

COMMERCIAL ENERGY

Commercial Energy Feasibility Guide

The information, technology choices and project stages used to assess solar, batteries, funding and wider on-site energy opportunities.

Independent advice	Coordinated delivery	Long-term value
Options explained around your property, usage and objectives.	Qualified installation partners selected for the project.	Design decisions focused on performance, usability and aftercare.

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Starting a commercial feasibility review

A useful first review can begin with the site address, MPAN, annual electricity use or spend, operating hours and available roof, ground or car-park space.

- MPAN identifies the electricity supply point and is normally shown on the bill as a Supply Number or S-number.
- Half-hourly data gives a stronger picture of when electricity is used.
- Future loads such as EV charging, electrified heating or new machinery should be included.
- A bill can be emailed; the website does not need to store it.

Good feasibility starts with the load profile, not with a panel count.

Commercial solar PV

Commercial solar can reduce imported electricity by generating power close to the point of use. The strongest opportunities often have substantial daytime demand.

- Roof-mounted, ground-mounted and solar-carport options can be considered.
- Structural condition, access, asbestos risk and roof life require review.
- Grid capacity and export limitations can affect design.
- System modelling should distinguish on-site use from export.

Battery storage and flexibility

Commercial batteries may support solar self-consumption, peak management, tariff optimisation, resilience or future expansion.

- Define the operational objective before choosing capacity.
- Review power rating as well as energy capacity.
- Confirm whether backup or islanding is required and technically available.
- Include fire strategy, access, ventilation and insurer requirements.

Funding and tax planning

Projects may be considered through capital expenditure, asset finance, lease-style structures or power purchase arrangements, subject to provider terms.

- Accountants should confirm capital-allowance treatment and tax consequences.
- Finance comparisons should show total cost, cash flow and ownership position.
- PPA proposals should explain price structure, term, indexation and responsibilities.
- No finance or tax benefit should be represented as guaranteed.

Sectors and use cases

- Manufacturing and warehousing.
- Farms, estates and food production.
- Hospitality, leisure and care environments.
- Schools, colleges, faith buildings and community facilities.
- Retail, offices and mixed-use commercial property.
- Sites with simultaneous heat and electricity demand that may justify CHP review.

Project pathway

- 1. Initial information and energy-data review.
- 2. Desktop feasibility and property mapping.
- 3. Site survey and technical due diligence.
- 4. Design, modelling and commercial proposal.
- 5. Grid, planning, structural and funding coordination.
- 6. Installation through the appointed delivery partner.
- 7. Commissioning, handover, monitoring and review.

Information to prepare

- Latest electricity bill and MPAN.
- 12 months of half-hourly or interval data where available.
- Site plan, roof drawings or landlord information.
- Operating hours and planned changes in demand.
- Preferred funding route and target decision date.
- Any previous solar, battery, grid or structural reports.

Next step

Send your postcode, recent energy information and a short description of the project. We can then arrange an initial assessment and explain the most useful next stage.

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