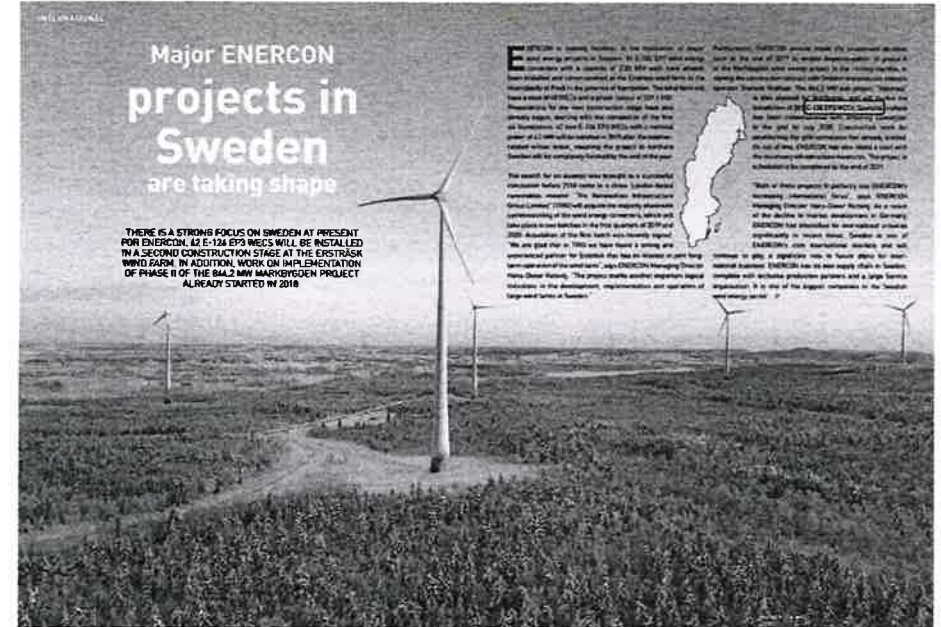


En Suisse il n'y a jamais eu de machines de 200m de haut – 3500kW – en zone de plaine habitée

Donc pas encore de législation suisse concernant ces nouvelles machines

Suède : Enercon E-138 en bord de mer



Législation européenne

- Pour des raisons de santé publique le gouvernement anglais a introduit en 2010 une loi couvrant l'ensemble du territoire y compris le Pays de Galles (bord de mer).
- Cette loi impose une distance minimale des habitations y compris des fermes agricoles (farmhouse).
- Cette loi prend simplement en compte la taille de la machine éolienne de sa base jusqu'en haut en bout de pale car l'impact acoustique est proportionnel à la surface de l'air brassée (260km/h en périphérie)

Législation européenne

- Art. 4c Pour des machines plus haute que 100m et moins que 150m la distance minimale à l'habitation est de 2000m
- Art. 4d Pour des machines plus haute que 150m, la distance minimale est de 3000m

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Wind Turbines (Minimum Distances from Residential Premises) Bill [HL]

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201011/ldbills/017/11017.1-i.html>

- (3) If a number of wind turbine generators are being built as part of the same project the minimum distance requirement applies to each wind turbine generator individually.
- (4) If the height of the wind turbine generator is—
- (a) greater than 25m, but does not exceed 50m, the minimum distance requirement is 1000m;
 - (b) greater than 50m, but does not exceed 100m, the minimum distance requirement is 1500m;
 - (c) greater than 100m, but does not exceed 150m, the minimum distance requirement is 2000m;

HL Bill 55/1

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Wind Turbines (Minimum Distances from Residential Premises) Bill [HL]

- (d) greater than 150m, the minimum distance requirement is 3000m.
- (5) The height of the wind turbine generator is measured from the ground to the end of the blade tip at its highest point.
- (6) There is no minimum distance requirement if the height of the wind turbine generator does not exceed 25m.

1 Planning permission

- (1) No relevant authority may grant planning permission for the construction of a wind turbine generator unless it meets the minimum distance requirement under section 2, subject to the exception in section 3.
- (2) "Relevant authority" means the local authority or government department with the power to grant planning permission for a wind turbine generator.

2 Requirements for minimum distance

- (1) The "minimum distance requirement" means the necessary minimum distance between the wind turbine generator and residential premises as set out in subsection (4).
- (2) "Residential premises" means any premises the main purpose of which is to provide residential accommodation, including farmhouses.

3 Exception

- (1) The local authority may grant planning permission for the construction of a wind turbine generator which does not meet the minimum distance requirement under section 2(4) if the condition under subsection (2) is met.
- (2) The condition is that the owners of all residential premises which fall within the minimum distance requirement for the proposed wind turbine generator must agree in writing to the construction of the wind turbine generator.
- (3) It is the duty of a relevant authority to ensure that no written agreement is elicited by unlawful means and that all necessary written agreements have been received before planning permission is granted.

4 Short title and extent

- (1) This Act shall be known as the Wind Turbines (Minimum Distances from Residential Premises) Act 2010.
- (2) This Act extends to England and Wales.