km

distances.

The site and the UK record

Each grid-scale battery incident in the UK that has a map point, against the site. Section 2 gives each one in full, with a note against the NFCC guidance.



Base map made with Natural Earth (public domain). The blue box is the area of the previous map.

UK grid-scale incidents

- EIR-1265 · 19 km · 2024**
Solar panels catch fire and destroy three buildings in Harby
- EIR-2151 · 35 km · 2018**
Sunlight reflected from a shed solar panel believed to have started a house fire in Thurnby Lodge (provisional)
- EIR-1554 · 53 km · 2026**
Fire involving solar panels at a Market Harborough house spreads to an adjoining property (provisional)
- EIR-0764 · 54 km · 2024**
Transformer smoking at solar farm in Burton Pedwardine (provisional)
- EIR-1552 · 60 km · 2023**
Fire starts in solar panels on commercial roof in Doncaster (provisional)
- EIR-1545 · 67 km · 2024**
Fire involving solar panels on a building under construction in Kettering (provisional)
- EIR-1546 · 68 km · 2025**
Solar panel isolation switch overheats in roof fire at a house in Bucknall (provisional)
- EIR-1485 · 70 km · 2026**
Faulty solar panel wiring sparks house fire in Stoke-on-Trent
- EIR-1272 · 71 km · 2022**
Fire in solar panel distribution board at Birmingham college (provisional)
- EIR-1155 · 74 km · 2024**
Rooftop solar fire contained on a Peterborough warehouse roof (provisional)
- EIR-1448 · 78 km · 2026**
Roof fire at new-build house with solar panels in Wellingborough (provisional)
- EIR-1553 · 91 km · 2017**
Roof fire involving 14 solar panels attended in Shropshire (provisional)
- EIR-0172 · 93 km · 2026**
Fire at Wheat Leasows solar farm in Telford involves an electricity pylon (provisional)
- EIR-1493 · 102 km · 2026**
Solar panels catch fire on Bedford warehouse roof (provisional)

82 more in section 2.

- Major

Significant

Minor

1 Key findings for this site

- The register holds **96** solar PV incidents in the UK.
- The nearest is [EIR-1265](#), Solar panels catch fire and destroy three buildings in Harby, about 19 km from the site.
- 2 recorded incidents of any size lie within 50 km of the site (2 at grid-scale sites).
- 51 solar PV sites within 40 km have had an application refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal. Final outcomes: 26 refused, 1 refused on appeal, 7 withdrawn, 11 granted on appeal, 3 granted, 1 new application undecided, 2 abandoned. The nearest is ENVA England, Road Number 4 - Solar Panels (granted after resubmission), 5.5 km away. 5 schemes under 1 MW are listed apart.
- 2 grid-scale incidents worldwide happened at sites between 0.1 and 0.4 MW.

Counts are of incidents in the register, which is built from published reporting. They are not rates and not a complete census.

2 Incidents in the UK (96)

Nearest to the site first. Distance is a straight line from the site point to the place the entry is mapped to (a town or a site).

REFERENCE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1265	2024	Solar panels catch fire and destroy three buildings in Harby	19 km	Significant	
EIR-2151	2018	Sunlight reflected from a shed solar panel believed to have started a house fire in Thurnby Lodge [provisional]	35 km	Significant	
EIR-1554	2026	Fire involving solar panels at a Market Harborough house spreads to an adjoining property [provisional]	53 km	Significant	
EIR-0764	2024	Transformer smoking at solar farm in Burton Pedwardine [provisional]	54 km	Minor	
EIR-1552	2023	Fire starts in solar panels on commercial roof in Doncaster [provisional]	60 km	Significant	
EIR-1545	2024	Fire involving solar panels on a building under construction in Kettering [provisional]	67 km	Minor	
EIR-1546	2025	Solar panel isolation switch overheats in roof fire at a house in Bucknall [provisional]	68 km	Minor	
EIR-1485	2026	Faulty solar panel wiring sparks house fire in Stoke-on-Trent	70 km	Minor	
EIR-1272	2022	Fire in solar panel distribution board at Birmingham college [provisional]	71 km	Minor	
EIR-1155	2024	Rooftop solar fire contained on a Peterborough warehouse roof [provisional]	74 km	Significant	
EIR-1448	2026	Roof fire at new-build house with solar panels in Wellingborough [provisional]	78 km	Significant	

REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1553	2017	Roof fire involving 14 solar panels attended in Shropshire [provisional]	91 km	Minor	23
EIR-0172	2026	Fire at Wheat Leasows solar farm in Telford involves an electricity pylon [provisional]	93 km	Minor	
EIR-1493	2026	Solar panels catch fire on Bedford warehouse roof [provisional]	102 km	Minor	
EIR-2523	2020	Suspected solar panel fault sparks roof fire at Ombersley home [provisional]	105 km	Significant	
EIR-1547	2025	Small fire within a solar panel at a house in Shropshire [provisional]	106 km	Minor	
EIR-1550	2021	Small fire involving solar panels at a property in Clun [provisional]	106 km	Minor	
EIR-1244	2018	Fire reported to have started in solar panels at Westleigh primary school [provisional]	110 km	Significant	
EIR-1262	2024	Fire reported on solar-panel roof at Fitzwilliam College auditorium [provisional]	120 km	Minor	
EIR-1551	2019	Fire involving solar panels on a garage roof in Shropshire [provisional]	124 km	Minor	
EIR-1175	2026	Rooftop solar panel fire guts NHS mental health ward in Malton	134 km	Significant	
EIR-0058	2025	Fire in two battery containers at Cirencester Hybrid Solar Farm, Gloucestershire	147 km	Significant	
EIR-2109	2015	Solar installer falls through fragile farm roof at Kemble, suffering brain injuries [provisional]	154 km	Major	
EIR-1519	2025	Solar panels involved in outbuilding roof fire in Bourne End [provisional]	154 km	Minor	
EIR-1514	2024	Garage fire destroys solar panels in Southgate, with a battery storage fault suspected [provisional]	162 km	Minor	
EIR-1170	2025	Rooftop solar panels catch fire at IKEA store in Wembley	166 km	Significant	
EIR-0774	2023	Solar panel fire destroys roof of Ealing Council house in Greenford	166 km	Major	
EIR-2589	2022	Rooftop solar panels reported to have overheated and sparked fire at Colchester church [provisional]	182 km	Significant	
EIR-1173	2024	Rooftop solar panel fire on residential block in Lewisham, London	182 km	Significant	
EIR-2223	2023	Homeowners allege solar panel fault caused Tolleshunt Knights house fire [provisional]	184 km	Major	
EIR-1305	2017	Fire at Thornton Heath flats reported to have been caused by an overheated solar panel [provisional]	186 km	Significant	

REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1273	2022	Solar panels believed to have started roof fire at house in Old Basing [provisional]	187 km	Minor	
EIR-1530	2023	Electrical fault causes solar panel fire in Wickford house	187 km	Minor	
EIR-1502	2025	Storm Eowyn damages solar panels at Newton Aycliffe Leisure Centre [provisional]	188 km	Minor	
EIR-1537	2021	Garage fire from overheated solar batteries in South Woodham Ferrers [provisional]	188 km	Minor	
EIR-1512	2024	Solar panels involved in fire at school in Carshalton [provisional]	188 km	Minor	
EIR-1531	2022	Fire involving solar panels damages roof of flats in Fleet [provisional]	189 km	Significant	
EIR-2447	2024	Inverter fire on rooftop solar equipment at Sainsbury's store in Sutton	189 km	Minor	
EIR-2065	2021	Loft fire believed caused by a solar panel at Paintworks flats in Bristol [provisional]	194 km	Minor	
EIR-1416	2025	Fire at Bristol hospital started in solar panels [provisional]	194 km	Significant	
EIR-1274	2022	Fire damages rooftop solar panels at We The Curious in Bristol [provisional]	194 km	Significant	
EIR-2522	2021	Lowestoft school evacuated after electrical fire involving solar panels	202 km	Minor	
EIR-1400	2023	Solar panel and battery fire at a bungalow on Anglesey [provisional]	211 km	Minor	
EIR-0752	2024	Storm Darragh damages newly commissioned Anglesey solar farm panels [provisional]	217 km	Significant	49.99
EIR-1524	2025	Fire at a solar PV equipped house in Stoney Stratton [provisional]	220 km	Significant	
EIR-1534	2022	Storm Eunice loosens solar panels on Eastleigh flats [provisional]	221 km	Minor	
EIR-1453	2026	Fire crews tackle solar panel unit blaze in Burnham-On-Sea [provisional]	229 km	Minor	
EIR-2076	2020	Fire across four homes in Leigh Park most likely linked to solar panel equipment, fire service says [provisional]	233 km	Significant	
EIR-1964	2022	Fire damages solar panels at Verwood farm during heatwave [provisional]	235 km	Significant	
EIR-2085	2020	Fire involving solar panels at a house in Barnham, West Sussex [provisional]	238 km	Minor	
EIR-1422	2025	Firefighters tackle solar panel fire in Yapton [provisional]	239 km	Minor	

REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1499	2025	Solar panels linked to fires at council buildings in Northumberland	239 km	Significant	
EIR-1529	2023	Fire contained to solar panels on Gosport flats roof [provisional]	240 km	Minor	
EIR-1522	2026	Fire damages roof with one solar panel in The Charltons [provisional]	242 km	Minor	
EIR-1303	2017	Solar panel inverter fault destroys two Lewes homes [provisional]	243 km	Significant	
EIR-1532	2023	Roof-space fire involving a solar inverter at a house in Ferndown [provisional]	244 km	Significant	
EIR-1516	2025	Solar panels suspected in house roof fire in Ferndown [provisional]	245 km	Significant	
EIR-1527	2023	Fire affects solar panels on nursing home roof in Woodingdean	246 km	Minor	
EIR-2069	2021	Solar panel fire spreads through roof of new flats at Ebbsfleet [provisional]	249 km	Significant	
EIR-1526	2025	Solar panels catch fire on a retail or public building roof in South Petherton [provisional]	250 km	Minor	
EIR-1396	2024	Solar panel fire leads to Travelodge evacuation in Poole [provisional]	252 km	Minor	
EIR-1486	2026	Fire under solar panels at Broadclyst brought under control [provisional]	290 km	Significant	
EIR-1468	2026	Solar panels involved in fire that destroyed a Sidmouth bungalow [provisional]	291 km	Major	
EIR-2016	2022	Solar panel fire evacuates Hawick High School [provisional]	295 km	Significant	
EIR-1533	2022	Solar panel fault causes fire at village hall roof in Cheriton Bishop [provisional]	307 km	Significant	
EIR-1523	2026	Fire damages solar panel batteries in a Teignmouth garage [provisional]	312 km	Minor	
EIR-1535	2022	Fire involves roof and solar panels at a house under construction in Dittisham [provisional]	333 km	Minor	
EIR-1536	2020	Inverter fire at a solar farm at East Langford, Kilkhampton [provisional]	334 km	Minor	
EIR-1517	2025	Solar inverter fire spreads to field in Yealmpton [provisional]	349 km	Minor	
EIR-1541	2015	Transformer unit fire at a solar farm on Copshorn Road, Bodmin [provisional]	370 km	Minor	
EIR-1544	2014	Fire at solar panel installation near Bodmin Jail	370 km	Minor	

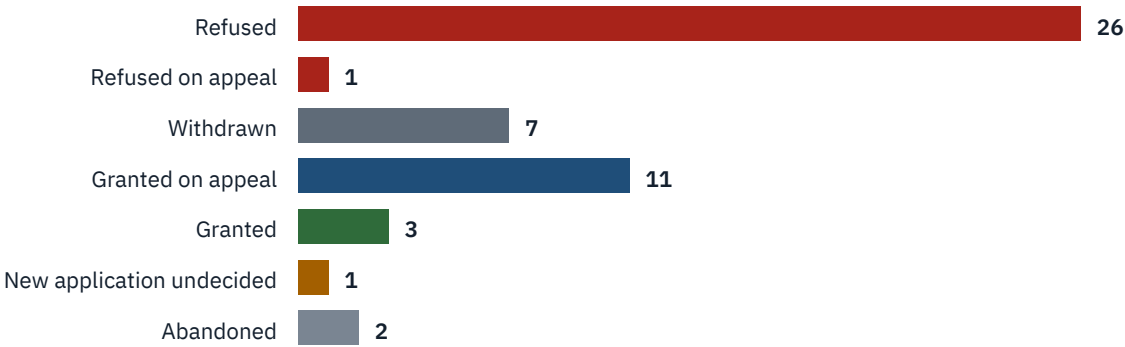
REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1238	2019	Leak from solar heating system at Carnegie Leisure Centre Dunfermline [provisional]	378 km	Minor	0.101
EIR-1528	2023	Fire at solar farm conversion unit in Roche extinguished	380 km	Minor	
EIR-1521	2026	Solar panels on flat roof alight at terraced building in Newquay [provisional]	390 km	Minor	
EIR-1539	2015	Solar panel blown off bungalow roof onto vehicle in Newquay [provisional]	390 km	Minor	
EIR-1538	2020	Solar panels blown off roof in storm at Newquay [provisional]	391 km	Minor	
EIR-0474	2025	Solar panel fire tackled on rooftop near Newquay beach	391 km	Minor	
EIR-1476	2026	House fire reported to have started on solar panels in Carnoustie [provisional]	408 km	Significant	
EIR-1540	2018	Fire in solar panel on house roof in Flushing [provisional]	412 km	Minor	
EIR-1543	2017	Fire damages roof space and solar panels on bungalow in Crowan	422 km	Significant	
EIR-1548	2026	Solar inverter fire on agricultural building in Shropshire [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-1520	2026	Fire in home battery storage system connected to solar panels	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-1445	2026	Solar panel fires prompt shutdown at Suffolk schools	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1133	2026	Poor installation blamed for two inverter fires at UK care home solar array [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-1518	2025	Roof fire damages flats with solar panels in Jordans	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1463	2025	Serious fire at St Martins School near Oswestry believed linked to solar panels [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1525	2025	Smoke reported from solar panels on an industrial unit in Horningtops [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1515	2023	House and outbuilding fire in Cricklewood, with PV Stop used on rooftop solar panels [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-1174	2023	Rooftop solar panel fault sparks fire at Kent flats block	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-2483	2023	Rooftop solar array suspected in house roof fire at Horsell Common, Surrey [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-2206	2023	Firefighters isolate solar farm substation after smoke in Devon [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	

REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1555	2021	Fire in a domestic outbuilding in Oswaldkirk believed linked to a solar battery [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-0948	2020	Fire damages floating solar array on London reservoir [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	6.4
EIR-2526	2019	Fire on roof of Bulford St Leonard's Primary School linked to newly installed solar panels [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-2383	2018	House fire near St Austell suspected of starting from solar panels [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1542	2015	Fire at transformer building on solar farm in Treviscoe	not mapped	Significant	

3 Planning decisions on solar PV schemes nearby

Sites within 40 km of the site where an application was refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal, from the government's Renewable Energy Planning Database, those in Nottingham first. Each row is one site: a refused scheme that was sent in again is one row, with every application listed. The final outcome is that of the latest application. Schemes under 1 MW are listed apart, below the table. Councils with a scheme in this radius: Nottingham, Rushcliffe, Broxtowe, Gedling, Ashfield, Erewash, North West Leicestershire, Amber Valley, Charnwood, Newark and Sherwood, Melton, Derby, Mansfield, Bolsover, South Kesteven, North East Derbyshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Leicester, Hinckley and Bosworth, Derbyshire Dales, Bassetlaw, Blaby, North Kesteven, East Staffordshire, Hampshire, Chesterfield, Harborough, Oadby and Wigston, Rutland. The database does not record the reasons for a decision; the council's planning record does, under the application number.

Final outcomes of the 51 sites within 40 km



One count per site: the outcome of its latest application. "Granted" includes grants after an earlier refusal or withdrawal. Schemes under 1 MW (5) are listed apart and not counted here. Abandoned schemes are not counted. Source: Renewable Energy Planning Database (Open Government Licence v3.0). The table below gives every site.

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
ENVA England, Road Number 4 - Solar Panels	Gedling	2025/0258: submitted 30 Apr 2025 2025/0184: submitted 30 Apr 2025, withdrawn 30 Apr 2025 PN/4748: submitted 30 Apr 2025, granted 8 Jul 2025 PN/4749: submitted 30 Apr 2025, granted 8 Jul 2025	Granted after resubmission 4 applications	0.26 to 1.01	5.5 km
Long Lane Solar Farm / Nottingham Brick Works	Broxtowe	15/00174/FUL: submitted 14 Mar 2015, refused 17 Jun 2015 15/00525/FUL: submitted 22 Jul 2015, granted 11 Nov 2015	Granted after resubmission 2 applications	17	9.6 km
Kingston Solar farm	Rushcliffe	22/00319/FUL: submitted 18 Feb 2022, refused 13 Mar 2023	Refused	49.9	11 km
Old Wood Energy Park - Solar Pv Panel	Rushcliffe	24/00161/FUL: submitted 16 Feb 2024, refused 19 Jun 2025, appeal granted 5 Jun 2026, granted 5 Jun 2026	Granted on appeal	49.9	12 km
Ladywood Farm	Erewash	0915/0023: submitted 10 Sep 2015, refused 28 Oct 2015	Refused	5	13 km
Two Dales Farm	Ashfield	V/2015/0459: submitted 29 Jul 2015, refused 30 Mar 2016	Refused	4	16 km
Warren House	Ashfield	V/2015/0618: submitted 12 Oct 2015, refused 29 Jan 2016	Refused	4	16 km
Cotmoor Lane	Newark and Sherwood	20/01242/FULM: submitted 10 Jul 2020, refused 4 Mar 2021, appeal lodged 23 Jul 2021, appeal granted 18 Feb 2022, granted 18 Feb 2022	Granted on appeal	49.9	16 km
Barn Farm (Stanford On Soar)	Rushcliffe	14/01589/FUL: submitted 16 Jul 2014, refused 10 Oct 2014, appeal lodged 7 May 2015, appeal refused 26 Oct 2015	Refused on appeal	30	17 km
Melton Road	Charnwood	P/14/1140/2: submitted 11 Jun 2014, refused 1 Sep 2014, appeal lodged 13 Nov 2014, appeal refused 3 Jul 2015 P/14/2030/2: submitted 4 Nov 2014, refused 9 Jan 2015 P/15/1510/2: submitted 7 Aug 2015, granted 13 Nov 2015	Abandoned 3 applications	5 to 12	18 km
Longhedge Solar Farm	Rushcliffe	22/02241/FUL: submitted 2 Dec 2022, refused 30 Mar 2023, appeal granted 23 Oct 2024	Granted on appeal	49.9	20 km
Rufford Solar Farm	Newark and Sherwood	15/01008/FULM: submitted 16 Sep 2015, refused 10 Dec 2015	Refused	5	20 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Hamilton Road - Solar Farm	Ashfield	V/2022/0562: submitted 26 Jul 2022, refused 12 Dec 2022 V/2025/0412: submitted 4 Jul 2025, refused 18 Mar 2026	Refused 2 applications	7	20 km
Moor Lane	Charnwood	P/15/1056/2: submitted 23 Jun 2015, withdrawn 11 Apr 2017	Withdrawn	5.8	20 km
Home Farm (PV)	Amber Valley	AVA/2012/1026: submitted 5 Nov 2012, refused 4 Jul 2013	Refused	5	21 km
Home Farm	Amber Valley	AVA/2015/0628: submitted 23 Jul 2015, refused 13 Oct 2015	Refused	1.9	21 km
Park Hall Stud Farm	Amber Valley	AVA/2012/0946: submitted 2 Nov 2012, refused 4 Jul 2013	Refused	3.8	21 km
Iron Works Farm	Amber Valley	AVA/2012/1010: submitted 5 Nov 2012, refused 4 Jul 2013	Refused	5	22 km
Pool Farm	Charnwood	2020/REG3MA/0057/LCC: submitted 5 May 2020, withdrawn 21 Feb 2022	Withdrawn	10	22 km
Knob Farm	Amber Valley	AVA/2012/0989: submitted 5 Nov 2012, refused 4 Jul 2013	Refused	5	22 km
Hall Farm Solar Farm	Amber Valley	AVA/2020/1224: submitted 7 Jan 2021, refused 5 Dec 2022	Refused	49.99	24 km
Penniment House Farm/Water Lane Farm	Mansfield	2015/0400/ST: submitted 2 Jul 2015, refused 20 Nov 2015 2016/0063/ST: submitted 8 Feb 2016, refused 9 May 2016	Refused 2 applications	4 to 5	24 km
Hockerton Road, Caunton - Solar Farm	Newark and Sherwood	22/00976/FULM: submitted 1 Jun 2022, refused 17 Nov 2023, appeal lodged 16 Aug 2024, appeal granted 31 Mar 2025, granted 31 Mar 2025	Granted on appeal	49.9	25 km
Belvoir Estate - Solar farm	Melton	22/00537/FUL: submitted 1 Apr 2022, refused 11 Sep 2023, appeal lodged 7 Mar 2024, appeal granted 25 Feb 2025	Granted on appeal	49.9	25 km
Alfreton Solar Farm	North East Derbyshire	20/01282/FL: submitted 21 Dec 2020, withdrawn 18 Mar 2022	Withdrawn	25	25 km
Knapthorpe Grange, Caunton - Solar Farm	Newark and Sherwood	22/00975/FULM: submitted 1 Jun 2022, refused 17 Nov 2023, appeal lodged 16 Aug 2024, appeal granted 31 Mar 2025, granted 31 Mar 2025	Granted on appeal	49.9	25 km
Main Street, Kelham - Solar Farm & Battery Energy Storage	Newark and Sherwood	23/01837/FULM: submitted 17 Oct 2023, refused 31 Jan 2025, appeal granted 3 Dec 2025	Granted on appeal	49.9	26 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Lane East of Drakelow Road	North West Leicestershire	9/2015/0858: submitted 22 Sep 2015, refused 4 Mar 2016	Refused	5	26 km
Melton Mowbray Solar Farm	Melton	11/00156/FUL: submitted 25 Feb 2011, withdrawn 21 Jul 2011	Withdrawn	4.8	26 km
Eden Meadows, Stretton Road, Morton - Solar PV Panels & Battery Energy Storage System	North East Derbyshire	23/01089/FL: submitted 15 Dec 2023, refused 22 May 2025	Refused	49.9	27 km
Land South Off Ollerton Road	Newark and Sherwood	15/00875/FULM: submitted 22 May 2015, refused 9 Sep 2015, appeal lodged 10 Mar 2016, appeal granted 7 Jun 2016, granted 7 Jun 2016	Granted on appeal	4.2	27 km
Land West Of Sookholme Road	Mansfield	2015/0563/NT: submitted 9 Sep 2015, refused 1 Jun 2016	Refused	10	27 km
Copley Farm	South Kesteven	S13/3273: submitted 13 Jan 2014, refused 24 Apr 2014, appeal lodged 16 May 2014, appeal granted 6 Jan 2015, granted 6 Jan 2015 S14/2290: submitted 8 Aug 2014, granted 3 Dec 2014	Abandoned 2 applications	10.1 to 30	29 km
Foxholes Farm, Bathley Lane - Solar Farm	Newark and Sherwood	22/01983/FULM: submitted 28 Nov 2022, refused 8 May 2026	Refused	49.9	29 km
Stockley Hill Solar Farm	Bolsover	15/00366/FUL: submitted 2 Oct 2015, refused 11 Feb 2016	Refused	5	30 km
Newton Solney - Solar Farm	South Derbyshire	DMPA/2024/1052: submitted 8 Aug 2024, refused 11 Mar 2025	Refused	21.09	32 km
Humberstone Heights Golf Club - Solar Panels	Leicester	20212330: submitted 21 Sep 2021, withdrawn 14 Jan 2022	Withdrawn		33 km
Egmanton Solar Farm	Newark and Sherwood	13/01422/FULM: submitted 2 Dec 2013, refused 15 May 2014 14/00975/FULM: submitted 5 Jun 2014, granted 23 Jul 2014	Granted after resubmission 2 applications	14 to 14.2	34 km
Lullington Solar Park	South Derbyshire	DMPA/2021/1014: submitted 22 Jun 2021, appeal lodged 8 Feb 2023, appeal refused 21 Jul 2023 DMPA/2025/0779: submitted 7 Jul 2025	New application undecided 2 applications	44 to 49.9	34 km
Land at Sunnyside Court	South Derbyshire	9/2015/0124: submitted 6 May 2015, refused 16 Dec 2015	Refused	4.9	34 km
Brizlincote Hall Solar Farm	South Derbyshire	9/2015/0564: submitted 20 Jul 2015, refused 9 Nov 2015	Refused	5	35 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Land at Dayfields Farm	Derbyshire Dales	15/00089/FUL: submitted 3 Mar 2015, refused 23 Jul 2015, appeal lodged 20 Aug 2015, appeal granted 9 Mar 2016, granted 9 Mar 2016	Granted on appeal	4.7	35 km
Park Road	South Derbyshire	9/2015/0689: submitted 1 Sep 2015, refused 21 Apr 2016	Refused	5	36 km
Highfield Farm	South Kesteven	S13/2132: submitted 28 Aug 2013, withdrawn 12 Mar 2014 S14/0731: submitted 12 Mar 2014, refused 19 Jun 2014	Refused 2 applications	17	37 km
Land North East Of Heath Farm	Hinckley and Bosworth	15/00013/FUL: submitted 13 Jan 2015, withdrawn 24 Mar 2015	Withdrawn	2.8	38 km
Ash Tree Solar Farm & Battery Storage	South Kesteven	S23/2199: submitted 29 Nov 2023, refused 25 Oct 2024, appeal granted 18 Jul 2025, granted 18 Jul 2025	Granted on appeal	49.9	38 km
Heath Lane	South Kesteven	S14/1084: submitted 11 Apr 2014, refused 3 Dec 2014, appeal lodged 18 May 2015, appeal refused 11 Feb 2016 S15/2136: submitted 18 Sep 2015, refused 9 Mar 2016	Refused 2 applications	5 to 18	38 km
Curzon Lodge Depot	Derbyshire Dales	15/00561/FUL: submitted 3 Aug 2015, withdrawn 13 Sep 2017	Withdrawn	3.3	38 km
Land South East of Low Common Farm	Bolsover	15/00493/FUL: submitted 7 Oct 2015, refused 29 Jun 2016	Refused	8.3	39 km
Side Barn, Church Lane - Solar Farm	South Kesteven	S24/0360: submitted 4 Apr 2024, refused 25 Jul 2024, appeal lodged 16 Aug 2024, appeal granted 15 Jan 2025, granted 15 Jan 2025	Granted on appeal	24	40 km
Glebe Farm Solar Farm	South Kesteven	S25/1194: submitted 17 Jul 2025, refused 14 Oct 2025	Refused	38.78	40 km

Under 1 MW, kept apart (5): New Lane, Whatton (Rushcliffe, granted after resubmission, 16 km); Ceva House, Excelsior Road (North West Leicestershire, new application undecided, 30 km); Arc Leisure Centre, Bakewell Road (Derbyshire Dales, withdrawn, 36 km); Meridian Leisure Park (Blaby, withdrawn, 37 km); Leadenham Poultry Unit, Sleaford Road (North Kesteven, withdrawn, 38 km).

Not counted: Land south of Ramsdale Park Golf Course (Gedling, abandoned without a decision, 9.2 km); Fulwood Grange Farm (Ashfield, abandoned without a decision, 21 km); Whiteborough Farm (Ashfield, abandoned without a decision, 24 km); Melton Mowbray Sewage Treatment Works (Solar) (Melton, abandoned without a decision, 26 km); United Biscuits Distribution Warehouse (North West Leicestershire, abandoned without a decision, 30 km); Solar Farm on land east of the A38, Willington (South Derbyshire, abandoned without a decision, 31 km); Brailsford Farm (Derbyshire Dales, abandoned without a decision, 32 km); Coalville solar farm (North West Leicestershire, abandoned without a decision, 32 km); Rollston on Dove, Marston Lane (East Staffordshire, abandoned without a decision, 35 km); Hawthorn Farm Solar Park (South Derbyshire, abandoned without a decision, 39 km).

All solar PV applications within 40 km by database status: Awaiting Construction 214, Operational 87, Application Submitted 42, Application Refused 26, Revised 20, Planning Permission Expired 16, Abandoned 13, Under Construction 13, Application

Withdrawn 10, Appeal Refused 1. A "council record" mark means the council's own planning record shows a decision the government database did not yet have; the site page explains it. A "newer official status" mark means an official source (a council record or committee minutes, the Scottish Government or the Planning Inspectorate) shows a newer status than the government database; the outcome uses it, and the row names the source and the day it was checked.

4 Every recorded incident within 50 km

Measured on a map from the planning record for Nottingham One, Canal Street- Solar Panels. Every size of site is included here, so a home battery fire nearby is shown, marked as such. Entries are found by their map point only, never by matching words in the text. 16 UK entries have no map point yet and cannot be measured.

REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	KIND OF SITE
EIR-1265	2024	Solar panels catch fire and destroy three buildings in Harby	19 km	Grid-scale site
EIR-2151	2018	Sunlight reflected from a shed solar panel believed to have started a house fire in Thurnby Lodge [provisional]	35 km	Grid-scale site

5 Grid-scale incidents at sites of a similar size

Sites between 0.1 and 0.4 MW, worldwide, newest first. Capacity is the site's, where the reporting gives it.

REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	COUNTRY	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1133	2026	Poor installation blamed for two inverter fires at UK care home solar array [provisional]	United Kingdom	Minor	0.101
EIR-0982	2019	Lightning strike damages distribution panel at Mabaruma Solar Farm, Guyana	Guyana	Minor	0.4

6 Lessons for a grid-scale site

The lessons written into the register's entries: every UK grid-scale incident first, then major grid-scale incidents elsewhere. No home battery lessons. Each is the register's reading of the published reporting, not a finding by an investigator.

1. A fire that starts in rooftop solar equipment can involve the whole roof and destroy a dwelling before crews arrive. [EIR-1468](#)
2. Limited water supply can force crews to prioritise protecting neighbouring buildings. [EIR-1468](#)
3. Smoke from a roof fire can affect the surrounding area even after occupants have left. [EIR-1468](#)
4. Solar panels removed and reinstalled after roof repairs must be checked by a qualified installer before reconnection. [EIR-0774](#)
5. Smoke in a loft with rooftop solar should prompt checks on the installation rather than dismissal as external. [EIR-0774](#)
6. A fire in rooftop solar can require isolation of panels on nearby roofs using specialist coatings. [EIR-0774](#)
7. Solar installations should be checked for electrical faults, connector quality and panel damage at commissioning and after any roof work, and the records kept. [EIR-2223](#)
8. Where a fire may involve a solar system, the system should be isolated and its components preserved for independent examination, since destruction of evidence can prevent the cause being established. [EIR-2223](#)
9. Installers and contractors working on the same roof should agree and document responsibility for electrical work, so that faults can be traced if a dispute follows. [EIR-2223](#)
10. Treat every roof with skylights or fragile sheeting as a fall hazard and fit collective protection, such as netting or covers, before solar installation starts. [EIR-2109](#)
11. Do not rely on harnesses unless there are enough for every worker, the lanyards reach every work position and workers are trained to use them. [EIR-2109](#)
12. Novice workers need formal training and close supervision before working at height, not only shadowing. [EIR-2109](#)
13. Keep the risk assessment on site and make sure the method of work used matches it. [EIR-2109](#)
14. Take the customer's safety concerns seriously and record why any suggested control is not adopted. [EIR-2109](#)
15. A fire under solar panels can spread quickly over a large area and may need many appliances. [EIR-1486](#)
16. Early requests for more resources, and the use of hose reels, beaters, a drone and a water bowser, were part of bringing this fire under control. [EIR-1486](#)
17. Rooftop solar panels on occupied buildings need regular inspection to spot electrical or thermal faults before ignition. [EIR-1175](#)
18. Fire damage to solar panels can destroy evidence, so operators should retain inverter telemetry for later analysis. [EIR-1175](#)
19. Fire safety systems must cover renewable energy equipment on healthcare sites to allow safe evacuation. [EIR-1175](#)
20. Confirm isolation of the building electricity supply and any solar PV system early, and record what has actually been isolated. [EIR-1554](#)

21. Reassess roof and gable stability when fire involves a roof with solar panels, and move crews outside if collapse is a risk. [EIR-1554](#)
22. Check adjoining properties quickly when fire has spread from a roof. [EIR-1554](#)
23. Treat a reported fire that starts on solar panels as involving live electrical equipment until isolation is confirmed. [EIR-1476](#)
24. Make isolation points easy for crews to find at a home with rooftop solar. [EIR-1476](#)
25. Do not treat a headline as a cause finding; wait for a fuller account before drawing wider conclusions. [EIR-1476](#)
26. Residential solar systems need thermal protection and monitoring that remain effective in hot weather. [EIR-1448](#)
27. Nearby residents should be told promptly what a fire investigation has and has not established, so they can judge whether to isolate similar equipment. [EIR-1448](#)
28. Roof ventilation and electrical connections on new-build homes should be checked at commissioning and after extreme heat. [EIR-1448](#)
29. Roof-mounted solar panels can contribute to school fires, so operators should isolate similar systems from 2011 to 2016 until checked. [EIR-1445](#)
30. Multiple roof fires at solar sites require county-wide isolation even without a confirmed common fault. [EIR-1445](#)
31. Before working on a roof fitted with solar PV, crews should isolate the electrical supply and other utilities, as was done here. [EIR-1518](#)
32. A roof fire in an apartment building can damage neighbouring flats by fire and by water used in firefighting, so occupied units next to the seat of the fire need early attention. [EIR-1518](#)
33. Building managers should keep solar isolation points known and accessible so fire crews can make the roof electrically safe without delay. [EIR-1518](#)
34. Rooftop solar fires on large retail buildings require turntable ladders for access, so operators should ensure local fire services have suitable height equipment. [EIR-1170](#)
35. Fires in elevated solar arrays can spread to the roof structure, so owners should fit early detection and isolation systems. [EIR-1170](#)
36. Visible smoke from rooftop solar fires prompts large-scale evacuations, so stores must plan rapid public safety measures. [EIR-1170](#)
37. Building operators should be able to tell fire crews where rooftop solar equipment is and how it can be isolated, even when the cause is not yet known. [EIR-1463](#)
38. A fire in a school hall can escalate quickly. Early extra resources and roof access matter where solar arrays are fitted. [EIR-1463](#)
39. A suspected link to solar panels should be kept separate from a confirmed cause until the fire service investigation reports. [EIR-1463](#)
40. Review and act on inspection findings from solar panel incidents without delay. [EIR-1499](#)
41. Maintain a programme of proactive inspections for installations predating current standards. [EIR-1499](#)
42. Isolate similar systems across a portfolio when a common fault is suspected. [EIR-1499](#)
43. At a house fire where photovoltaic panels may still generate, isolate the grid supply early and have a means of stopping panel generation available. [EIR-1524](#)

44. A well developed timber-clad roof fire can need many breathing apparatus wearers, thermal imaging and ladder access, so relief and welfare should be planned from the start. [EIR-1524](#)
45. Call the network operator when on-site isolation may not stop generation from the panels. [EIR-1524](#)
46. A suspected solar origin should be recorded as a suspicion until a cause is confirmed. [EIR-1516](#)
47. A roof and first-floor fire at a home with solar panels may need breathing apparatus, hose lines, an aerial appliance and a later reinspection. [EIR-1516](#)
48. Smoke from such a fire may lead the fire service to advise nearby residents to close windows and doors and to close the road for a time. [EIR-1516](#)
49. Treat smoke from rooftop solar panels as a fire involving the array until crews confirm otherwise. [EIR-1525](#)
50. Plan for extra appliances and an aerial platform where panels sit on an industrial roof and spread into the building cannot yet be ruled out. [EIR-1525](#)
51. Record the outcome after the incident, including whether the fire was extinguished and whether it spread, so an attendance note is not read as a finished account. [EIR-1525](#)
52. Lithium-ion battery container fires can spread between enclosures, so operators should verify separation distances and compartment barriers during design reviews. [EIR-0058](#)
53. Smoke from burning battery materials requires advance shelter advice for nearby residents at rural sites. [EIR-0058](#)
54. Unmanned hybrid sites need remote monitoring that identifies involved enclosures before crews arrive. [EIR-0058](#)
55. Rooftop solar on occupied buildings should be installed by qualified contractors from a reputable company and kept on a regular maintenance schedule. [EIR-1416](#)
56. Sites with vulnerable occupants need a plan to move people clear of a roof fire quickly, then confirm the fire is confined before reopening. [EIR-1416](#)
57. A contained roof fire can still disrupt services, so operators should expect cancelled appointments and a follow-up investigation even when no injuries are reported. [EIR-1416](#)
58. A solar farm commissioned in 2024 sustained visible damage from Storm Darragh, so operators should verify panel mounting strength against red warning winds before full output. [EIR-0752](#)
59. Repair work and panel replacement after storm damage will continue into early 2025, so insurers should plan for extended loss of generation on new solar sites. [EIR-0752](#)
60. Rooftop solar on multi-storey buildings needs aerial ladders for access, so operators should plan for this response time. [EIR-1173](#)
61. Live solar panels need de-energising agents such as PVStop before crews can approach safely. [EIR-1173](#)
62. Publish root cause findings so owners of similar residential solar arrays can improve fire safety. [EIR-1173](#)
63. An electrical fault in roof mounted solar panels can start a fire that spreads to nearby buildings, so operators should check wiring and connections on all similar arrays. [EIR-1265](#)
64. A solar panel fire on a workshop roof destroyed three outbuildings before it was put out, so insurers should require clear separation or fire breaks around panel arrays. [EIR-1265](#)
65. Daylight keeps rooftop modules energised after supply isolation, so crews must plan for live dc circuits on arrival. [EIR-1155](#)
66. A fire on a large commercial roof needs aerial access where ground hoses cannot reach. [EIR-1155](#)
67. Connectors and wiring are a known origin of photovoltaic fires, so inspection of those parts should be planned. [EIR-1155](#)

68. A fault in a rooftop solar panel installation can ignite a fire that spreads rapidly through roof spaces, so operators should inspect arrays on multi-occupancy blocks at regular intervals. [EIR-1174](#)
69. Solar panel faults on residential roofs require fire services to plan for rapid roof-space spread and forced entry for evacuation, so pre-incident plans must record array locations. [EIR-1174](#)
70. A fire that starts in rooftop solar panels can spread into the roof insulation, so isolation of the array and access to the roof build-up need to be planned in advance. [EIR-1552](#)
71. A short incident note may not record the cause, injuries or how the fire was stopped, so the operator should keep its own record. [EIR-1552](#)
72. The array and the roof should be inspected before the system is put back into use. [EIR-1552](#)
73. A roof-space fire involving a solar inverter can already be well developed when crews arrive, so detection and access to inverter locations matter. [EIR-1532](#)
74. Extra appliances and breathing apparatus may be needed to put out a roof-space fire involving rooftop solar equipment. [EIR-1532](#)
75. After a roof fire involving solar equipment, the roof structure should be inspected before the building is treated as safe to use. [EIR-1532](#)
76. Owners and installers of roof-mounted solar arrays should have DC wiring, connectors, isolators and junction points inspected periodically, since electrical faults in these circuits can start fires on the roof. [EIR-2483](#)
77. Installers should check that cable routing, fixings and roof penetrations allow for heat and water ingress over the system's life. [EIR-2483](#)
78. Fire and rescue services should record whether a fire involves a solar array, so that patterns can be identified and reported to the installation industry and regulators. [EIR-2483](#)
79. Regular inspection and maintenance of roof mounted solar arrays can identify faults before they ignite. [EIR-1533](#)
80. Fire services should plan for rapid water supply and access when solar panels are present on roofs. [EIR-1533](#)
81. Early detection systems for electrical faults in photovoltaic installations reduce the risk of fire spread. [EIR-1533](#)
82. Rooftop solar arrays on older or heritage buildings should be checked for overheating risk during hot weather, including ventilation around modules and the condition of connections. [EIR-2589](#)
83. Building owners should give the fire and rescue service accurate information about rooftop PV, including where isolation points are, so crews can work safely. [EIR-2589](#)
84. Where a building has suffered a previous fire, the solar installation should be reviewed as part of the fire risk assessment before it is reinstated or expanded. [EIR-2589](#)
85. Rural energy sites need emergency access routes that stay usable when nearby roads are blocked by parked vehicles. [EIR-1964](#)
86. Hot, dry weather raises the chance that a grass fire will spread across a solar farm before crews arrive. [EIR-1964](#)
87. Motorists near energy sites should park so they do not block fire access points. [EIR-1964](#)
88. Where a fire service attributes a roof fire to a likely electrical fault on solar panels, operators should treat rooftop DC connections as a priority for inspection. [EIR-1531](#)
89. A roof fire involving panels can damage several flats even if brought under control within about two hours,

so early detection and a clear isolation plan matter. [EIR-1531](#)

90. Aerial access and jets were used here; owners of blocks with rooftop arrays should be ready to tell crews where panels and isolators are. [EIR-1531](#)
91. Occupied buildings with rooftop solar need a practised evacuation plan for a roof fire that produces smoke. [EIR-2016](#)
92. Callers should tell the fire service that solar panels are involved so crews can plan isolation and roof access. [EIR-2016](#)
93. Early official accounts can differ on whether a fire is out. Do not treat an incident as closed on one early statement. [EIR-2016](#)
94. Treat early reports that solar panels appeared to have started a roof fire as unconfirmed until an investigation is complete. [EIR-1274](#)
95. Where a rooftop array is involved, plan for both fire damage and water damage to the building below. [EIR-1274](#)
96. Record how many panels were destroyed and what remains unknown, so later reviews do not treat a suspected cause as established. [EIR-1274](#)
97. Treat rooftop PV on buildings under construction as live equipment from the moment panels are exposed to daylight, and control who works near it. [EIR-2069](#)
98. Commission and test rooftop systems, including connectors and cable routes, before the roof space is closed up, and record the results. [EIR-2069](#)
99. Assess how a fire starting at the array could spread into the roof space and specify fire separation and roof covering accordingly. [EIR-2069](#)
100.
 - Make sure site fire plans for construction projects cover PV arrays, including isolation and firefighter access. [EIR-2069](#)
101.
 - Treat inverters and their loft wiring and connections as a credible ignition source on rooftop solar installations, and keep stored combustibles clear of that equipment. [EIR-2076](#)
102.
 - A fire service “most likely” finding made without a specialist investigation should be followed by a component-level examination before any firm conclusion is drawn. [EIR-2076](#)
103.
 - A fire starting at rooftop solar equipment can affect neighbouring homes, so installers should consider how a loft fire might spread to adjoining properties. [EIR-2076](#)
104.
 - Rooftop solar installations should be inspected for electrical faults, damaged cabling and connectors, particularly where a fire is suspected to have started in the array. [EIR-2523](#)
105.
 - Roof voids beneath solar arrays should be fitted with suitable detection so that a fire is spotted early. [EIR-2523](#)
106.
 - Householders and neighbours should know how to call emergency services quickly and how to isolate the system where it is safe to do so. [EIR-2523](#)
107.
 - Fire services should be told where PV systems are installed so that crews can plan for isolation and roof

access. [EIR-2523](#)

108

- An electrical fault at the junction of two floating platforms can damage modules and cause sinking, so operators must inspect all platform joints and connections after any fault. [EIR-0948](#)

109

- A small fire from an electrical fault on a floating array requires immediate isolation and checks with the water utility before repairs start. [EIR-0948](#)

110

- Water quality tests after a fire on a reservoir array protect supply integrity, so the operator must coordinate with the utility at once. [EIR-0948](#)

111

- A solar panel fixed to a timber outbuilding may reflect sunlight onto nearby wood, so reflection onto combustible surfaces should be considered as well as electrical faults. [EIR-2151](#)

112

- Panels on sheds and other timber structures should be sited so that any reflected beam does not fall on dry timber or other combustible material. [EIR-2151](#)

113

- After a fire that has entered a roof space from an outbuilding, a later check for hidden hot spots is needed before the incident is treated as closed. [EIR-2151](#)

114

- Fire plans for buildings with rooftop solar should assume that panels may add structural load and collapse risk, and that roof access may be delayed until the array is made safe. [EIR-2383](#)

115

- Installers and owners should check that the roof structure can carry the panels and that the DC and AC wiring has been inspected after installation, particularly on newly fitted systems. [EIR-2383](#)

116

- Investigators should record the installation details of any PV system involved in a roof fire, so that the cause can be established and shared with the industry. [EIR-2383](#)

117

- Electric faults in rooftop solar panels can destroy wiring evidence when heat burns it away, so record early observations of the fire origin. [EIR-1244](#)

118

- Isolation and access plans for school rooftop arrays help crews limit a fire to one building section. [EIR-1244](#)

119

- Schools with rooftop solar need plans for continued teaching if a hall or roof fire closes the site. [EIR-1244](#)

120

- Ensure rapid isolation procedures for solar PV arrays during roof fires. [EIR-1543](#)

121

- Provide thermal imaging support early when solar panels are involved. [EIR-1543](#)

122

- Plan for additional breathing apparatus resources on properties with rooftop generation. [EIR-1543](#)

123

- An electrical fault in a roof-mounted solar inverter started a fire in the roof void, so operators should ensure inverters receive the same installation and maintenance standards as other household electrical equipment. [EIR-1303](#)

124

- Firefighters had to remove roof tiles to reach the fire in the roof void, so property owners should notify fire services of solar PV systems at domestic sites. [EIR-1303](#)

125

- Overheating in rooftop solar equipment can start a fire in a block of flats. [EIR-1305](#)

126

- Operators of solar on occupied buildings should be able to isolate the equipment and tell the fire service where it is. [EIR-1305](#)

127

- A headline attribution is not a confirmed failure mode and should be checked if an investigation is later published. [EIR-1305](#)

128

- Transformer buildings on solar farms need clear isolation points because live supply blocks entry and firefighting. [EIR-1542](#)

129

- Site staff must give isolation details to crews at once so defensive tactics can end quickly. [EIR-1542](#)

130

- Defensive stance with covering jets is required until power is confirmed off in energised plant rooms. [EIR-1542](#)

131

- Solar sites with pylons need a response plan that covers vegetation and electrical fire together. [EIR-0172](#)

132

- Grass and hedgerows beside electrical equipment should be managed to reduce ground fire risk to plant. [EIR-0172](#)

133

- Faulty solar panel wiring can start a loft fire, so installers must check all connections during commissioning and maintenance. [EIR-1485](#)

134

- A small solar wiring fire is quickly controlled by hose reel jets, so response plans should focus on early detection. [EIR-1485](#)

135

- Solar inverters on agricultural buildings should be identifiable and isolatable for attending crews. [EIR-1548](#)

136

- Fire logs for inverter fires should record damage and whether the array remained energised. [EIR-1548](#)

137

- Operators should treat a short official report as incomplete until damage and cause are known. [EIR-1548](#)

138

- Solar panel batteries stored in an attached garage can be damaged by fire, with smoke affecting the building, even after the property electrics have been isolated. [EIR-1523](#)

139

- A response to this type of fire may need breathing apparatus, thermal imaging and gas monitoring as well as hose jets. [EIR-1523](#)

140

- Where only a short official note is available, the ignition mechanism should not be assumed beyond the stated accidental cause. [EIR-1523](#)

141

- Isolate gas, electricity and the solar array under engineer guidance before crews work on a rooftop solar fire. [EIR-1493](#)

142

- Thermal imaging, an aerial platform and an extended hose can help crews reach and check a large roof fire. [EIR-1493](#)

143

- Record an accidental finding and share it so operators can review inspection of warehouse rooftop arrays. [EIR-1493](#)

144

- Fire crews may need a ready way to isolate photovoltaic equipment during suppression. [EIR-1453](#)

145

- Elevated access, such as a turntable ladder, may be needed where the equipment cannot be reached from the ground. [EIR-1453](#)

146

- A short local report does not establish how a fire started, so the method of response should not be treated as evidence of cause. [EIR-1453](#)

147

- Isolate solar PV systems at the earliest opportunity during firefighting. [EIR-1521](#)

148

- Ensure response crews have procedures for safely de-energising rooftop solar arrays. [EIR-1521](#)

149

- Treat a roof fire where a solar panel is involved as potentially live electrical equipment until it is isolated. [EIR-1522](#)

150

- Record whether the panel, cabling or isolator was damaged, not only that a panel was present in the fire. [EIR-1522](#)

151

- Keep the public clear while crews work at height with ladders and an aerial platform. [EIR-1522](#)

152

- Battery storage systems connected to solar panels require clear isolation points so first responders can cut supply without delay. [EIR-1520](#)

153

- After removal of a battery involved in fire, monitor its temperature with thermal imaging to confirm it has stabilised. [EIR-1520](#)

154

- A later reinspection after the initial response can detect any reignition risk in battery storage systems. [EIR-1520](#)

155

- Loose MC4 connectors on a solar PV array can cause arcing and fire, so operators should check all DC connections during routine inspections. [EIR-1133](#)

156

- Missing DC isolators on inverters force live cable cutting during replacement, so isolation equipment must be fitted before work starts. [EIR-1133](#)

157

- An uncommissioned replacement inverter leaves the array unmonitored, so full commissioning and

monitoring must follow any swap. [EIR-1133](#)

158

- A roof fire involving solar panels may still be burning when crews arrive, so access at height and a check for remaining heat should be planned. [EIR-1519](#)

159

- Thermal imaging and a later reinspection can help find hotspots after the main fire is tackled. [EIR-1519](#)

160

- Involvement of panels is not, on its own, evidence that they caused the fire. [EIR-1519](#)

161

- Fire in one solar inverter can spread to the ground and to cabling of another inverter, so nearby cabling and ground cover should be treated as part of the incident. [EIR-1517](#)

162

- This electrical installation fire was put out with a carbon dioxide extinguisher, electrical gloves and thermal imaging. [EIR-1517](#)

163

- No cause was reported, so a similar event should be investigated before any design or maintenance change is assumed. [EIR-1517](#)

164

- Rooftop solar panel fires need electricians on site to remove damaged panels safely. [EIR-0474](#)

165

- Aerial ladder platforms give safe access to elevated solar arrays during fires. [EIR-0474](#)

166

- A reported fire in a solar panel can already be out when crews arrive, so a thermal imaging camera is a practical check for remaining heat. [EIR-1547](#)

167

- A small fire in a solar panel on a house should still be reported as a property fire rather than assumed to be finished. [EIR-1547](#)

168

- The first record may not identify the failed part, so follow-up should establish whether the panel, isolator or cabling was involved. [EIR-1547](#)

169

- Isolation switches on residential solar PV systems can overheat and start a roof fire, so inspection and maintenance should look for heat damage before failure. [EIR-1546](#)

170

- Homeowners should keep solar PV installations maintained in line with the installer's and manufacturer's guidance. [EIR-1546](#)

171

- When attending a roof fire, crews should be told if solar PV is present so they can isolate and work around it. [EIR-1546](#)

172

- Treat a headline-only solar fire report as unconfirmed until the fire service or a fuller account states what burned. [EIR-1422](#)

173

- Record place and date from the report, and leave cause, injuries and asset details blank until they are stated. [EIR-1422](#)

174

- Recheck live reports, because early pages often add no outcome. [EIR-1422](#)

175

- Rooftop solar fires on occupied buildings can need an aerial platform and extra crews, so access and water plans should be agreed before an incident. [EIR-1526](#)

176

- After the fire is out, hotspot monitoring and scheduled revisits reduce the risk of reignition. [EIR-1526](#)

177

- Incident logs should record which part of the array was involved so operators can check similar roofs. [EIR-1526](#)

178

- Review mounting and securing methods for rooftop solar arrays in areas prone to high winds. [EIR-1502](#)

179

- Inspect arrays promptly after severe weather and keep the public clear until the damage is understood. [EIR-1502](#)

180

- Plan temporary access and road controls where damaged panels may pose a risk to people nearby. [EIR-1502](#)

181

- Roof-mounted solar cabling should be inspected so electrical faults can be found before they ignite. [EIR-1262](#)

182

- A prompt fire service call-out and post-incident safety check support quick return to use. [EIR-1262](#)

183

- Suspected causes should be recorded as suspected until the investigation is complete. [EIR-1262](#)

184

- Inverters on rooftop solar arrays can ignite, so operators of commercial roofs should ensure inverters are installed, ventilated and maintained to the manufacturer's specification. [EIR-2447](#)

185

- Roof-level electrical equipment should have thermal monitoring or alarms so that a developing fault is detected before it becomes a visible fire. [EIR-2447](#)

186

- Store and site operators should plan closure and communication procedures for incidents involving rooftop electrical equipment so that customers and staff are informed quickly. [EIR-2447](#)

187

- Plan access and safe working positions for firefighters on the roofs of buildings under construction where solar panels are fitted and smoke may limit visibility. [EIR-1545](#)

188

- Treat fires involving solar panels as a hazard to emergency responders and brief crews before they work on the roof. [EIR-1545](#)

189

- Use a follow-up thermal scan to check for remaining hotspots before handing the scene back to the site owner. [EIR-1545](#)

190

- A suspected battery storage fault at a small site can destroy the unit, roof-mounted solar panels and a neighbouring structure before the cause is known. [EIR-1514](#)

191

- Treat an official belief about cause as provisional until an investigation is reported. [EIR-1514](#)

192

- Garage ranges with solar panels and storage need clear access for a multi-appliance fire service response. [EIR-1514](#)

193

- Incidents involving solar panels may need specialist equipment such as PV Stop to block sunlight and de-energise panels before crews approach. [EIR-1512](#)

194

- Water jets can conduct electricity from solar panels, so isolation procedures must be followed. [EIR-1512](#)

195

- Fire services should train for the specific risks of photovoltaic systems on roofs to limit spread and reduce shock hazards. [EIR-1512](#)

196

- A fire in a rooftop solar array can require evacuation of an occupied building even when crews contain it on the roof. [EIR-1396](#)

197

- An extinguishing method suited to the installation, here foam, and a later reinspection can help confirm that the fire has not restarted. [EIR-1396](#)

198

- Operators of hotels and similar buildings should keep a clear plan for moving guests away from a roof fire involving solar panels. [EIR-1396](#)

199

- Call the network operator early when electrical plant at a solar site is smoking. [EIR-0764](#)

200

- Give nearby residents clear advice when smoke may affect homes. [EIR-0764](#)

201

- Record whether the event was contained, and which equipment was involved, so an open attendance report is not left as the only account. [EIR-0764](#)

202

- Rooftop solar can remain live in daylight even when a fire has another believed cause, so crews need a way to reduce generation before working on the roof. [EIR-1515](#)

203

- Water applied near energised panels can conduct current along jets and hoses, so isolation or light-blocking should come before close-in work. [EIR-1515](#)

204

- Records should keep the believed ignition source separate from the presence of solar equipment, so a precautionary deployment is not later read as proof that the array failed. [EIR-1515](#)

205

- Home solar and battery work should include a clear way to isolate the batteries if a fault is suspected. [EIR-1400](#)

206

- On a site where the same equipment is fitted in several homes, isolation of the other units should be ready while the cause is checked. [EIR-1400](#)

207

- Reports of smoke exposure should be treated as a possible harm even when no injury is recorded at the

scene. [EIR-1400](#)

208

- Ensure rapid isolation procedures for rooftop solar arrays during fire response. [EIR-1527](#)

209

- Maintain clear access for aerial appliances on buildings with roof-mounted solar. [EIR-1527](#)

210

- Coordinate with multiple agencies including police and local council during evacuations. [EIR-1527](#)

211

- Utility engineers should isolate electrical systems promptly when fire is reported. [EIR-1528](#)

212

- Early attendance by local fire services combined with on-site isolation reduces risk of escalation. [EIR-1528](#)

213

- Ensure electrical connections for rooftop solar installations are inspected and maintained to reduce the risk of faults. [EIR-1530](#)

214

- Working smoke alarms allow early detection and evacuation in properties with solar panels. [EIR-1530](#)

215

- Keeping internal doors closed can help contain fire and smoke to the room or area of origin. [EIR-1530](#)

216

- Rooftop solar on occupied blocks should have a clear isolation point that the electricity supplier or site manager can operate for attending crews. [EIR-1529](#)

217

- Evacuation planning for multi-storey homes with roof arrays should assume the fire may stay on the roof while residents still need to leave. [EIR-1529](#)

218

- After a contained panel fire, operators should confirm the array remains isolated until it has been inspected, rather than treating an extinguished fire as a return to service. [EIR-1529](#)

219

- Fire services need current site plans and isolation points for solar farm substations, including the isolators that separate the panel array from the substation. [EIR-2206](#)

220

- Operators should make trained technical staff or contact details available to emergency responders, so that expert guidance can be given quickly during an incident. [EIR-2206](#)

221

- Responders should isolate the array and confirm isolation at every point before close approach, since solar panels can remain live in daylight and the risk of electrocution persists. [EIR-2206](#)

222

- Distribution equipment linked to rooftop solar should be reachable for isolation and firefighting without relying on extensive removal of cladding. [EIR-1272](#)

223

- Occupied buildings should have a clear plan to evacuate and ventilate when smoke from electrical plant logs part of the building. [EIR-1272](#)

224

- Investigations into solar distribution-board fires should be shared so other operators can check similar equipment. [EIR-1272](#)

225

- Rooftop solar panels can start fires that spread to the structure below, so owners should inspect wiring and inverters before installation and at intervals. [EIR-1273](#)

226

- Smoke from a roof with solar panels allows early evacuation, so detectors should cover roof voids and alert before flames reach living areas. [EIR-1273](#)

227

- Fires involving rooftop solar need aerial access and electrical isolation plans, so response teams should train for height and live DC circuits. [EIR-1273](#)

228

- After severe weather, roof-mounted solar arrays should be checked for loose panels before they can fall or strike people below. [EIR-1534](#)

229

- Fire services may have to make renewable equipment safe during a storm when a contractor cannot attend quickly. [EIR-1534](#)

230

- A short official note may confirm that panels came loose and were secured, without stating cause, damage extent or whether anyone was hurt. [EIR-1534](#)

231

- A roof fire at a dwelling under construction can involve PV panels already fitted, so crews should treat the array as electrical equipment until it is isolated. [EIR-1535](#)

232

- Water used on a roof fire can damage more of a building than the fire itself, which matters where panels sit on the roof. [EIR-1535](#)

233

- Incident records should state whether solar PV was involved, and should not treat involvement as proof that the panels started the fire. [EIR-1535](#)

234

- Ensure battery connections are isolated when not actively monitored. [EIR-1537](#)

235

- Consider installing a smoke alarm or heat detector in a garage that houses energy storage equipment. [EIR-1537](#)

236

- On signs of fire, such as popping or banging, get everyone out and call the emergency services. [EIR-1537](#)

237

- Solar arrays on occupied school buildings should have clearly labelled isolation points so that fire crews can de-energise the DC circuits quickly. [EIR-2522](#)

238

- Operators should inspect DC cabling, connectors and inverters on a planned schedule, since electrical faults are a common ignition route for PV fires. [EIR-2522](#)

239

- Evacuation and fire plans for buildings with on-site generation should explicitly cover electrical fires in the solar system, and staff should be briefed on them. [EIR-2522](#)

240

- Log solar equipment as involved even when a fire is described as small, so later reviews can see patterns. [EIR-1550](#)

241

- A record of appliance numbers alone does not explain cause or damage, so operators should not treat it as a full investigation. [EIR-1550](#)

242

- Where panels are on a property, crews need a clear way to isolate the array before overhaul. [EIR-1550](#)

243

- A same-day belief that a solar panel started a loft fire should stay provisional until a fire investigation reports the cause. [EIR-2065](#)

244

- Owners of blocks with rooftop solar should know where cabling enters roof voids and how to isolate the system for the fire service. [EIR-2065](#)

245

- Periodic checks of solar connections near lofts can reduce the chance of a fault in a roof void. [EIR-2065](#)

246

- A solar battery that has recently been switched on should be checked for abnormal heat, smell or fault indications. [EIR-1555](#)

247

- Storage batteries in outbuildings should be kept clear of vehicles and other combustible items. [EIR-1555](#)

248

- Owners should have domestic solar batteries installed and maintained to recognised safety guidance. [EIR-1555](#)

249

- Coordinate at once with the distribution network operator and on-site maintenance staff so the electrical connection to an inverter can be isolated. [EIR-1536](#)

250

- Confirm isolation before treating the scene as safe. [EIR-1536](#)

251

- Do not infer a failure mode, damage or injuries from a short attendance notice that gives no further details. [EIR-1536](#)

252

- Homeowners should have rooftop solar systems inspected at regular intervals, including connectors, cabling and isolators. [EIR-2085](#)

253

- Fire services need to know that solar panels are present so crews can plan for parts that stay live in daylight. [EIR-2085](#)

254

- Reporting the cause of domestic solar fires, once found, helps installers and owners spot common faults. [EIR-2085](#)

255

- Roof-mounted solar arrays need fixings suited to local wind loads, and those fixings should be checked after high winds. [EIR-1538](#)

256

- Loose or fallen panels should be reported and the area kept clear until they are made safe. [EIR-1538](#)

257

- Crews should treat dislodged panels as a dangerous structure until the area is cordoned and the equipment is secured. [EIR-1538](#)

258

- An odour from rooftop solar heating plant should prompt full evacuation until the fire service confirms the building is safe. [EIR-1238](#)

259

- A chemical smell at a leisure centre with solar heating must be treated as a possible fluid leak until ruled out. [EIR-1238](#)

260

- Newly installed solar PV systems should be inspected for electrical faults and wiring defects during commissioning and before handover, particularly where the array sits on an occupied building. [EIR-2526](#)

261

- Operators of schools and other public buildings should have evacuation procedures that can be carried out quickly, so that a small fire can be contained without harm to occupants. [EIR-2526](#)

262

- Rooftop PV installations should be coordinated with the fire service so that crews know the array is present and can isolate the DC system safely during an incident. [EIR-2526](#)

263

- Roof-mounted solar panels on outbuildings can be involved in a property fire, so isolation and access should be planned before crews arrive. [EIR-1551](#)

264

- Fire logs often record only the panels involved and the appliances sent, so operators should not treat attendance figures as a measure of damage. [EIR-1551](#)

265

- Where a utility company is listed, confirm isolation with that company rather than assuming the array is safe. [EIR-1551](#)

266

- Isolate the photovoltaic supply before crews work in a roof space above a panel fire. [EIR-1540](#)

267

- Internal roof-space access may be needed when the array cannot be isolated from outside. [EIR-1540](#)

268

- An elevated platform may be needed to inspect a roof after a panel fire; a request is not the same as confirmed use. [EIR-1540](#)

269

- A roof fire involving solar panels should prompt early isolation of the array before close inspection. [EIR-1553](#)

270

- Aerial access may be needed where a rooftop array cannot be assessed safely from the ground. [EIR-1553](#)

271

- A short incident log may omit cause, damage and injuries, so isolation alone should not be treated as a full account of the outcome. [EIR-1553](#)

272

- A roof-mounted photovoltaic panel can detach and strike property below, so fixings should be suitable for the site. [EIR-1539](#)

273

- After strong winds, owners should check that panels and mounts remain secure. [EIR-1539](#)

274

- Crews attending a displaced panel need a way to isolate it and make it safe. [EIR-1539](#)

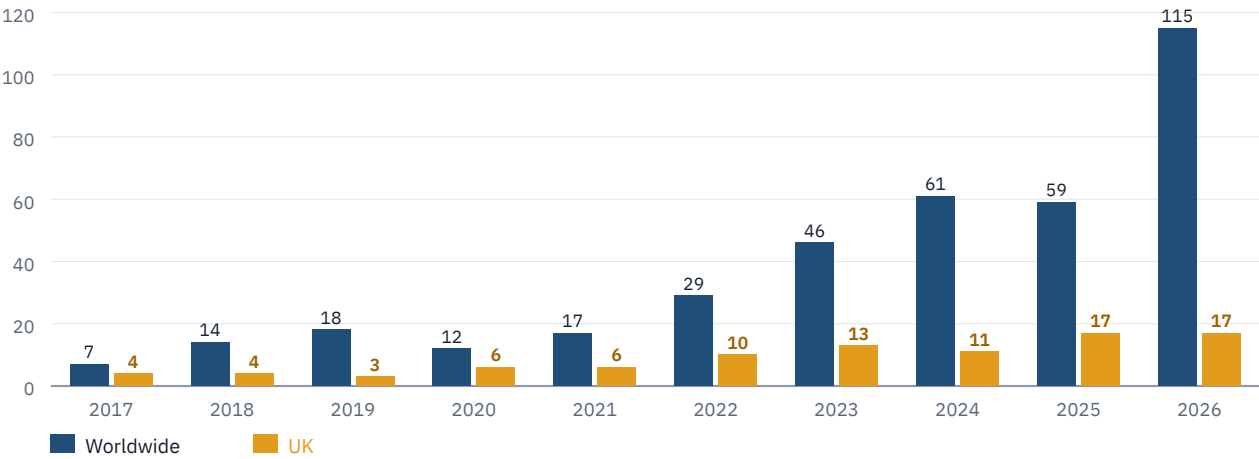
- 275
- A solar farm transformer housed in a container can be well alight before crews arrive, so isolation by the network operator and the solar contractor should be arranged at once. [EIR-1541](#)
- 276
- Where the unit is in a safe and isolated place, a controlled burn-down may be chosen, but crews should stay until the risk to people and neighbouring equipment has fallen. [EIR-1541](#)
- 277
- Handover to the contractor on site should be clear once power is isolated and the fire service is leaving. [EIR-1541](#)
- 278
- Liaise with on-site specialists to isolate electrical systems before attempting to extinguish fires at solar installations. [EIR-1544](#)

7

Worldwide context

391 incidents at grid-scale solar PV sites in 36 countries; 255 involved fire or overheating and 19 are classed as major.

Grid-scale incidents by year: worldwide and UK



Counts of grid-scale incidents in the register by the year they happened; 13 earlier entries are not shown. More recent years hold more entries partly because more is reported and found online. A rising count is not, by itself, a rising rate. The same figures are in the table below.

YEAR	WOR LDW IDE	UK
2026	115	17
2025	59	17
2024	61	11
2023	46	13
2022	29	10
2021	17	6
2020	12	6
2019	18	3
2018	14	4
2017	7	4
Earlier	13	

STAGE OF LIFE	INCI DEN TS	SHA RE
Commissioning	24	6%
Normal operation	269	69%
Maintenance	2	1%
End-of-life	1	0%
Not stated	95	24%

More recent years hold more entries partly because more is reported and found online. A rising count is not, by itself, a rising rate.

8 Kept apart: other battery entries in the UK (0)

Home, farm and business batteries, concerns raised where nothing failed, and events at battery sites that were not battery failures. NFCC's grid-scale guidance does not cover home batteries ("Domestic BESS are outside the scope of this guidance."), so they are listed here and not in the tables above.

None.

9 Using this pack

Paragraphs you can paste into a planning statement or a consultee response. They are neutral, use only figures from this pack, and each carries its citation. Please keep the citation with the text.

Incidents in the UK

The Energy Incident Register, a public record built from published reporting, lists 96 incidents at grid-scale solar PV sites in the UK as of 29 October 2026, 4 of them classed as major. The nearest to the site is EIR-1265 (Solar panels catch fire and destroy three buildings in Harby), about 19 km away in a straight line.

Source: Energy Incident Register, planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-NOTTINGHAM-ONE-CANAL-STREET-SOLAR-PANELS, section 2, data as of 29 October 2026. Entry EIR-1265: <https://energyincidentregister.com/incident/eir-1265/>

Planning decisions nearby

The Renewable Energy Planning Database records 51 solar PV sites within 40 km of the site where an application was refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal. Their final outcomes are: 26 refused, 1 refused on appeal, 7 withdrawn, 11 granted on appeal, 3 granted, 1 new application undecided, 2 abandoned. The nearest refused scheme is Kingston Solar farm (Rushcliffe, application 22/00319/FUL), about 11 km from the site.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Renewable Energy Planning Database (Open Government Licence v3.0), as grouped by site in Energy Incident Register planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-NOTTINGHAM-ONE-CANAL-STREET-SOLAR-PANELS, section 3, data as of 29 October 2026.

Worldwide context

Worldwide, the Energy Incident Register lists 391 incidents at grid-scale solar PV sites in 36 countries as of 29 October 2026. Of these, 255 involved fire or overheating and 19 are classed as major. The register counts published reports of incidents; the figures are not failure rates.

Source: Energy Incident Register, planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-NOTTINGHAM-ONE-CANAL-STREET-SOLAR-PANELS, section 7, data as of 29 October 2026.

Sites of a similar size

The register lists 2 grid-scale incidents worldwide at sites between 0.1 and 0.4 MW, where the reporting gives the capacity.

Source: Energy Incident Register, planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-NOTTINGHAM-ONE-CANAL-STREET-SOLAR-PANELS, section 5, data as of 29 October 2026.

10 How this pack was made and checked

1. The register is built from published reporting: news, fire service statements, regulators and court records. Each entry lists its sources on its own page. Entries marked provisional rest on thinner sourcing and are rechecked.
2. Grid-scale or not: an entry is grid-scale unless its reporting describes a home, farm or business battery, or an event that was not a battery failure. The rule is the same for every pack.
3. Distances are measured from the site point (the planning record for Nottingham One, Canal Street- Solar Panels) to each entry's map point, which is a town or a site, never an address.
4. Planning decisions come from the government's Renewable Energy Planning Database (Open Government Licence v3.0), with corrections where a council's own record shows a later decision.
5. **Desk review.** The EIR editorial desk checks each bought pack within 2 working days (Monday to Friday) of the order:
 - a. The site point and planning authority match the planning record, or the details the buyer gave.
 - b. Each UK incident is a separate event, not one fire written twice, and sits in the right table: grid-scale sites in the main table, home, farm and business batteries apart.
 - c. Each UK grid-scale incident has a note, and every quoted passage matches the NFCC text at the link given.
 - d. The three nearest planning decisions match the council's own planning record.
 - e. The distances to the nearest incidents look right on a map.
 - f. Nothing in the pack comes from a confidential submission or names a private person.
6. If anything needs changing, the desk makes a new version and emails the link. Every version is fixed and dated, and earlier versions stay available at the same link. The method is at energyincidentregister.com/pack-method.
7. Information only. It is not engineering, fire safety or legal advice. See [the disclaimer](#).

How to cite: Energy Incident Register, planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-NOTTINGHAM-ONE-CANAL-STREET-SOLAR-PANELS, data as of 29 October 2026, energyincidentregister.com.

A correction to any entry is free for anyone: [corrections](#). Questions about this pack: editor@energyincidentregister.com.