



PLANNING EVIDENCE PACK

Yonderton Farm, Lesmahagow – Wind Turbine

Incidents on record and planning decisions nearby, for a 1 MW onshore wind site

APPLICATION NUMBER

P/24/0522

LOCATION

Yonderton Farm, Lesmahagow, Lanark, South Lanarkshire, United Kingdom

DATA AS OF

29 October 2026

PLANNING AUTHORITY

South Lanarkshire

PACK REFERENCE

EIR-PACK-D-YONDERTON-FARM-
LESMAHAGOW-WIND-TURBINE-G

REVIEW STATUS

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



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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

Yonderton Farm, Lesmahagow - Wind Turbine

ONSHORE WIND INCIDENTS IN THE UK

48

12 classed as major

Section 2

NEAREST UK INCIDENT

25 km

EIR-1025, East Ayrshire, Scotland

Section 2

NEAREST REFUSED SCHEME

5.2 km

High Blackwoodyards Farm, South Lanarkshire

Section 3

SCHEMES REFUSED WITHIN 40 KM

42

final outcome refused, of 91 sites with a refusal, withdrawal or appeal

Section 3

SCHEMES TAKEN TO APPEAL

35

17 refused on appeal, 2 appeal withdrawn, 16 granted on appeal

Section 3

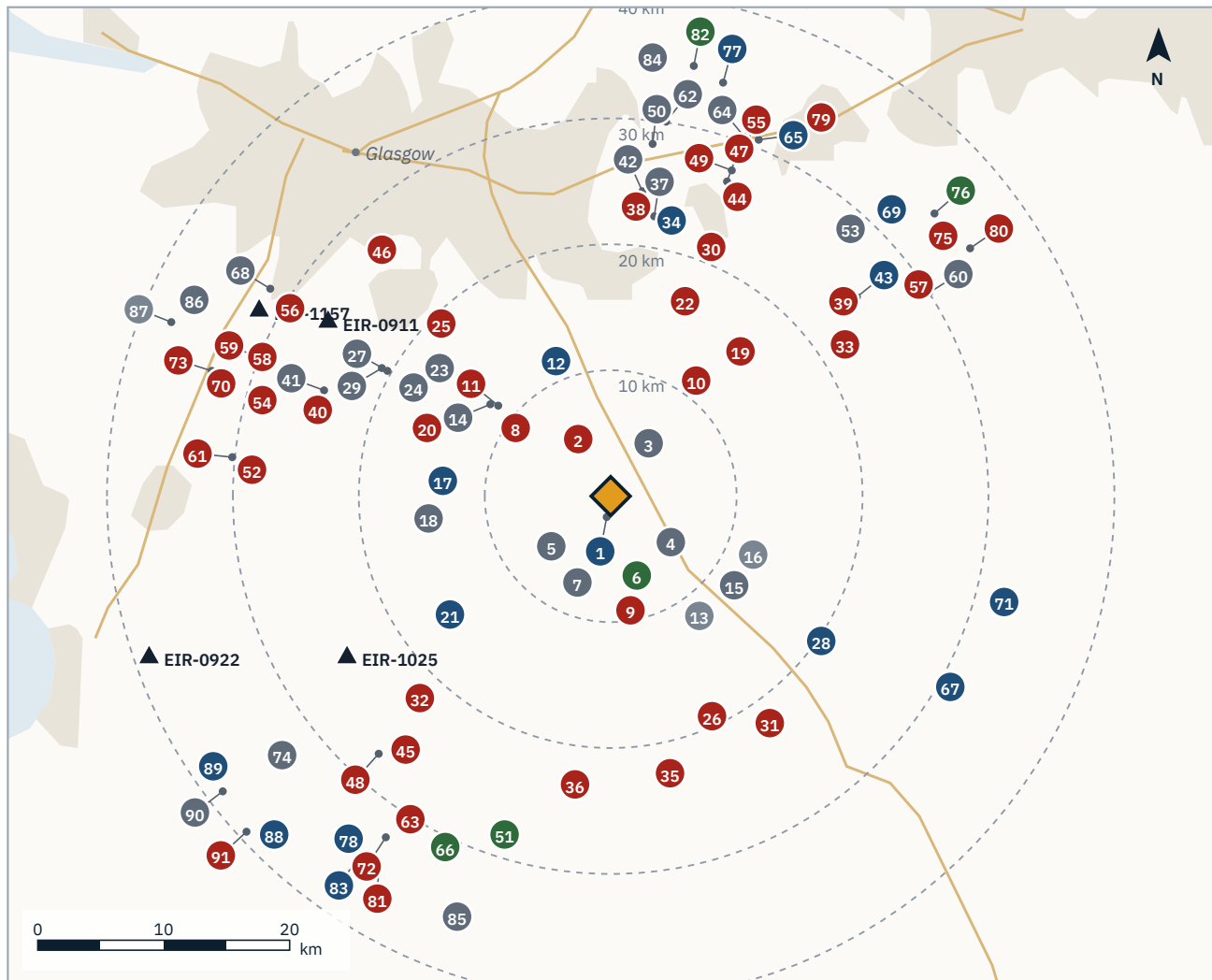
What the data shows

- 1 The register holds 48 incidents at grid-scale onshore wind sites in the UK, 12 of them major. 4 recorded incidents lie within 50 km of the site. The nearest, EIR-1025, is about 25 km away.
- 2 Within 40 km, 91 onshore wind sites have had an application refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal. Final outcomes: 25 refused, 17 refused on appeal, 25 withdrawn, 2 appeal withdrawn, 16 granted on appeal, 5 granted, 1 abandoned. The nearest refused scheme is High Blackwoodyards Farm, about 5.2 km away.
- 3 Worldwide the register holds 298 incidents at grid-scale onshore wind sites in 36 countries; 109 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The site point, with every scheme within 40 km where an application was refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal (section 3), and every incident in the register within the frame.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.



◆ Site
 ● Refused
 ● Granted on appeal
 ● Granted
 ● Withdrawn
 ● Pending or undecided
 ▲ Incident
 Built-up area
— Major road

- 1 Nutberry Wind Farm, granted on appeal, 1.8 km
- 2 High Blackwoodyards Farm, refused on appeal, 5.2 km
- 3 Dillars Hill, Dillars, withdrawn, 5.2 km
- 4 Poniel Wind Turbines, withdrawn, 6.0 km
- 5 Nutberry, withdrawn, 6.2 km
- 6 Hazelside farm, granted after resubmission, 6.7 km
- 7 Spireslack Windfarm, withdrawn, 7.4 km
- 8 East Merkland Farm, Sandford, refused, 9.2 km
- 9 Penbreck & Carmacoup Forest, refused, 9.2 km
- 10 Cartland Muir Wind Farm, refused, 11 km
- 11 West Dykes Head, refused, 11 km
- 12 Kittymuir Farm, granted on appeal, 12 km
- 13 Glentaggart Wind Farm, appeal withdrawn, 12 km
- 14 Goodbush Hill, withdrawn, 12 km
- 15 Limmer Hill, withdrawn, 12 km

Little Gala Wind Farm, appeal withdrawn, 12 km

- 47 Shotts wind farm, refused on appeal, 27 km
- 48 High Cumnock Wind Farm, refused on appeal, 28 km
- 49 Benhar Windfarm, refused on appeal, 28 km
- 50 Bracco / Black Hill, withdrawn, 28 km
- 51 Sandy Knowe Wind Farm, granted after resubmission, 28 km
- 52 Alton Muirhouse Farm, refused on appeal, 29 km
- 53 PATES HILL WIND FARM Extension, withdrawn, 29 km
- 54 East Kingswell, refused, 29 km
- 55 Torrance Wind Farm Extension 2, refused, 29 km
- 56 Moorhouse (Eaglesham), refused on appeal, 29 km
- 57 Harrow's Law, refused on appeal, 30 km
- 58 Land East Of Shieldhill Farm, refused on appeal, 30 km
- 59 Moorshield Wind Farm, refused, 30 km
- 60 Harrow's Law, withdrawn, 30 km
- 61 Cowans Law, refused, 30 km

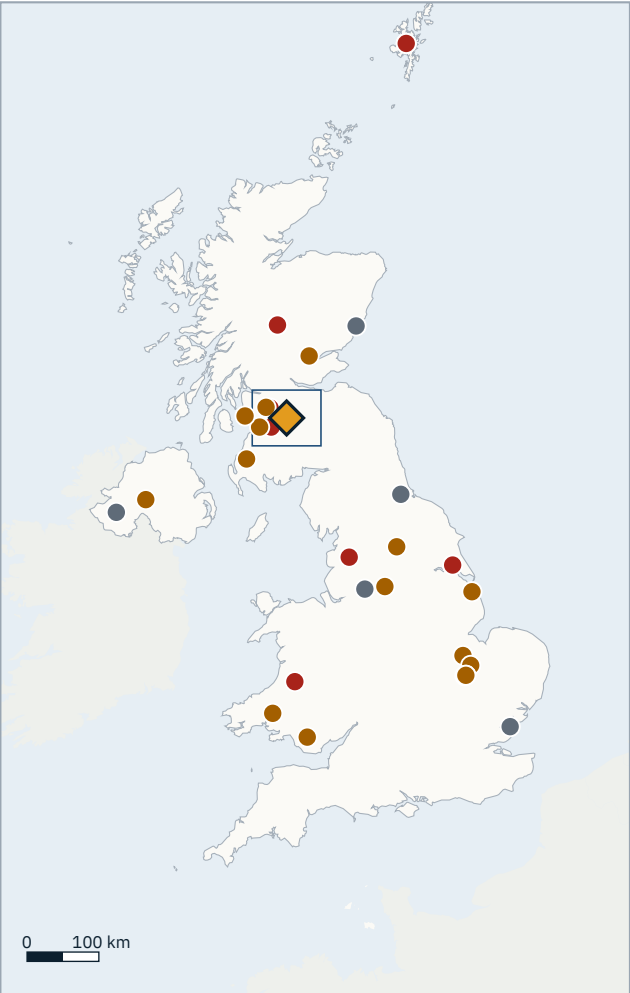
Nether braco Farm, withdrawn, 30 km

Base map made with Natural Earth (naturalearthdata.com, public domain). Scheme points: Renewable Energy Planning Database, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (Open Government Licence v3.0). Incident points: Energy Incident Register, mapped to a town or a site, never an address. Straight-line

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-1025 · 25 km · 2018**
Worker dies after becoming stranded at Afton wind farm (provisional)
- EIR-0911 · 26 km · 2017**
Worker dies after fall from turbine at Whitelee windfarm near Glasgow
- EIR-1157 · 32 km · 2026**
Fire destroys turbine at Whitelee windfarm near Glasgow
- EIR-0922 · 39 km · 2011**
Vestas turbine nacelle fire at Ardrossan wind farm during storm
- EIR-1951 · 56 km · 2022**
Investigation begins after turbine fire at Ardrossan wind farm
- EIR-1134 · 79 km · 2017**
Wind turbine tower collapses at Kilgallioch Wind Farm, Ayrshire
- EIR-0441 · 92 km · 2025**
Wind turbine collapses at Aviva's Pitheavlis site in Perth
- EIR-0767 · 131 km · 2024**
Nordex turbine fire prompts investigation at Scottish wind farm (provisional)
- EIR-0063 · 131 km · 2024**
Fatal fall from turbine nacelle during onshore wind maintenance, UK
- EIR-0032 · 131 km · 2017**
Fatal fall during onshore wind turbine construction, inquiry findings on rescue arrangements and equipment
- EIR-1386 · 159 km · 2022**
Wind turbine fire near St Cyrus in Aberdeenshire
- EIR-1119 · 190 km · 2019**
Wind turbine fire at Butterwick Wind Farm near Sedgefield (provisional)
- EIR-1624 · 213 km · 2026**
Crane topples on Scout Moor wind farm project (provisional)
- EIR-1038 · 225 km · 2017**
Wind turbine reported to have collapsed in Northern Ireland during severe storm (provisional)

34 more in section 2.

- Major
- Significant
- Minor

1 Key findings for this site

- The register holds **48** onshore wind incidents in the UK.
- The nearest is [EIR-1025](#), Worker dies after becoming stranded at Afton wind farm, about 25 km from the site.
- 4 recorded incidents of any size lie within 50 km of the site (4 at grid-scale sites).
- 91 onshore wind sites within 40 km have had an application refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal, 30 of them in South Lanarkshire. Final outcomes: 25 refused, 17 refused on appeal, 25 withdrawn, 2 appeal withdrawn, 16 granted on appeal, 5 granted, 1 abandoned. The nearest is Nutberry Wind Farm (granted on appeal), 1.8 km away.
- 10 grid-scale incidents worldwide happened at sites between 0.5 and 2 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 (48)

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-1025	2018	Worker dies after becoming stranded at Afton wind farm [provisional]	25 km	Major	50
EIR-0911	2017	Worker dies after fall from turbine at Whitelee windfarm near Glasgow	26 km	Major	
EIR-1157	2026	Fire destroys turbine at Whitelee windfarm near Glasgow	32 km	Significant	
EIR-0922	2011	Vestas turbine nacelle fire at Ardrossan wind farm during storm	39 km	Significant	30
EIR-1951	2022	Investigation begins after turbine fire at Ardrossan wind farm	56 km	Significant	2
EIR-1134	2017	Wind turbine tower collapses at Kilgallioch Wind Farm, Ayrshire	79 km	Significant	239
EIR-0441	2025	Wind turbine collapses at Aviva's Pitheavlis site in Perth	92 km	Significant	
EIR-0767	2024	Nordex turbine fire prompts investigation at Scottish wind farm [provisional]	131 km	Significant	
EIR-0063	2024	Fatal fall from turbine nacelle during onshore wind maintenance, UK	131 km	Major	
EIR-0032	2017	Fatal fall during onshore wind turbine construction, inquiry findings on rescue arrangements and equipment	131 km	Major	3
EIR-1386	2022	Wind turbine fire near St Cyrus in Aberdeenshire	159 km	Minor	

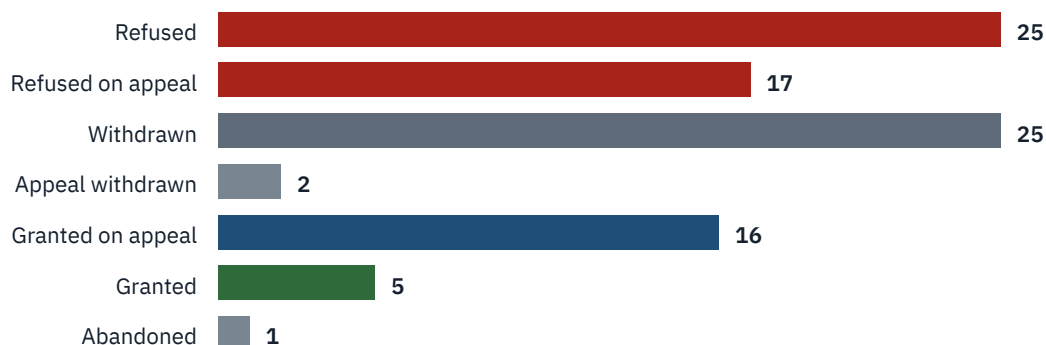
REFEREN CE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1119	2019	Wind turbine fire at Butterwick Wind Farm near Sedgefield [provisional]	190 km	Minor	
EIR-1624	2026	Crane topples on Scout Moor wind farm project [provisional]	213 km	Major	
EIR-1038	2017	Wind turbine reported to have collapsed in Northern Ireland during severe storm [provisional]	225 km	Significant	
EIR-0863	2017	Fire destroys single turbine at Knabs Ridge wind farm near Harrogate	236 km	Significant	16
EIR-0732	2026	Nordex turbine damaged by suspected lightning strike at UK wind farm [provisional]	263 km	Minor	
EIR-0422	2025	Wind turbine fire prompts fire service response in Fermanagh [provisional]	269 km	Minor	
EIR-2618	2021	Wind turbine blade failure scatters debris over Barnsley footpath [provisional]	273 km	Significant	
EIR-1946	2022	Wind turbine fire sends black smoke across Hull [provisional]	309 km	Significant	2
EIR-1810	2022	Wind turbine at Cargill Hull factory damaged by fire [provisional]	309 km	Major	
EIR-0923	2009	Wind turbine blade detaches at Conisholme wind farm in Lincolnshire after bolt failure	355 km	Significant	
EIR-0790	2022	Nordex attributes a Welsh wind turbine collapse to an overspeed condition [provisional]	370 km	Major	
EIR-0874	2026	Turbine blade detaches at RWE's Brechfa Forest West wind farm in Wales	414 km	Significant	57.4
EIR-2021	2022	Wind turbine catches fire near Thorney in Lincolnshire [provisional]	415 km	Significant	26
EIR-0895	2018	Wind turbine catches fire at Doddington wind farm after storms	433 km	Significant	
EIR-1578	2024	Wind turbine fire near Chumleigh in Devon [provisional]	440 km	Significant	
EIR-1275	2022	Fire damages Siemens Gamesa turbine at French Farm wind farm [provisional]	440 km	Significant	4
EIR-2624	2018	Lightning strike reportedly sets Cambridgeshire wind turbine alight	440 km	Significant	10
EIR-0794	2022	Wind turbine collapses at Pant-y-Wal wind farm near Gilfach Goch	448 km	Significant	
EIR-0173	2026	Substation fire breaks out at Bradwell-on-Sea Wind Farm in Essex [provisional]	537 km	Minor	
EIR-2512	2023	Fire at Viking Wind Farm construction site on Shetland	546 km	Minor	443

REFERENCE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-1291	2022	Fatality at Viking wind farm site in Shetland Islands [provisional]	546 km	Major	
EIR-0363	2026	Wind turbine fire at Kirkby Moor Wind Farm in Cumbria	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-0407	2025	Wind turbine fire in Trawden near Colne prompts fire brigade response [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-0535	2025	Turbine fire at Coldham Wind Farm near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	16
EIR-0403	2025	Wind farm worker suffers severe burns after power cabinet explosion near Aviemore [provisional]	not mapped	Major	
EIR-1742	2024	Wind turbine catches fire and explodes at Blaen Bowi [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	3.9
EIR-0754	2024	Blade damaged on Vestas turbine at Viking wind farm [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-0021	2024	Hand crush injury on a wind turbine service lift, landing gate guarding and external control positioning	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-1760	2023	Wind turbine blade breaks at Blood Hill in Somerton [provisional]	not mapped	Minor	
EIR-0803	2021	Damaged wind turbine reported still a danger [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1663	2020	Explosion at Tom nan Clach wind farm south of Nairn injures worker	not mapped	Major	
EIR-1104	2019	Wind turbine destroyed by fire at wind farm near Wynyard, England	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1061	2019	Wind turbine reported destroyed by fire near a major road in north east England [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-2623	2018	Apparent turbine fire at Lynemouth wind farm, north-east England [provisional]	not mapped	Significant	
EIR-1077	2017	Worker dies after fall at Kilgallioch wind farm [provisional]	not mapped	Major	239
EIR-0869	2015	Nordex turbine collapses at Screggagh wind farm after blade control fault	not mapped	Significant	20
EIR-2488	2009	Fatal gearbox shaft entanglement at Causeymire wind farm in Scotland	not mapped	Major	

3 Planning decisions on onshore wind 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 South Lanarkshire 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: South Lanarkshire, East Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Dumfries and Galloway, East Renfrewshire, West Lothian, Glasgow City, Scottish Borders, Falkirk. The database does not record the reasons for a decision; the council's planning record does, under the application number.

Final outcomes of the 91 sites within 40 km



One count per site: the outcome of its latest application. "Granted" includes grants after an earlier refusal or withdrawal. 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
Nutberry Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/06/0662: submitted 28 Sep 2006, refused 9 Sep 2008, appeal granted 5 Apr 2011, granted 5 Apr 2011	Granted on appeal	15	1.8 km
High Blackwoodyards Farm	South Lanarkshire	P/19/1712: submitted 27 Nov 2019, appeal lodged 15 Jul 2020, appeal refused 13 May 2021	Refused on appeal	2	5.2 km
Dillars Hill, Dillars - Wind Turbines	South Lanarkshire	P/25/0254: submitted 24 Jun 2025, withdrawn 24 Jun 2025	Withdrawn		5.2 km
Poniel Wind Turbines	South Lanarkshire	CL/12/0043: submitted 1 Feb 2012, withdrawn 24 Mar 2020	Withdrawn	9	6.0 km
Hazelside farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/12/0493: submitted 15 Nov 2012, withdrawn 31 May 2013 CL/14/0132: submitted 1 Apr 2014, granted 18 Dec 2014	Granted after resubmission 2 applications	1.6 to 2.4	6.7 km
East Merkland Farm, Sandford - Wind Turbines	South Lanarkshire	P/23/1611: submitted 19 Feb 2024, refused 13 May 2025	Refused		9.2 km
Penbreck & Carmacoup Forest	South Lanarkshire	CI/01/0010: submitted 20 Nov 2000, refused 20 Jan 2003	Refused	27	9.2 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Cartland Muir Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/11/0266: submitted 21 Jun 2011, refused 1 Dec 2011	Refused	5	11 km
West Dykes Head - Wind turbines	South Lanarkshire	P/22/1610: submitted 12 Jan 2023, refused 2 May 2025	Refused	7.6	11 km
Kittymuir Farm	South Lanarkshire	HM/15/0336: submitted 25 Aug 2015, refused 15 Dec 2015, appeal lodged 2 Mar 2016, appeal granted 27 Jun 2016, granted 27 Jun 2016	Granted on appeal	1.6	12 km
Glentaggart Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/11/0461: submitted 26 Oct 2011, withdrawn 14 Feb 2020, appeal withdrawn 14 Feb 2020	Appeal withdrawn	17	12 km
Goodbush Hill	South Lanarkshire	P/96/29: submitted 25 Jan 1996, withdrawn 25 Jan 2010	Withdrawn	24	12 km
Little Gala Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	P/22/0881: submitted 10 Jun 2022, refused 30 Sep 2024, appeal lodged 28 Nov 2024, appeal withdrawn 14 Jul 2025	Appeal withdrawn	30	12 km
West Dykes	South Lanarkshire	P/19/1829: submitted 19 Dec 2019, refused 28 Aug 2020, appeal granted 29 Dec 2020, granted 29 Dec 2020	Granted on appeal	3	13 km
Stoneyhill Farm Wind turbines	South Lanarkshire	P/22/1259: submitted 14 Sep 2022, withdrawn 3 Jun 2024	Withdrawn		15 km
Hill Rig Community Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/14/0292: submitted 21 Jul 2014, refused 3 Jun 2015 CL/15/0175: submitted 11 May 2015, refused 24 Sep 2015	Refused 2 applications	28	15 km
South Brownhill Farm, High Brownside - Wind Turbines	South Lanarkshire	P/23/1610: submitted 19 Mar 2024, refused 28 Feb 2025	Refused		16 km
Bogside	South Lanarkshire	CL/05/0513: submitted 26 Jul 2005, refused 23 Jun 2008	Refused	2.3	17 km
Dykehead Farm wind turbine 3	South Lanarkshire	EK/14/0014: submitted 23 Jan 2014, withdrawn 1 Apr 2014	Withdrawn	2.3	17 km
Logoch Farm, Ardochrig Highway - Wind Turbine	South Lanarkshire	P/23/0576: submitted 19 May 2023, withdrawn 25 Aug 2023	Withdrawn		18 km
Crutherland Farm Wind Turbine	South Lanarkshire	EK/14/0111: submitted 22 Apr 2014, refused 7 Nov 2014	Refused	2	19 km
Leadhills Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/13/0167: submitted 20 May 2013, refused 24 Mar 2015	Refused	49	19 km
Land associated with Lairfad	South Lanarkshire	EK/14/0320: submitted 31 Oct 2014, withdrawn 24 Feb 2016	Withdrawn	1.5	20 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Priestgill Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/17/0009: submitted 13 Dec 2016, refused 16 Aug 2017, appeal lodged 14 Nov 2017, appeal granted 7 Dec 2018, granted 15 Dec 2021	Granted on appeal	46.2	20 km
Land associated with Rawhead Farm	South Lanarkshire	EK/14/0319: submitted 31 Oct 2014, withdrawn 24 Feb 2016	Withdrawn	1.5	21 km
Calla Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/12/0535: submitted 6 Dec 2012, refused 18 Dec 2013	Refused	18	22 km
Croftmill Wind Farm	South Lanarkshire	CL/13/0401: submitted 21 Oct 2013, refused 4 Nov 2014	Refused	17	24 km
Muirhall South	South Lanarkshire	CL/05/0209: submitted 30 Mar 2005, granted 10 Oct 2008 CL/12/0074: submitted 21 Feb 2012, granted 10 Sep 2012 CL/14/0113: submitted 18 Mar 2014, refused 7 Nov 2014, appeal lodged 22 Dec 2014, appeal granted 10 Jul 2015, granted 10 Jul 2015	Granted on appeal 3 applications	6.8 to 12.3	25 km
Castlemilk and Carmunnock Community Windpark Trust	South Lanarkshire	EK/13/0248: submitted 19 Aug 2013, refused 20 Nov 2013	Refused	2.5	27 km
Harrow's Law	South Lanarkshire	CL/10/0095: submitted 5 Mar 2010, refused 27 Jun 2011, appeal refused 23 May 2012	Refused on appeal	39	30 km
Nutberry	Scottish Government (S36)	CL/05/0667: withdrawn 16 Apr 2008	Withdrawn	60	6.2 km
Spireslack Windfarm	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: submitted 4 May 2005, withdrawn 26 May 2006	Withdrawn	59.6	7.4 km
Limmer Hill	Scottish Government (S36)	CL/05/0563: withdrawn 10 May 2006	Withdrawn	99	12 km
Linburn Farm	East Ayrshire	13/0416/PP: submitted 17 Jun 2013, withdrawn 10 Mar 2014 14/0229/PP: submitted 18 Mar 2014, refused 2 Mar 2015, appeal lodged 21 Apr 2015, appeal granted 5 Nov 2015, granted 5 Nov 2015	Granted on appeal after resubmission 2 applications	1.7	16 km
Damside Wind Farm	North Lanarkshire	12/00808/FUL: submitted 20 Jul 2012, refused 7 Mar 2013	Refused	20	21 km
Harryburn Wind Farm	Scottish Government (S36)	EC00005277: submitted 17 May 2017, appeal lodged 23 Apr 2018, refused 27 Sep 2019, appeal refused 27 Sep 2019	Refused on appeal	67	22 km
The Drum Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	22/0792/PP: submitted 28 Feb 2023, refused 1 Oct 2025	Refused	49.6	22 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Hartwood Windfarm	North Lanarkshire	14/01699/FUL: submitted 25 Aug 2014, refused 6 Dec 2016, appeal lodged 31 Jan 2017, appeal granted 24 Nov 2017, granted 24 Nov 2017	Granted on appeal	21	22 km
Lowther Hills (North Lowther Energy Initiative)	Scottish Government (S36)	ECU00000426: submitted 12 Jun 2017, appeal lodged 7 Dec 2018, refused 8 Jan 2021, appeal refused 8 Jan 2023	Refused on appeal	147	23 km
Spango Community Wind Farm	Dumfries and Galloway	13/P/3/0578: submitted 10 Jan 2014, withdrawn 30 Jun 2014 14/P/3/0560: submitted 10 Nov 2014, refused 24 Sep 2015	Refused 2 applications	49	23 km
Hartwood	North Lanarkshire	06/01001/FUL: submitted 15 Jun 2006, withdrawn 6 Sep 2013	Withdrawn	30	23 km
Birniehill	North Lanarkshire	07/01341/FUL: submitted 19 Jul 2007, refused 9 Oct 2012	Refused	4.5	23 km
Whitelee Windfarm Extension Phase 3	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: submitted 1 Apr 2008, granted 20 May 2009 No reference: submitted 13 Aug 2012, appeal lodged 30 Oct 2014, refused 19 Oct 2016, appeal refused 19 Oct 2016	Refused on appeal 2 applications	12 to 108	24 km
Myres Hill Wind Turbine Test Centre	East Renfrewshire	2019/0069/TP: submitted 1 Feb 2019, withdrawn 24 Sep 2019	Withdrawn	1	24 km
Salsburgh	North Lanarkshire	05/00132/FUL: withdrawn 24 Jul 2009	Withdrawn	24	24 km
Starryshaw Wind Farm	North Lanarkshire	13/00669/FUL: submitted 23 Apr 2013, refused 24 Dec 2014	Refused	12	26 km
Garleffan Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	13/0210/PP: submitted 2 Apr 2013, refused 21 Oct 2016, appeal lodged 20 Jan 2017, appeal refused 12 Jan 2018	Refused on appeal	21.6	26 km
Shotts wind farm	North Lanarkshire	13/00072/FUL: submitted 7 Feb 2013, refused 23 May 2014, appeal lodged 5 Sep 2014, appeal refused 22 May 2015	Refused on appeal	18	27 km
High Cumnock Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	13/0099/PP: submitted 15 Feb 2013, refused 5 Dec 2014, appeal lodged 4 Mar 2015, appeal refused 21 Aug 2015	Refused on appeal	27.2	28 km
Benhar Windfarm	North Lanarkshire	13/00501/FUL: submitted 29 Mar 2013, refused 25 Nov 2013, appeal refused 3 Jul 2014	Refused on appeal	15	28 km
Bracco / Black Hill	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: withdrawn 24 Apr 2008	Withdrawn	72.5	28 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Sandy Knowe Wind Farm	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: submitted 7 Dec 2012, refused 18 Feb 2015 ECU00000660: submitted 16 Aug 2018	Granted after resubmission 2 applications	81.6 to 90	28 km
Alton Muirhouse Farm	East Ayrshire	15/0985/PP: submitted 22 Dec 2015, refused 22 Jun 2018, appeal lodged 21 Sep 2018, appeal refused 11 Dec 2018	Refused on appeal	6.8	29 km
PATES HILL WIND FARM Extension	West Lothian	0466/FUL/13: submitted 11 Jul 2013, withdrawn 31 Jan 2014	Withdrawn	6	29 km
East Kingswell	East Ayrshire	10/0485/PP: submitted 25 May 2010, refused 1 Dec 2010	Refused	26	29 km
Torrance Wind Farm Extension 2	North Lanarkshire	23/00256/FUL: submitted 29 Mar 2023, refused 7 Mar 2025	Refused	26.4	29 km
Moorhouse (Eaglesham)	East Renfrewshire	2010/0241/TP: submitted 16 Apr 2010, refused 24 Apr 2012, appeal refused 17 Dec 2012	Refused on appeal	47.5	29 km
Land East Of Shieldhill Farm	East Renfrewshire	2014/0820/TP: submitted 8 Jan 2015, refused 14 Mar 2018, appeal lodged 13 Jun 2018, appeal refused 25 Oct 2018	Refused on appeal	18	30 km
Moorshield Wind Farm	East Renfrewshire	2020/0217/TP: submitted 4 May 2020, refused 13 Oct 2022	Refused	15	30 km
Harrow's Law	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: submitted 11 Mar 2010, withdrawn 28 Apr 2010	Withdrawn	111	30 km
Cowans Law	East Ayrshire	08/0645/F: submitted 28 Jul 2008, refused 24 Jun 2010 10/0345/PP: submitted 16 Apr 2010, refused 4 Nov 2010	Refused 2 applications	49.9	30 km
Nether braco Farm	North Lanarkshire	C/08/00462/FUL: submitted 31 Mar 2008, withdrawn 27 Oct 2011	Withdrawn	21	30 km
High Park Farm	East Ayrshire	17/0569/PP: submitted 20 Jul 2017, appeal lodged 17 Apr 2018, appeal refused 18 Oct 2018	Refused on appeal		30 km
West Torrance Farm	North Lanarkshire	11/00575/FUL: submitted 20 May 2011, withdrawn 28 Jun 2011	Withdrawn	1.5	31 km
Southrigg	North Lanarkshire	14/02112/FUL: submitted 4 Nov 2014, refused 18 May 2015, appeal lodged 1 Jun 2015, appeal granted 12 Aug 2015, granted 12 Aug 2015	Granted on appeal	1.5	31 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Hare Hill Extension	East Ayrshire	No reference: submitted 10 Feb 1996, granted 12 Oct 1998, refused 24 May 2019 07/0809/FL: submitted 4 Sep 2007, granted 28 Nov 2014	Granted after resubmission 2 applications	13.2 to 29.8	31 km
Whitelaw Brae Wind Farm	Scottish Government (S36)	EC00002090: submitted 19 Jan 2015, appeal lodged 25 Nov 2015, appeal granted 7 Dec 2017, granted 7 Dec 2017	Granted on appeal	57	31 km
Loganswell Farm	East Renfrewshire	2014/0250/TP: submitted 15 Apr 2014, withdrawn 18 Sep 2014	Withdrawn	16	32 km
Pearie Law Wind Farm	West Lothian	0267/FUL/12: submitted 17 Apr 2012, refused 25 Jun 2013, appeal granted 8 Jul 2014, granted 8 Jul 2014	Granted on appeal	19.2	32 km
Blair Data Centre	East Ayrshire	15/0173/PP: submitted 31 Mar 2015, appeal lodged 17 Mar 2016, refused 12 Jul 2016, appeal refused 12 Jul 2016	Refused on appeal	13.8	32 km
Glenkerie Wind Farm Extension	Scottish Borders	07/02478/FUL: submitted 20 Dec 2007, granted 8 Sep 2008 13/00552/FUL: submitted 14 May 2013, refused 1 Dec 2014, appeal lodged 5 Mar 2015, appeal granted 29 Jul 2015, granted 29 Jul 2015	Granted on appeal 2 applications	15 to 22	32 km
Ashmark Hill Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	11/0983/PP: submitted 24 Jan 2012, refused 3 Sep 2014, appeal lodged 14 Nov 2014, appeal refused 11 May 2015	Refused on appeal	21	33 km
Glenouther Renewable Energy Park	East Ayrshire	15/0584/PP: submitted 10 Aug 2015, refused 13 May 2016, appeal lodged 12 Aug 2016, appeal refused 25 May 2017	Refused on appeal	30	33 km
Skares Windfarm	East Ayrshire	05/0594/FL: submitted 3 Jun 2005, withdrawn 26 Aug 2013	Withdrawn	4	33 km
Fauch Hill	West Lothian	LIVE/0235/FUL/17: submitted 3 Apr 2017, refused 20 Dec 2017, appeal lodged 16 Mar 2018, appeal refused 13 Jun 2018	Refused on appeal	48	34 km
Camilty Plantation - Wind Farm	West Lothian	0219/FUL/13: submitted 9 Apr 2013, refused 5 Feb 2015, appeal lodged 15 May 2015, appeal granted 14 Jan 2016, granted 21 Sep 2021 0320/FUL/21: submitted 13 Apr 2021, granted 5 Oct 2021	Granted 2 applications	25.8	34 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Burnhead	Falkirk	P/10/0857/FUL: submitted 17 Dec 2010, refused 22 Nov 2011, appeal granted 8 Oct 2013, granted 8 Oct 2013	Granted on appeal	26	34 km
Pencloe Wind Farm	Scottish Government (S36)	EC00003106: submitted 26 Feb 2015, appeal lodged 6 Dec 2016, appeal granted 6 Dec 2018, granted 6 Dec 2018	Granted on appeal	81	34 km
Cowdenhead Wind Turbines	West Lothian	0146/FUL/13: submitted 5 Mar 2013, refused 11 Sep 2013	Refused	1.5	35 km
Fauch Hill Wind Farm	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: submitted 23 Feb 2012, refused 8 Jul 2014	Refused	69	35 km
Ashmark Hill Community Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	18/0354/PP: submitted 1 May 2018, refused 28 Sep 2018	Refused	21	35 km
Easter Drumclair Wood	Falkirk	P/19/0023/FUL: submitted 18 Jan 2019, withdrawn 13 Mar 2019 P/19/0183/FUL: submitted 25 Mar 2019 P/21/0242/FUL: submitted 28 Apr 2021 P/22/0086/FUL: submitted 24 Feb 2022, granted 8 Apr 2022	Granted after resubmission 4 applications	4 to 6	35 km
Enoch Hill	Scottish Government (S36)	EC00005256: submitted 28 Sep 2015, appeal lodged 21 Nov 2017, appeal granted 13 Sep 2019, granted 13 Sep 2019	Granted on appeal	70	35 km
Greenhill Farm	Falkirk	P/17/0411/FUL: submitted 28 Jun 2017, withdrawn 1 Sep 2017	Withdrawn	2	35 km
Sanquhar 2 Community Windfarm - withdrawn	Scottish Government (S36)	EC00002070: submitted 10 Jun 2014, withdrawn 18 Aug 2014	Withdrawn	19.8	36 km
Harelaw Renewable Energy Park Wind Turbines	Scottish Government (S36)	No reference: submitted 19 May 2009, refused 27 Sep 2013 2009/0304/EBC: withdrawn 4 Jul 2011	Withdrawn 2 applications	80 to 117	36 km
Nether Carswell Cottage Wind Turbine	East Ayrshire	2020/0578/TP: submitted 25 Sep 2020, refused 3 Apr 2024, appeal lodged 10 May 2024, appeal granted 10 May 2025, granted 10 May 2025 2024/0213/TP: submitted 23 Apr 2024	Abandoned 2 applications	4.2	37 km

SITE	COUNCIL	APPLICATIONS	FINAL OUTCOME	MW	FROM THE SITE
Over Hill Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	17/0395/PP: submitted 26 May 2017, granted 7 May 2020 20/0425/PP: submitted 16 Sep 2020, refused 30 Sep 2021, appeal lodged 10 Dec 2021, appeal granted 7 Jul 2023, granted 7 Jul 2023	Granted on appeal 2 applications	33 to 36	38 km
Polquhairn Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	14/0860/PP: submitted 2 Dec 2014, refused 18 Aug 2017, appeal lodged 16 Nov 2017, appeal granted 19 Sep 2018, granted 19 Sep 2018	Granted on appeal	22.5	38 km
Polquhairn Wind Farm	East Ayrshire	21/0092/PP: submitted 21 Jan 2021, withdrawn 19 Apr 2024	Withdrawn	34.2	39 km
Kyle Windfarm	Scottish Government (S36)	IEC3/73: submitted 29 Oct 2004, refused 24 Oct 2008	Refused	255	39 km

Not counted: Ardoch Farm (East Renfrewshire) (East Renfrewshire, abandoned without a decision, 24 km); Over Enoch Farm (East Renfrewshire, abandoned without a decision, 25 km); Ulzieside (Dumfries and Galloway, abandoned without a decision, 32 km); Sanquhar 'Six' Community Wind Farm (Dumfries and Galloway, abandoned without a decision, 32 km); Earlsbaugh Wind Farm (Scottish Government (S36), abandoned without a decision, 36 km).

All onshore wind applications within 40 km by database status: Operational 67, Awaiting Construction 36, Revised 30, Application Refused 24, Application Submitted 24, Application Withdrawn 22, Appeal Refused 17, Under Construction 13, Planning Permission Expired 11, Abandoned 6, Appeal Withdrawn 2. 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 Yonderton Farm, Lesmahagow - Wind Turbine. 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.

REFERENCE	YEAR	INCIDENT	FROM THE SITE	KIND OF SITE
EIR-1025	2018	Worker dies after becoming stranded at Afton wind farm [provisional]	25 km	Grid-scale site
EIR-0911	2017	Worker dies after fall from turbine at Whitelee windfarm near Glasgow	26 km	Grid-scale site
EIR-1157	2026	Fire destroys turbine at Whitelee windfarm near Glasgow	32 km	Grid-scale site
EIR-0922	2011	Vestas turbine nacelle fire at Ardrossan wind farm during storm	39 km	Grid-scale site

5 Grid-scale incidents at sites of a similar size

Sites between 0.5 and 2 MW, worldwide, newest first. Capacity is the site's, where the reporting gives it.

REFERENCE	YEAR	INCIDENT	COUNTRY	SEVERITY	MW
EIR-0294	2026	Aging turbine collapses at Jaunmiki wind park in Latvia	Latvia	Significant	1
EIR-0054	2024	Onshore wind turbine gearbox failure, published sun shaft fracture analysis		Significant	1.6
EIR-1807	2023	Wind turbine catches fire and loses blade in Binh Thuan [provisional]	Vietnam	Significant	1.5
EIR-1946	2022	Wind turbine fire sends black smoke across Hull [provisional]	United Kingdom	Significant	2
EIR-1951	2022	Investigation begins after turbine fire at Ardrossan wind farm	United Kingdom	Significant	2
EIR-0811	2019	Fire breaks out on ageing Vestas turbine in Denmark	Denmark	Minor	0.85
EIR-1217	2018	Wind turbine blade tip breaks in high winds near Tiverton [provisional]	Canada	Minor	1.8
EIR-0729	2018	Arc flash fire destroys wind turbine nacelle at Maine university campus	United States	Significant	0.6
EIR-0836	2017	Gamesa turbine destroyed by fire at JFE Engineering wind farm in Chinzei	Japan	Significant	2
EIR-1135	2012	Electric arc fire in Vestas turbine at Casa del Aire wind farm, El Bonillo [provisional]	Spain	Significant	2

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. Large mobile cranes on wind farm site roads need a checked route, including slopes and earth banks. [EIR-1624](#)
2. A crane that leaves the carriageway can topple and trap the driver, so travel controls matter as well as lifting controls. [EIR-1624](#)
3. After a fatal crane incident, similar movements should wait on the regulator's investigation and any immediate site controls. [EIR-1624](#)
4. A 33 kV power cabinet must be isolated and proved dead before any maintenance work starts on it. [EIR-0403](#)
5. Lockout-tagout procedures must apply to all subcontractors on high-voltage wind farm equipment. [EIR-0403](#)
6. Independent verification of isolation is needed rather than assumption that switching has occurred. [EIR-0403](#)
7. Nacelle roof work during maintenance requires verified anchor points rated for external loads. Check rating and condition before each use. [EIR-0063](#)
8. Fall protection equipment condition and use must be confirmed for every task. Audit specification, condition and correct application together. [EIR-0063](#)
9. A regulatory investigation follows every fatal fall from height. Record and review all prior height safety checks at the site. [EIR-0063](#)
10. Secure movable plant parts, including bale arms, before cleaning or maintenance starts. [EIR-1291](#)
11. Assess the risks of every task involving plant, including routine cleaning. [EIR-1291](#)
12. Put in place and follow a safe system of work that keeps workers clear of parts that can fall. [EIR-1291](#)
13. After a turbine fire, treat the cause as unknown until the damaged structure has been dismantled and assessed. [EIR-1810](#)
14. Taking down a tall fire-damaged turbine needs specialist contractors and close work with the safety regulator. [EIR-1810](#)
15. Operators should plan for a long gap between the fire and safe removal, and keep nearby parties informed while that work continues. [EIR-1810](#)
16. Treat a reported overspeed collapse as a prompt to check rotor-speed protection, braking and related controls on similar turbines. [EIR-0790](#)
17. Do not assume a headline cause applies to other sites until the operator or manufacturer publishes the site, date and findings. [EIR-0790](#)
18. Record whether anyone was injured and whether nearby turbines were taken offline, once that is known. [EIR-0790](#)
19. Ensure isolation switching programmes are followed exactly and any changes are clearly communicated and documented. [EIR-1663](#)
20. Label all high-voltage cabinets clearly and unambiguously before maintenance begins. [EIR-1663](#)

21. Verify isolation of the correct equipment before work proceeds and before power is restored. [EIR-1663](#)
22. Remote sites need workable emergency communications and rescue arrangements in severe weather. [EIR-1025](#)
23. People on site, including subcontractors, need a plan for shelter, heat and power if they become stranded. [EIR-1025](#)
24. Weather-related access and evacuation arrangements should be reviewed with all site users. [EIR-1025](#)
25. Work at height on a turbine under construction needs a fall-protection and rescue plan that can be used before emergency services arrive. [EIR-1077](#)
26. Calls to a remote wind farm should make clear whether the casualty is still at height, so air, ambulance and specialist teams are tasked correctly. [EIR-1077](#)
27. Early notice to the safety regulator, and securing the site, helps an investigation while the circumstances are still fresh. [EIR-1077](#)
28. Fall protection on wind turbines must be enforced at all times, not only during active maintenance tasks. [EIR-0911](#)
29. Operators must prepare for rapid police and regulator notification after any height incident at an operational site. [EIR-0911](#)
30. Repeat fatal falls at sites owned by the same operator require immediate review of access and contractor controls. [EIR-0911](#)
31. Joint rescue drills must involve every contractor and subcontractor on site rather than separate drills by each firm. [EIR-0032](#)
32. Rescue stretchers must keep a casualty horizontal during descent from height to avoid increased chest pressure. [EIR-0032](#)
33. Fall arrest disconnection detection with immediate audible or visual warning should be assessed for use on site. [EIR-0032](#)
34. Guard all rotating shafts and couplings on turbines before they are accessed or returned to service, and treat missing guarding as a stop condition. [EIR-2488](#)
35. Use a documented isolation and locking procedure for rotating equipment during inspections, with checks that the rotor is fully stopped before anyone enters the hazard zone. [EIR-2488](#)
36. Assess whether harnesses, lanyards and clothing can become caught in exposed rotating parts, and restrict access to the nacelle during rotor movements. [EIR-2488](#)
37. A nacelle fire at 65 metres cannot be fought from the ground, so plans must rest on early detection and remote isolation. [EIR-1157](#)
38. Repeat fire events at the same site warrant a wider review of turbine maintenance and fire detection. [EIR-1157](#)
39. After blade detachment on an Senvion MM92 turbine, operators must establish a 50 metre exclusion zone at once because public access areas like forests require immediate isolation. [EIR-0874](#)
40. Blade failure events need rapid removal of the component for investigation, as retention supports root cause analysis and fleet checks on similar models. [EIR-0874](#)
41. Coordination with environmental bodies is essential where turbines stand in shared forest land, to manage temporary closures during investigation. [EIR-0874](#)
42. A blade and arm detachment from the nacelle on an onshore turbine can send sections close to a public path, so operators should review exclusion zones around nearby paths. [EIR-0441](#)

43. An engineering fault in a turbine operational for under a year led to collapse, so insurers should check recent installation quality records even on new assets. [EIR-0441](#)
44. A wind turbine fire at Coldham Wind Farm shows that operators must prepare for limited initial public detail on turbine fires. [EIR-0535](#)
45. ScottishPower Renewables should publish full reports on Vestas turbine fires so insurers can assess nacelle fire risks quickly. [EIR-0535](#)
46. Isolation arrangements should be available quickly so crews can assess a turbine fire at height. [EIR-1578](#)
47. A safety cordon is needed when flames are high on a turbine and cannot be fought directly. [EIR-1578](#)
48. After a turbine fire, damage and any effect on local supply should be checked before the outcome is treated as known. [EIR-1578](#)
49. A burning turbine top can detach and fall while still alight, so the exclusion area needs to cover falling debris as well as the tower. [EIR-1742](#)
50. Where a turbine fire cannot be fought directly, crews may need to monitor debris and fire spread, and the landowner may need to continue that watch after crews leave. [EIR-1742](#)
51. With no cause reported, operators should still identify the failed unit and preserve debris so the failure can be investigated. [EIR-1742](#)
52. A Nordex turbine fire at a Scottish wind farm site led the operator to start an investigation, so insurers should require early isolation of the unit and a site wide check of similar turbines. [EIR-0767](#)
53. Reports on turbine fires often omit key details such as the exact site and damage, so operators must record the turbine number and observed signs at once. [EIR-0767](#)
54. A fire in the centre of an onshore turbine can involve the blades and send a large smoke plume over a nearby city. [EIR-1946](#)
55. Older single turbines beside industrial sites still need clear emergency access and current liaison with the local fire service. [EIR-1946](#)
56. Early reports may show that a fire occurred without establishing cause or damage; those points should stay open until confirmed. [EIR-1946](#)
57. Coordinate immediately with emergency services and site staff to isolate an affected turbine. [EIR-1951](#)
58. Restrict access and deploy security after a turbine fire until the site is made safe. [EIR-1951](#)
59. Start a cause investigation and further inspections while evidence is still available. [EIR-1951](#)
60. A turbine fire can send a long smoke plume over nearby homes, so resident advice should be ready before the cause is known. [EIR-2021](#)
61. Fire access to turbines on private land between villages should be planned with the operator in advance. [EIR-2021](#)
62. Apparent damage seen in photographs should not be recorded as the failed component until it is confirmed. [EIR-2021](#)
63. A nacelle fire on a G80-2.0 turbine led to no firefighting action, so operators must rely on early remote isolation and exclusion zones. [EIR-1275](#)
64. Two fire services attended a boundary site, so operators should pre-agree joint response protocols for turbines near county lines. [EIR-1275](#)
65. Siemens Gamesa does not service this turbine, so post-fire analysis must still include the manufacturer for root cause. [EIR-1275](#)

66. A wind turbine tower that snaps at 18m height leaves debris that must be contained at once. [EIR-0794](#)
67. After a collapse at a remote site, the owner and manufacturer must secure the area quickly to protect the public. [EIR-0794](#)
68. A joint investigation by the turbine maker and site owner is needed to decide if the fault is isolated or fleet-wide. [EIR-0794](#)
69. Cordon off and clear debris zones around a turbine promptly after a blade or tower failure, and keep public footpaths closed until the hazard is removed. [EIR-2618](#)
70. Inspect blades and towers for structural damage after a reported failure before returning the asset to service. [EIR-2618](#)
71. Give local authorities and the public clear information on safety investigations and repair timelines, so that concerns do not build up while a site remains damaged. [EIR-2618](#)
72. Operators must isolate a damaged wind turbine and keep it under watch when it remains a danger. [EIR-0803](#)
73. Public and emergency service warnings must state clearly what is known when the article text is not available. [EIR-0803](#)
74. A headline alone does not give a full account of cause or outcome for a damaged turbine. [EIR-0803](#)
75. Fires at the blade to tower connection can lead to blade detachment and falling debris, so site exclusion zones must account for this hazard. [EIR-1104](#)
76. Fires at height on turbines are hard for ground crews to fight directly, so emergency plans must assume total loss of the unit. [EIR-1104](#)
77. Burning debris from a turbine can ignite ground vegetation, so vegetation management and containment around the base matter. [EIR-1104](#)
78. A turbine fire near a road requires plans that address debris and smoke reaching the road, because the turbine stood close to a major road. [EIR-1061](#)
79. Limited press reports leave gaps in site name, model and cause, so operators and insurers should obtain the direct incident record. [EIR-1061](#)
80. Operators should confirm lightning protection, earthing and bonding on turbines are inspected and tested on a schedule, particularly for older machines. [EIR-2624](#)
81. Fire services and operators should agree a response plan for turbine fires, including exclusion zones and when to let a fire burn out. [EIR-2624](#)
82. Operators should publish a confirmed cause once investigated, so that other sites can act on the findings. [EIR-2624](#)
83. Lightning protection systems and down-conductor paths on wind turbines should be inspected on a defined schedule after storms. [EIR-0895](#)
84. Fire services may allow a nacelle fire at height to burn out safely, so site plans must set out this approach in advance. [EIR-0895](#)
85. Burning turbines can shed components, so exclusion zones must be set promptly even when public risk is low. [EIR-0895](#)
86. Turbine fires can destroy the nacelle and hub quickly, so operators should maintain fire detection and suppression systems in nacelles and test them regularly. [EIR-2623](#)
87. Operators should agree emergency response arrangements with local fire services in advance, including access to turbines at height, since fire services may not be immediately available to respond or to give

information. [EIR-2623](#)

88. Where an incident occurs, operators should publish timely, factual updates and commit to a full investigation with the contractor, so that stakeholders understand the status while the cause is still unknown. [EIR-2623](#)
89. An uncommissioned wind turbine tower can still collapse in high winds, so operators must keep remote monitoring and weather response plans active before grid connection. [EIR-1134](#)
90. Tower creasing at the access door shows that door cut-outs need extra reinforcement checks during fabrication and quality assurance. [EIR-1134](#)
91. A turbine fire at Knabs Ridge scattered debris into fields, so operators must plan for ground-level clean-up after any nacelle or tower fire. [EIR-0863](#)
92. On-site staff at Knabs Ridge detected the fire and alerted the fire service, limiting damage to one turbine and keeping the rest of the array online. [EIR-0863](#)
93. A wind turbine collapse in high winds requires operators to review structural design for sites exposed to severe winter weather. [EIR-1038](#)
94. After a turbine collapse with no published cause, operators should confirm investigation findings before returning similar units to service. [EIR-1038](#)
95. A blade control fault on a Nordex N80 turbine can cause collapse after four years of normal operation, so operators should add extra protection even on turbines with clean service records. [EIR-0869](#)
96. Debris from a collapsed 100 metre turbine can travel 264 metres, so operators must set exclusion zones and confirm they cover the full fall radius. [EIR-0869](#)
97. Emergency services reached the site within minutes with no one present, showing that rapid notification procedures limit the consequences of a turbine collapse. [EIR-0869](#)
98. A Vestas nacelle fire during high winds needs early remote detection and isolation, because staff are evacuated above 55mph and cannot reach the site. [EIR-0922](#)
99. Network operators must be ready to disconnect a wind farm quickly when a turbine catches fire, to limit damage to the grid. [EIR-0922](#)
- 100
 - Turbines left unmanned in storms still face nacelle fire risk, so owners need robust remote monitoring and shutdown systems. [EIR-0922](#)
- 101
 - Check blade and hub components when bolts at the rotor hub fail, as fatigue there can stress fasteners. [EIR-0923](#)
- 102
 - Inspect highly loaded rotating parts on a schedule, since fatigue can lead to sudden detachment. [EIR-0923](#)
- 103
 - A substation fire at a wind farm can produce visible smoke plumes over coastal areas, so operators should prepare public alerts for nearby communities. [EIR-0173](#)
- 104
 - Electrical fires in wind turbine substations need quick attendance by fire services with enough staff, so operators should confirm response plans cover remote sites. [EIR-0173](#)
- 105
 - A small wind turbine fire can still need multiple fire crews from several stations, so operators should plan for extended response times even when the blaze is limited. [EIR-0363](#)

106

- Wind turbine fires at height require close work with the operator to extinguish and secure the site, so joint procedures should be in place before an event. [EIR-0363](#)

107

- A suspected lightning strike on a Nordex turbine can throw parts, so operators must inspect from height after any storm. [EIR-0732](#)

108

- No injuries or environmental impact from thrown parts means early public notice reduces risk to nearby areas. [EIR-0732](#)

109

- Rural wind turbine fires require rapid brigade attendance with hose reels, so operators should check that local fire services have mapped access and water points for turbine sites. [EIR-0407](#)

110

- Fires in wind turbines can be brought under control in about 30 minutes when crews reach the base, so operators should confirm ground level isolation points and safe stand-off distances. [EIR-0407](#)

111

- Smoke from the top of a turbine requires fire service attendance even in rural areas, as crews must reach elevated components. [EIR-0422](#)

112

- Fire crews need clear access to respond to nacelle-level fires that cannot be fought from the ground. [EIR-0422](#)

113

- Confirm blade damage promptly with the operator and record which turbine and blade are affected. [EIR-0754](#)

114

- Do not infer cause, severity or downtime until those facts are reported. [EIR-0754](#)

115

- Check landing gate guarding and external control positions on all service lifts to prevent reach into moving parts. [EIR-0021](#)

116

- Reposition one-touch external controls away from moving lift parts or add interlocks. [EIR-0021](#)

117

- Assess each service lift individually where no dedicated design standard applies. [EIR-0021](#)

118

- Inspect, test and maintain temporary generators and their cable connections on construction sites with the same rigour applied to permanent plant. [EIR-2512](#)

119

- Keep fire-fighting arrangements and emergency access in place for temporary power equipment located near turbines during construction. [EIR-2512](#)

120

- After an incident, review procedures and communicate the specific measures taken to reduce the risk of recurrence. [EIR-2512](#)

121

- After a named storm, check blades and the ground around towers for detached fragments. [EIR-1760](#)

122

- Distinguish newly failed parts from older blades already stored near a tower, so the failed element is

correctly identified. [EIR-1760](#)

123

- Where a site has changed hands, keep a clear record of who is responsible for inspection and repair. [EIR-1760](#)

124

- A wind turbine fire at height may need no active firefighting if crews work with site staff to isolate and secure the area. [EIR-1386](#)

125

- Early contact between fire crews and onsite staff can resolve a turbine fire without water or foam. [EIR-1386](#)

126

- Smoke and flames visible on turbine blades allow early remote isolation by the operator before fire crews arrive. [EIR-1119](#)

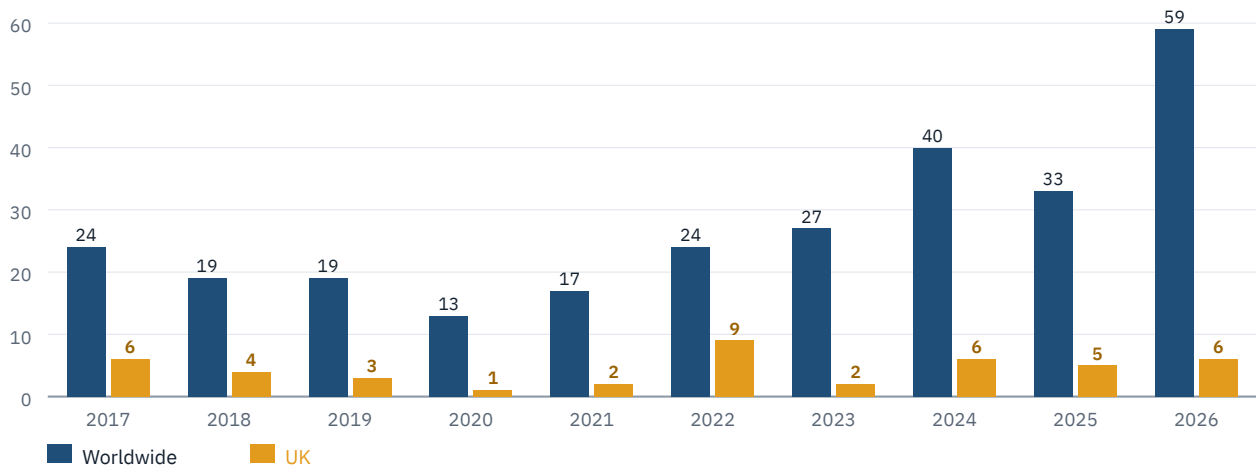
127

- Fire crews attending a turbine fire must agree site control with the supplier before approach. [EIR-1119](#)

7 Worldwide context

298 incidents at grid-scale onshore wind sites in 36 countries; 109 involved fire or overheating and 77 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; 23 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	59	6
2025	33	5
2024	40	6
2023	27	2
2022	24	9
2021	17	2
2020	13	1
2019	19	3
2018	19	4
2017	24	6
Earlier	23	

STAGE OF LIFE	INCI DEN TS	SHA RE
Commissioning	30	10%
Normal operation	184	62%
Maintenance	17	6%
End-of-life	2	1%
Not stated	65	22%

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 48 incidents at grid-scale onshore wind sites in the UK as of 29 October 2026, 12 of them classed as major. The nearest to the site is EIR-1025 (Worker dies after becoming stranded at Afton wind farm), about 25 km away in a straight line.

Source: Energy Incident Register, planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-YONDERTON-FARM-LESMAHAGOW-WIND-TURBINE-G, section 2, data as of 29 October 2026. Entry EIR-1025: <https://energyincidentregister.com/incident/eir-1025/>

Planning decisions nearby

The Renewable Energy Planning Database records 91 onshore wind sites within 40 km of the site where an application was refused, withdrawn or taken to appeal. Their final outcomes are: 25 refused, 17 refused on appeal, 25 withdrawn, 2 appeal withdrawn, 16 granted on appeal, 5 granted, 1 abandoned. The nearest refused scheme is High Blackwoodyards Farm (South Lanarkshire, application P/19/1712), about 5.2 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-YONDERTON-FARM-LESMAHAGOW-WIND-TURBINE-G, section 3, data as of 29 October 2026.

Worldwide context

Worldwide, the Energy Incident Register lists 298 incidents at grid-scale onshore wind sites in 36 countries as of 29 October 2026. Of these, 109 involved fire or overheating and 77 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-YONDERTON-FARM-LESMAHAGOW-WIND-TURBINE-G, section 7, data as of 29 October 2026.

Sites of a similar size

The register lists 10 grid-scale incidents worldwide at sites between 0.5 and 2 MW, where the reporting gives the capacity.

Source: Energy Incident Register, planning evidence pack EIR-PACK-D-YONDERTON-FARM-LESMAHAGOW-WIND-TURBINE-G, 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 Yonderton Farm, Lesmahagow - Wind Turbine) 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-YONDERTON-FARM-LESMAHAGOW-WIND-TURBINE-G, 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.