

State code 23: Wind farm development

23.1 Purpose statement

The purpose of the code is to protect individuals, communities and the environment from adverse impacts as a result of the construction, operation and **decommissioning** of **wind farm** development.

Wind farms should be appropriately located, sited, designed and operated to ensure:

1. the safety, operational integrity and efficiency of **air services** and aircraft operations
2. risks to human health, wellbeing and quality of life are minimised by ensuring acceptable levels of amenity and acoustic emissions at **sensitive land uses**
3. development avoids, or minimises and mitigates, adverse impacts on the natural environment (fauna and flora) and associated ecological processes
4. development does not unreasonably impact on the character, **scenic amenity** and **landscape values** of the locality
5. the safe and efficient operation of local transport networks and road infrastructure.

Note: Guidance on how to demonstrate compliance with the performance outcomes and acceptable solutions of this state code are available in the State Development Assessment Provisions Guideline – State code 23: Wind farm development.

23.2 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Development that is a material change of use for a **wind farm** should demonstrate compliance with the relevant provisions of table 23.1.1.

Table 23.2.1: Material change of use

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
Aviation safety, integrity and efficiency	
<p>PO1 The safety, operational integrity and efficiency of air services and aircraft operations are not adversely affected by the location, siting, design and operation of the development.</p>	<p>AO1.1 Wind turbines or wind monitoring towers are 150 metres or less in height and do not infringe on the obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS), procedures for air navigation services – aircraft operations (PANS-OPS) surface, restricted airspace and low flying areas of a certified aerodrome, registered aerodrome or military aerodrome.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>AO1.2 For development involving wind turbines or wind monitoring towers more than 150 metres in height:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. written endorsement by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), Airservices Australia and the district aerodrome supervisor is provided stating they have no objection to the proposed development; or 2. where within 30 kilometres of a military aerodrome, or a certified aerodrome or registered aerodrome jointly used as a military aerodrome, written endorsement by the federal Department of Defence, Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), Airservices Australia and the district aerodrome supervisor is provided stating

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	they have no objection to the proposed development.
<p>PO2 Development includes lighting and marking measures to ensure the safety, operational integrity and efficiency of air services and aircraft operations.</p>	<p>AO2.1 Marking of wind turbines is provided so that rotor blades, the nacelle and the upper two thirds of the supporting mast of the wind turbines are painted white.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO2.2 The top one third of wind monitoring towers is painted in alternating bands of contrasting colour.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO2.3 For development involving the lighting of wind turbines or wind monitoring towers more than 150 metres in height or within 30 kilometres of a certified aerodrome or registered aerodrome, written endorsement by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and Airservices Australia is provided stating they have no objection to the proposed development and lighting measures.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO2.4 In areas where low flying aircraft occur:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. marker balls or high visibility sleeves are placed on the outside guy wires of wind monitoring towers 2. the guy wire ground attachment points have contrasting colours to the surrounding ground/vegetation 3. a flashing strobe light is installed to operate on wind monitoring towers during daylight hours. <p>AND</p> <p>AO2.5 Where LED obstruction lighting is proposed, the frequency range of the LED light emitted falls within the range of wavelengths 655 to 930 nanometres.</p>
Electromagnetic interference	
<p>PO3 Development is designed, located and sited to avoid, or minimise and mitigate, electromagnetic interference to pre-existing television, radar and radio transmission and reception.</p>	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Shadow flicker	
<p>PO4 Development avoids or minimises shadow flicker impacts on existing or approved sensitive land uses.</p>	<p>AO4.1 The modelled blade shadow flicker impact on any existing or approved sensitive land use(s) does not exceed 30 hours per annum and 30 minutes per day.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO4.2 Wind turbine blades have a low reflectivity finish/treatment.</p>
Flora and fauna	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
PO5 Development ensures that impacts on flora, fauna and associated ecological processes are avoided, or minimised and mitigated, through effective siting, design and operation of the development.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Traffic and access	
PO6 Development provides suitable vehicular access, manoeuvring areas and parking for the ongoing operation and maintenance activities associated with the wind farm .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Stormwater management	
PO7 Development avoids, or minimises and mitigates, adverse impacts on water quality objectives to achieve no worsening to receiving waters during the operation of the wind farm .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Watercourses and drainage features	
PO8 Development avoids or minimises the clearing of vegetation within any watercourse or drainage feature to protect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion 2. water quality objectives by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants 3. aquatic habitat 4. terrestrial habitat. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Character, scenic amenity and landscape values	
PO9 Development avoids, or minimises and mitigates, adverse impacts on the character, scenic amenity and landscape values of the locality and region through effective siting and design.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Separation distances	
PO10 Wind turbines are adequately separated from existing or approved sensitive land uses on non-host lots .	<p>AO10.1 Wind turbines are setback at least 1500 metres from existing or approved sensitive land uses on non-host lots.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>AO10.2 Where wind turbines are proposed within 1500 metres of existing or approved sensitive land uses on non-host lots, written agreements (deeds of release) from all affected non-host lot owners are provided accepting the reduced setback.</p>
Acoustic amenity – host lots	
PO11 The predicted acoustic level at all noise affected existing or approved sensitive land uses does not exceed the criteria stated in table 23.3.1.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
Acoustic amenity – non-host lots	
PO12 The predicted acoustic level at all noise affected existing or approved sensitive land uses : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. does not exceed the criteria stated in table 23.3.2; or 2. where the acoustic levels stated in table 23.3.2 cannot be achieved at noise affected existing or approved sensitive land uses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. individual written agreements (deeds of release) from non-host lot owners are provided b. the predicted acoustic level at all noise affected existing or approved sensitive land 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
uses does not exceed the criteria stated in table 23.3.1.	
Construction management	
PO13 Construction activities associated with the development avoid, or minimise and mitigate, adverse impacts on environmental values, water quality objectives , amenity, local transport networks and road infrastructure.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.

23.3 Reference tables

Table 23.3.1

Acoustic criteria	
Noise description	Acoustic level does not exceed
The outdoor (free-field) night-time (10pm to 6am) A-weighted equivalent acoustic level (LA _{eq}), assessed at all noise affected existing or approved sensitive land uses .	1. 45dB(A); or 2. the background noise (LA ₉₀) by more than 5dB(A) whichever is the greater, for wind speed from cut-in to rated power of the wind turbine and each integer wind speed in between referenced to hub height .

Table 23.3.2

Acoustic criteria	
Noise description	Acoustic level does not exceed
The outdoor (free-field) night-time (10pm to 6am) A-weighted equivalent acoustic level (LA _{eq}), assessed at all noise affected existing or approved sensitive land uses .	1. 35dB(A); or 2. the background noise (LA ₉₀) by more than 5dB(A) whichever is the greater, for wind speed from cut-in to rated power of the wind turbine and each integer wind speed in between referenced to hub height .
The outdoor (free-field) day-time (6am to 10pm) A-weighted equivalent acoustic level (LA _{eq}), assessed at all noise affected existing or approved sensitive land uses .	1. 37dB(A); or 2. the background noise (LA ₉₀) by more than 5dB(A) whichever is the greater, for wind speed from cut-in to rated power of the wind turbine and each integer wind speed in between referenced to hub height .

23.4 Reference documents

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning 2017, [Wind farm state code planning guideline](#)

23.5 Glossary of terms

Air services means the premises used for any of the following:

1. the arrival and departure of aircraft
2. the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft
3. the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft
4. any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors to the use
5. associated training and education facilities
6. aviation facilities.

Anemometers means a device used for measuring wind speed.

Certified aerodrome means a **certified aerodrome** as specified under part 139 of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 (Cth).

Cut-in means the wind speed at which a **wind turbine** starts power production.

Decommissioning means that the **wind turbines**, site office and any other above-ground infrastructure is removed from the site, and roads, parking areas and foundation pads are covered and revegetated to return the ground to its former state.

Deed of release means a written agreement between proponent and landowner accepting the following:

1. a reduced setback between **wind turbines** and the landowner's existing or approved **sensitive land use(s)**; and/or
2. an increased acoustic level at the landowner's existing or approved noise affected **sensitive land use(s)**.

Note: See section 45 of the *Property Law Act 1974* for the formal requirements for deeds executed by individuals.

Drainage feature means a natural landscape feature, including a gully, drain, drainage depression or other erosion feature that:

1. is formed by the concentration of, or operates to confine or concentrate, overland flow water during and immediately after rainfall events
2. flows for only a short duration after a rainfall event, regardless of the frequency of flow events
3. commonly, does not have enough continuing flow to create a riverine environment.

Electromagnetic interference means disturbance or degradation of telecommunications signals currently in operation over the land use area. Includes signals transmitted via microwave, very high frequency and ultra-high frequency systems.

Environmental value see the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Note: **Environmental value** is:

1. a quality or physical characteristic of the environment that is conducive to ecological health or public amenity or safety; or
2. another quality of the environment identified and declared to be an **environmental value** under an environmental protection policy or regulation.

Ground level means the level of the natural ground, or, where the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.

Guy wire means a tensioned cable designed to add stability to a free-standing structure, such as **wind turbines** and **wind monitoring towers**. One end of the **guy wire** is attached to the structure, and the other is anchored to the ground at some distance from the **mast** or tower base.

Height of a **wind turbine** means the maximum **height** reached by the tip of the turbine blades at their highest point above **ground level**.

Host lot means a parcel of land (lot(s)) that accommodates any part of a **wind farm** development.

Hub height of a **wind turbine** means the **height** of the hub measured from **ground level** (i.e. the **height** of the **wind turbine** without blades).

Landscape values means areas protected under a regional plan and/or local government planning scheme, such as biodiversity networks, natural economic resource areas (including rural production), **scenic amenity** areas and landscape heritage areas.

Low flying areas means a designated area where an aircraft can fly over:

1. any city, town or populous area at an elevation lower than 1 000 feet; or
2. any other area at an elevation lower than 500 feet.

Low reflectivity means a surface treatment that minimises glint.

Mast means the tower on which the **wind turbine** sits.

Military aerodrome means an aerodrome under the control of any part of the Defence Force.

Nacelle means the housing that sits on top of the tower and contains the main shaft and generator of the **wind turbine**.

Non-host lot see schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Note: **Non-host lot** means a lot no part of which is used for **wind farm** or part of a **wind farm**.

Obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS) means a series of surfaces that set the **height** limits of objects around an aerodrome, and is designed to provide protection for visual flying (when the pilot is flying by sight).

Procedures for air navigation services – aircraft operations (PANS-OPS) means a set of invisible surfaces above the ground around an airport. The **PANS-OPS** surface is generally above the **OLS** and is designed to safeguard an aircraft from collision with obstacles when the aircraft's flight may be guided solely by instruments, in conditions of poor visibility.

Restricted airspace means the airspace where aircraft movements are reduced to those with certain specified permissions. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority's Office of Airspace Regulation is responsible for **restricted airspace**.

Registered aerodrome means a **registered aerodrome** as specified under part 139 of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 (Cth).

Rotor blades means the blades and hub of the **wind turbine** together.

Scenic amenity means a measure of the relative contribution of each place in the landscape to the collective appreciation of open space as viewed from places that are important to the public.

Sensitive land use see schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Note: **Sensitive land use** means any of the following as defined in the Planning Regulation 2017:

1. caretakers accommodation
2. child care centre
3. community care centre
4. community residence
5. detention facility
6. dual occupancy
7. dwelling house
8. dwelling unit
9. educational establishment
10. health care services
11. hospital
12. hotel
13. multiple dwelling
14. non-resident workforce accommodation
15. relocatable home park
16. residential care facility
17. resort complex
18. retirement facility
19. rooming accommodation
20. rural workers' accommodation
21. short-term accommodation
22. tourist park.

Shadow flicker means a shadow that is cast under certain combinations of geographical position and time of day, when the sun passes behind the blades of a **wind turbine** and as the blades rotate, the shadow flicks on and off. The duration of this effect, which varies according to the time of the year, can be calculated from the machine geometry and the latitude of the site.

Watercourse see the schedule 4 of the *Water Act 2000*.

Note: A watercourse:

1. is a river, creek or other stream, including a stream in the form of an anabranch or a tributary, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, regardless of the frequency of flow events:
 - a. in a natural channel, whether artificially modified or not; or
 - b. in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream
2. a **watercourse** includes any of the following located in it:
 - a. in-stream islands
 - b. benches
 - c. bars
3. however, a **watercourse** does not include a **drainage feature**
4. further:
 - a. unless there is a contrary intention, a reference to a **watercourse** in the *Water Act 2000*, other than in section 5 or in the definitions in schedule 4 to the extent they support the operation of section 5, is a reference to anywhere that is:
 - I. upstream of the downstream limit of the **watercourse**
 - II. between the lateral limits of the water course

- b. a reference to the *Water Act 2000* to, or to a circumstance that involves, land adjoining a **watercourse**, is a reference to, or a circumstance that involves, and effectively adjoining a **watercourse**.

Water quality objectives means the numerical concentration limits, mass or volume limits per unit of time or narrative statements of indicators established for waters to enhance or protect the **environmental values** for those waters set out in:

1. schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009, for water mentioned in the policy; or
2. otherwise – the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2009.

Wind farm see schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Note: **Wind farm**:

1. means the use of premises for generating electricity by wind force, other than electricity that is to be used mainly on the premises for a domestic or rural use; and
2. includes the use of premises for any of the following, if the use relates or is ancillary to the use stated in paragraph 1:
 - a. a **wind turbine, wind monitoring tower or anemometer**;
 - b. a building or structure including for example, temporary worker's accommodation and site offices;
 - c. a storage area or maintenance facility including for example, lay down areas;
 - d. infrastructure or works, including, for example, site access, foundations, electrical works substations or landscaping.

Development involving **wind turbines** that is not a material change of use for a **wind farm** may otherwise be assessable development under a planning instrument.

Wind monitoring tower means a **mast** that incorporates wind speed and direction measuring and recording equipment.

Wind turbine see schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Note: **Wind turbine** means a machine or generator that uses wind force to generate electricity, and includes the blades of the machine or generator.

23.6 Abbreviations

CASA – Civil Aviation Safety Authority

dB(A) – decibels measured on the 'A' frequency weighting network

Free-field – a region in space where sound may propagate free from any form of obstruction, usually greater than 5 metres from any significant vertical reflecting surface

L_{Aeq} – the equivalent continuous (time-averaged) A-weighted sound level

L_{A90} – the A-weighted noise level equalled or exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period. This is commonly referred to as the background noise level

LED – Light Emitting Diode