WINDTECH

PEDESTRIAN WIND ENVIRONMENT STUDY

NOVUS ON VICTORIA, 410-416 VICTORIA AVENUE, CHATSWOOD

WI518-02F02(REV4)- WE REPORT

AUGUST 8, 2025

Prepared for:

Novus Management Pty Ltd

Level 38, 1 Macquarie Place, Sydney NSW, 2000

AT THE LEADING EDGE

WINDTECH CONSULTANTS
www.windtechconsult.com
reception@windtechglobal.com

Sydney | Singapore | London | Melbourne | Mumbai | New York | Hong Kong | Dubai | Miami | Toronto

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Revision History	Issued Revision	Prepared By (initials)	Instructed By (initials)	Reviewed & Authorised by (initials)
March 11, 2025	Initial.	0	MHR	MM	TH
March 13, 2025	Included Comments on Updated Terrace Design.	1	MHR	MM	TH
March 28, 2025	Updated Architectural Drawings.	2	MHR	MM	TH
August 6, 2025	Updated Treatment Descriptions.	3	JS/MHR	MM	MHR
August 8, 2025	Updated Treatment Descriptions.	4	MHR	MM	TH

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a detailed investigation into the wind environment impact of the proposed Novus on Victoria development located at 410-416 Victoria Avenue development, Chatswood. Testing was performed at Windtech's boundary layer wind tunnel facility. The wind tunnel has a 3.0m wide working section and a fetch length of 14m, and measurements were taken from 16 wind directions at 22.5 degree increments. Testing was carried out using a 1:300 detailed scale model of the development, which was fabricated based on the architectural drawings received on January 17, 2025. The effects of nearby buildings and land topography have been accounted for through the use of a proximity model which represents an area with a radius of 375m.

Peak gust and mean wind speeds were determined at selected critical outdoor trafficable locations within and around the subject development. Wind velocity coefficients representing the local wind speeds are derived from the wind tunnel and are combined with a statistical model of the regional wind climate (which accounts for the directional strength and frequency of occurrence of the prevailing regional winds) to provide the equivalent full-scale wind speeds at the site. The wind speed measurements are compared with criteria for pedestrian comfort and safety, based on Gust-Equivalent Mean (GEM) and annual maximum gust winds, respectively.

The model was tested in the wind tunnel without the effect of any forms of wind ameliorating devices such as screens, balustrades, etc., which are not already shown in the architectural drawings. The effect of vegetation was also excluded from the testing. The existing site conditions were also tested, for comparison. In-principle treatments have been recommended for any area exposed to strong winds.

The results of the study indicate that wind conditions for the majority of trafficable outdoor locations within and around the development will be suitable for their intended uses. However, some areas will experience strong winds which will exceed the relevant criteria for comfort. Suggested treatments are described as follows:

Ground Floor:

- Retention or reinstatement/replacement of the proposed densely foliating trees along the Victor Street frontage as indicated in the architectural drawings. The densely foliating trees are to be capable of growing to a height of 5-8m and of an evergreen variety to ensure their effectiveness in wind mitigation throughout the year.

Level 01:

- Inclusion of a full height impermeable screen on the western perimeter of the terrace area. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'DA101' rev B dated July 30, 2025.

Level 02:

- Inclusion of planter boxes containing densely foliating plantings such as shrubs/hedge planting on the north-east aspect and the north-west corner of the pool area. The densely foliating plantings are to be capable of growing to a height of 1.5m and of an evergreen variety to ensure their effectiveness in wind mitigation throughout the year. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'LD-DA110' rev 2 dated July 28, 2025.

- Inclusion of a tree on the north-west aspect of the outdoor pool area. This tree should be of a densely foliating and evergreen variety, capable of growing to a height of 5m. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'LD-DA110' rev 2 dated July 28, 2025.

Level 06:

- Inclusion of planter boxes containing densely foliating plantings such as shrubs/hedge planting within and around the outdoor terrace areas. The densely foliating plantings are to be capable of growing to a height of 1.5m and of an evergreen variety to ensure their effectiveness in wind mitigation throughout the year. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'LD-DA120' rev 1 dated March 27, 2025.

With the inclusion of these treatments to the final design, it is expected that wind conditions for all outdoor trafficable areas within and around the development will be suitable for their intended uses.

Since the completion of the wind tunnel study, the design of the Level 23 outdoor terrace area has been further developed with the removal of a screen along the eastern perimeter edge and the inclusion of a screen along the northern perimeter edge. The design changes are based on the architectural drawings received on March 18, 2025. With the inclusion of the aforementioned design changes, the wind conditions within the outdoor terrace areas are expected to be equivalent or better than the measured wind conditions.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

A wind tunnel study has been undertaken to determine wind speeds at selected critical outdoor trafficable areas within and around the subject development. The test procedures followed for this wind tunnel study were based on the guidelines set out in the Australasian Wind Engineering Society Quality Assurance Manual (AWES-QAM-1-2019), ASCE 7-16 (Chapter C31), and CTBUH (2013).

A scale model of the development was prepared, including the surrounding buildings and land topography. Testing was performed at Windtech's boundary layer wind tunnel facility. The wind tunnel has a 3.0m wide working section and a fetch length of 14m, and measurements were taken from 16 wind directions at 22.5 degree increments. The wind tunnel was configured to the appropriate boundary layer wind profile for each wind direction. Wind speeds were measured using either Dantec hot-wire probe anemometers or pressure-based wind speed sensors, positioned to monitor wind conditions at critical outdoor trafficable areas of the development.

The model was tested in the wind tunnel without the effect of any forms of wind ameliorating devices such as screens, balustrades, etc., which are not already shown in the architectural drawings. The effect of vegetation was also excluded from the testing. The wind speeds measured during testing were combined with a statistical model of the regional wind climate to provide the equivalent full-scale wind speeds at the site. The measured wind speeds were compared against appropriate criteria for pedestrian comfort and safety, and in-principle treatments have been recommended for any area which was exposed to strong winds. These treatments could be in the form of retaining vegetation that is already proposed for the site, or including additional vegetation, screens, awnings, etc. Note however that, in accordance with the AWES Guidelines (2014), only architectural elements or modifications are used to treat winds which represent an exceedance of the existing wind conditions and exceed the safety limit.

Note that the study model was fabricated based on the architectural drawings as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: List of architectural drawings referenced for this assessment.

Drawing Number	Drawing/file name	Revision number	Dated
DA100	Ground Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA101	Level 01 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA102	Level 02 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA103	Level 03 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA104	Level 04-05 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA106	Level 06 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA107	Level 07-22 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA123	Level 23 Floor Plan (Mid Rise Plant)	2	19.12.24
DA135	Level 24-43 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA144	Level 44 Floor Plan	2	19.12.24
DA145	Level 45 Floor Plan (Roof Plant)	2	19.12.24
DA146	Roof Plan	1	19.12.24
DA200	North Elevation - Tower	1	19.12.24
DA201	South Elevation - Tower	1	19.12.24
DA202	East Elevation - Tower	1	19.12.24
DA203	West Elevation - Tower	1	19.12.24
DA204	Podium Elevations - North	1	19.12.24
DA205	Podium Elevations - South	1	19.12.24
DA206	Podium Elevations - East	1	19.12.24

2 WIND TUNNEL MODEL

Wind tunnel testing was carried out using a 1:300 scale model of the development and surroundings. The study model incorporates all necessary architectural features on the façade of the development to ensure an accurate wind flow is achieved around the model, and was constructed using a Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) process to ensure that a high level of detail and accuracy is achieved. The study model was fabricated based on the architectural drawings received on January 17, 2025. The effect of nearby buildings and land topography has been accounted for through the use of a proximity model, which represents a radius of 375m from the development site. Photographs of the wind tunnel model are presented in Figures 1. A plan of the proximity model is provided in Figure 2.

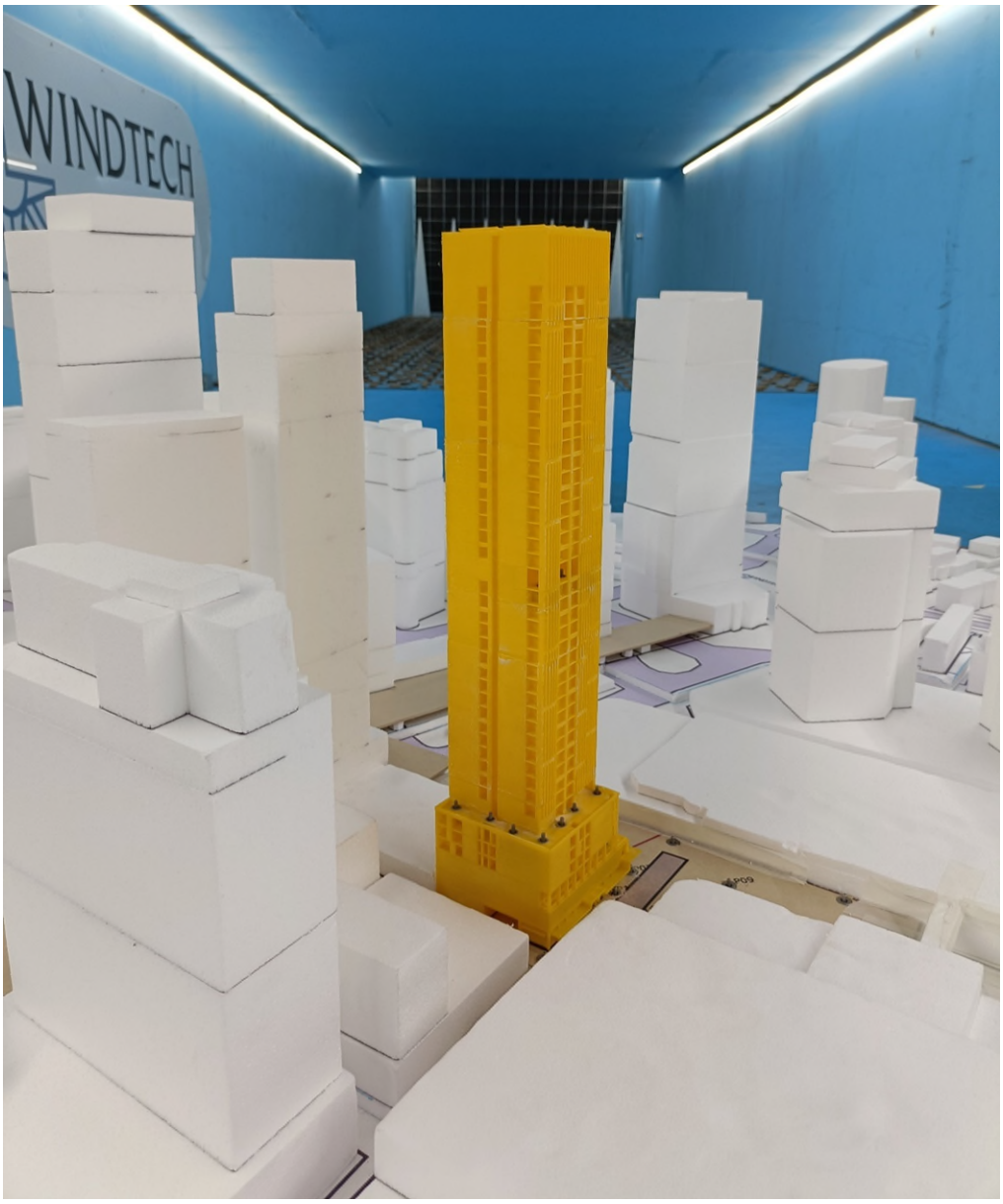


Figure 1a: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the south-east) - Proposed Scenario

Figure 1b: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the north) - Proposed Scenario

Figure 1c: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the west) - Proposed Scenario

Figure 1d: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the south) - Proposed Scenario

Figure 1e: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the east) - Proposed Scenario

Figure 1f: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the north-west) - Proposed Scenario

Figure 1g: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the north) - Existing Scenario

Figure 1h: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the east) - Existing Scenario

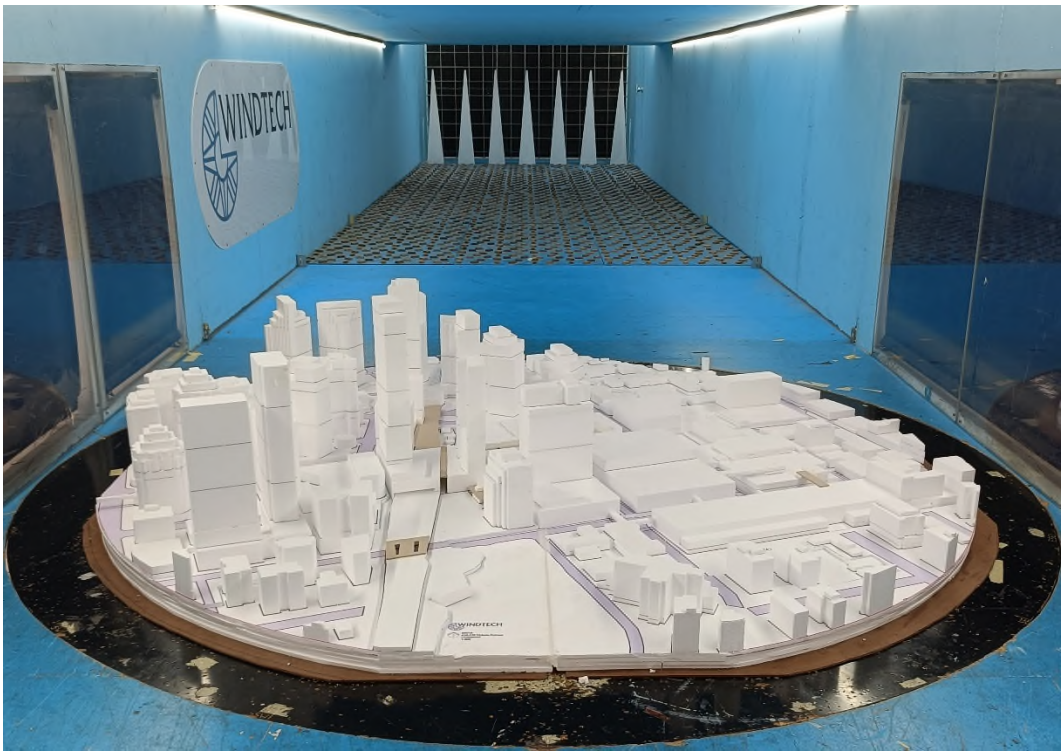


Figure 1i: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the south) - Existing Scenario

Figure 1j: Photograph of the Wind Tunnel Model (view from the west) - Existing Scenario

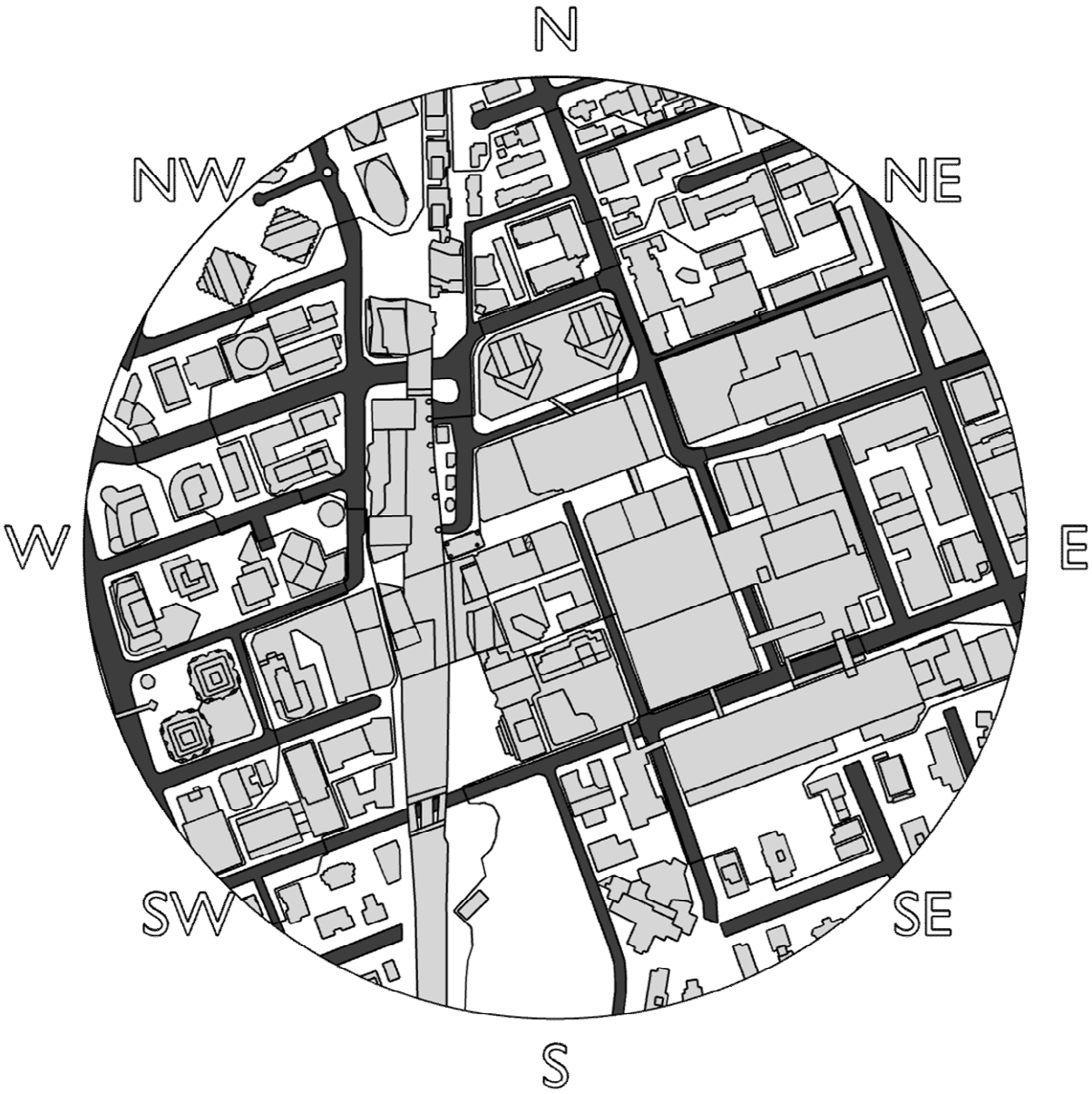


Figure 2a: Proximity Model Plan - Existing Scenario

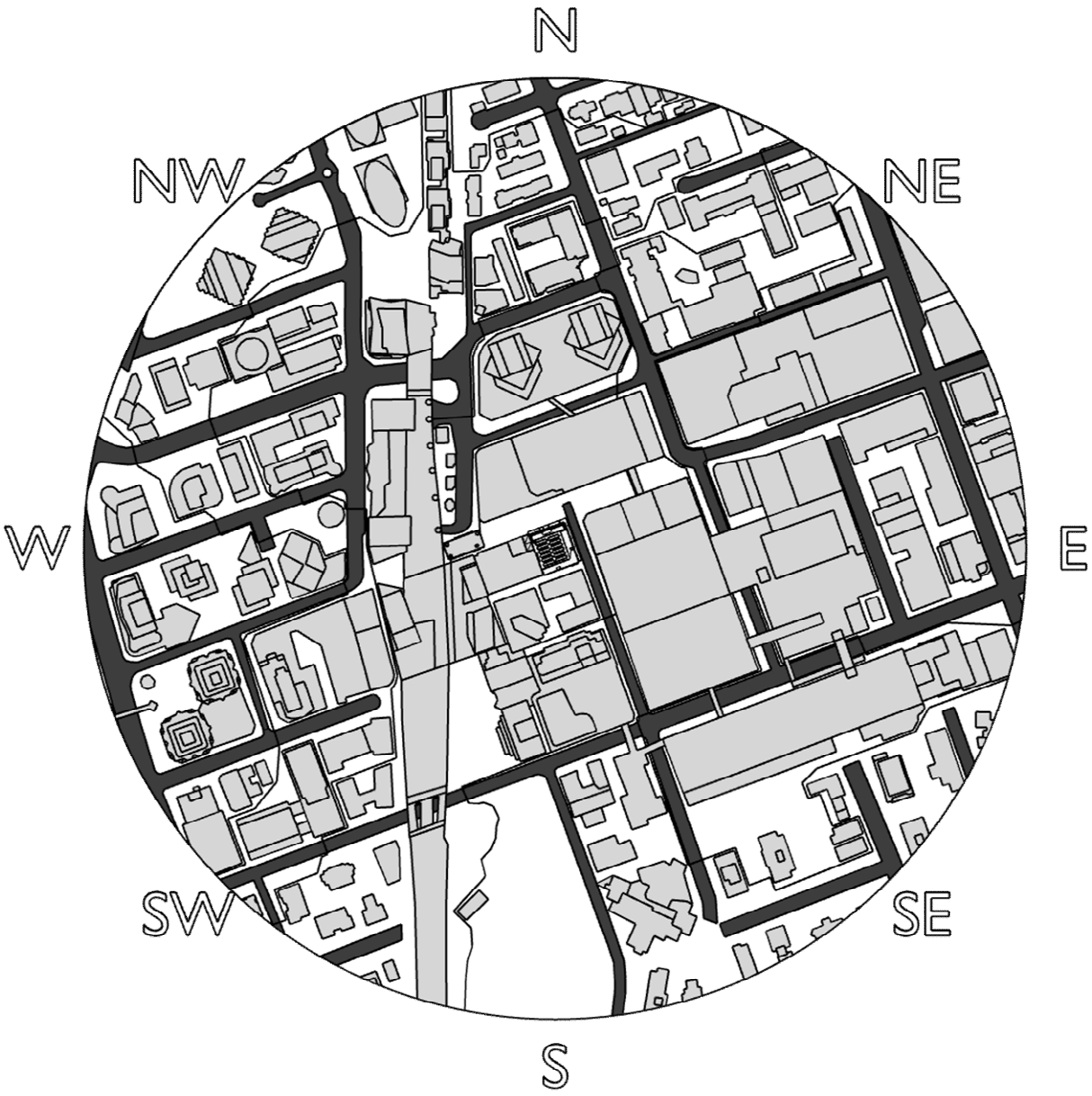


Figure 2b: Proximity Model Plan - Proposed Scenario

3 BOUNDARY LAYER WIND PROFILES AT THE SITE

The roughness of the surface of the earth has the effect of slowing down the wind near the ground. This effect is observed up to the boundary layer height, which can range between 500m to 3km above the earth's surface depending on the roughness of the surface (ie: oceans, open farmland, etc). Within this range the prevailing wind forms a boundary layer wind profile.

Various wind codes and standards and other publications classify various types of boundary layer wind flows depending on the surface roughness z_0. Descriptions of typical boundary layer wind profiles, based on D.M. Deaves and R.I. Harris (1978), are summarised as follows:

- Flat terrain (0.002m < z_0 < 0.003m). Examples include inland water bodies such as lakes, dams, rivers, etc, and the open ocean.
- Semi-open terrain (0.006m < z_0 < 0.01m). Examples include flat deserts and plains.
- Open terrain (0.02m < z_0 < 0.03m). Examples include grassy fields, semi-flat plains, and open farmland (without buildings or trees).
- Semi-suburban/semi-forest terrain (0.06m < z_0 < 0.1m). Examples include farmland with scattered trees and buildings and very low-density suburban areas.
- Suburban/forest terrain (0.2m < z_0 < 0.3m). Examples include suburban areas of towns and areas with dense vegetation such as forests, bushland, etc.
- Semi-urban terrain (0.6m < z_0 < 1.0m). Examples include centres of small cities, industrial parks, etc.
- Urban terrain (2.0m < z_0 < 3.0m). Examples include centres of large cities with many high-rise towers, and also areas with many closely-spaced mid-rise buildings.

The boundary layer wind profile does not change instantly due to changes in the terrain roughness. It can take many kilometres (at least 100km) of a constant surface roughness for the boundary layer wind profile to achieve a state of equilibrium. Hence an analysis of the effect of changes in the upwind terrain roughness is necessary to determine an accurate boundary layer wind profile at the development site location.

The proximity model accounts for the effect of the near field topographic effects as well as the influence of the local built forms. To account for further afield effects, an assessment of the upwind terrain roughness has been undertaken based on the method given in AS/NZS1170.2:2021 for each design tested, using a fetch ranging from 20 to 60 times the study reference height (as per the recommendation by AS/NZS1170.2:2021). An aerial image showing the surrounding terrain is presented in Figure 3 for a range of 4.8km from the edge of the proximity model used for the wind tunnel study. The resulting mean and gust terrain and height multipliers at the site location are presented in Table 2, referenced to the study reference height (which is approximately half the height of the subject development since typically we are most interested in the wind effects at the ground plane). Details of the boundary layer wind profiles at the site are combined with the regional wind model (see Section 4) to determine the site wind speeds.

Table 2: Approaching Boundary Layer Wind Profile Analysis Summary
(at the study reference height)

Wind Sector (degrees)	Terrain and Height Multiplier $k_{tr,T=1hr}$ (hourly)	$k_{tr,T=10min}$ (10min)	$k_{tr,T=3s}$ (3sec)	Turbulence Intensity I_v	Equivalent Terrain Category (AS/NZS1170.2:2011 naming convention)
0	0.76	0.80	1.19	0.192	3.0
30	0.78	0.82	1.21	0.182	2.8
60	0.81	0.85	1.22	0.171	2.7
90	0.83	0.87	1.23	0.161	2.5
120	0.78	0.82	1.20	0.184	2.9
150	0.75	0.79	1.19	0.198	3.1
180	0.80	0.84	1.22	0.173	2.7
210	0.79	0.83	1.21	0.177	2.8
240	0.75	0.79	1.19	0.195	3.0
270	0.76	0.80	1.19	0.192	3.0
300	0.76	0.80	1.19	0.192	3.0
330	0.76	0.80	1.19	0.192	3.0

NOTE: These terrain and height multipliers are to be applied to a basic regional wind speed averaged over 3-seconds. Divide these values by 1.10 for a basic wind speed averaged over 0.2-seconds, 0.69 for a basic wind speed averaged over 10-minutes, or 0.66 for a basic wind speed averaged over 1-hour.

For each of the 16 wind directions tested in this study, the approaching boundary layer wind profiles modelled in the wind tunnel closely matched the profiles listed in Table 2. Plots of the boundary layer wind profiles used for the wind tunnel testing are presented in Appendix E of this report.

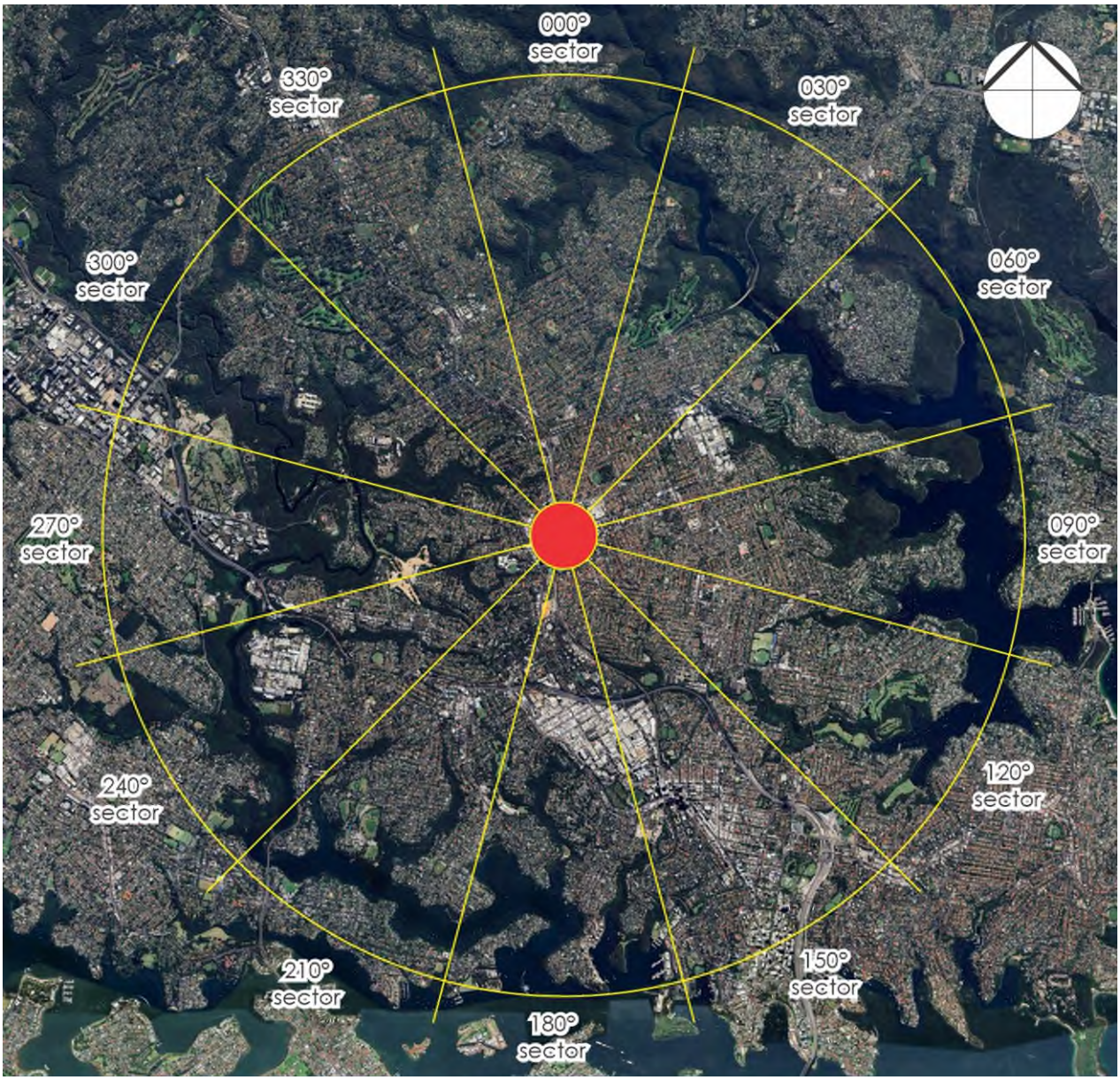


Figure 3: Aerial Image of the Surrounding Terrain (radius of 4.8km from the edge of the proximity model)

4 REGIONAL WIND MODEL

The regional wind model used in this study was determined from an analysis of measured directional mean wind speeds obtained at the meteorological recording station located at Sydney Airport. Data was collected from 1995 to 2016 and corrected so that it represents winds over standard open terrain at a height of 10m above ground for each wind direction. From this analysis, directional probabilities of exceedance and directional wind speeds for the region are determined. The directional wind speeds are summarised in Table 3. The directional wind speeds and corresponding directional frequencies of occurrence are presented in Figure 4.

The data indicates that the southerly winds are by far the most frequent winds for the Sydney region, and are also the strongest. The westerly winds occur most frequently during the winter season for the Sydney region, and although they are typically not as strong as the southerly winds, they are usually a cold wind and hence can be a cause for discomfort for outdoor areas. North-easterly winds occur most frequently occur during the warmer months of the year for the Sydney region, and hence are usually welcomed within outdoor areas since they are typically not as strong as the southerly or westerly winds.

The recurrence intervals examined in this study are for exceedances of 5% (per 90 degree sector) of the pedestrian comfort criteria using Gust-Equivalent Mean (GEM) wind speeds, and annual maximum wind speeds (per 22.5 degree sector) for the pedestrian safety criterion. Note that the 5% probability wind speeds presented in Table 3 are only used for the directional plot presented in Figure 4 and are not used for the integration of the probabilities.

Table 3: Regional Directional Wind Speeds (hourly means, at 10m height in standard open terrain) (m/s)

Wind Direction	5% Exceedance	Annual Maximum
N	5.8	9.8
NNE	9.4	12.5
NE	9.1	11.9
ENE	7.0	9.8
E	5.9	9.2
ESE	6.0	9.1
SE	6.8	10.0
SSE	8.5	12.1
S	10.1	13.8
SSW	9.8	13.9
SW	7.0	11.8
WSW	8.9	13.2
W	9.3	14.0
WNW	7.7	13.7
NW	5.9	12.1
NNW	5.3	10.3

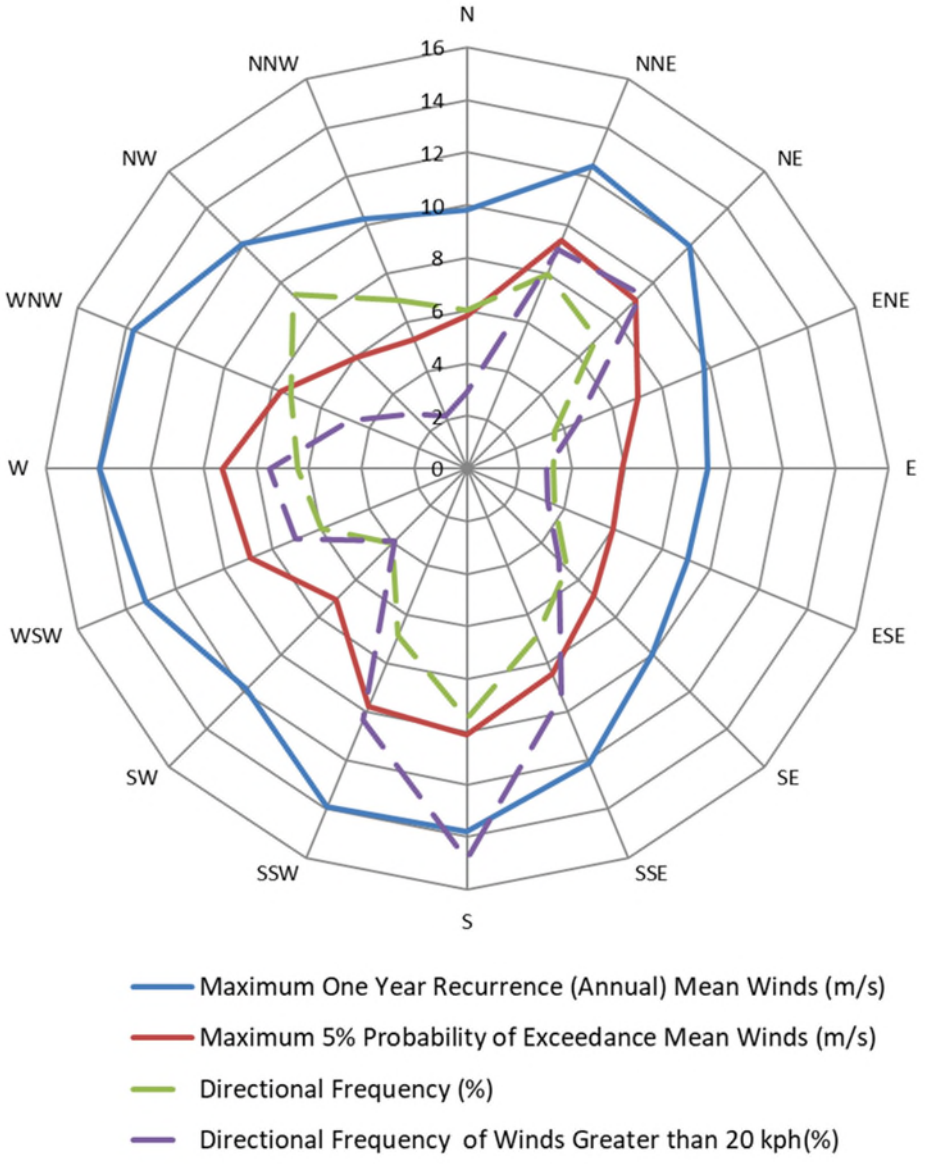


Figure 4: Annual and 5% Exceedance Hourly Mean Wind Speeds, and Frequencies of Occurrence, for the Sydney Region (at 10m height in standard open terrain)

5 PEDESTRIAN WIND COMFORT AND SAFETY

The acceptability of wind conditions for an area is determined by comparing the measured wind speeds against an appropriate criteria. This section outlines how the measured wind speeds were obtained, the criteria considered for the development, as well as the critical trafficable areas that were assessed and their corresponding criteria designation.

5.1 Measured Wind Speeds

Wind speeds were measured using either Dantec hot-wire probe anemometers or pressure-based wind speed sensors, positioned to monitor wind conditions at critical outdoor trafficable areas of the development. The reference mean free-stream wind speed measured in the wind tunnel, which is at a full-scale height of 200m and measured 3m upstream of the study model.

Measurements were acquired for 16 wind directions at 22.5 degree increments using a sample rate of 1,024Hz. The full methodology of determining the wind speed measurements at the site from either the Dantec Hot-wire probe anemometers or pressure-based wind speed sensors is provided in Appendix B. Based on the results of the analysis of the boundary layer wind profiles at the site (see Section 3), and incorporating the regional wind model (see Section 4), the data sampling length of the wind tunnel test for each wind direction corresponds to a full-scale sample length ranging between 30 minutes and 1 hour. Research by A.W. Rofail and K.C.S. Kwok (1991) has shown that, in addition to the mean and standard deviation of the wind being stable for sample lengths of 15 minutes or more (full-scale), the peak value determined using the upcrossing method is stable for sample lengths of 30 minutes or more.

5.2 Wind Speed Criteria Used for This Study

For this study the measured wind conditions of the selected critical outdoor trafficable areas are compared against two sets of criteria; one for pedestrian safety, and one for pedestrian comfort. The safety criterion is applied to the annual maximum gust winds, and the comfort criteria is applied to Gust Equivalent Mean (GEM) winds. In accordance with ASCE (2003), the GEM wind speed is defined as follows:

$$GEM = max\left(\bar{V}, \frac{\hat{V}}{1.85}\right) \tag{5.1}$$

where:

- $\bar{V}$ is the mean wind speed.
- $\hat{V}$ is the 3-second gust wind speed.

For pedestrian safety, the safety limit criterion of 23m/s applies to 3-second duration annual maximum gust winds for all areas, in accordance with W.H. Melbourne (1978).

Internal research undertaken at Windtech has demonstrated that the Lawson criteria, used in conjunction with a GEM wind speed, is a reliable indicator of pedestrian comfort. This is based on a field study, correlating wind

tunnel results against the observations from the retail tenants at Parramatta Square. Hence for pedestrian comfort, the T.V. Lawson (2001) criteria are used in conjunction with the GEM wind speed using a 5% probability of exceedance. A more detailed comparison of published criteria has been provided in Appendix A.

The criteria considered in this study are summarised in Tables 4 and 5 for pedestrian comfort and safety, respectively. The results of the wind tunnel study are presented in the form of directional plots attached in Appendix C of this report. For each study point there is a plot of the annual probability of exceedance of the assigned comfort criteria, and a plot for the annual maximum gust wind speeds using the safety criterion. The velocity coefficients are also presented in the form of directional plots in Appendix D.

Table 4: Comfort Criteria (from T.V. Lawson, 2001)

Classification	Description	Maximum 5% Exceedance GEM Wind Speed (m/s)
Sitting	Long duration stationary activities such as in outdoor restaurants and theatres, etc.	4.0
Standing	Short duration stationary activities (generally less than 1 hour), including window shopping, waiting areas, etc.	6.0
Walking	For pedestrian thoroughfares, private swimming pools, most communal areas, private balconies and terraces, etc.	8.0

Table 5: Safety Criterion (from W.H. Melbourne, 1978)

Classification	Description	Annual Maximum Gust Wind Speed (m/s)
Safety	Safety criterion applies to all trafficable areas.	23

5.3 Layout of Study Points

For this study a total of 41 study point locations were selected for analysis in the wind tunnel. This includes the following:

- 22 study points surrounding the site, along the main entrances, pedestrian footpaths and trafficable areas.
- 16 study points within the communal and private outdoor trafficable areas on Levels 01, 02 and Level 06.
- 3 located within the elevated outdoor terrace area located on Level 23.

The locations of the various study points tested for this study, as well as the target wind speed criteria for the various outdoor trafficable areas of the development, are presented in Figures 5 in the form of marked-up plans. It should be noted that only the most critical outdoor locations of the development have been selected for analysis.

Figure 5a: Study Point Locations and Target Wind Speed Criteria – Ground Floor Plan

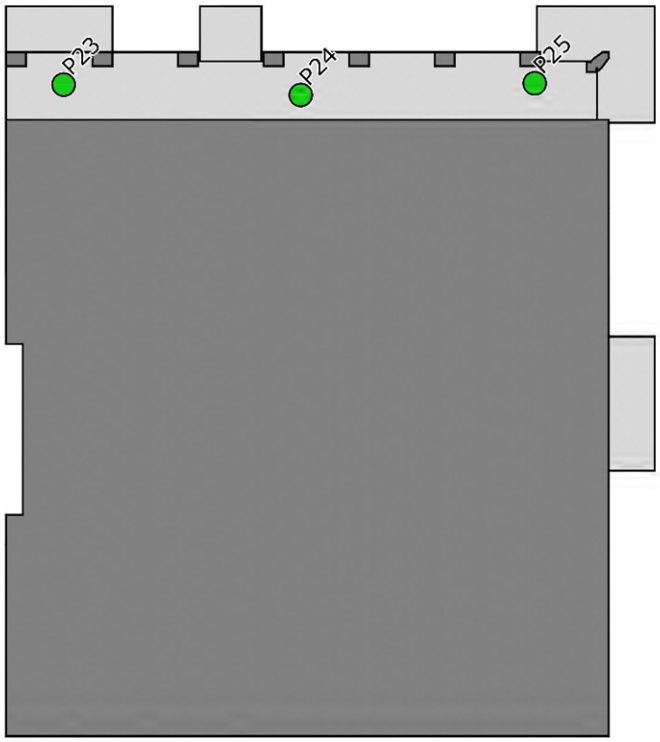


Figure 5b: Study Point Locations and Target Wind Speed Criteria – Level 01 Plan

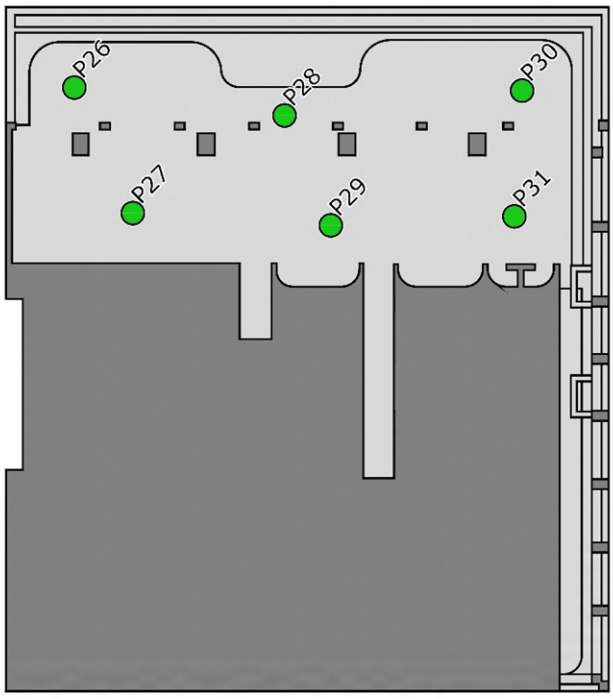


Figure 5c: Study Point Locations and Target Wind Speed Criteria – Level 02 Plan

Target Criteria

- T.V. Lawson (2001) criterion - Wind Comfort Standard for Walking criterion of 8.0m/s (weekly GEM's). W.H. Melbourne (1978) criterion of 23m/s (annual gusts) for safety.
- T.V. Lawson (2001) criterion - Wind Comfort Standard for Standing criterion of 6.0m/s (weekly GEM's). W.H. Melbourne (1978) criterion of 23m/s (annual gusts) for safety.

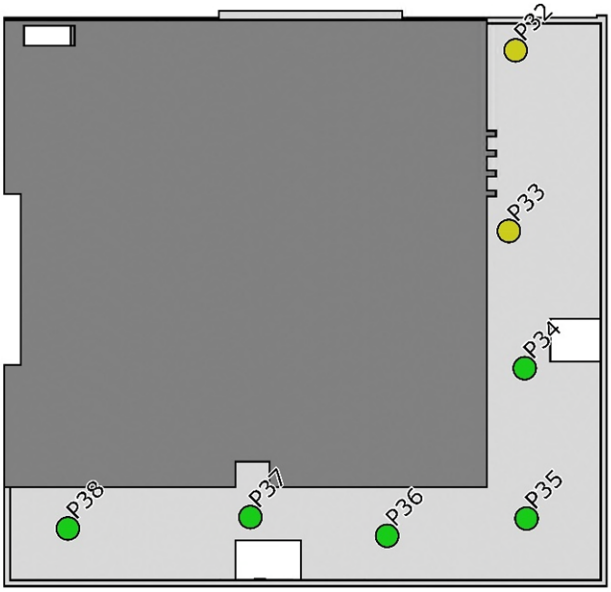


Figure 5d: Study Point Locations and Target Wind Speed Criteria – Level 06 Plan

Figure 5e: Study Point Locations and Target Wind Speed Criteria – Level 23 Plan

6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the wind tunnel study are presented in the form of directional plots in Appendix C for all study points locations, summarised in Table 6, and shown on marked-up plans in Figures 6. The velocity coefficients are also presented in the form of directional plots in Appendix D. The wind speed criteria that the wind conditions should achieve are also listed in Table 6 for each study point location, as well as in Figures 5.

The results of the study indicate that wind conditions for the majority of trafficable outdoor locations within and around the development will be suitable for their intended uses. However, some areas will experience strong winds which will exceed the relevant criteria for comfort. Suggested treatments are described as follows:

Ground Floor:

- Retention or reinstatement/replacement of the proposed densely foliating trees along the Victor Street frontage as indicated in the architectural drawings. The densely foliating trees are to be capable of growing to a height of 5-8m and of an evergreen variety to ensure their effectiveness in wind mitigation throughout the year.

Level 01:

- Inclusion of a full height impermeable screen on the western perimeter of the terrace area. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'DA101' rev B dated July 30, 2025.

Level 02:

- Inclusion of planter boxes containing densely foliating plantings such as shrubs/hedge planting on the north-east aspect and the north-west corner of the pool area. The densely foliating plantings are to be capable of growing to a height of 1.5m and of an evergreen variety to ensure their effectiveness in wind mitigation throughout the year. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'LD-DA110' rev 2 dated July 28, 2025.

- Inclusion of a tree on the north-west aspect of the outdoor pool area. This tree should be of a densely foliating and evergreen variety, capable of growing to a height of 5m. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'LD-DA110' rev 2 dated July 28, 2025.

Level 06:

- Inclusion of planter boxes containing densely foliating plantings such as shrubs/hedge planting within and around the outdoor terrace areas. The densely foliating plantings are to be capable of growing to a height of 1.5m and of an evergreen variety to ensure their effectiveness in wind mitigation throughout the year. Note that this treatment has been included in the latest drawing 'LD-DA120' rev 1 dated March 27, 2025.

As a general note, the use of loose glass-tops and light-weight sheets or covers (including loose BBQ lids) is not appropriate on high-rise outdoor terraces and balconies. Furthermore, lightweight furniture is not recommended unless it is securely attached to the balcony or terrace floor slab.

With the inclusion of these treatments to the final design, it is expected that wind conditions for all outdoor trafficable areas within and around the development will be suitable for their intended uses.

Since the completion of the wind tunnel study, the design of the Level 23 outdoor terrace area has been further developed with the removal of a screen along the eastern perimeter edge and the inclusion of a screen along the northern perimeter edge. The design changes are based on the architectural drawings received on March 18, 2025. With the inclusion of the aforementioned design changes, the wind conditions within the outdoor terrace areas are expected to be equivalent or better than the measured wind conditions.

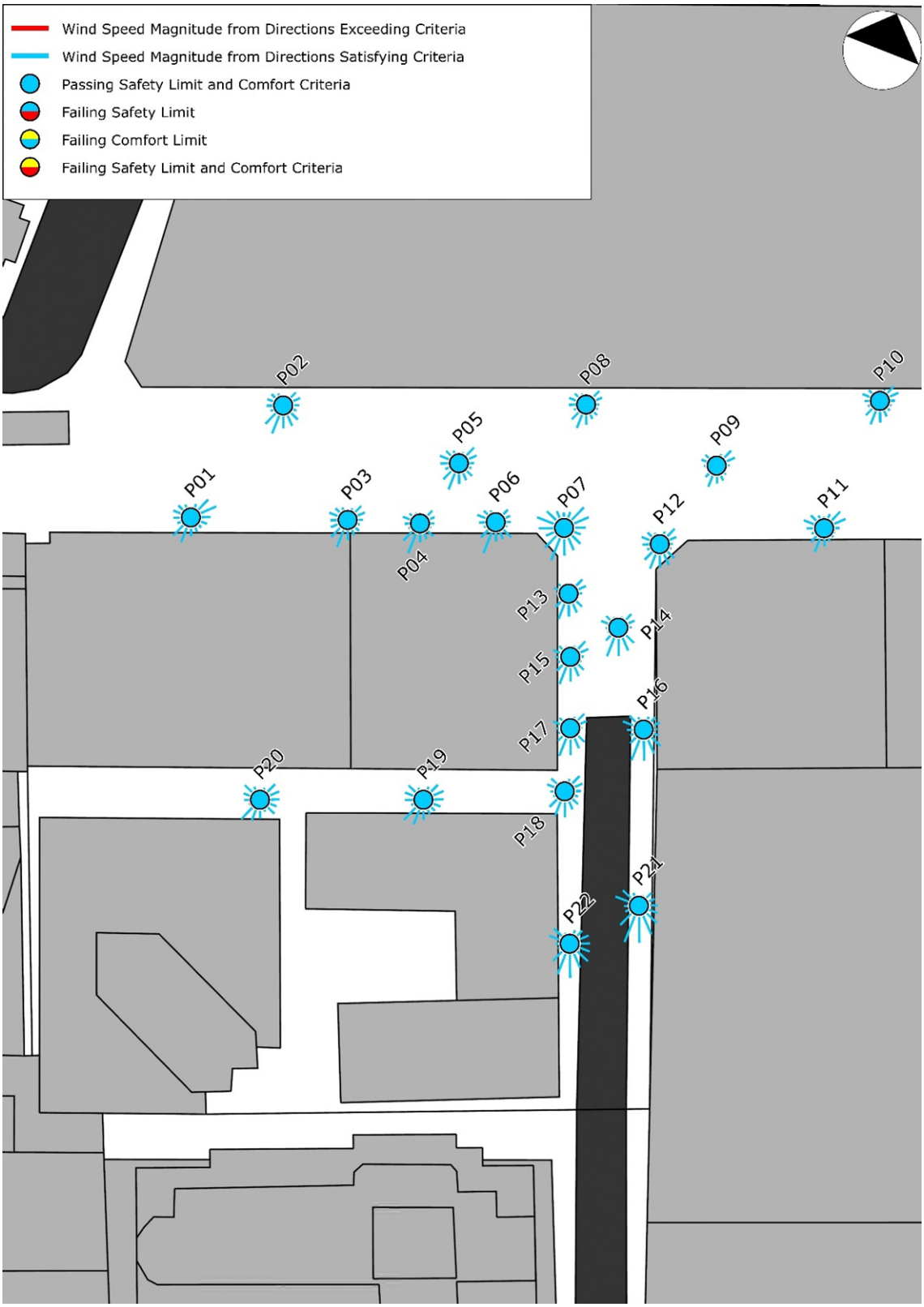


Figure 6a: Wind Tunnel Results – Ground Floor Plan
(results shown without treatments applied, Existing Scenario)

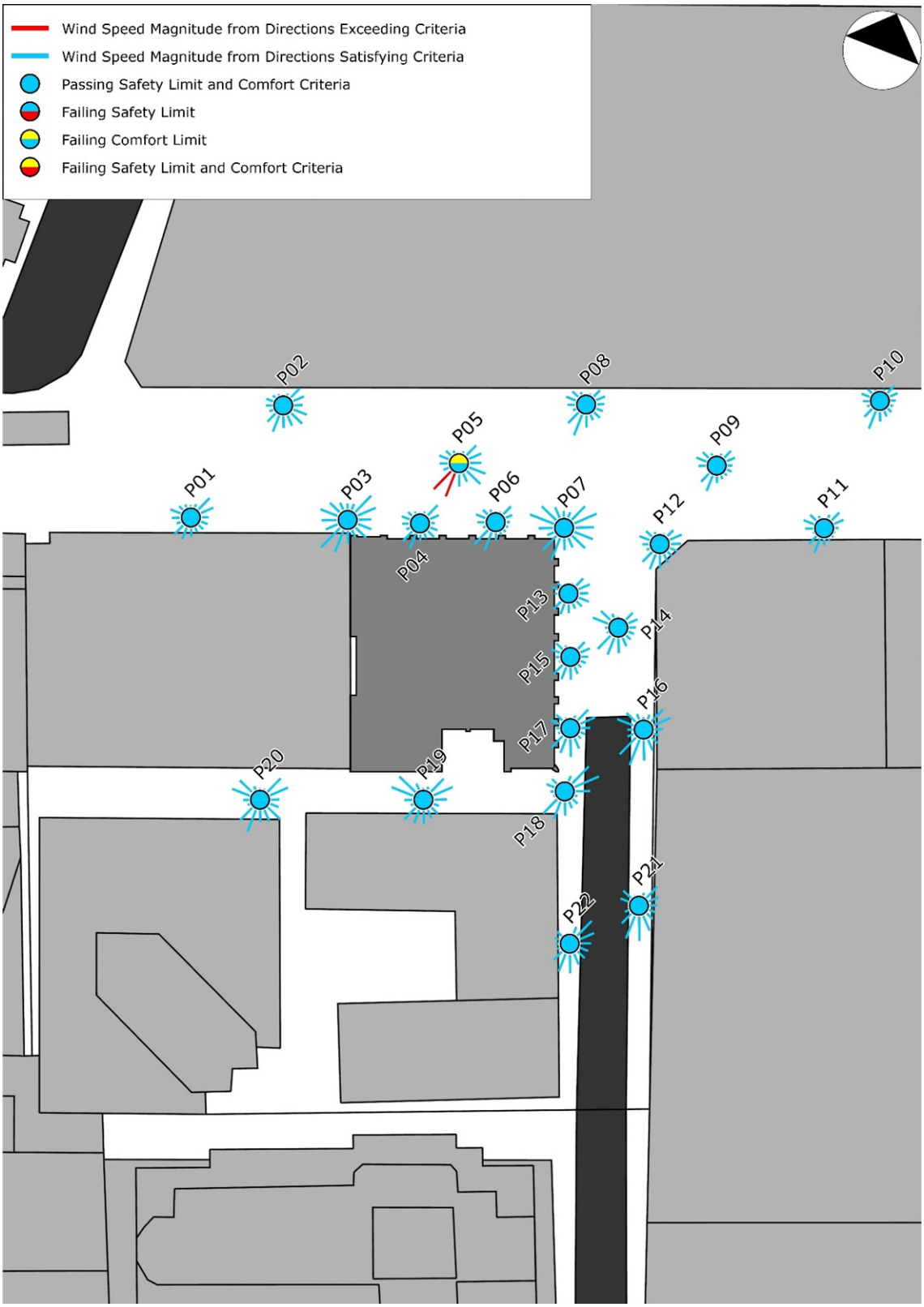


Figure 6b: Wind Tunnel Results – Ground Floor Plan
(results shown without treatments applied, Proposed Scenario)

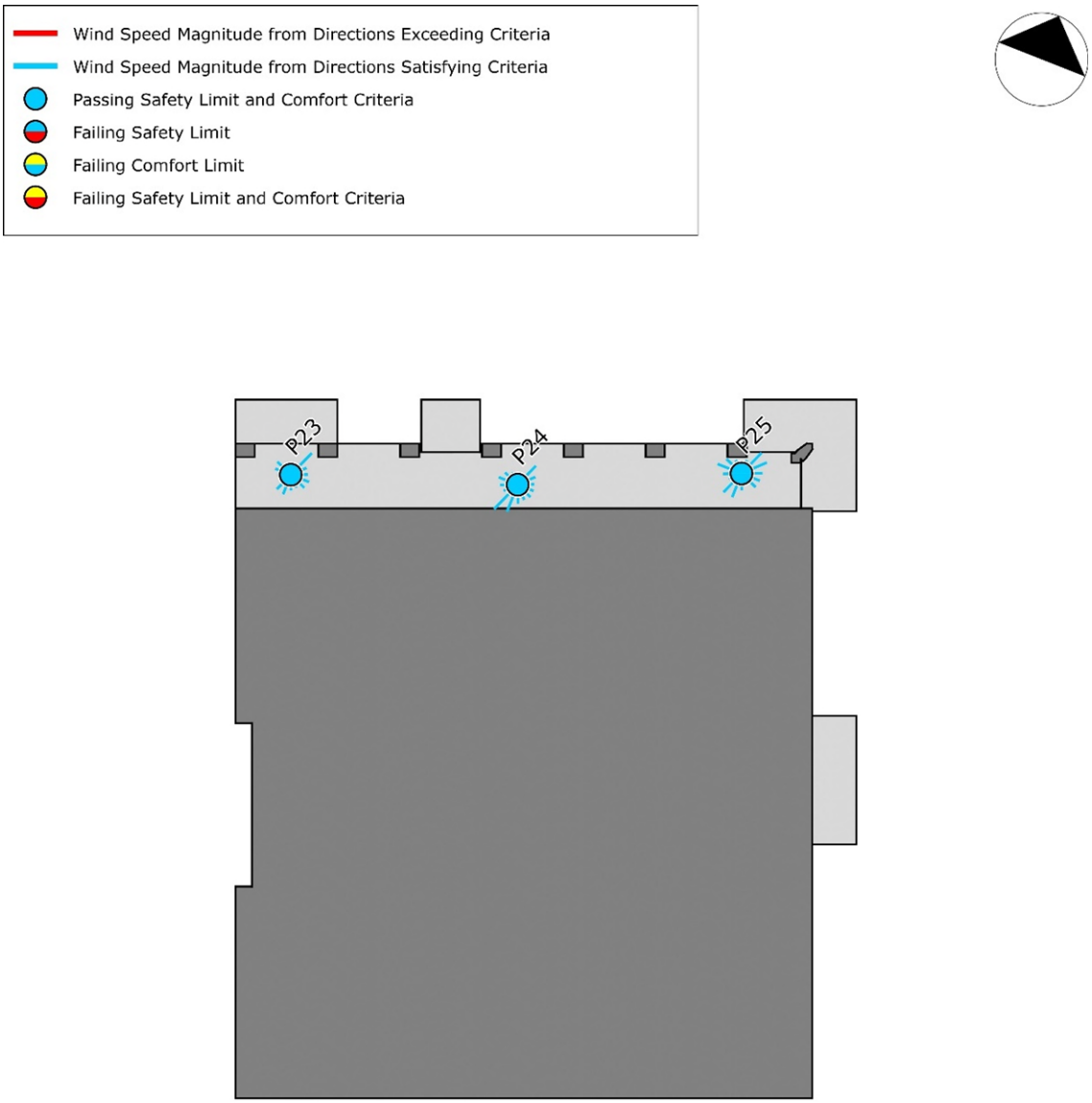


Figure 6c: Wind Tunnel Results – Level 01 Plan
(results shown without treatments applied)

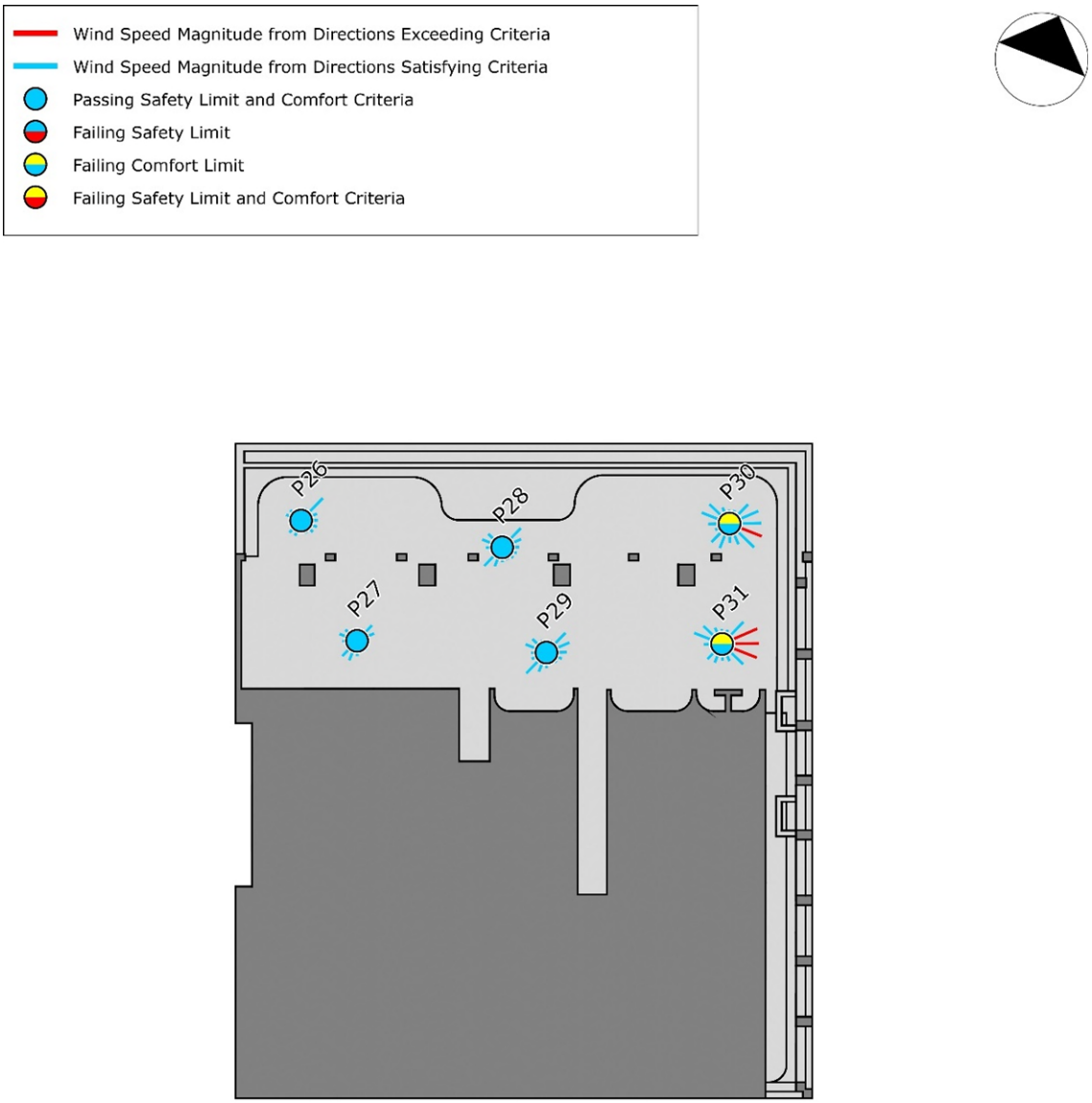


Figure 6d: Wind Tunnel Results – Level 02 Plan
(results shown without treatments applied)

Figure 6e: Wind Tunnel Results – Level 06 Plan
(results shown without treatments applied)

Figure 6f: Wind Tunnel Results – Level 23 Plan
(results shown without treatments applied)

Table 6: Wind Tunnel Results Summary

Study Point	GEM (5% exceedance)			Annual Gust			Final Result	Description of Treatment
	Criterion (m/s)	Results (m/s)	Grade	Criterion (m/s)	Results (m/s)	Grade		
P01	8.0	5.0	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.1	Pass		13	Pass	Pass	
P02	8.0	5.3	Pass	23	14	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.1	Pass		15	Pass	Pass	
P03	8.0	6.9	Pass	23	19	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.9	Pass		14	Pass	Pass	
P04	6.0	4.9	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.0	Pass		16	Pass	Pass	
P05	6.0	6.5	Fail	23	18	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7a.
Existing		4.8	Pass		14	Pass	Pass	
P06	6.0	5.3	Pass	23	16	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.2	Pass		16	Pass	Pass	
P07	8.0	7.2	Pass	23	20	Pass	Pass	
Existing		6.3	Pass		17	Pass	Pass	
P08	8.0	5.4	Pass	23	16	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.4	Pass		12	Pass	Pass	
P09	6.0	4.7	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.1	Pass		11	Pass	Pass	
P10	8.0	4.9	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.5	Pass		12	Pass	Pass	
P11	8.0	4.7	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.7	Pass		12	Pass	Pass	
P12	8.0	5.1	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.8	Pass		13	Pass	Pass	
P13	6.0	4.6	Pass	23	11	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.6	Pass		13	Pass	Pass	
P14	6.0	5.5	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.3	Pass		15	Pass	Pass	
P15	6.0	4.7	Pass	23	12	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.9	Pass		13	Pass	Pass	
P16	8.0	6.7	Pass	23	17	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.8	Pass		16	Pass	Pass	
P17	8.0	5.5	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.1	Pass		14	Pass	Pass	
P18	8.0	6.5	Pass	23	16	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.9	Pass		13	Pass	Pass	
P19	8.0	6.3	Pass	23	20	Pass	Pass	
Existing		5.0	Pass		14	Pass	Pass	

Study Point	GEM (5% exceedance)			Annual Gust			Final Result	Description of Treatment
	Criterion (m/s)	Results (m/s)	Grade	Criterion (m/s)	Results (m/s)	Grade		
P20	8.0	6.4	Pass	23	18	Pass	Pass	
Existing		4.8	Pass		14	Pass	Pass	
P21	8.0	6.3	Pass	23	18	Pass	Pass	
Existing		6.8	Pass		19	Pass	Pass	
P22	8.0	5.8	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
Existing		6.1	Pass		16	Pass	Pass	
P23	6.0	4.4	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
P24	6.0	5.0	Pass	23	16	Pass	Pass	
P25	6.0	4.9	Pass	23	12	Pass	Pass	
P26	6.0	4.4	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
P27	6.0	3.7	Pass	23	10	Pass	Pass	
P28	6.0	4.3	Pass	23	12	Pass	Pass	
P29	6.0	4.7	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
P30	6.0	6.2	Fail	23	15	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7b.
P31	6.0	6.6	Fail	23	16	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7b.
P32	8.0	6.0	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
P33	8.0	4.6	Pass	23	13	Pass	Pass	
P34	6.0	5.8	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
P35	6.0	8.6	Fail	23	22	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7c.
P36	6.0	7.8	Fail	23	21	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7c.
P37	6.0	6.7	Fail	23	19	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7c.
P38	6.0	6.3	Fail	23	17	Pass	Fail	See Figure 7c.
P39	6.0	4.7	Pass	23	14	Pass	Pass	
P40	6.0	5.3	Pass	23	15	Pass	Pass	
P41	6.0	5.3	Pass	23	14	Pass	Pass	

Note that, for any study points listed in Table 6 with two rows of results data, the second row is for the existing site conditions. The test results shown in Table 6 are without any treatments applied. If treatment is required, the treatment is described in Table 6.

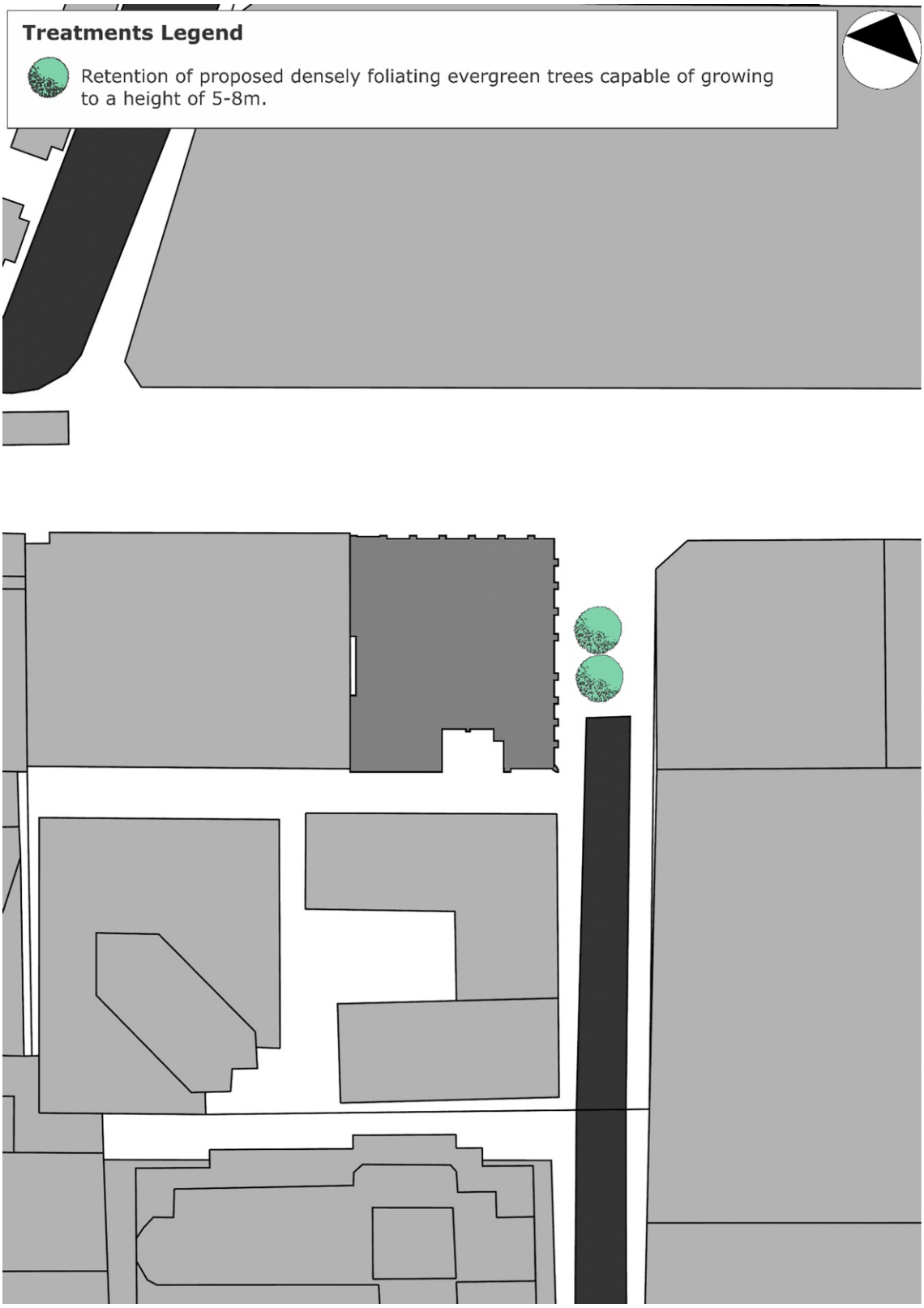


Figure 7a: Suggested Treatments – Ground Level Plan
Mitigation measures incorporated in the most recent design (drawing ref. number 'LD-DA100' rev 1)

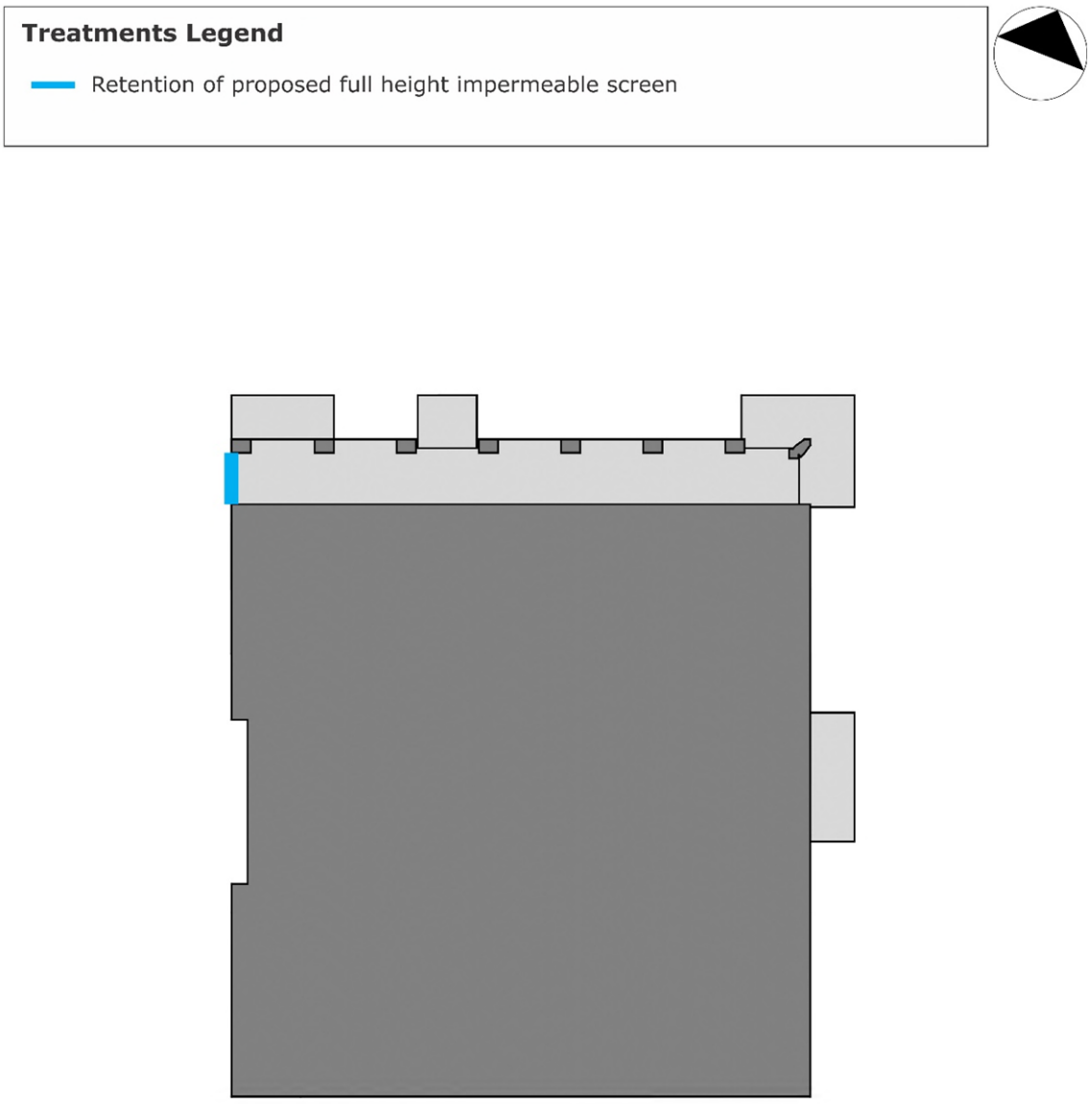


Figure 7b: Suggested Treatments – Level 01 Plan
Mitigation measures incorporated in the most recent design (drawing ref. number 'DA101' rev B)

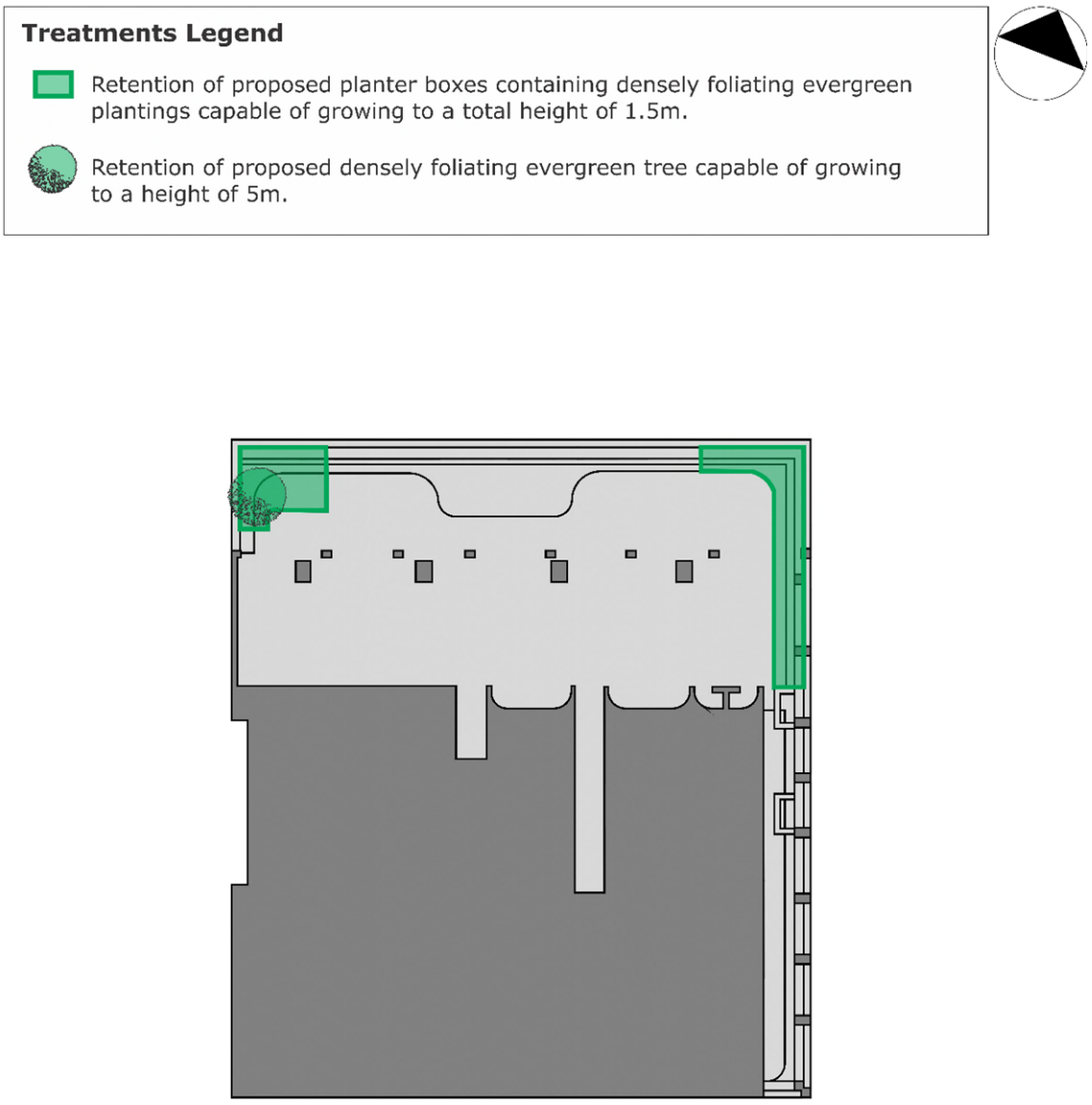
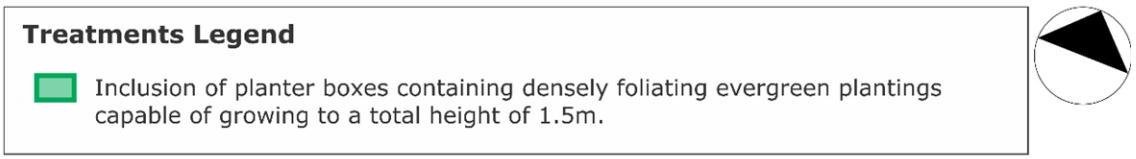


Figure 7c: Suggested Treatments – Level 02 Plan
Mitigation measures incorporated in the most recent design (drawing ref. number 'LD-DA110' rev 2)



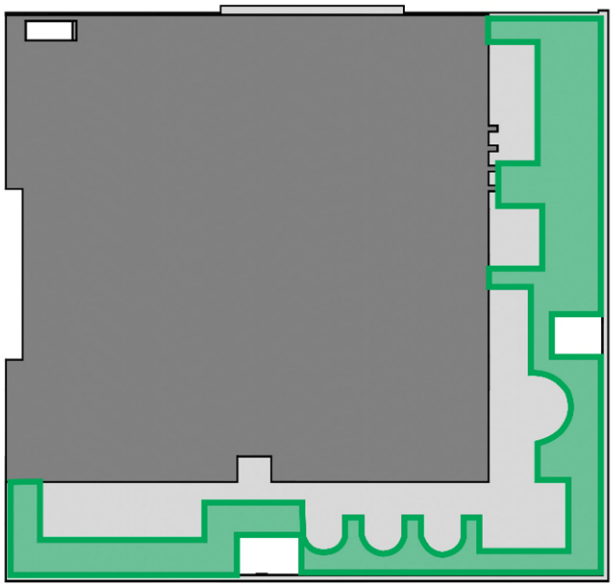


Figure 7d: Suggested Treatments – Level 06 Plan
Mitigation measures incorporated in the most recent design (drawing ref. number 'LD-DA120' rev 1)

7 REFERENCES

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), 2003, "Outdoor Human Comfort and its Assessment – State of the Art".

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), ASCE-7-16, 2016, "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures".

Australasian Wind Engineering Society, QAM-1, 2019, "Quality Assurance Manual: Wind Engineering Studies of Buildings", edited by Rofail A.W., et al.

Australasian Wind Engineering Society (AWES), 2014, "Guidelines for Pedestrian Wind Effects Criteria".

Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), 2013, "Wind tunnel testing of high-rise buildings", CTBUH Technical Guides.

Davenport, A.G., 1972, "An approach to human comfort criteria for environmental conditions". Colloquium on Building Climatology, Stockholm.

Deaves, D.M. and Harris, R.I., 1978, "A mathematical model of the structure of strong winds." Construction Industry and Research Association (U.K), Report 76.

Engineering Science Data Unit, 1982, London, ESDU82026, "Strong Winds in the Atmospheric Boundary Layer, Part 1: Hourly Mean Wind Speeds", with Amendments A to E (issued in 2002).

Melbourne, W.H., 1978, "Criteria for Environmental Wind Conditions". Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics, vol. 3, pp241-249.

Rofail, A.W., and Kwok, K.C.S., 1991, "A Reliability Study of Wind Tunnel Results of Cladding Pressures". Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Wind Engineering, Canada.

Rofail, A.W., 2007, "Comparison of Wind Environment Criteria against Field Observations". 12th International Conference of Wind Engineering, Cairns, Australia.

Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand, AS/NZS 1170.2, 2011, "SAA Wind Loading Standard, Part 2: Wind Actions".

APPENDIX A PUBLISHED ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

A.1 Wind Effects on People

The acceptability of wind in an area is dependent upon the use of the area. For example, people walking or window-shopping will tolerate higher wind speeds than those seated at an outdoor restaurant. Quantifying wind comfort has been the subject of much research and many researchers, such as A.G. Davenport, T.V. Lawson, W.H. Melbourne, and A.D. Penwarden, have published criteria for pedestrian comfort for pedestrians in outdoor spaces for various types of activities. This section discusses and compares the various published criteria.

A.2 A.D. Penwarden (1973) Criteria for Mean Wind Speeds

A.D. Penwarden (1973) developed a modified version of the Beaufort scale which describes the effects of various wind intensities on people. Table A.1 presents the modified Beaufort scale. Note that the effects listed in this table refers to wind conditions occurring frequently over the averaging time (a probability of occurrence exceeding 5%). Higher ranges of wind speeds can be tolerated for rarer events.

Table A.1: Summary of Wind Effects on People (A.D. Penwarden, 1973)

Type of Winds	Beaufort Number	Hourly Mean Wind Speed (m/s)	Effects
Calm	0	0 - 0.3	
Calm, light air	1	0.3 - 1.6	No noticeable wind
Light breeze	2	1.6 - 3.4	Wind felt on face
Gentle breeze	3	3.4 - 5.5	Hair is disturbed, clothing flaps, newspapers difficult to read
Moderate breeze	4	5.5 – 8.0	Raises dust, dry soil and loose paper, hair disarranged
Fresh breeze	5	8.0 – 10.8	Force of wind felt on body, danger of stumbling
Strong breeze	6	10.8 – 13.9	Umbrellas used with difficulty, hair blown straight, difficult to walk steadily, wind noise on ears unpleasant
Near gale	7	13.9 – 17.2	Inconvenience felt when walking
Gale	8	17.2 - 20.8	Generally impedes progress, difficulty balancing in gusts
Strong gale	9	20.8 – 24.5	People blown over

A.3 A.G. Davenport (1972) Criteria for Mean Wind Speeds

A.G. Davenport (1972) also determined a set of criteria in terms of the Beaufort scale and for various return periods. Table A.2 presents a summary of the criteria based on a probability of exceedance of 5%.

Table A.2: Criteria by A.G. Davenport (1972)

Classification	Activities	5% exceedance Mean Wind Speed (m/s)
Walking Fast	Acceptable for walking, main public accessways.	7.5 - 10.0
Strolling, Skating	Slow walking, etc.	5.5 - 7.5
Short Exposure Activities	Generally acceptable for walking & short duration stationary activities such as window-shopping, standing or sitting in plazas.	3.5 - 5.5
Long Exposure Activities	Generally acceptable for long duration stationary activities such as in outdoor restaurants & theatres and in parks.	0 - 3.5

A.4 T.V. Lawson (1975) Criteria for Mean Wind Speeds

In 1973, T.V. Lawson, while referring to the Beaufort wind speeds of A.D. Penwarden (1973) (as listed in Table A.1), quoted that a Beaufort 4 wind speed would be acceptable if it is not exceeded for more than 4% of the time, and that a Beaufort 6 wind speed would be unacceptable if it is exceeded more than 2% of the time. Later, in 1975, T.V. Lawson presented a set of criteria very similar to those presented in A.G. Davenport (1972) (as listed in Table A.2). These criteria are presented in Table A.3 and Table A.4 for safety and comfort respectively.

Table A.3: Safety Criteria by T.V. Lawson (1975)

Classification	Activities	Annual Mean Wind Speed (m/s)
Safety (all weather areas)	Accessible by the general public.	0 – 15
Safety (fair weather areas)	Private areas, balconies/terraces, etc.	0 – 20

Table A.4: Comfort Criteria by T.V. Lawson (1975)

Classification	Activities	5% exceedance Mean Wind Speed (m/s)
Business Walking	Objective Walking from A to B.	8 - 10
Pedestrian Walking	Slow walking, etc.	6 - 8
Short Exposure Activities	Pedestrian standing or sitting for short times.	4 – 6
Long Exposure Activities	Pedestrian sitting for a long duration.	0 - 4

A.5 W.H. Melbourne (1978) Criteria for Gust Wind Speeds

W.H. Melbourne (1978) introduced a set of criteria for the assessment of environmental wind conditions that were developed for a temperature range of 10°C to 30°C and for people suitably dressed for outdoor conditions. These criteria are presented in Table A.5, and are based on maximum gust wind speeds with a probability of exceedance of once per year.

Table A.5: Criteria by W.H. Melbourne (1978)

Classification	Activities	Annual Gust Wind Speed (m/s)
Limit for Safety	Completely unacceptable: people likely to get blown over.	23
Marginal	Unacceptable as main public accessways.	16 - 23
Comfortable Walking	Acceptable for walking, main public accessways	13 - 16
Short Exposure Activities	Generally acceptable for walking & short duration stationary activities such as window-shopping, standing or sitting in plazas.	10 - 13
Long Exposure Activities	Generally acceptable for long duration stationary activities such as in outdoor restaurants & theatres and in parks.	0 - 10

A.6 Comparison of the Published Wind Speed Criteria

W.H. Melbourne (1978) presented a comparison of the criteria of various researchers on a probabilistic basis. Figure A.1 presents the results of this comparison, and indicates that the criteria of W.H. Melbourne (1978) are comparatively quite conservative. This conclusion was also observed by A.W. Rofail (2007) when undertaking on-site remedial studies. The results of A.W. Rofail (2007) concluded that the criteria by W.H. Melbourne (1978) generally overstates the wind effects in a typical urban setting due to the assumption of a fixed 15% turbulence intensity for all areas. It was observed in A.W. Rofail (2007) that the 15% turbulence intensity assumption is not real and that the turbulence intensities at 1.5m above ground is at least 20% and in a suburban or urban setting is generally in the range of 30% to 60%.

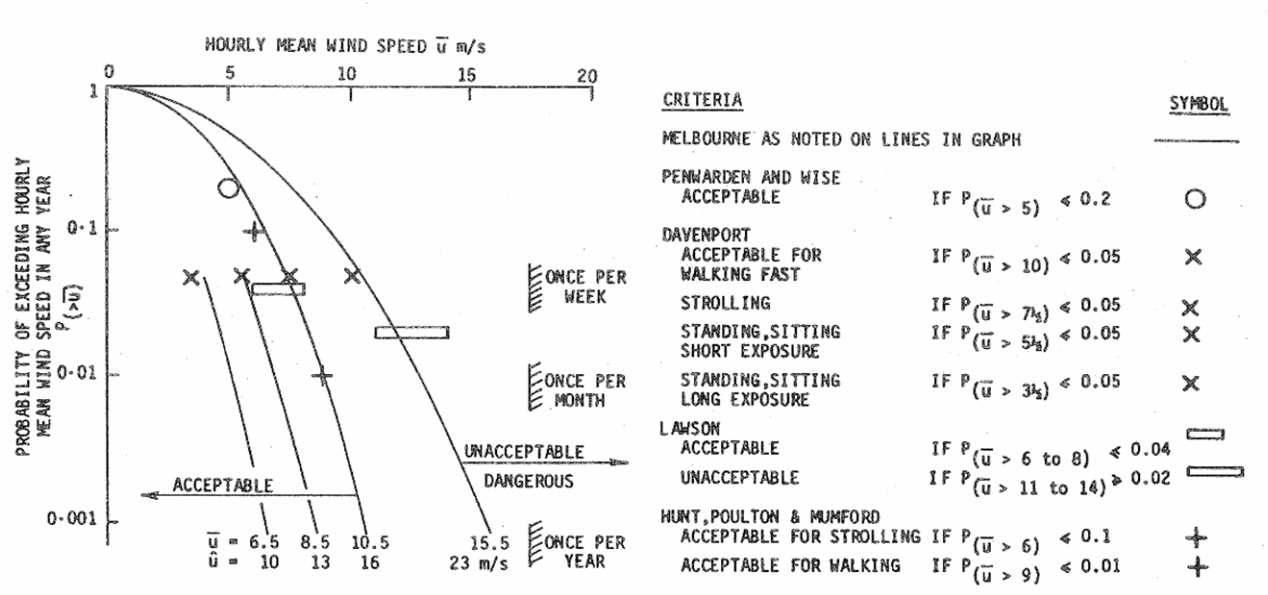


Figure A.1: Comparison of Various Mean and Gust Wind Environment Criteria, assuming 15% turbulence and a Gust Factor of 1.5 (W.H. Melbourne, 1978)

A.7 References relating to Pedestrian Comfort Criteria

Davenport, A.G., 1972, "An approach to human comfort criteria for environmental conditions". Colloquium on Building Climatology, Stockholm.

Davenport, A.G., 1977, "The prediction of risk under wind loading", 2nd International Conference on Structural Safety and Reliability, Munich, Germany, pp511-538.

Lawson, T.V., 1973, "The wind environment of buildings: a logical approach to the establishment of criteria". Bristol University, Department of Aeronautical Engineering.

Lawson, T.V., 1975, "The determination of the wind environment of a building complex before construction". Bristol University, Department of Aeronautical Engineering.

Melbourne, W.H., 1978, "Criteria for Environmental Wind Conditions". Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics, vol. 3, pp241-249.

Penwarden, A.D. (1973). "Acceptable Wind Speeds in Towns", Building Science, vol. 8: pp259–267.

Penwarden, A.D., Wise A.F.E., 1975, "Wind Environment Around Buildings". Building Research Establishment Report, London.

Rofail, A.W., 2007, "Comparison of Wind Environment Criteria against Field Observations". 12th International Conference of Wind Engineering, Cairns, Australia.

APPENDIX B DATA ACQUISITION

The wind tunnel testing procedures utilised for this study were based on the guidelines set out in the Australasian Wind Engineering Society Quality Assurance Manual (AWES-QAM-1-2019), ASCE 7-16 (Chapter C31), and CTBUH (2013). The wind speed measurements for the wind tunnel study were determined as coefficients using data acquired by either Dantec hot-wire probe anemometers or pressure-based wind speed sensors and converted to full-scale wind speeds using details of the regional wind climate obtained from an analysis of directional wind speed recordings from the local meteorological recording station(s).

B.1 Measurement of the Velocity Coefficients

The study model and proximity model were setup within the wind tunnel which was configured to the appropriate boundary layer profile, and the wind velocity measurements were monitored using either Dantec hot-wire probe anemometers or pressure-based wind speed sensors at selected critical outdoor locations. The wind velocity results presented in this study for each study point are representative of wind at a full-scale height of approximately 1.5m above ground/slab level. In the case of the Dantec hot-wire probe anemometers, the support of the probe is mounted such that the probe wire is vertical as much as possible to ensure that the measured wind speeds are independent of wind direction along the horizontal plane. In addition, care was taken in the alignment of the hot-wire probe wire and in avoiding wall-heating effects.

Wind speed measurements were made in the wind tunnel for the wind directions described within this report. Data was acquired for each wind direction using a sample rate of 1024Hz. The sample length was determined to produce a full-scale sample time that is sufficient for this type of study. In the case of the pressure-based wind speed sensors, the phase lag between the various channels where data is acquired simultaneously is within 10% of a typical pressure cycle, and the signal is low-pass filtered at 500Hz and then digital filtering is applied over this range to provide an unbiased response from the pressure measurement system (A.W. Rofail, 2004).

The mean, gust and standard deviation velocity coefficients were determined from the data acquired in the wind tunnel. The gust velocity coefficients were also derived for each wind direction from by the following relation:

$$\hat{C}_V = \bar{C}_V + g \cdot \sigma_{C_V} \qquad \text{B.1}$$

where:

$\hat{C}_V$ is the gust velocity coefficient.

$\bar{C}_V$ is the mean velocity coefficient.

g is the peak factor, taken as 3.0 for a 3-sec gust and 3.4 for a 0.5-sec gust.

σ_{C_V} is the standard deviation of the velocity coefficient measurement.

In the case of a Dantec hot-wire probe anemometer, the velocity coefficient is obtained as follows:

$$C_V = \frac{C_{V,study}}{C_{V,200m}} \quad \text{B.2}$$

where:

$C_{V,study}$ is the velocity coefficient measurement obtained from the Dantec hot-wire probe anemometer at the study point location.

$C_{V,200m}$ is the velocity coefficient measurement obtained from the Dantec hot-wire probe anemometer at the free-stream reference location at 200m height upwind of the model in the wind tunnel.

However, in the case of the pressure-based wind speed sensors, these are determined from the measured differential mean, standard deviation and maximum pressure coefficients obtained from the wind speed sensor. For this analysis all calculations are performed on the square root of the differential pressure measurements. The velocity coefficient at the pressure-based wind speed sensor location is then calculated as follows:

$$C_V = \frac{\alpha + \beta\sqrt{\Delta p}}{V_{200m}} \quad \text{B.3}$$

where:

C_V is the velocity coefficient measurement at the study point location.

α is a calibration coefficient for the pressure-based wind speed sensor.

β is a calibration coefficient for the pressure-based wind speed sensor.

Δp is the differential pressure obtained from the pressure-based wind speed sensor at the study point location.

V_{200m} is the wind speed at the free-stream reference location of 200m height (full-scale) in the wind tunnel, which is determined directly in the wind tunnel using a pitot static probe.

B.2 Calculation of the Full-Scale Results

The full-scale results determine if the wind conditions at a study location satisfy the designated criteria of that location. More specifically, the full-scale results need to determine the probability of exceedance of a given wind speed at a study location. To determine the probability of exceedance, the measured velocity coefficients were combined with a statistical model of the local wind climate that relates wind speed to a probability of exceedance. Details of the wind climate model are outlined in Section 4 of the main report.

The statistical model of the wind climate includes the impact of wind directionality as any local variations in wind speed or frequency with wind direction. This is important as the wind directions that produce the highest wind speed events for a region may not coincide with the most wind exposed direction at the site.

The methodology adopted for the derivation of the full-scale results for the maximum gust and the GEM wind speeds are outlined in the following sub-sections.

B.3 Maximum Gust Wind Speeds

The full-scale maximum gust wind speed at each study point location is derived from the velocity coefficient using the following relationship:

$$V_{study} = V_{ref,RH}\left(\frac{k_{200m,tr,T=1hr}}{k_{RH,tr,T=1hr}}\right)C_V \qquad \text{B.4}$$

where:

V_{study} is the full-scale wind speed at the study point location.

$V_{ref,RH}$ is the full-scale reference wind speed at the study reference height. This value is determined by combining the directional wind speed data for the region (detailed in Section 4) and the upwind terrain and height multipliers for the site (detailed in Section 3).

$k_{200m,tr,T=1hr}$ is the hourly mean terrain and height multiplier at the free-stream reference location of 200m height.

$k_{RH,tr,T=1hr}$ is the hourly mean terrain and height multiplier at the study reference height (Section 3).

C_V is the velocity coefficient, obtained from either Equation B.2 (in the case of Dantec hot-wire probe anemometers) or Equation B.3 (in the case of pressure-based wind speed sensors).

The value of $V_{ref,RH}$ varies with each prevailing wind direction. Wind directions where there is a high probability that a strong wind will occur have a higher directional wind speed than other directions. To determine the directional wind speeds, a probability level must be assigned for each wind direction. These probability levels are set following the approach used in AS/NZS1170.2:2011, which assumes that the major contributions to the combined probability of exceedance of a typical load effect comes from only two 45 degree sectors.

B.4 Maximum Gust-Equivalent Mean Wind Speeds

The contribution to the probability of exceedance of a specified wind speed (ie: the desired wind speed for pedestrian comfort, as per the criteria) was calculated for each wind direction. These contributions are then combined over all wind directions to calculate the total probability of exceedance of the specified wind speed. To calculate the probability of exceedance for a specified wind speed a statistical wind climate model was used to describe the relationship between directional wind speeds and the probability of exceedance. A detailed description of the methodology is given by T.V. Lawson (1980).

The criteria used in this study is referenced to a probability of exceedance of 5% of a specified wind speed.

B.5 References relating to Data Acquisition

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), ASCE-7-16, 2016, "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures".

Australasian Wind Engineering Society, QAM-1, 2019, "Quality Assurance Manual: Wind Engineering Studies of Buildings", edited by Rofail A.W., et al.

Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), 2013, "Wind tunnel testing of high-rise buildings", CTBUH Technical Guides.

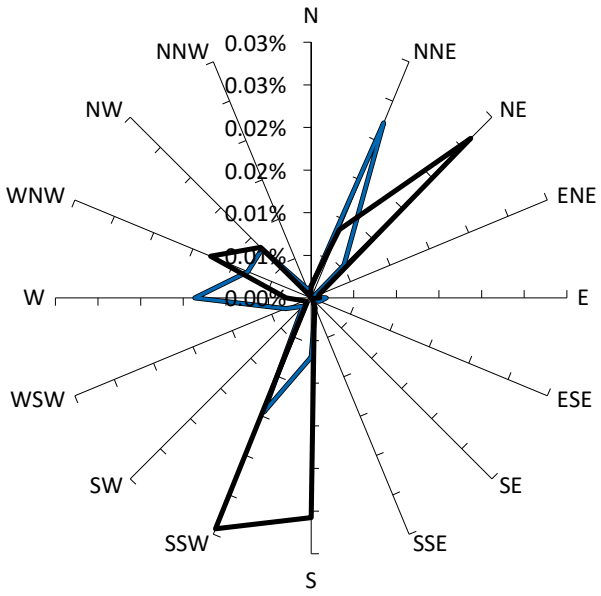
Lawson, T.V., 1980, "Wind Effects on Buildings - Volume 1, Design Applications". Applied Science Publishers Ltd, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex, England.

Rofail A.W., Tonin, R., and Hanafi, D., 2004, "Sensitivity of frequency response to type of tubing", Australasian Wind Engineering Workshop, Darwin.

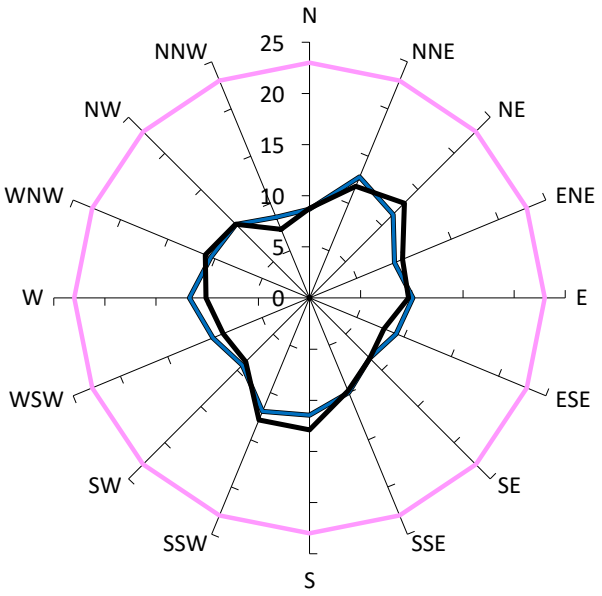
Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand, AS/NZS 1170.2, 2011, "SAA Wind Loading Standard, Part 2: Wind Actions".

APPENDIX C DIRECTIONAL PLOTS OF WIND TUNNEL RESULTS

Results for P01



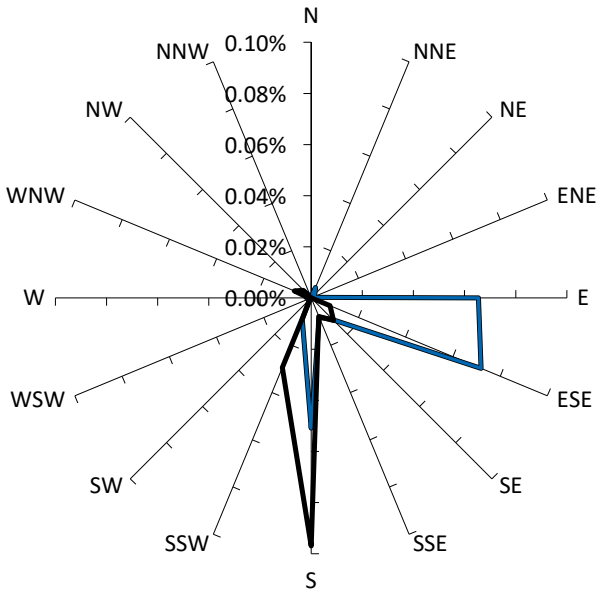
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



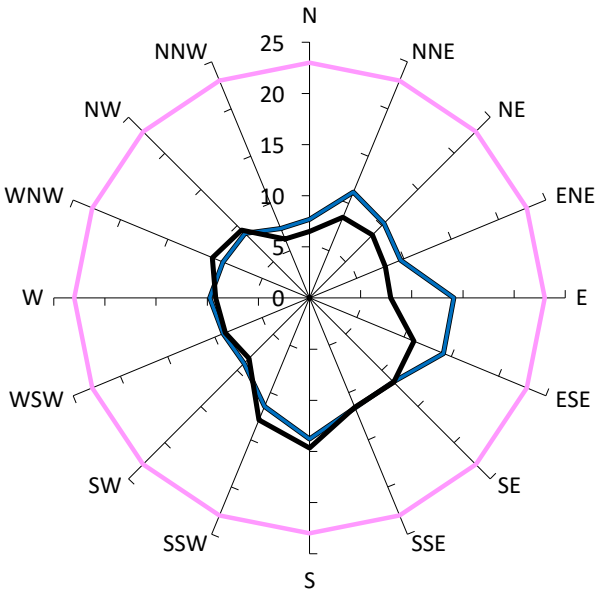
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.0	13
Existing Scenario	5.1	13

Results for P02



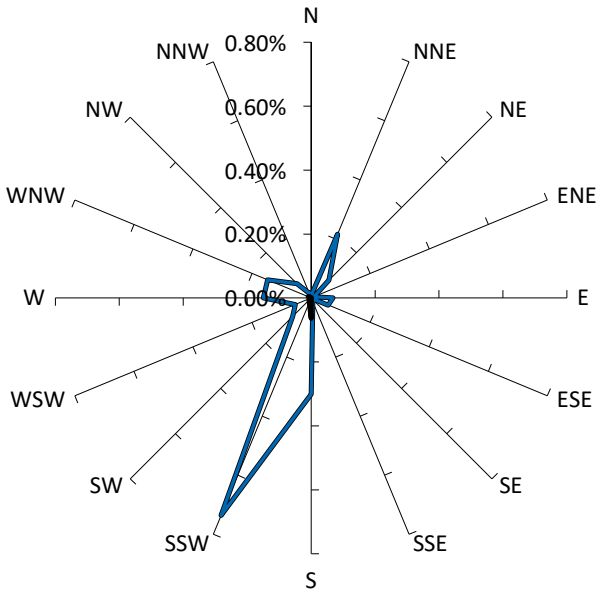
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



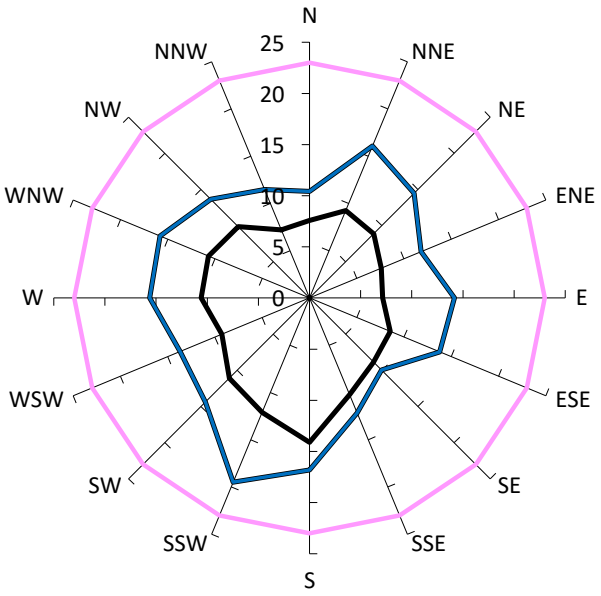
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.3	14
Existing Scenario	5.1	15

Results for P03



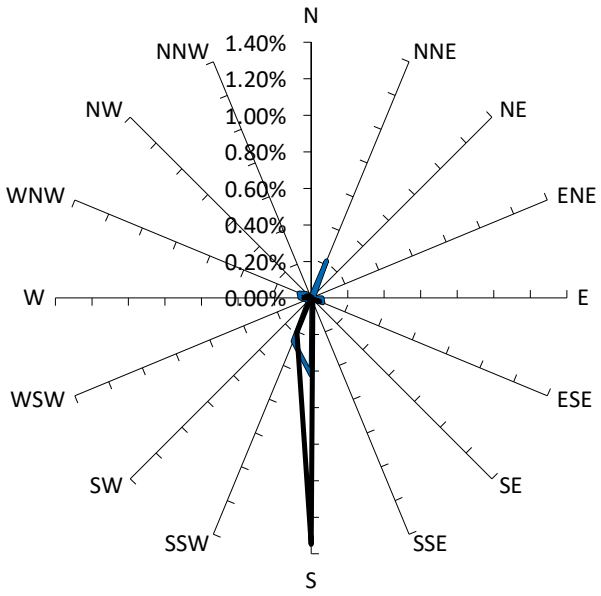
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



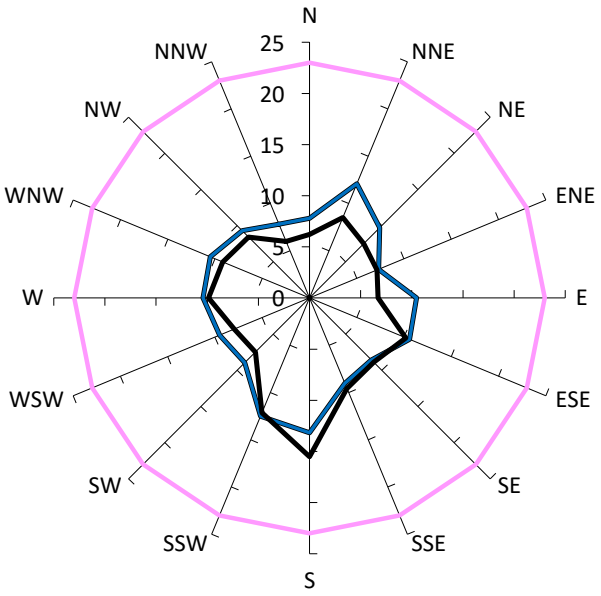
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.9	19
Existing Scenario	4.9	14

Results for P04



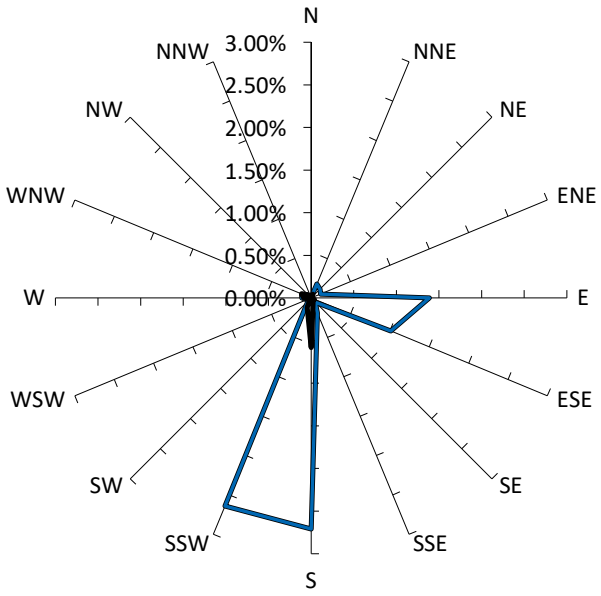
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



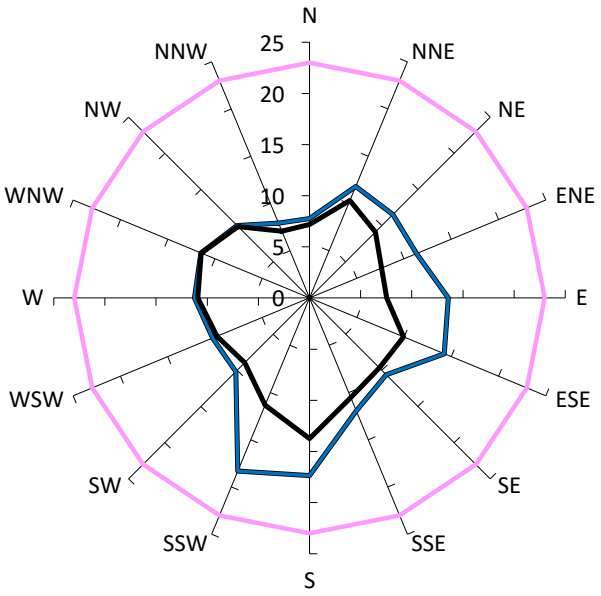
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.9	13
Existing Scenario	5.0	16

Results for P05



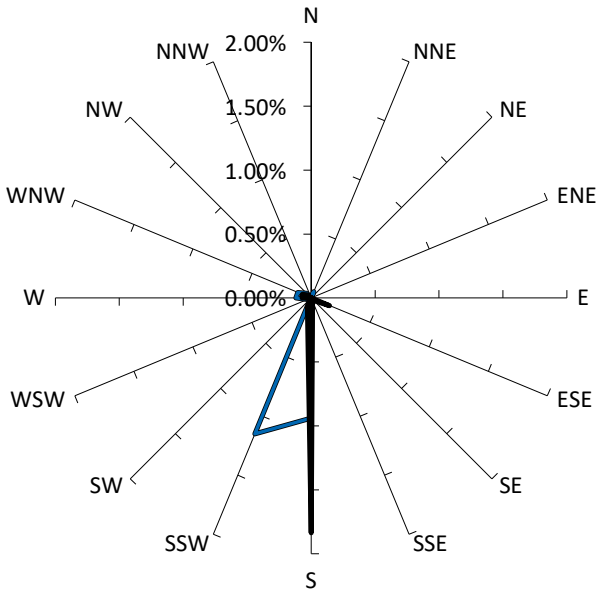
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



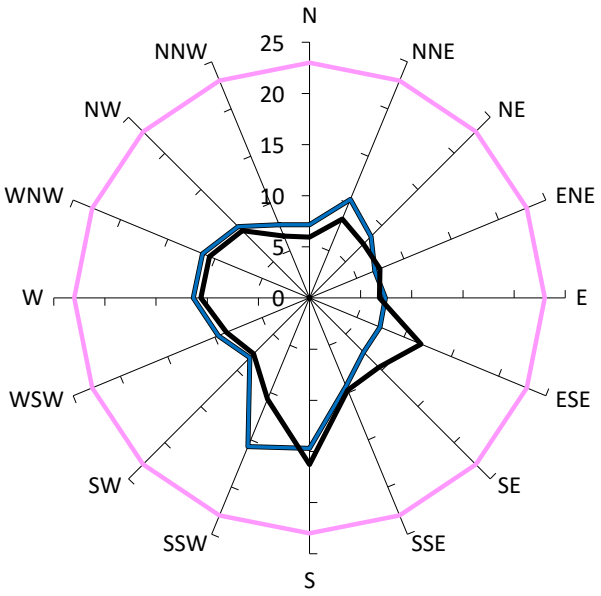
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.5	18
Existing Scenario	4.8	14

Results for P06



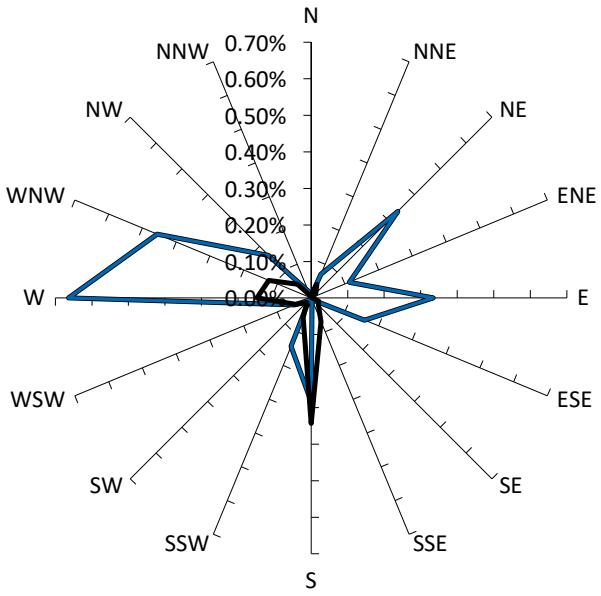
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



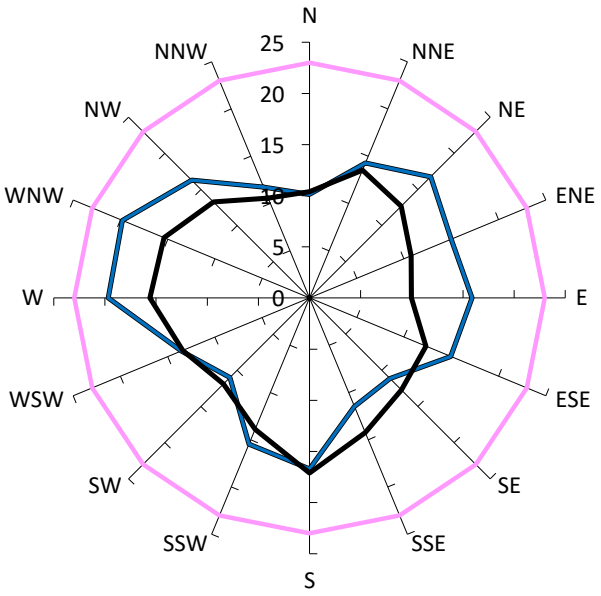
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.3	16
Existing Scenario	5.2	16

Results for P07



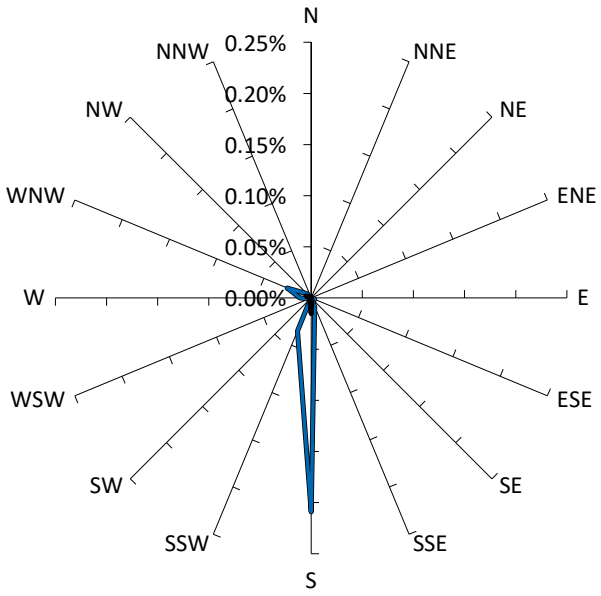
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



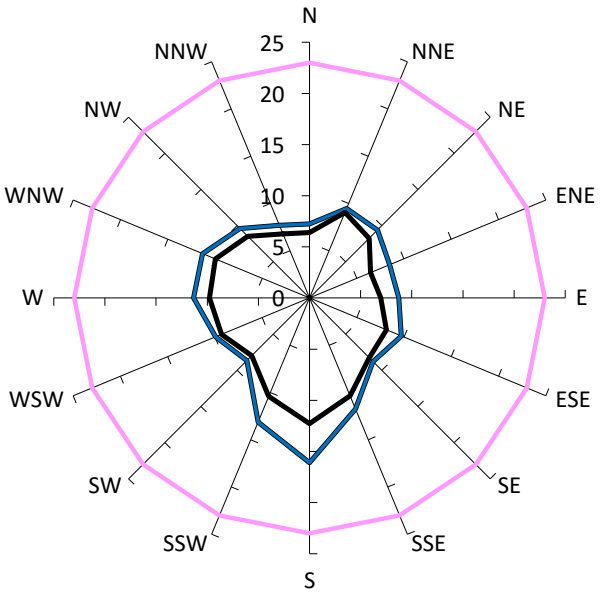
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	7.2	20
Existing Scenario	6.3	17

Results for P08



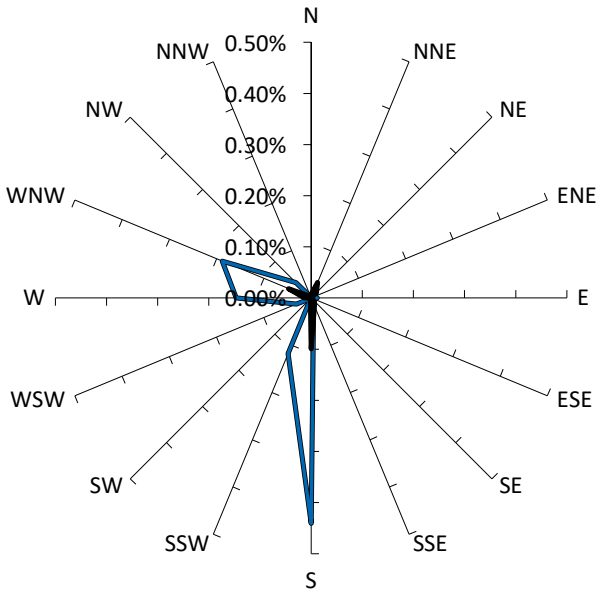
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



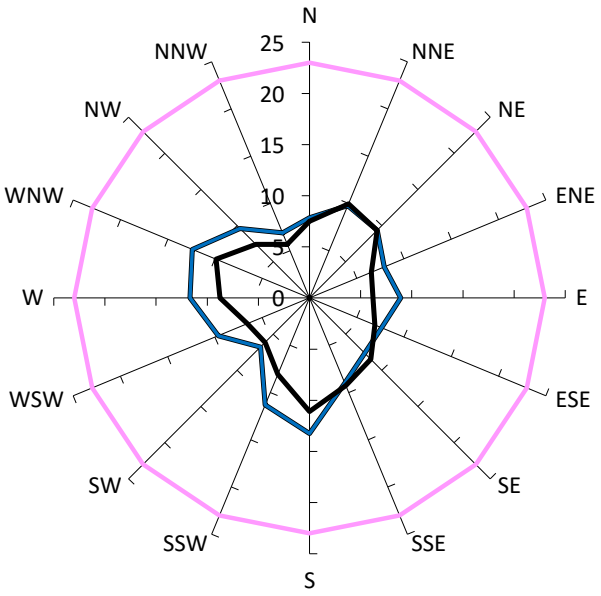
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.4	16
Existing Scenario	4.4	12

Results for P09



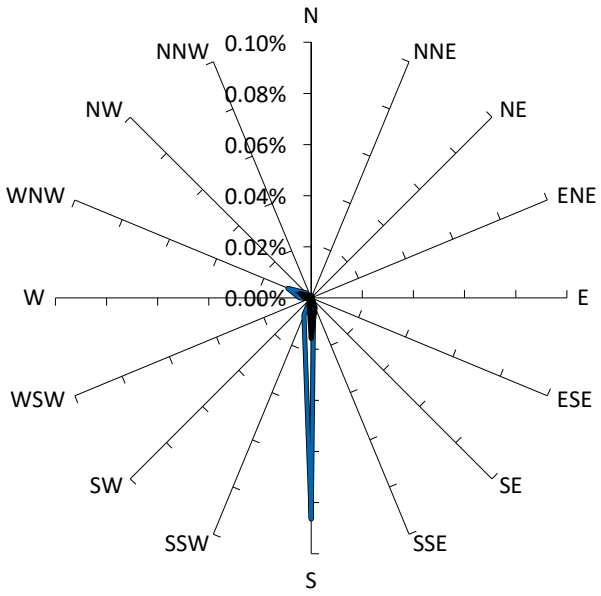
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



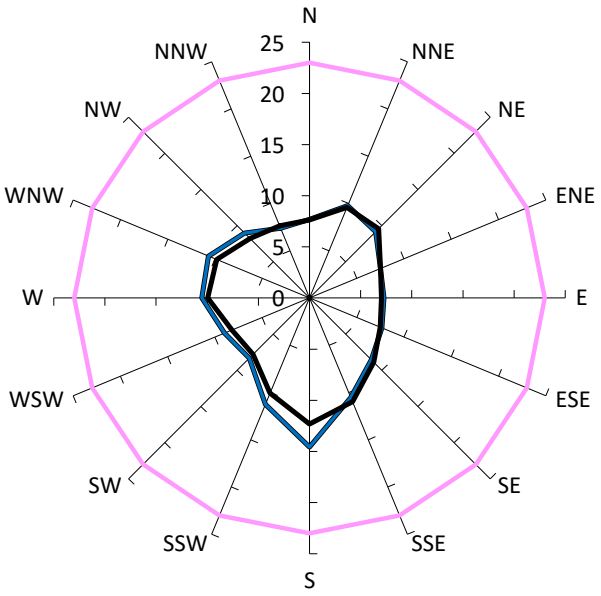
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.7	13
Existing Scenario	4.1	11

Results for P10



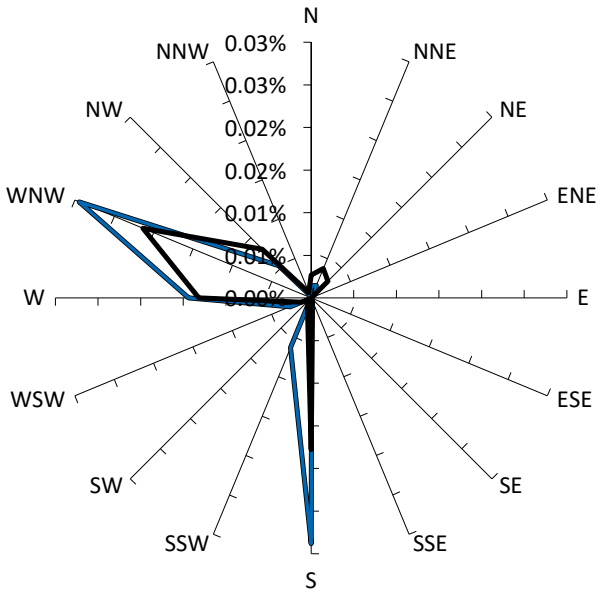
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



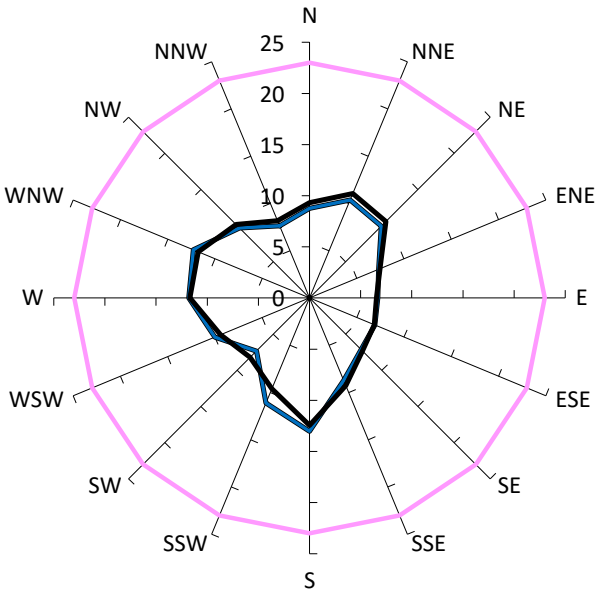
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.9	15
Existing Scenario	4.5	12

Results for P11



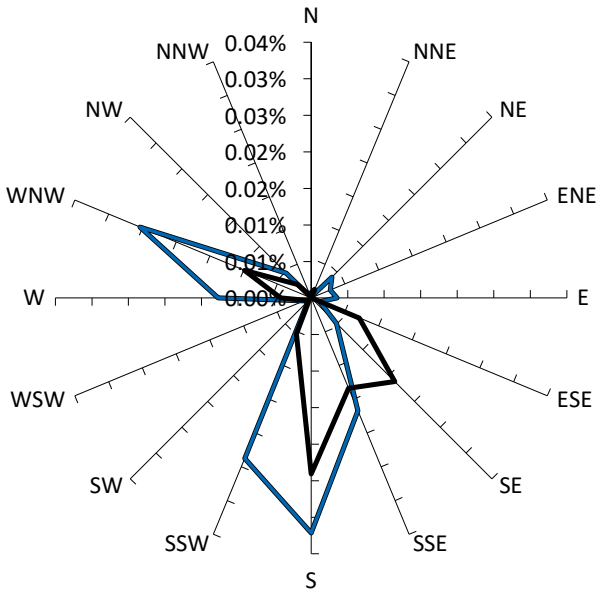
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



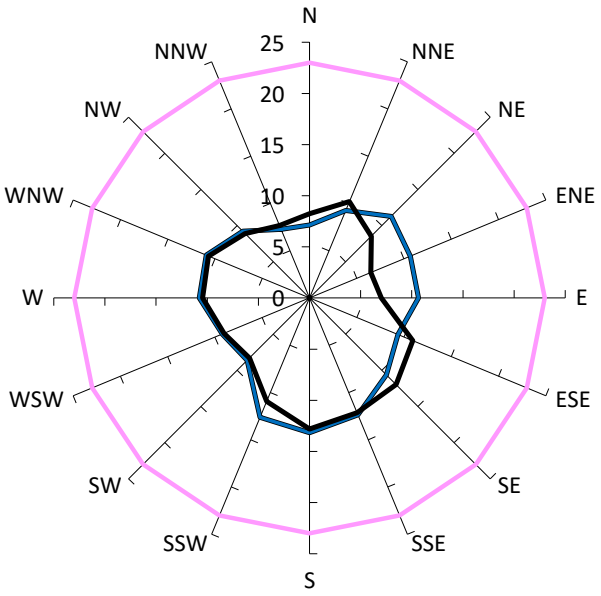
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.7	13
Existing Scenario	4.7	12

Results for P12



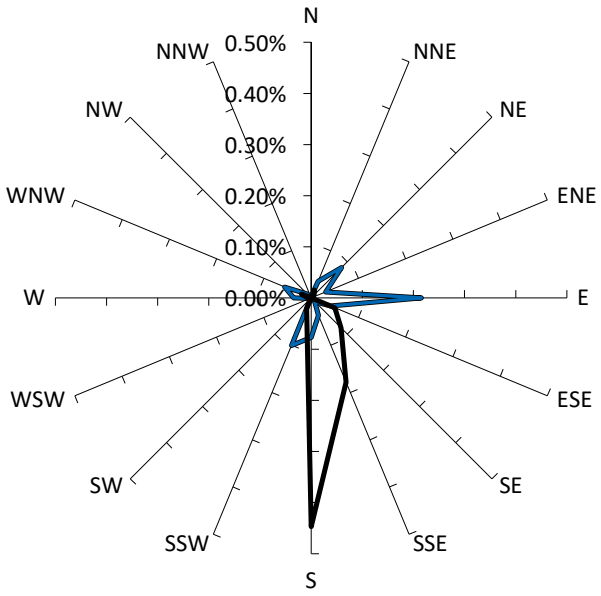
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



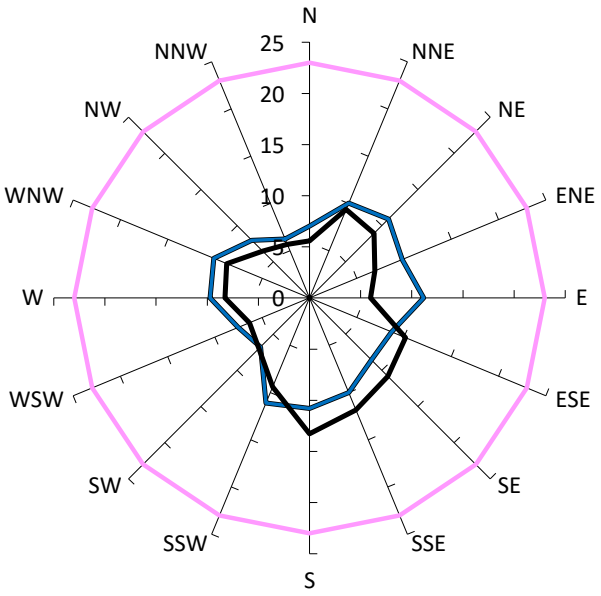
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.1	13
Existing Scenario	4.8	13

Results for P13



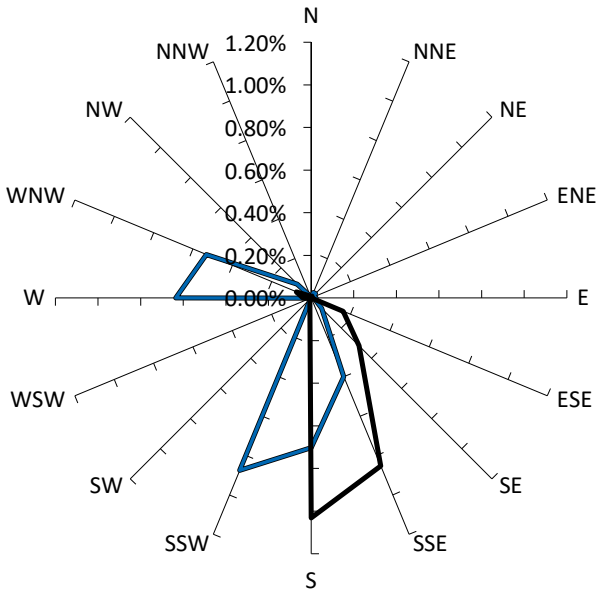
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



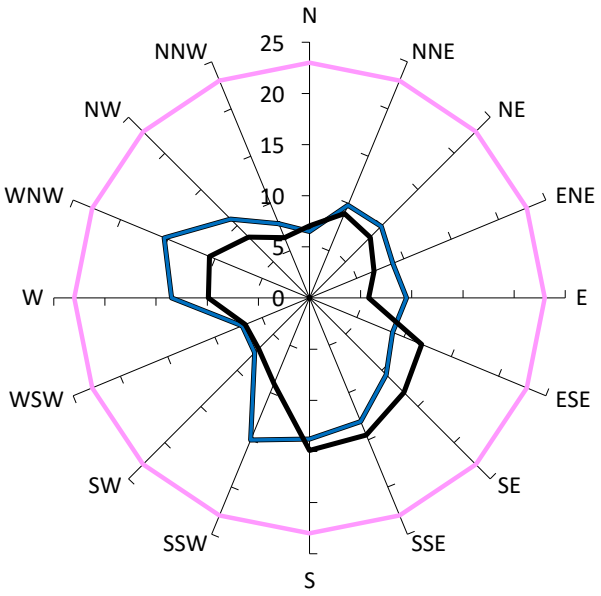
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.6	11
Existing Scenario	4.6	13

Results for P14



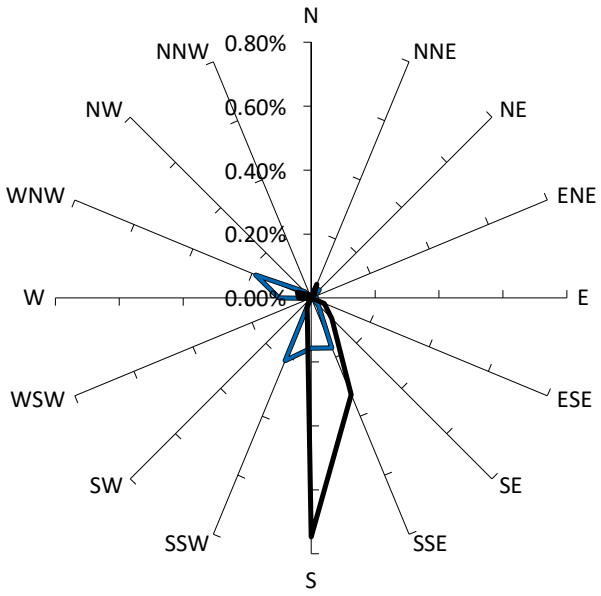
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



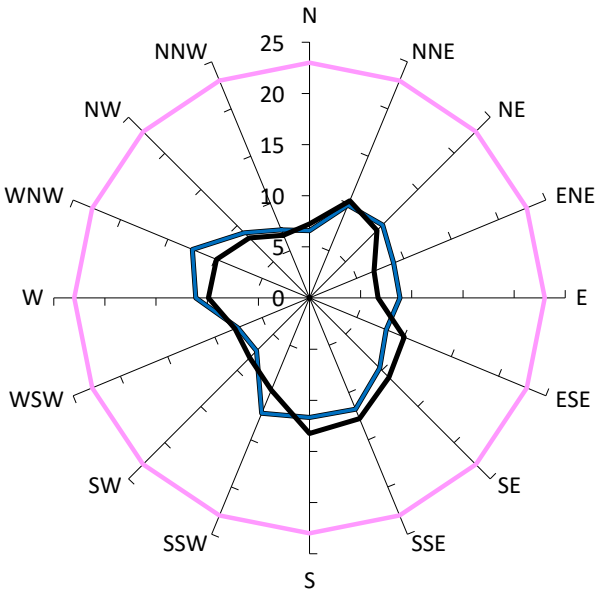
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.5	15
Existing Scenario	5.3	15

Results for P15



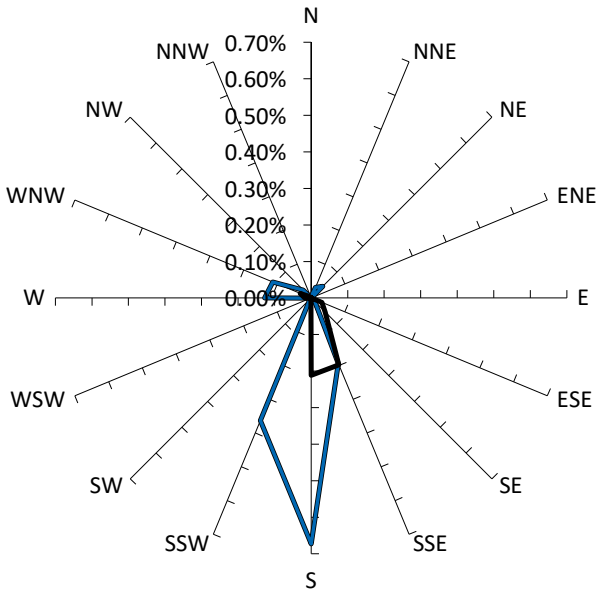
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



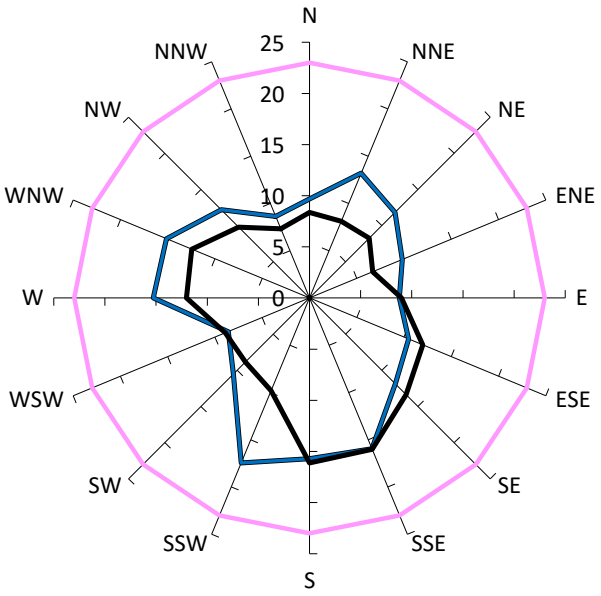
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.7	12
Existing Scenario	4.9	13

Results for P16



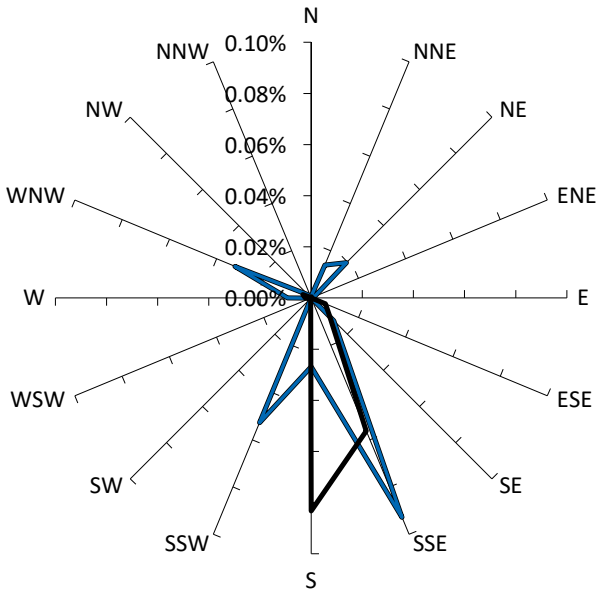
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



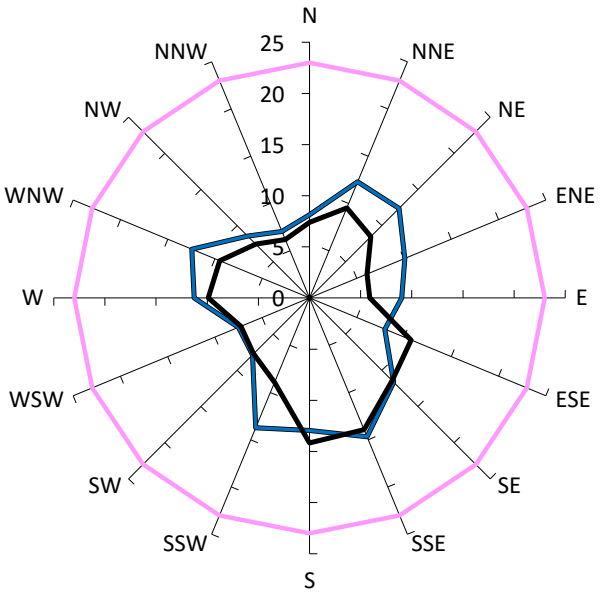
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.7	17
Existing Scenario	5.8	16

Results for P17



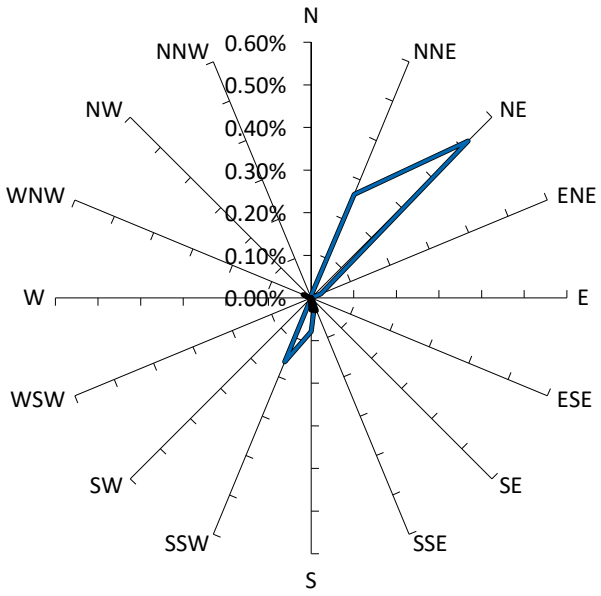
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



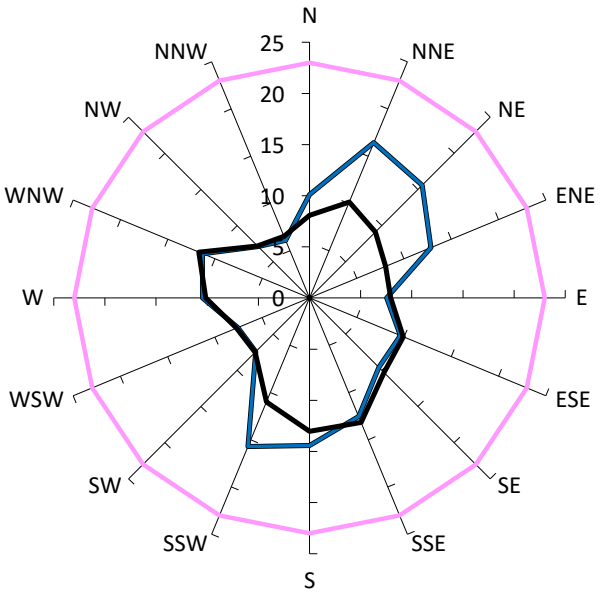
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.5	15
Existing Scenario	5.1	14

Results for P18



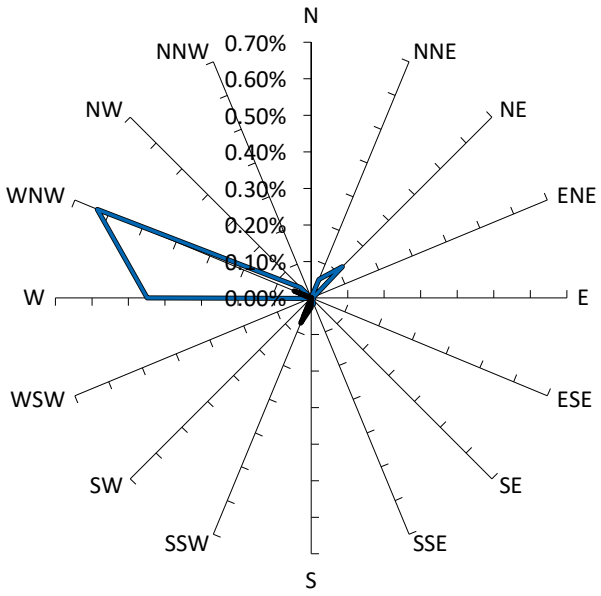
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



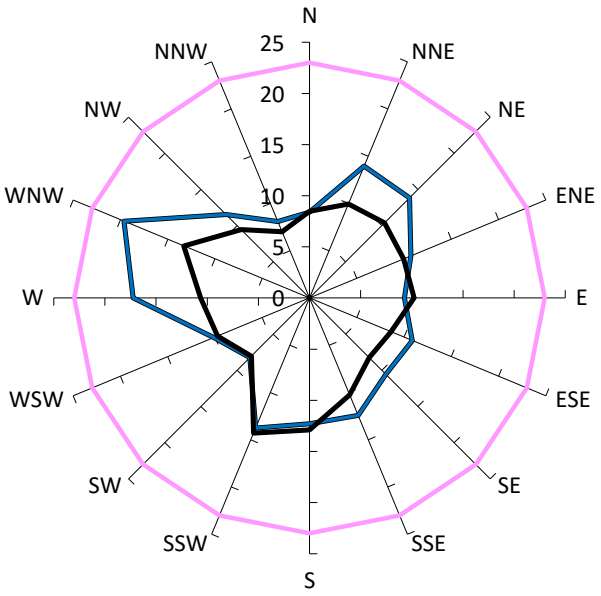
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.5	16
Existing Scenario	4.9	13

Results for P19



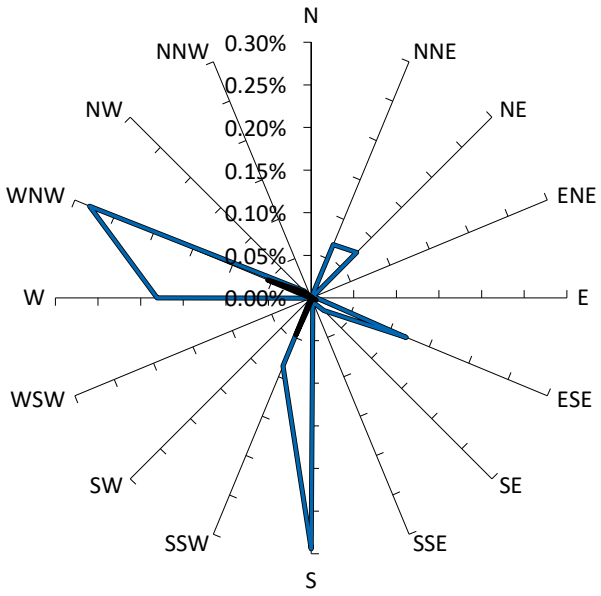
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



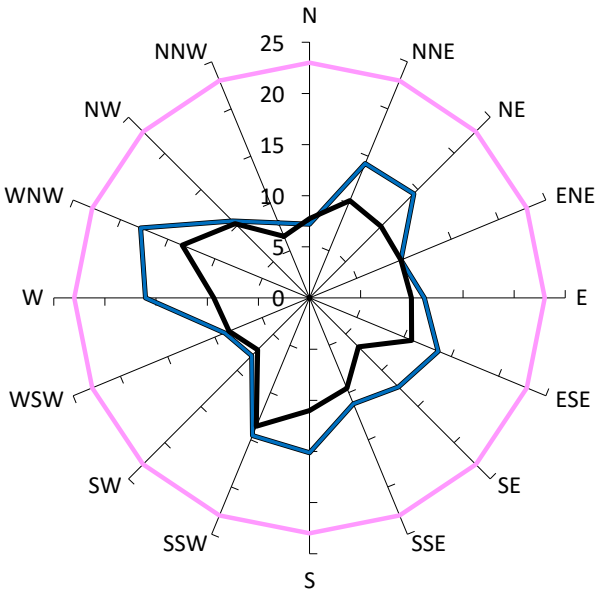
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.3	20
Existing Scenario	5.0	14

Results for P20



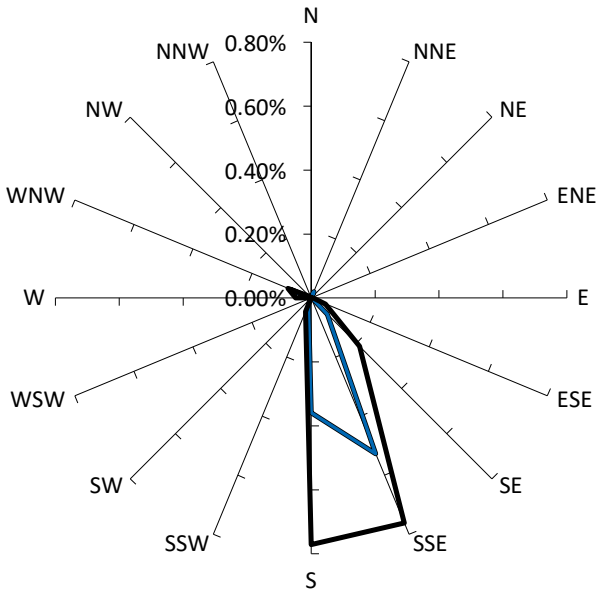
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



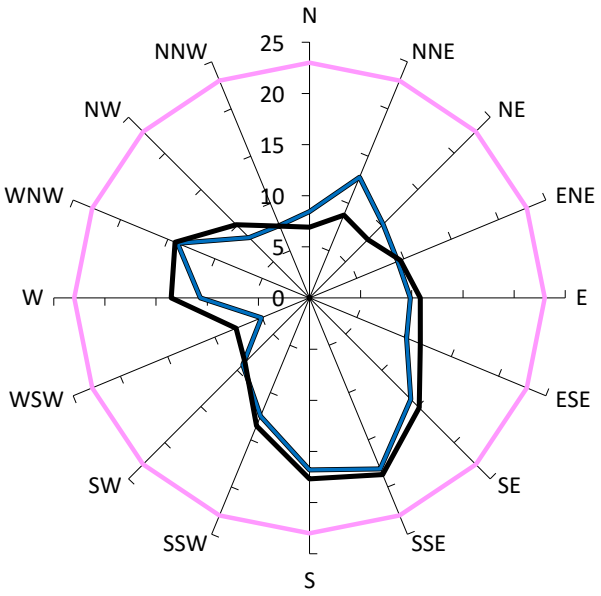
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.4	18
Existing Scenario	4.8	14

Results for P21



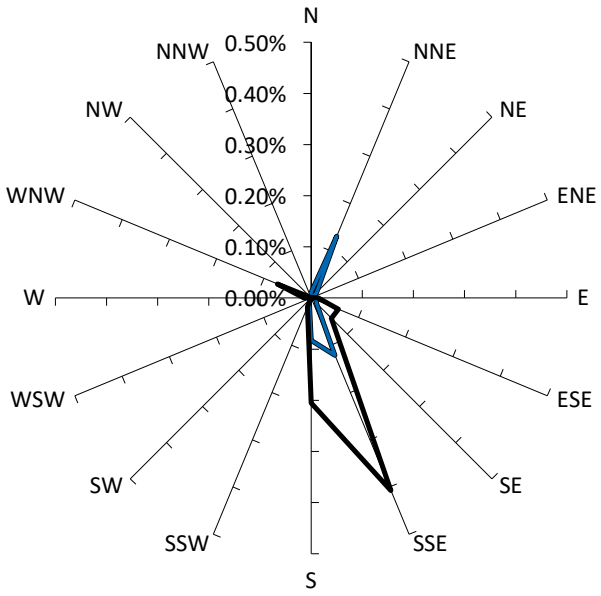
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



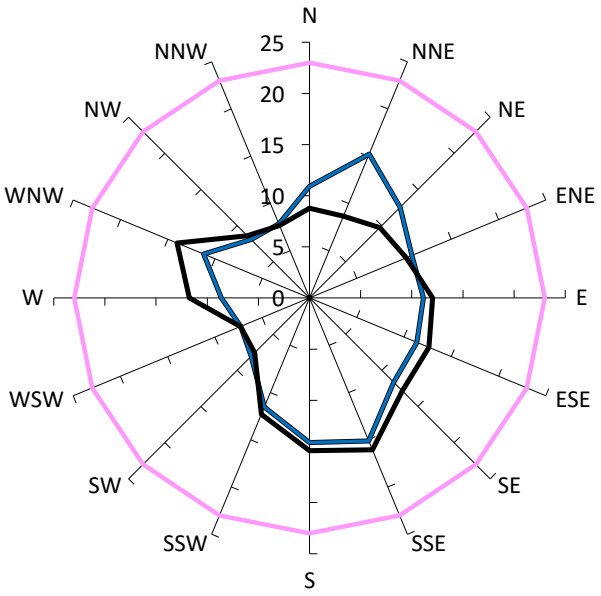
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.3	18
Existing Scenario	6.8	19

Results for P22



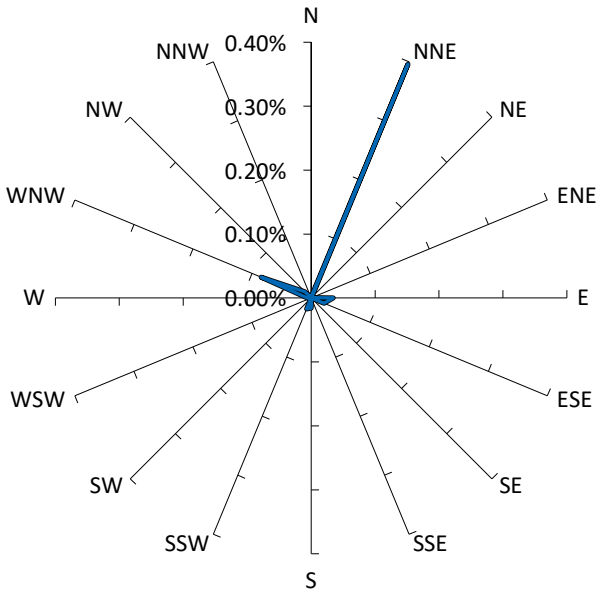
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



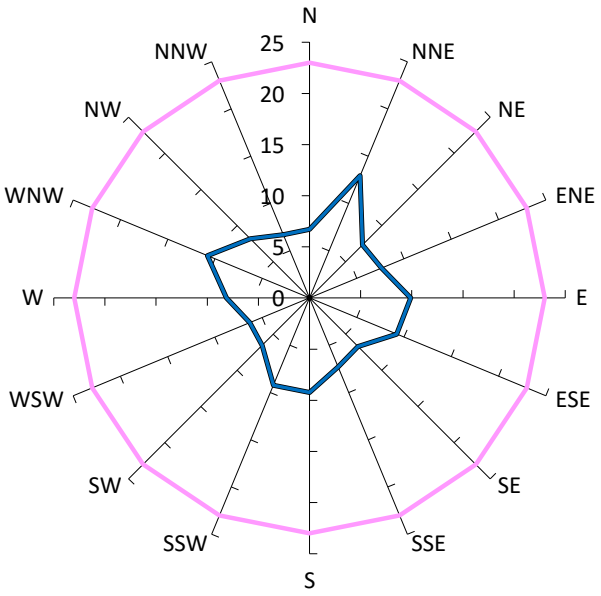
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.8	15
Existing Scenario	6.1	16

Results for P23



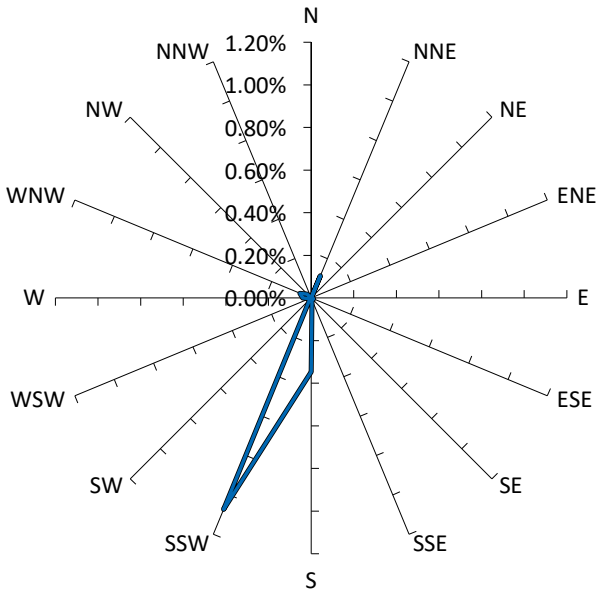
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



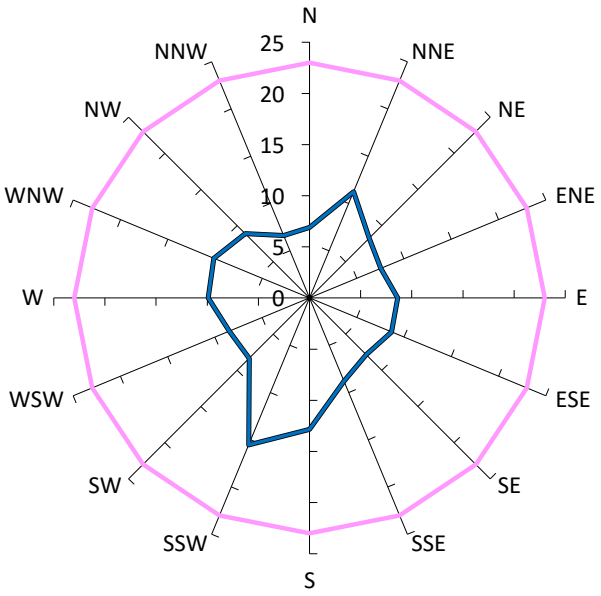
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.4	13

Results for P24



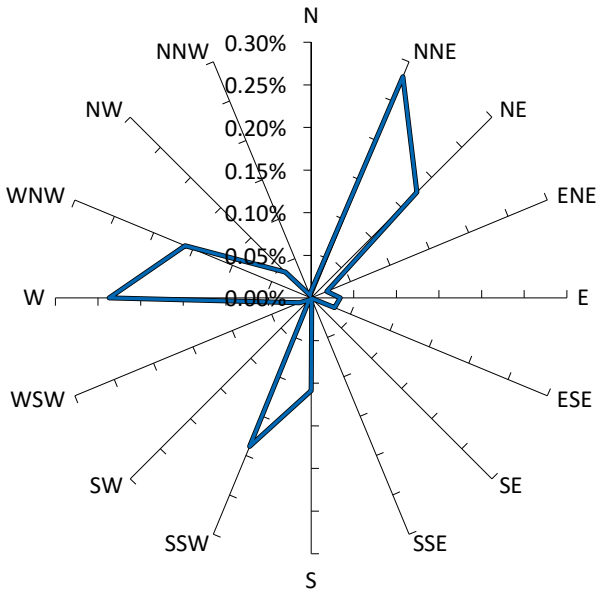
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



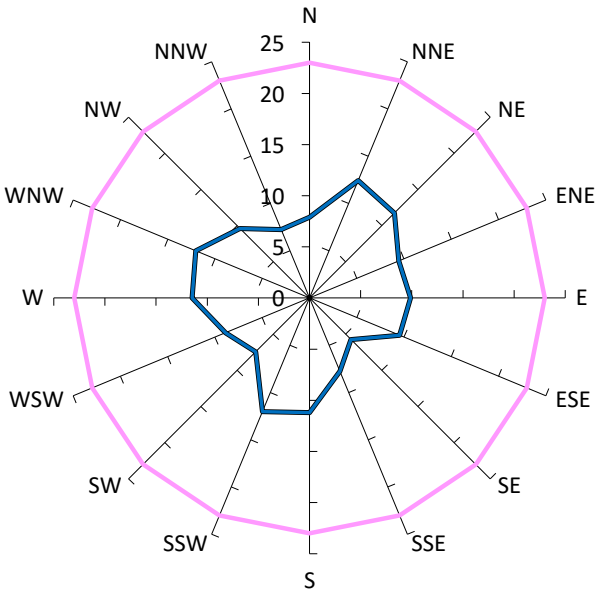
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.0	16

Results for P25



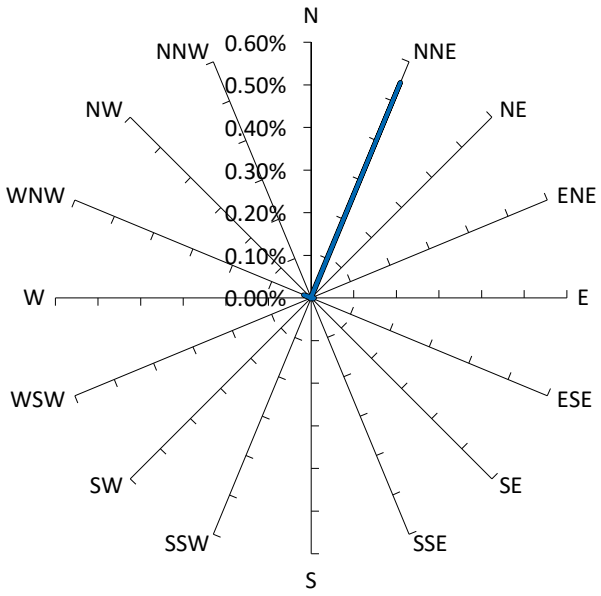
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



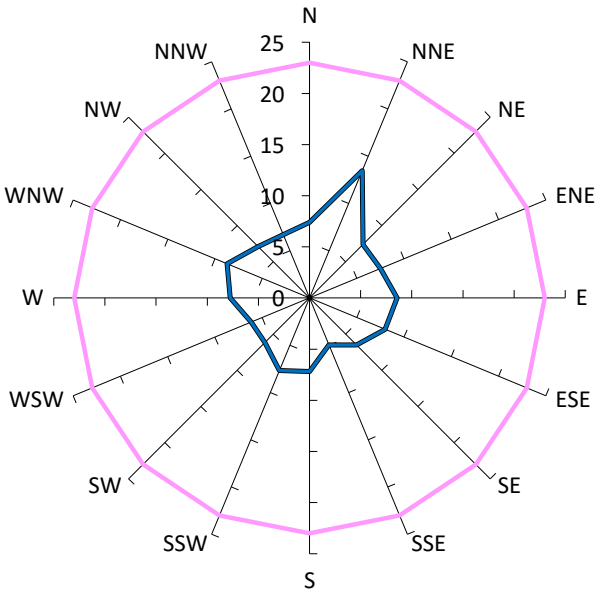
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.9	12

Results for P26



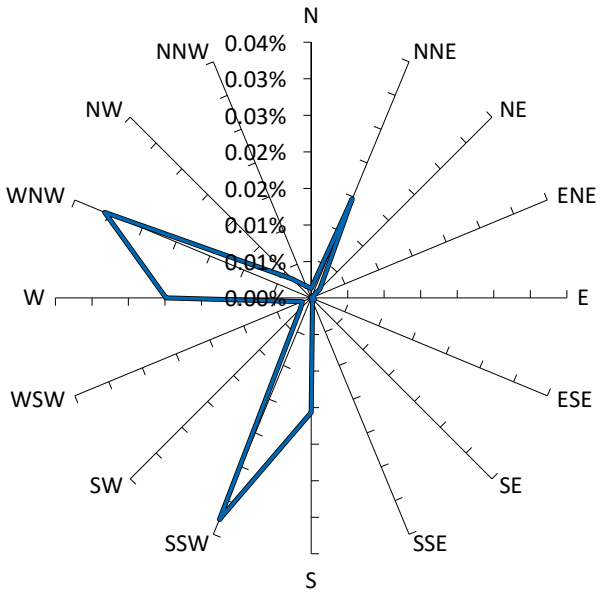
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



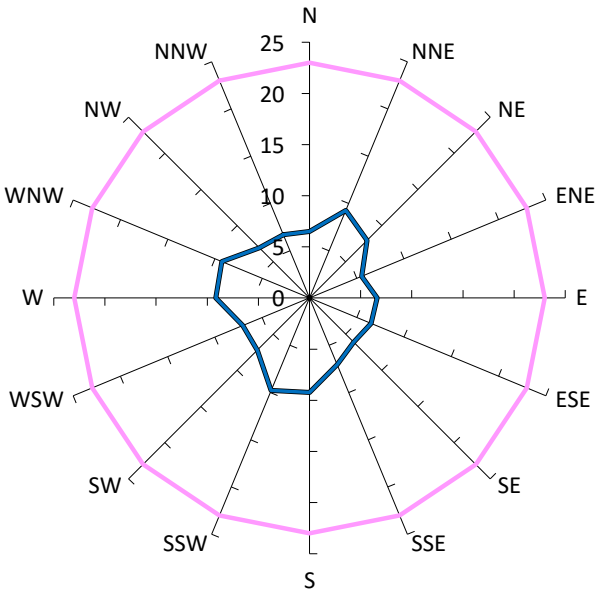
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.4	13

Results for P27



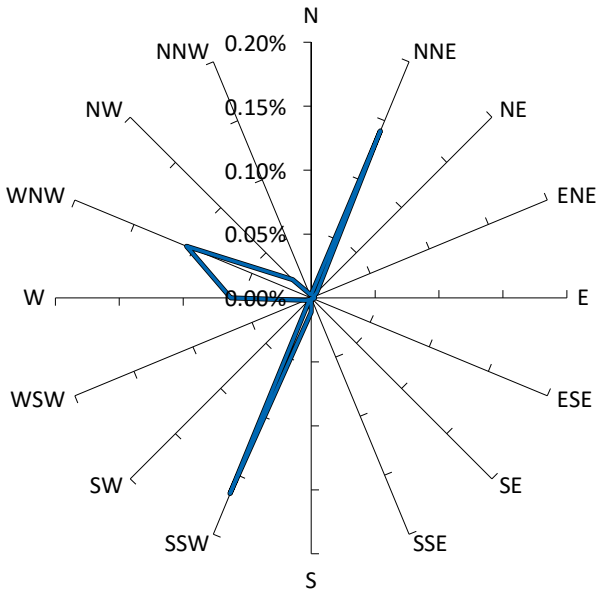
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



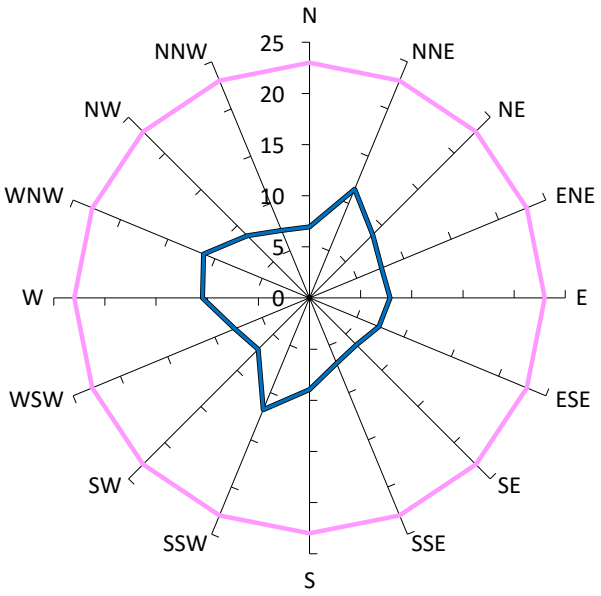
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	3.7	10

Results for P28



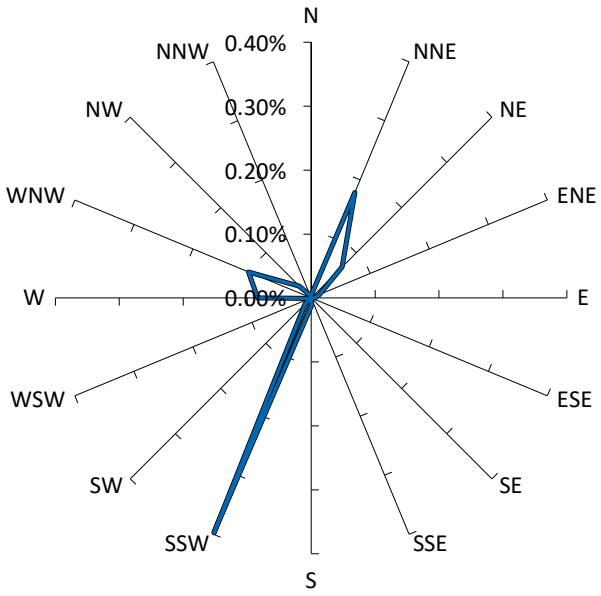
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



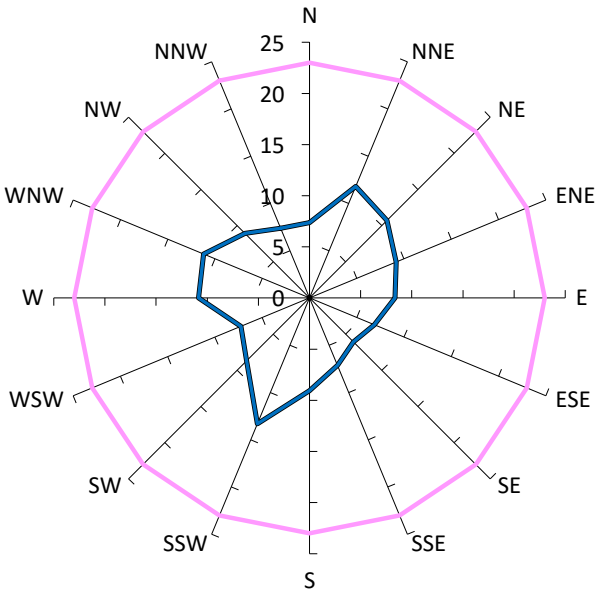
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.3	12

Results for P29



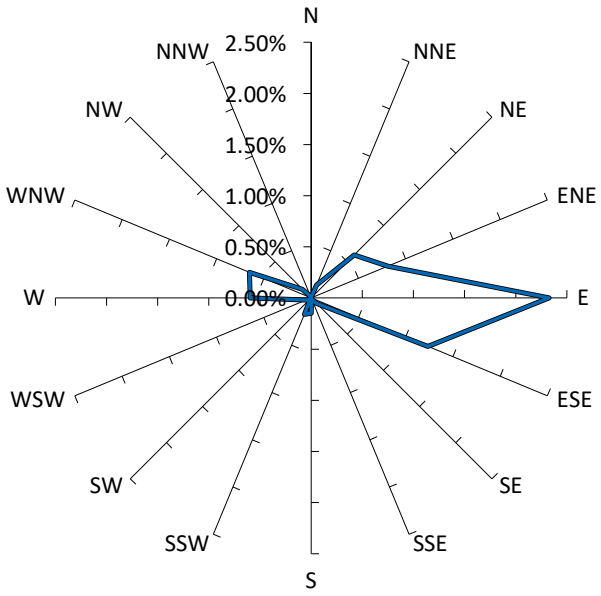
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



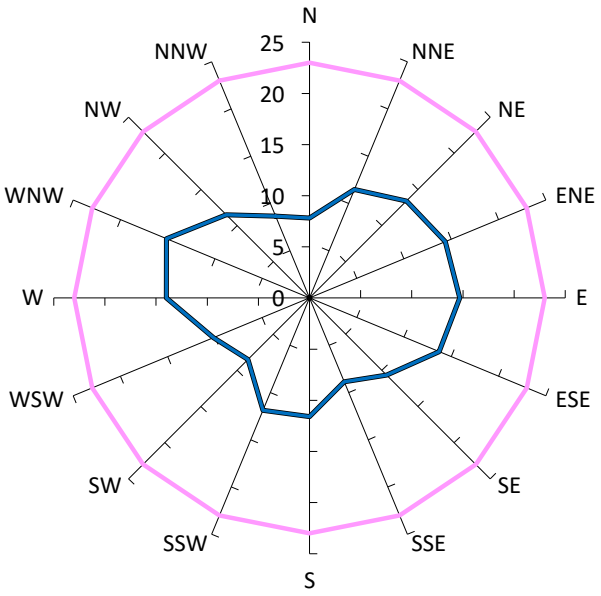
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.7	13

Results for P30



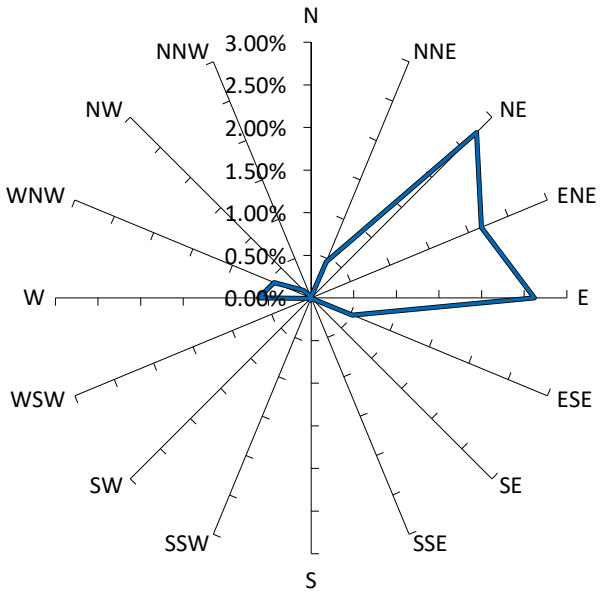
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



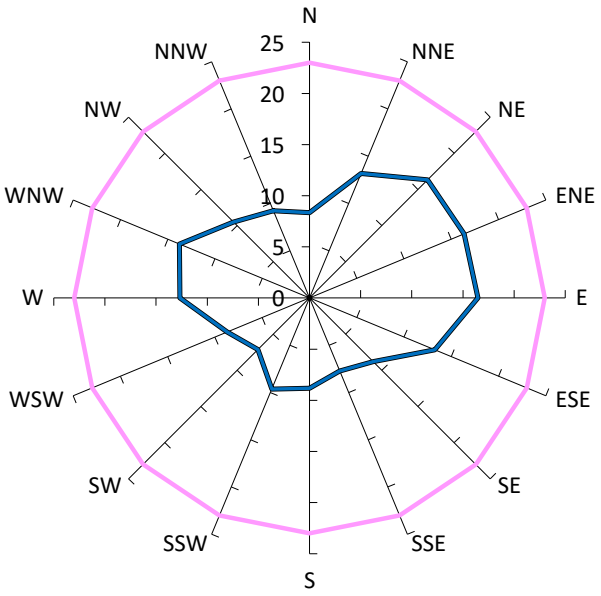
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.2	15

Results for P31



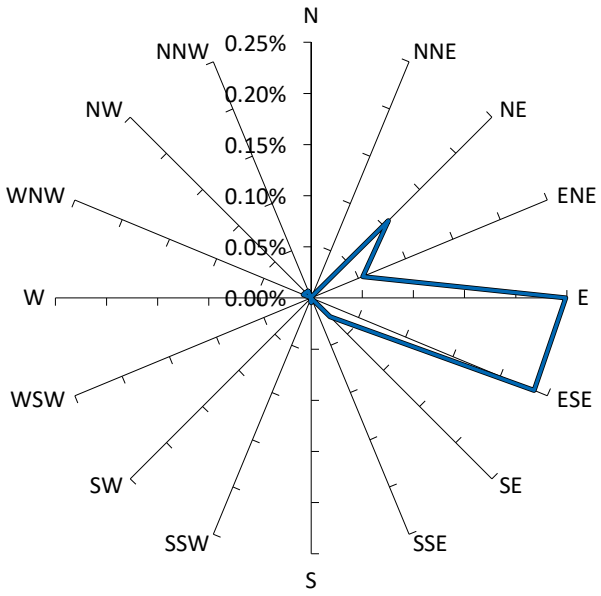
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



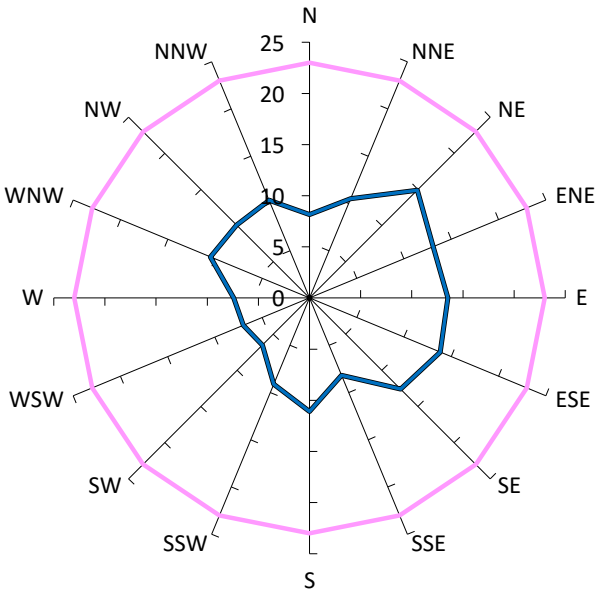
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.6	16

Results for P32



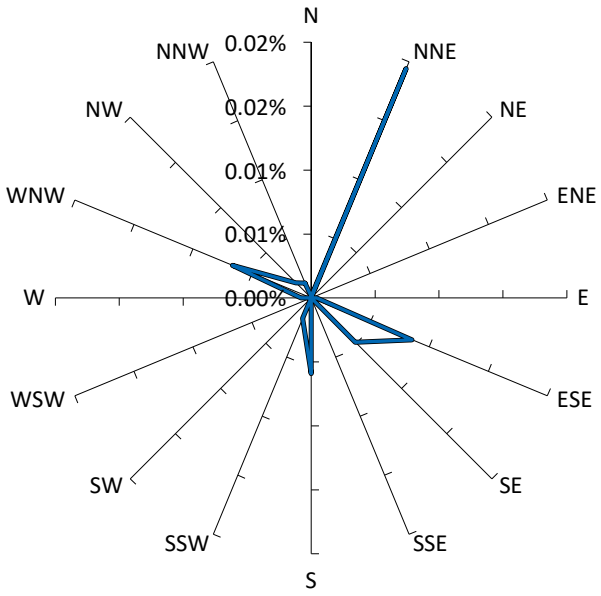
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



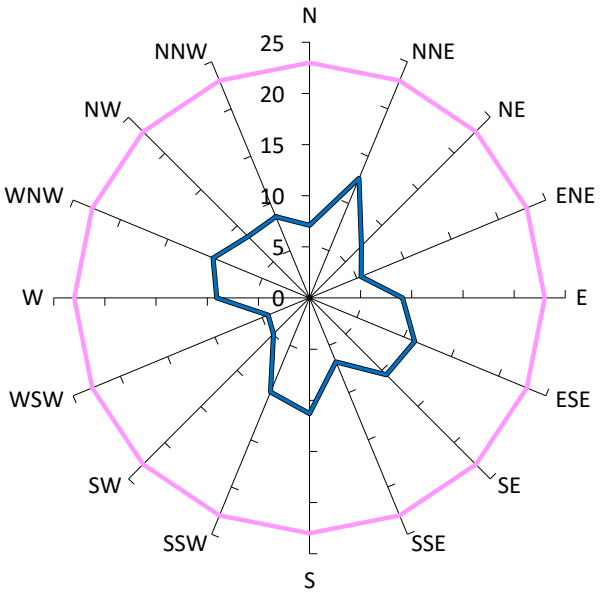
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.0	15

Results for P33



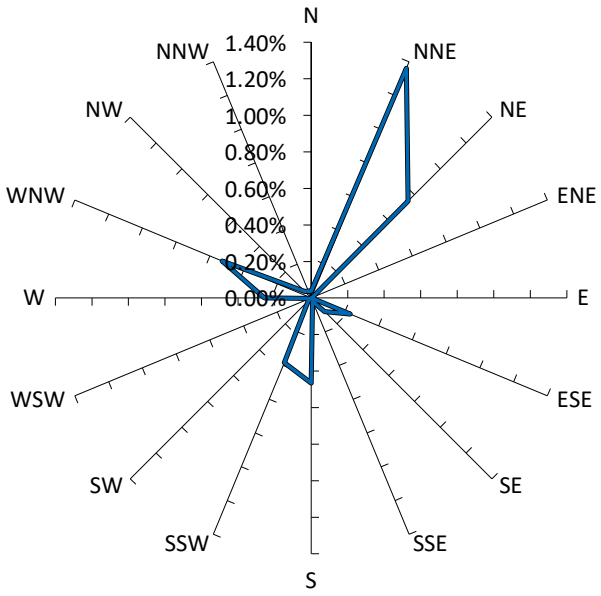
Annual probability of exceeding 8m/s (%)



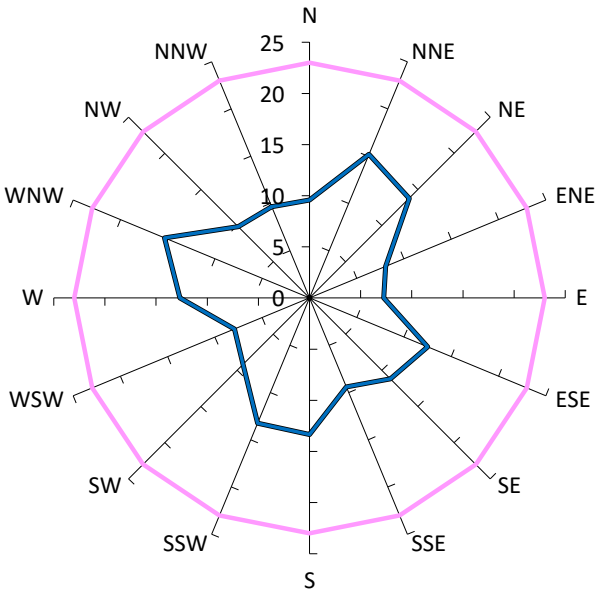
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Walking Criterion (8m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	8.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.6	13

Results for P34



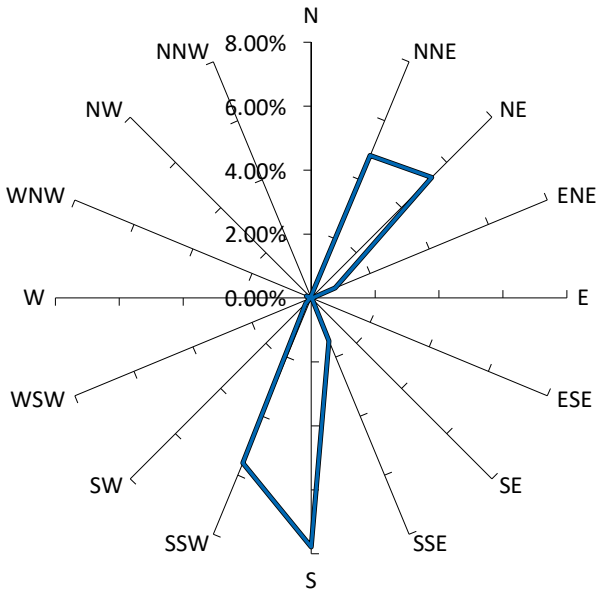
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



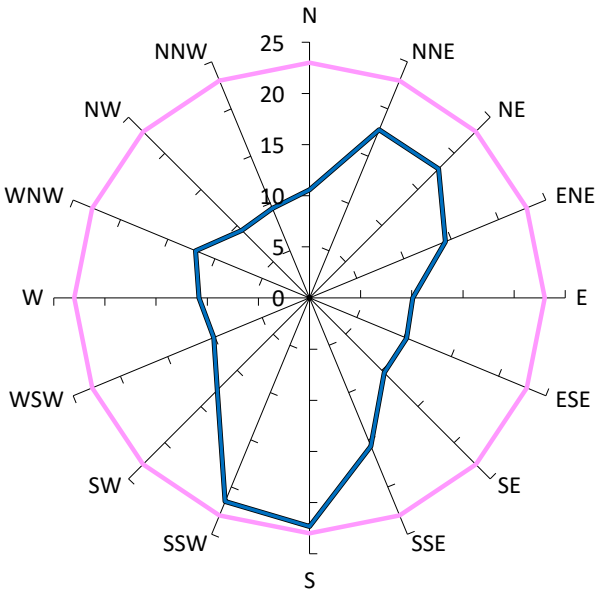
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.8	15

Results for P35



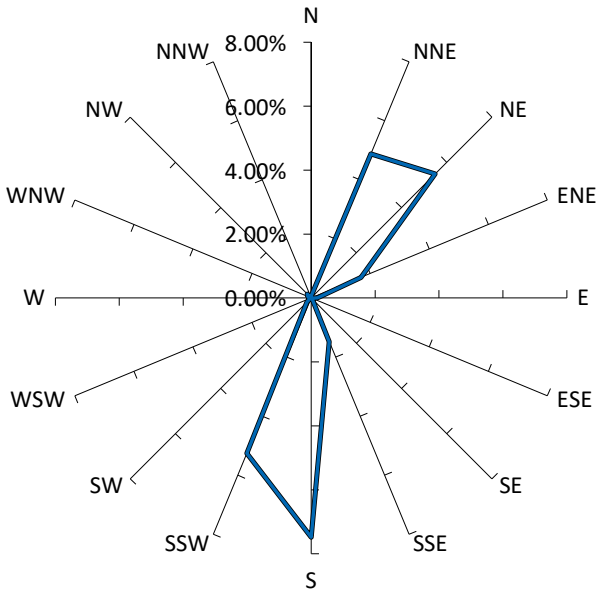
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



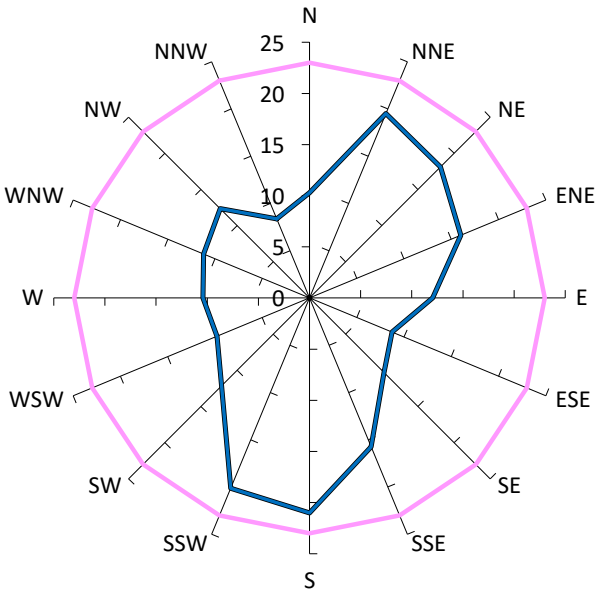
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	8.6	22

Results for P36



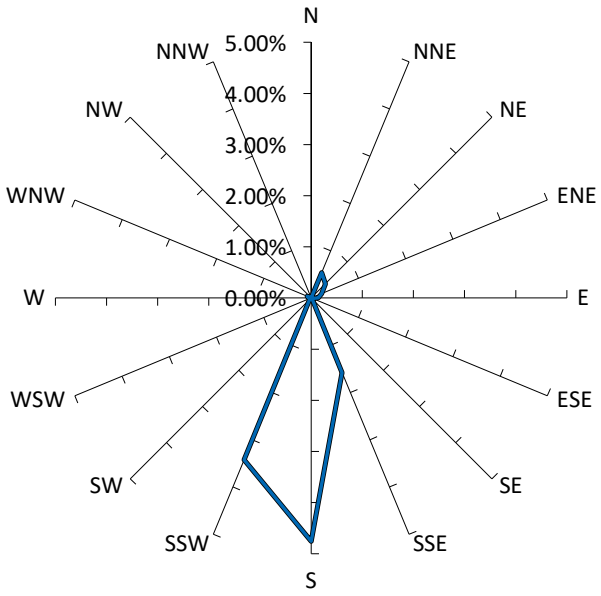
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



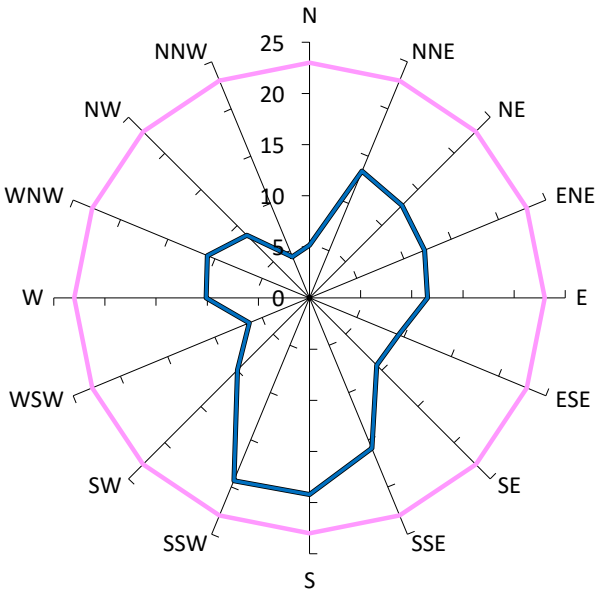
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	7.8	21

Results for P37



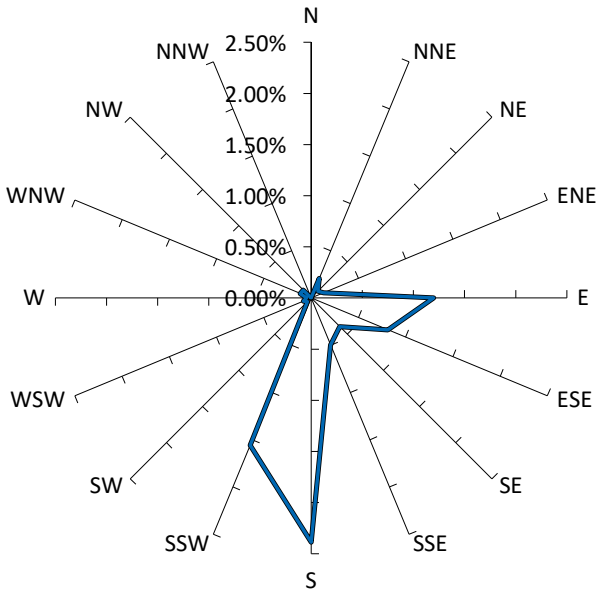
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



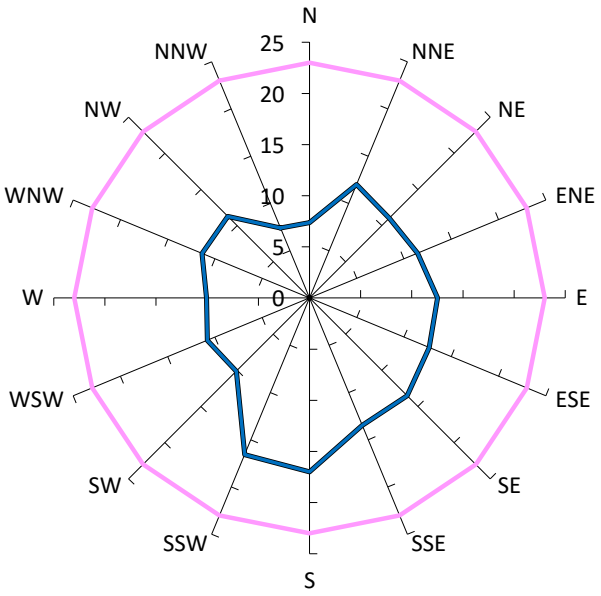
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.7	19

Results for P38



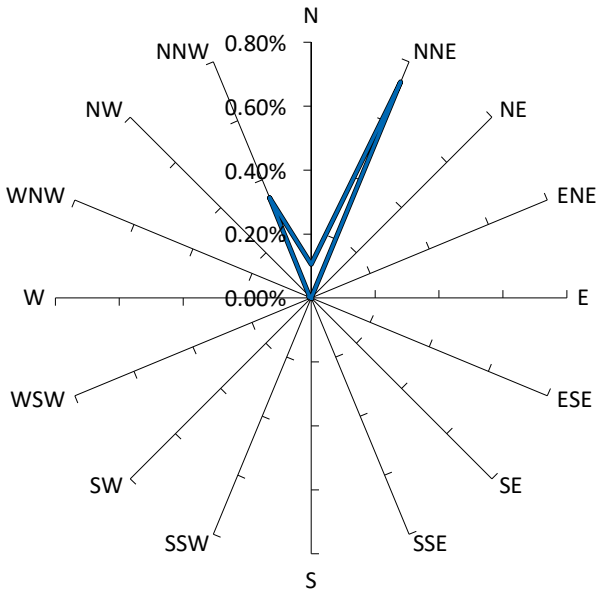
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



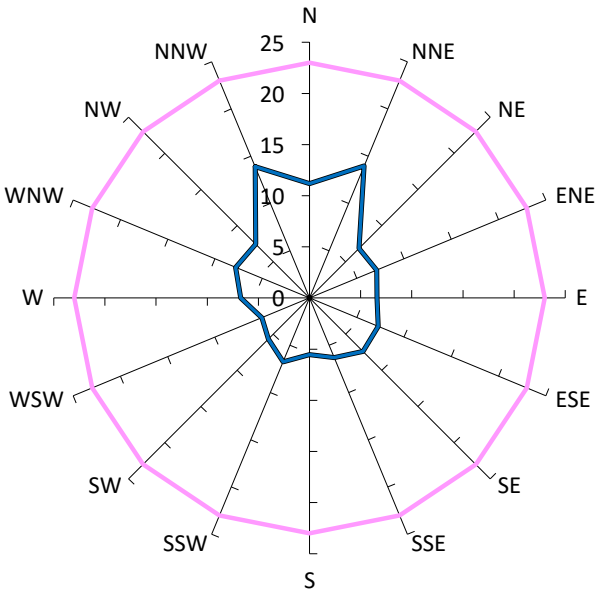
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	6.3	17

Results for P39



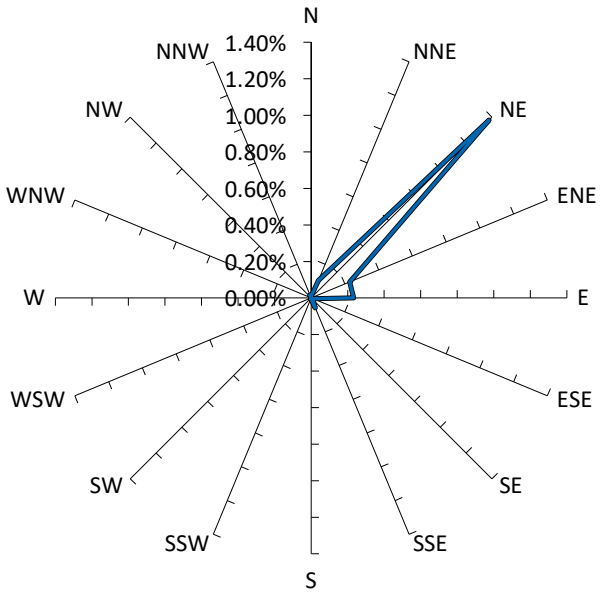
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



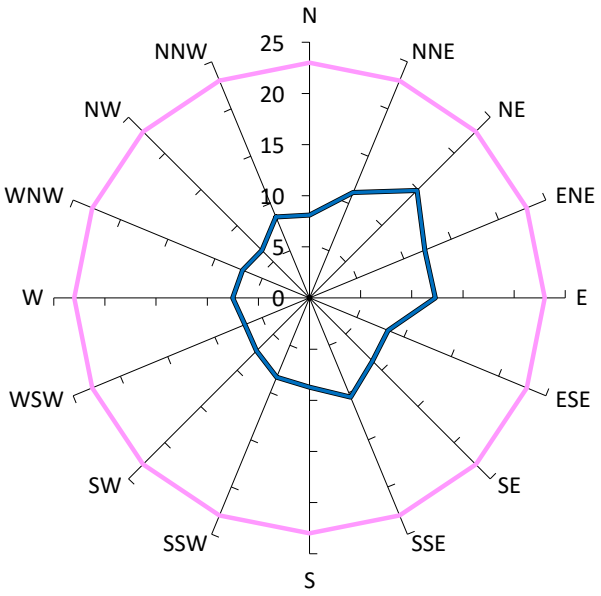
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	4.7	14

Results for P40



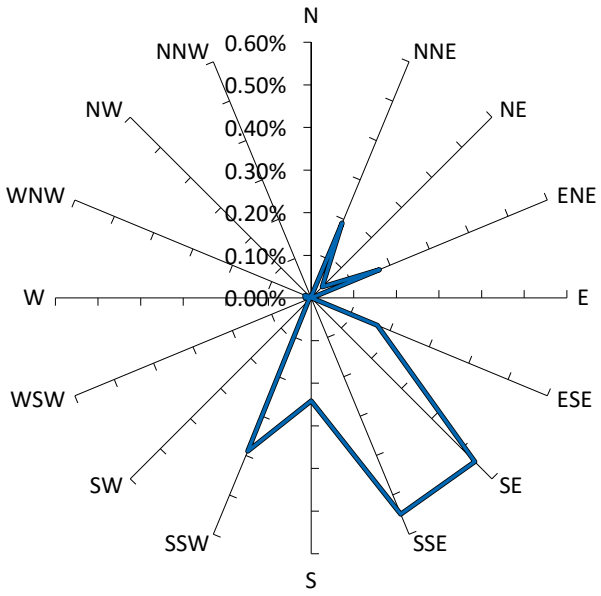
Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)



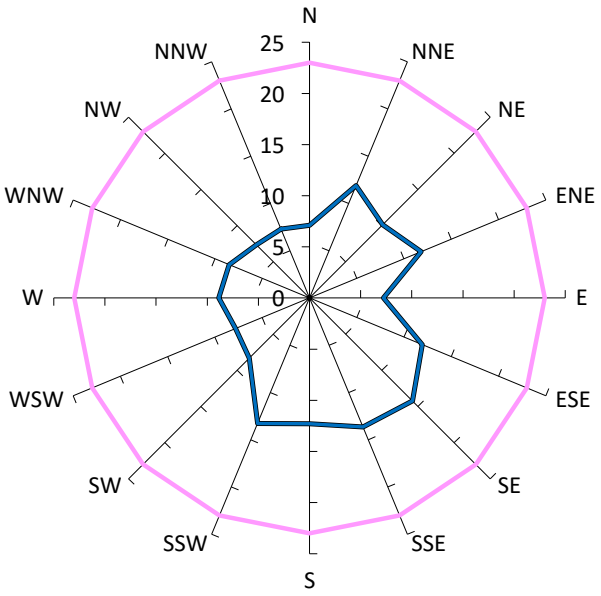
Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.3	15

Results for P41



Annual probability of exceeding 6m/s (%)

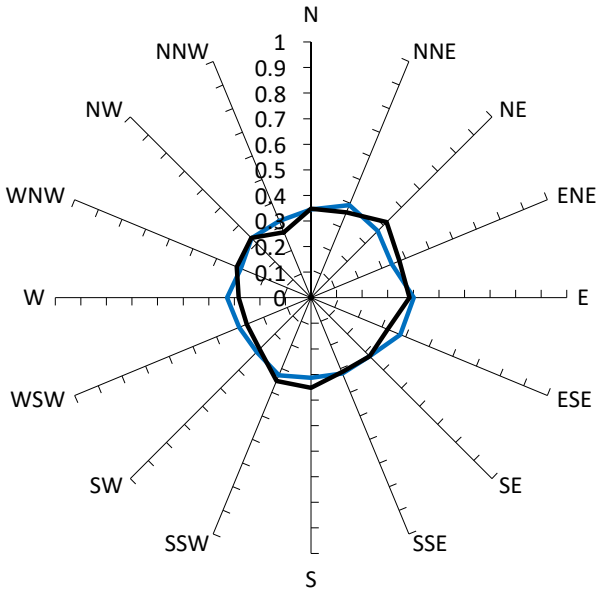


Annual Maximum Gust (m/s)

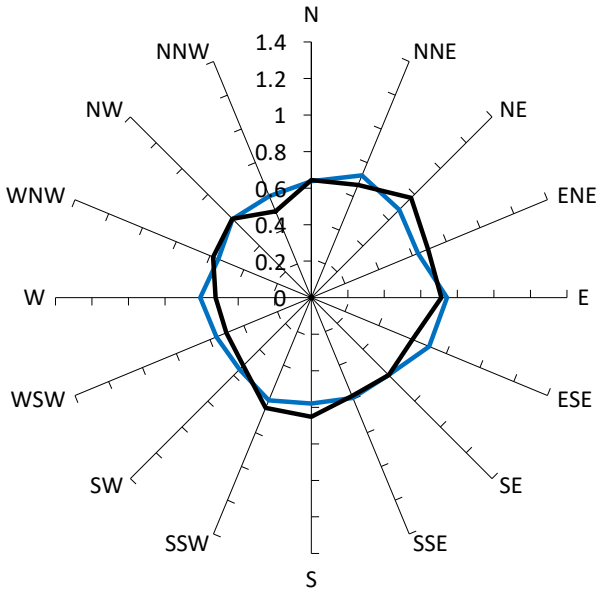
Description	GEM Wind Speed (m/s)	Peak Gust m/s
Criterion: Wind Comfort Standard for Standing Criterion (6m/s). Safety Limit (23m/s).	6.0	23
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.	5.3	14

APPENDIX D DIRECTIONAL VELOCITY COEFFICIENT PLOTS

Results for P01



GEM Velocity Coefficients

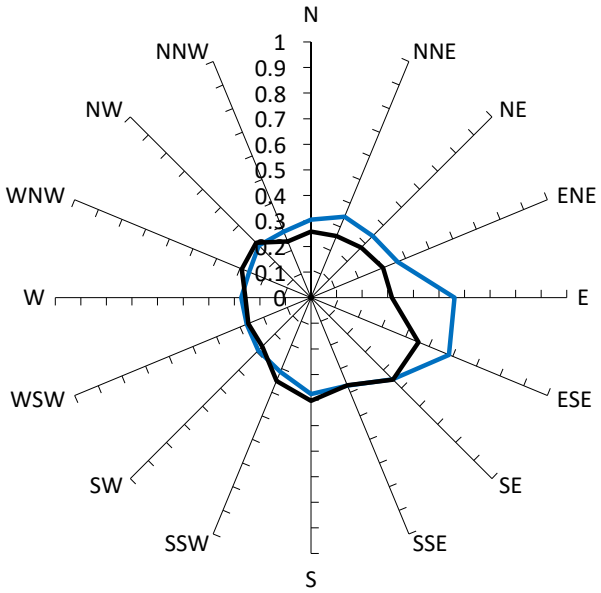


Gust Velocity Coefficients

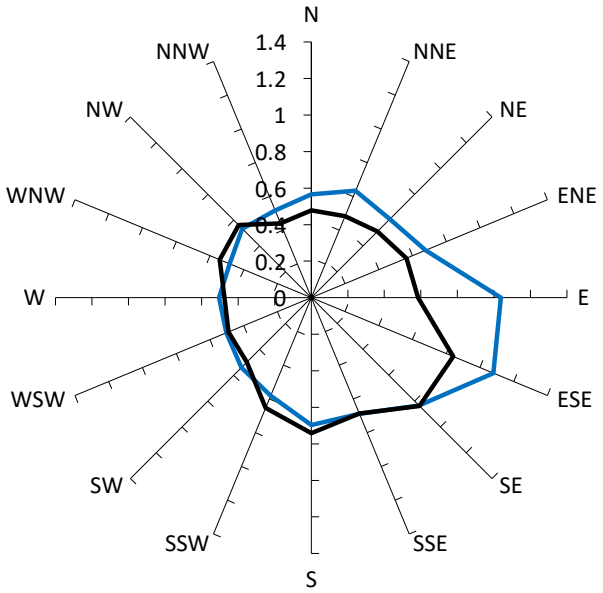
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P02



GEM Velocity Coefficients

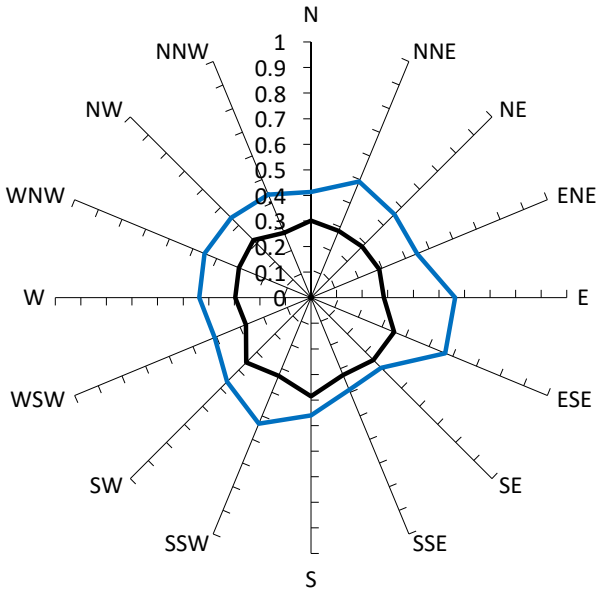


Gust Velocity Coefficients

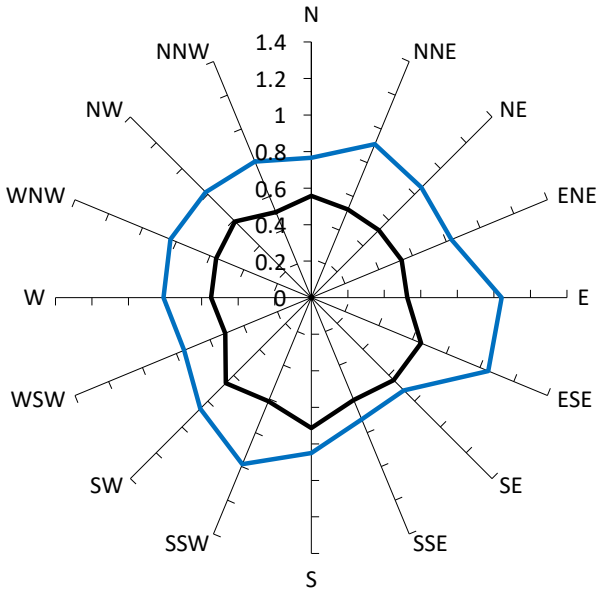
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P03



GEM Velocity Coefficients

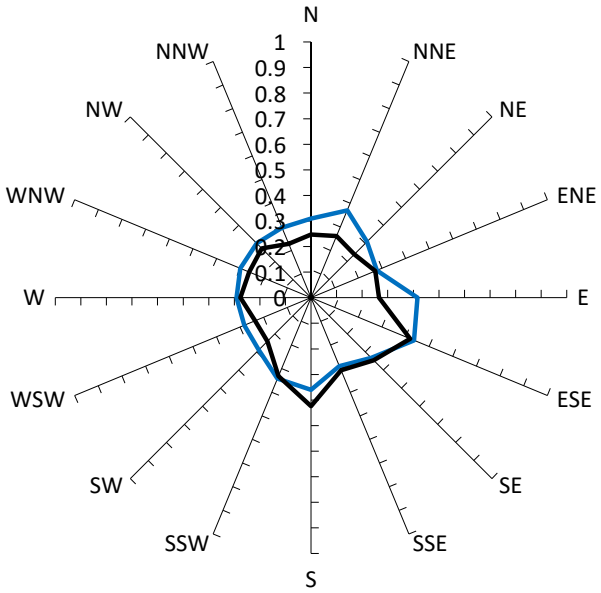


Gust Velocity Coefficients

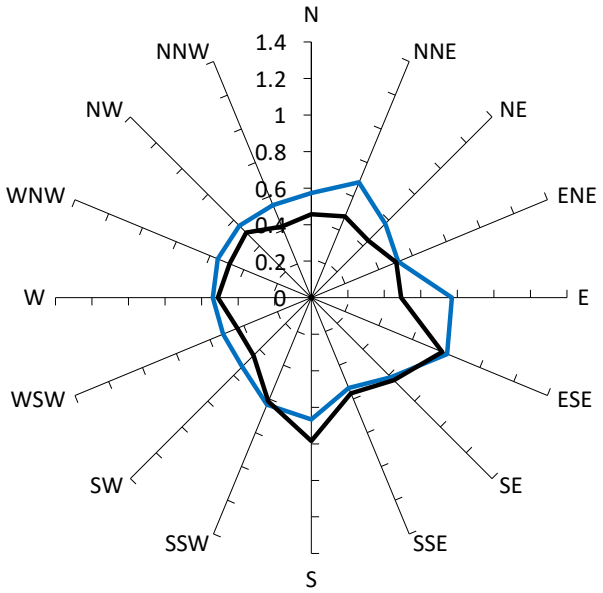
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P04



GEM Velocity Coefficients

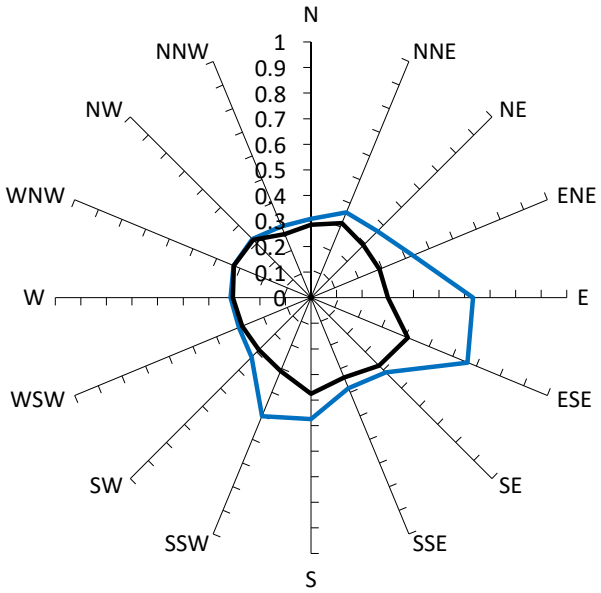


Gust Velocity Coefficients

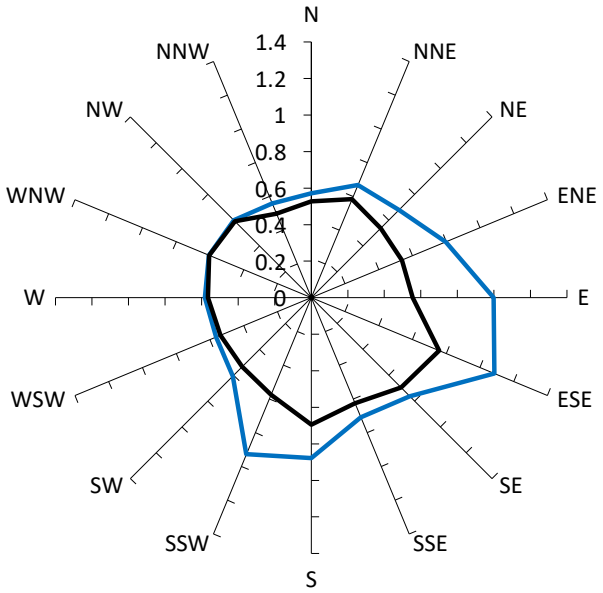
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P05



GEM Velocity Coefficients

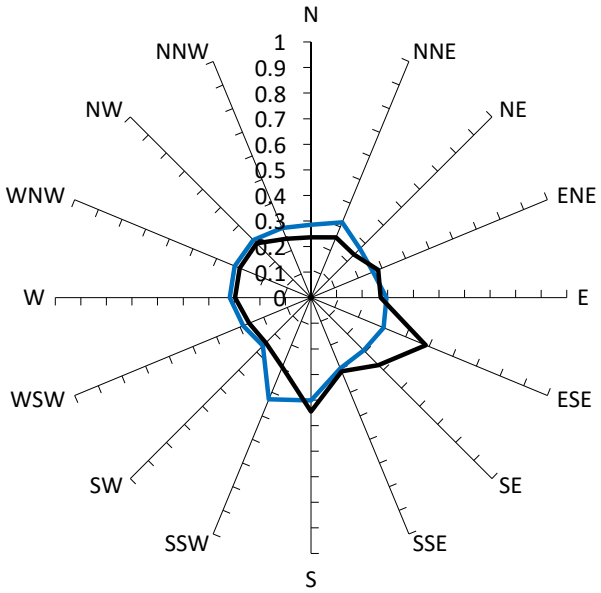


Gust Velocity Coefficients

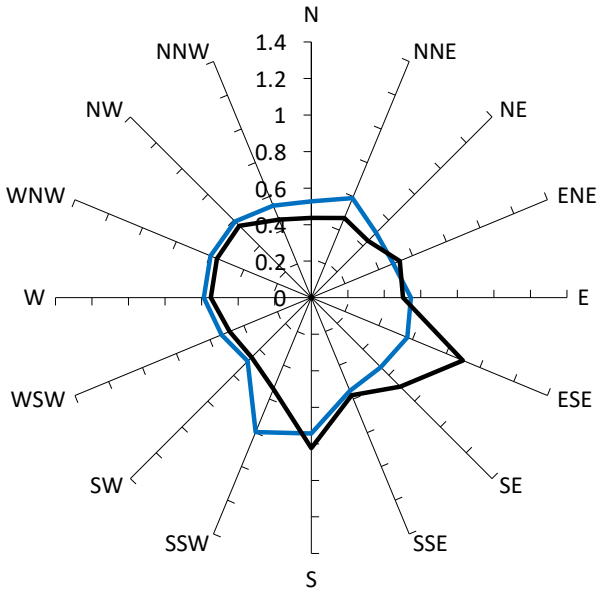
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P06



GEM Velocity Coefficients

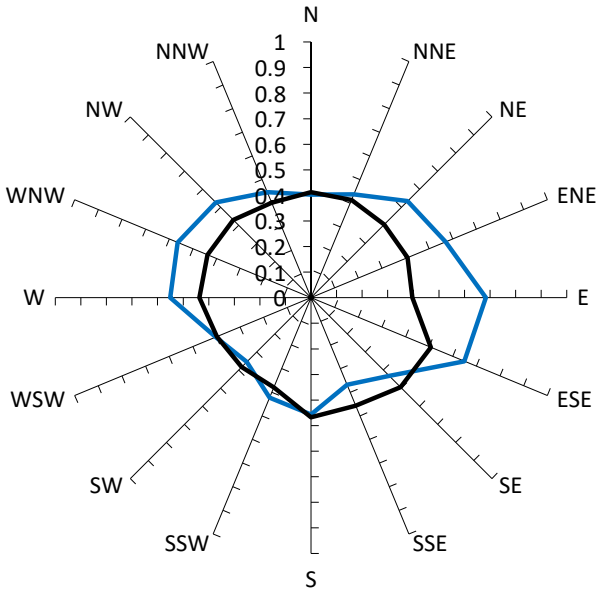


Gust Velocity Coefficients

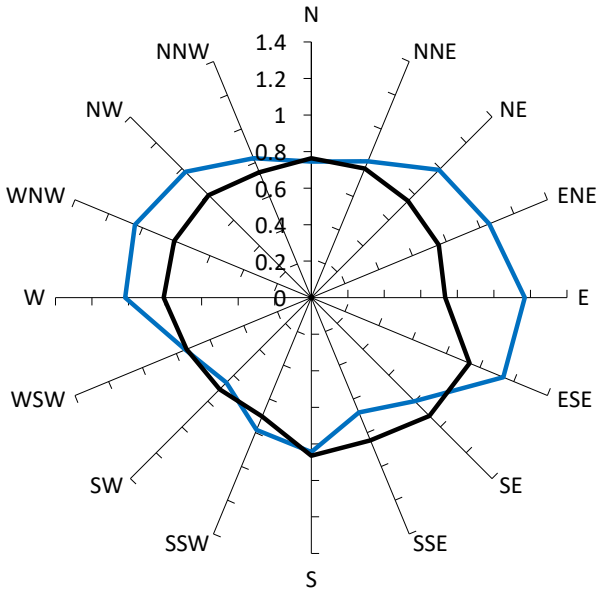
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P07



GEM Velocity Coefficients

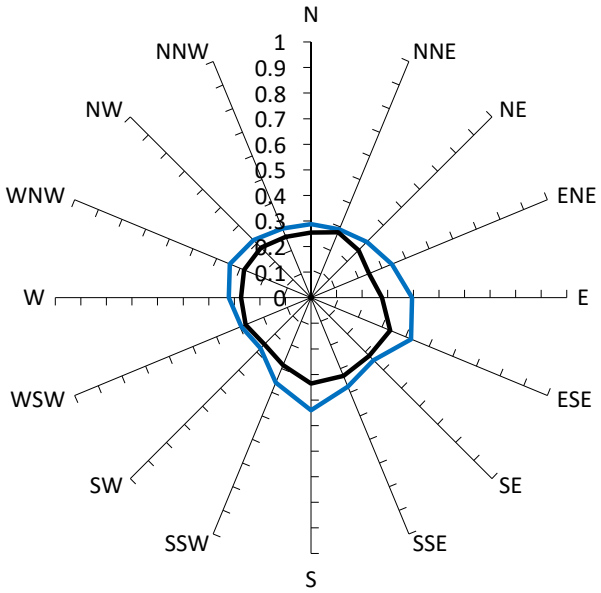


Gust Velocity Coefficients

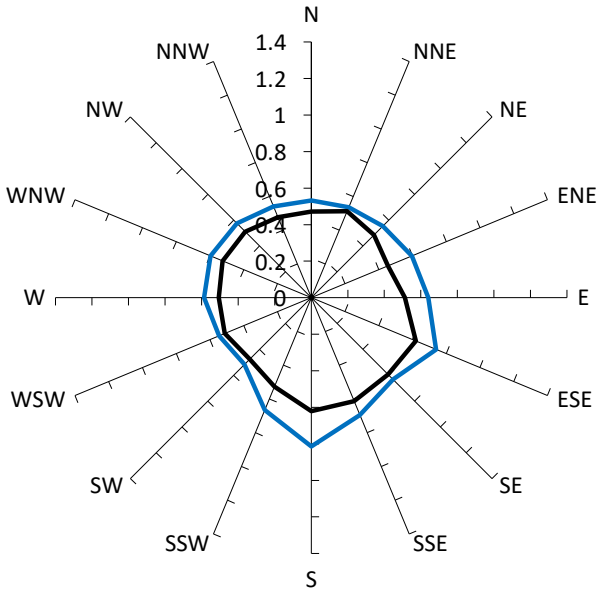
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P08



GEM Velocity Coefficients

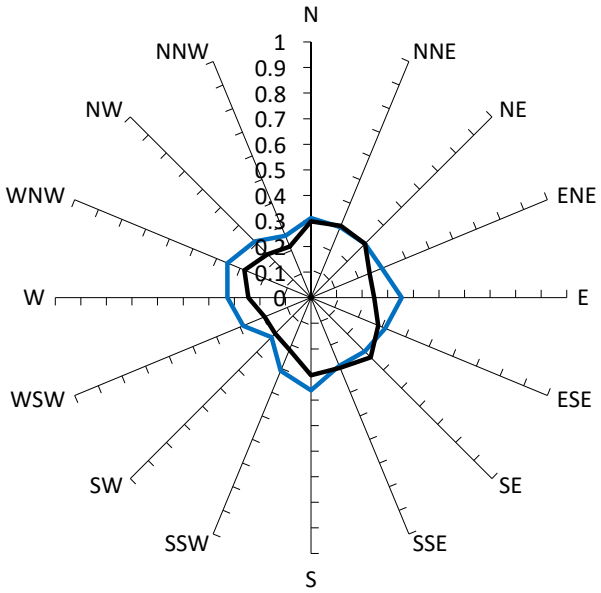


Gust Velocity Coefficients

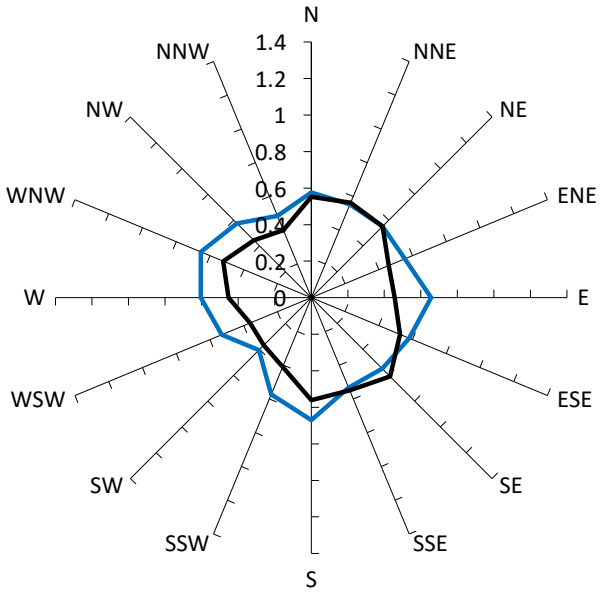
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P09



GEM Velocity Coefficients

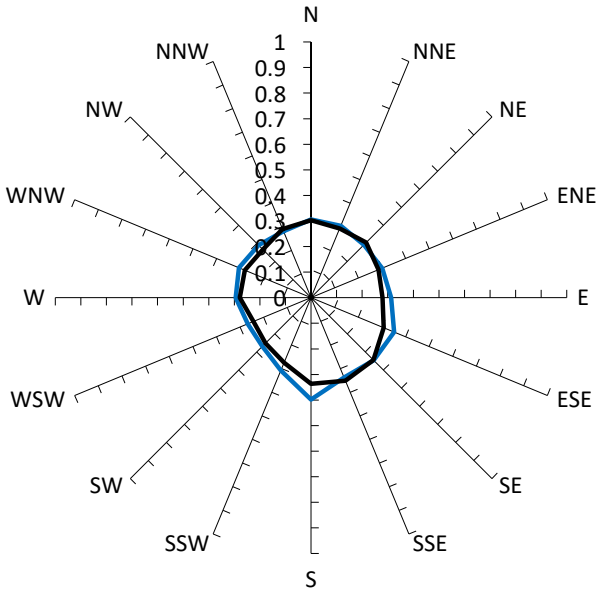


Gust Velocity Coefficients

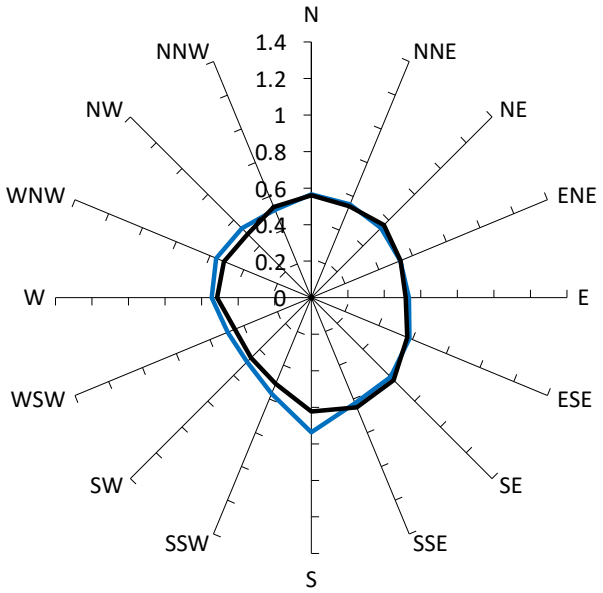
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P10



GEM Velocity Coefficients

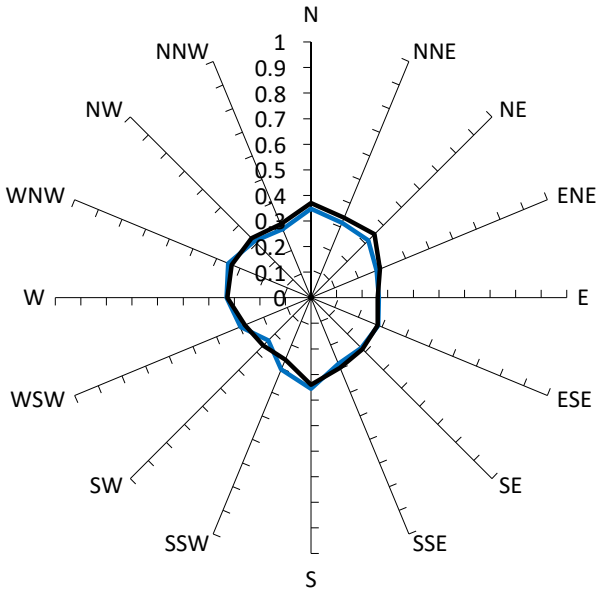


Gust Velocity Coefficients

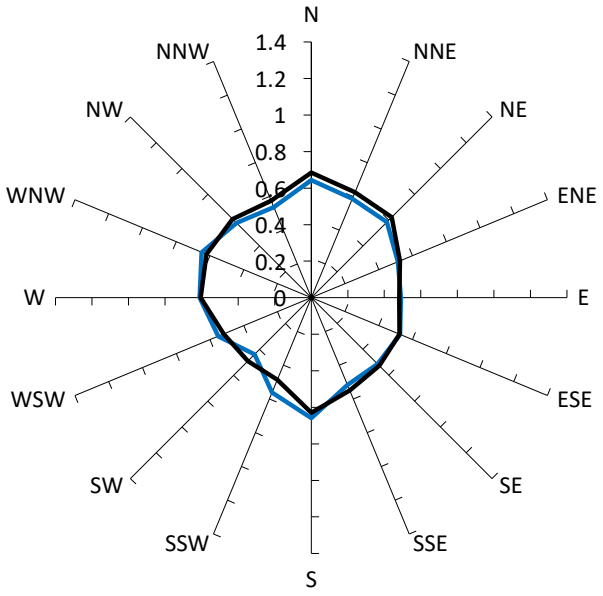
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P11



GEM Velocity Coefficients

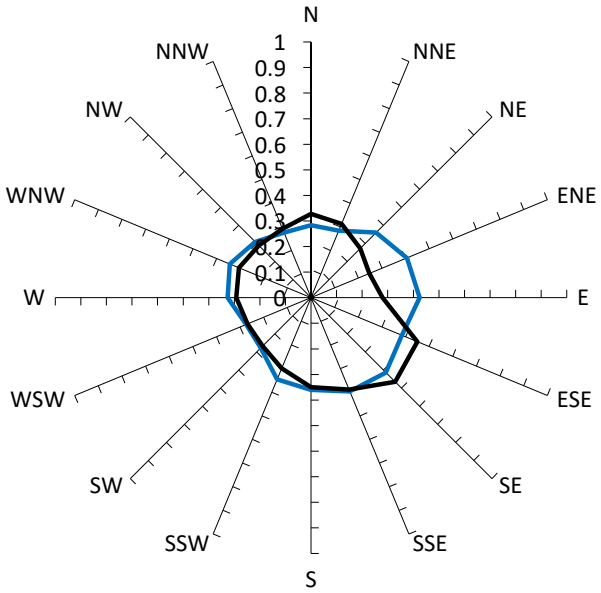


Gust Velocity Coefficients

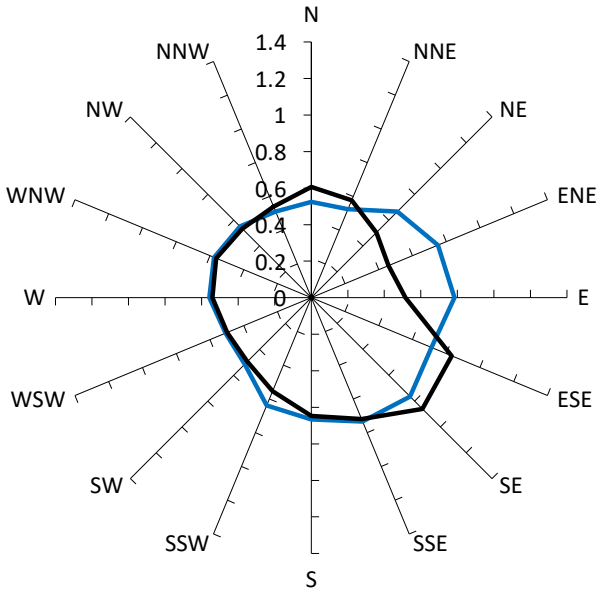
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P12



GEM Velocity Coefficients

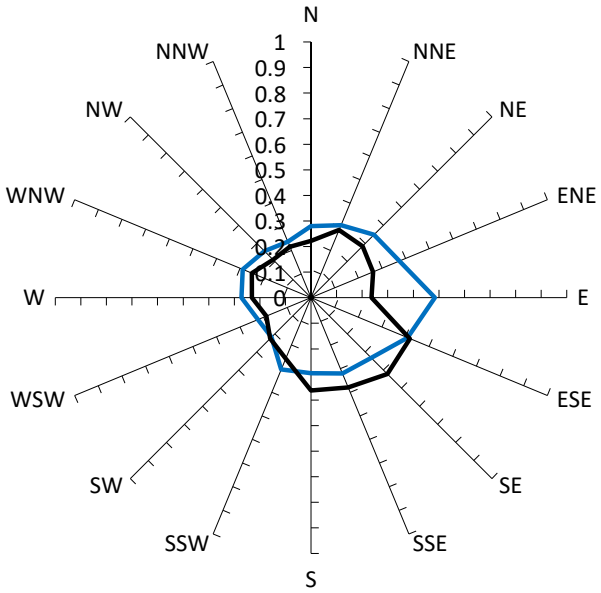


Gust Velocity Coefficients

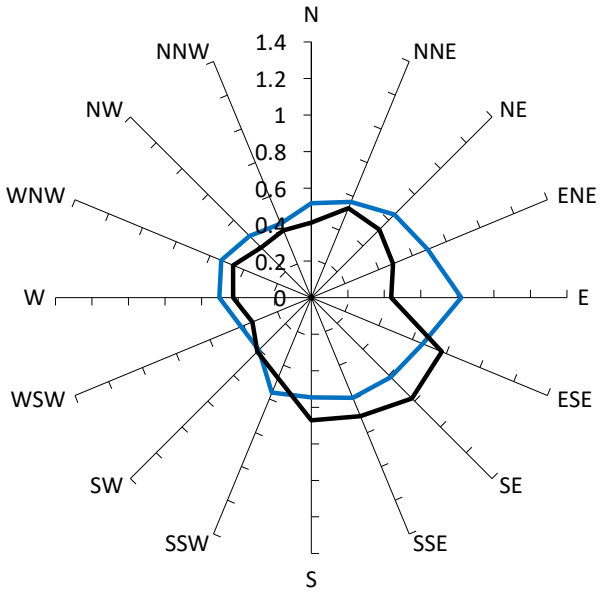
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P13



GEM Velocity Coefficients

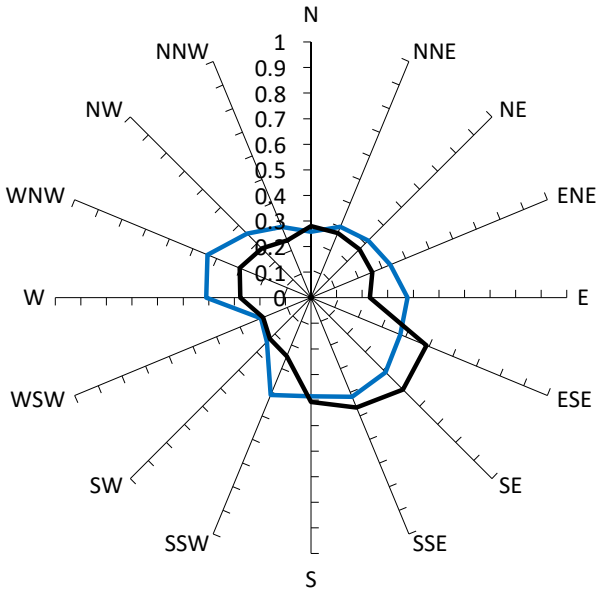


Gust Velocity Coefficients

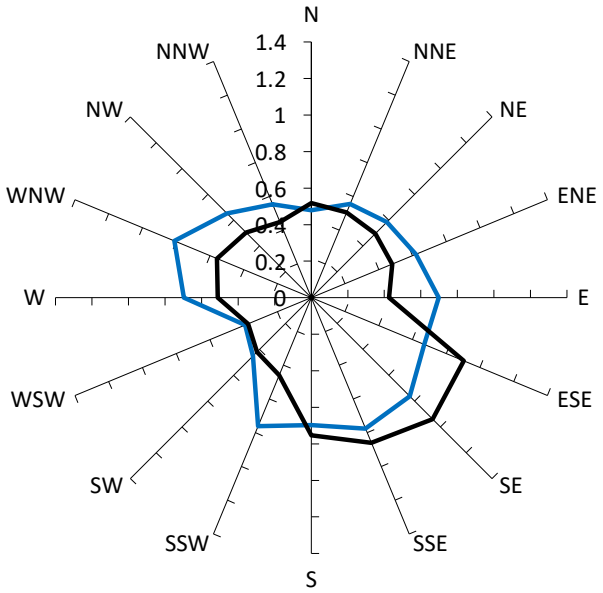
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P14



GEM Velocity Coefficients

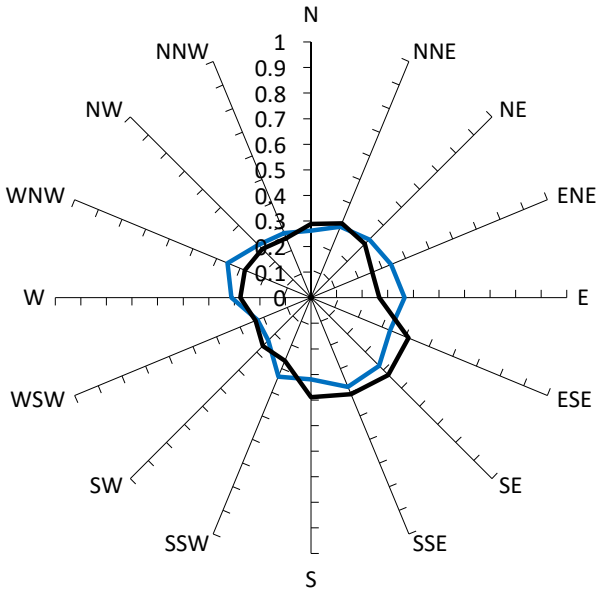


Gust Velocity Coefficients

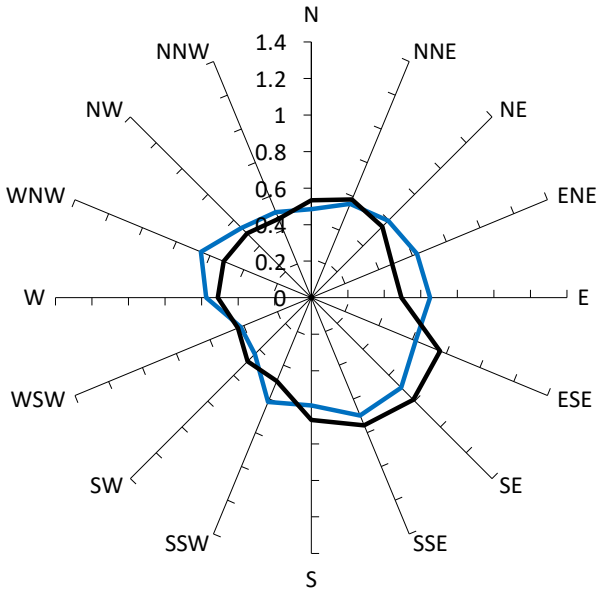
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P15



GEM Velocity Coefficients

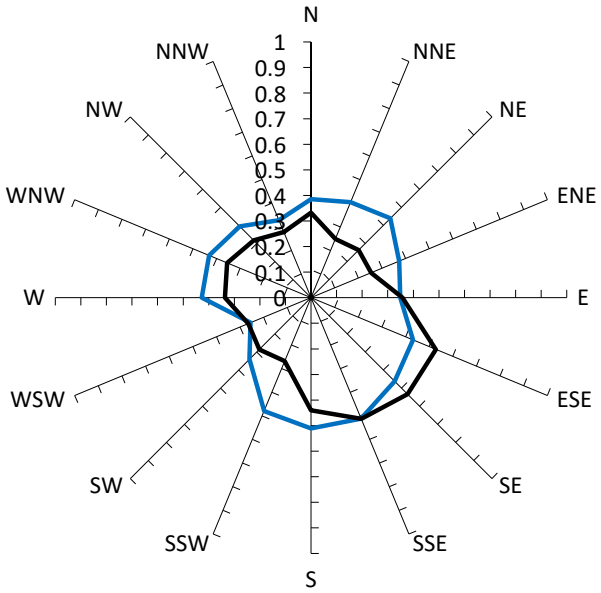


Gust Velocity Coefficients

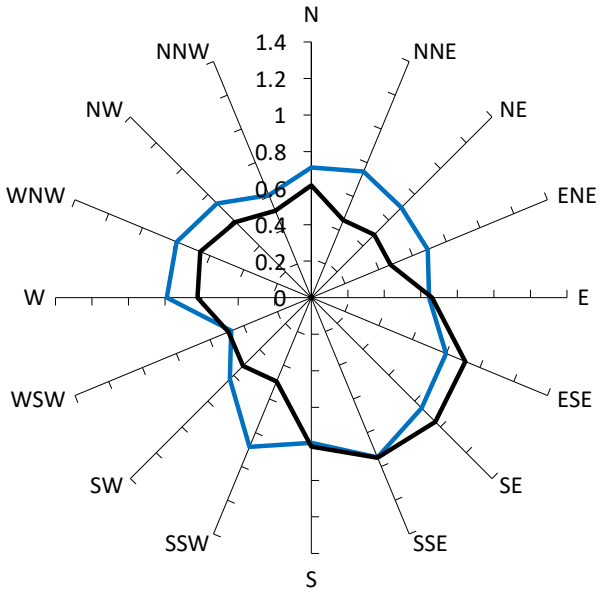
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P16



GEM Velocity Coefficients

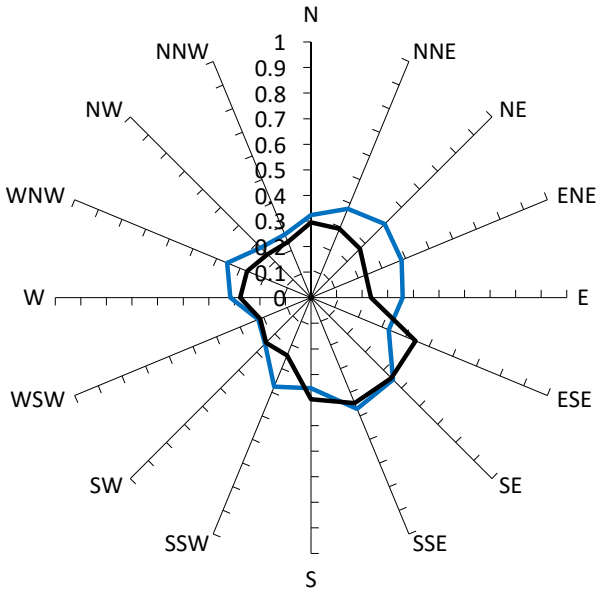


Gust Velocity Coefficients

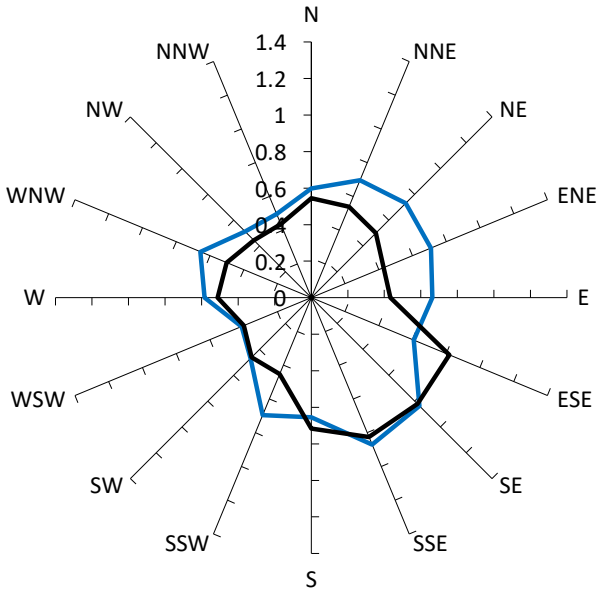
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P17



GEM Velocity Coefficients

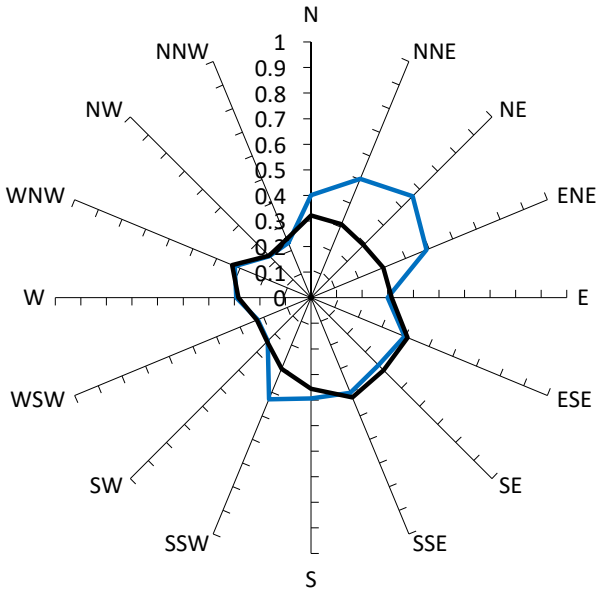


Gust Velocity Coefficients

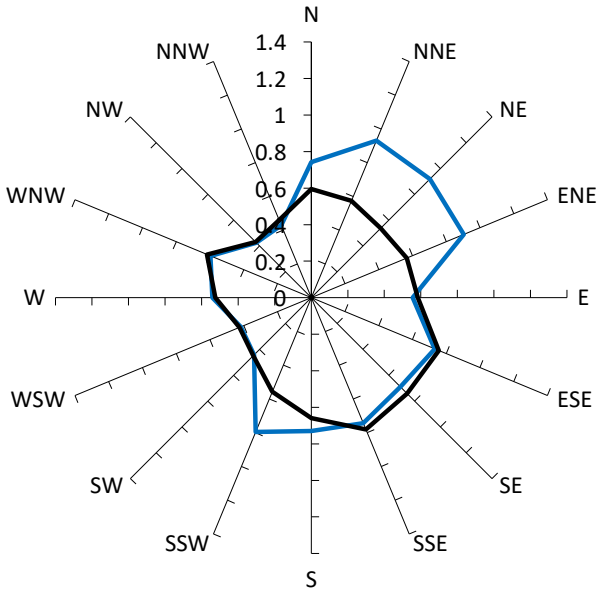
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P18



GEM Velocity Coefficients

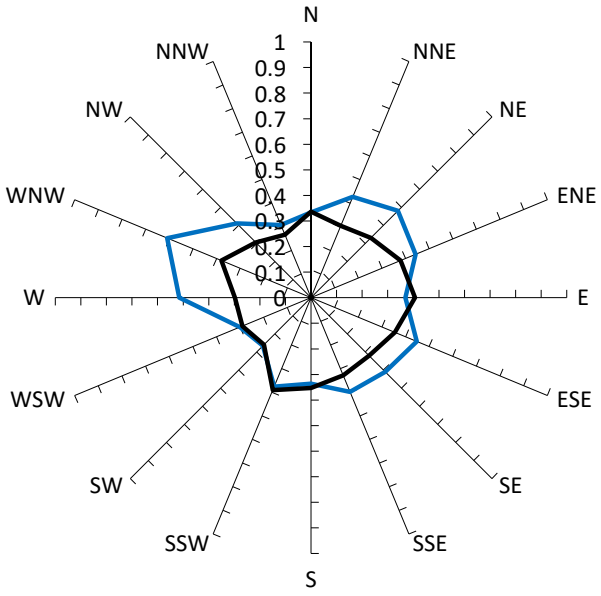


Gust Velocity Coefficients

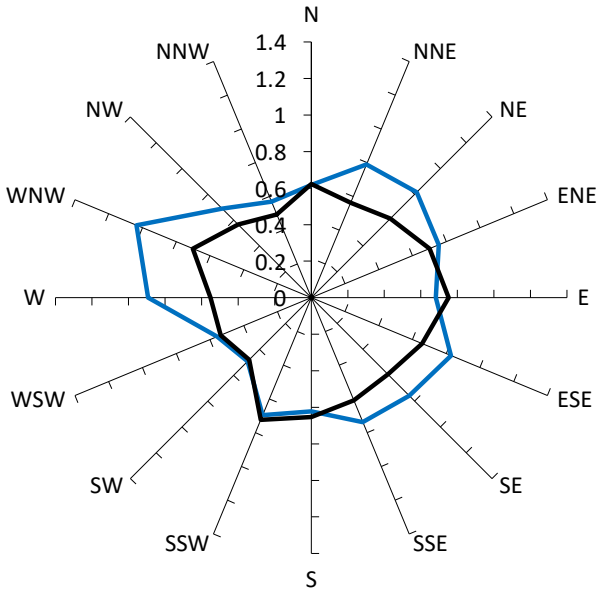
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P19



GEM Velocity Coefficients

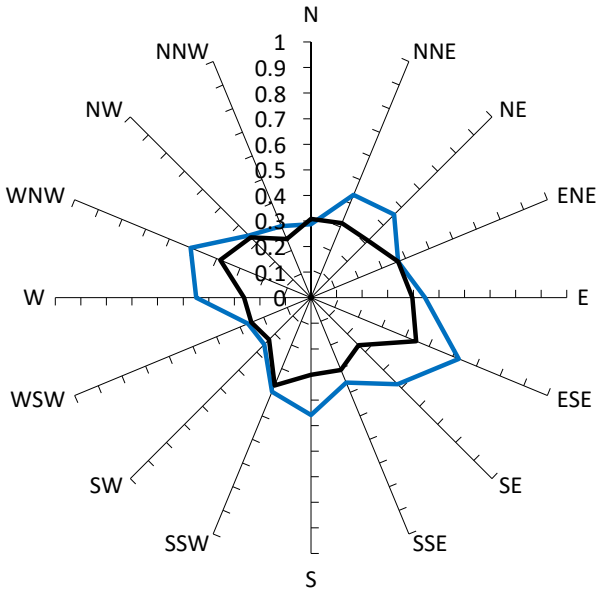


Gust Velocity Coefficients

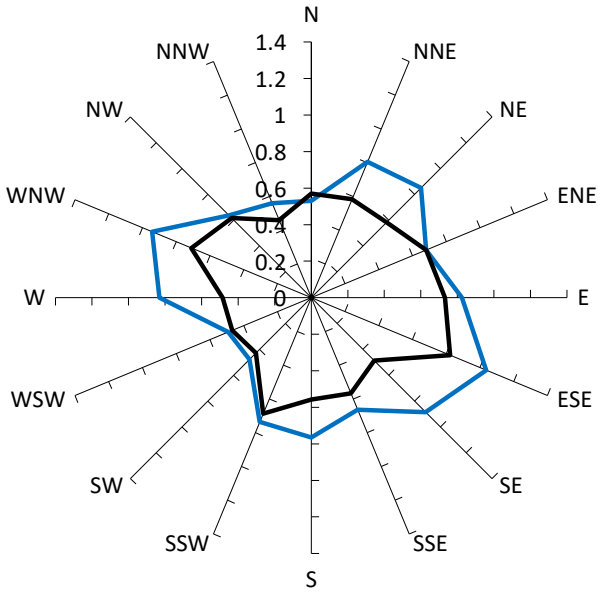
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P20



GEM Velocity Coefficients

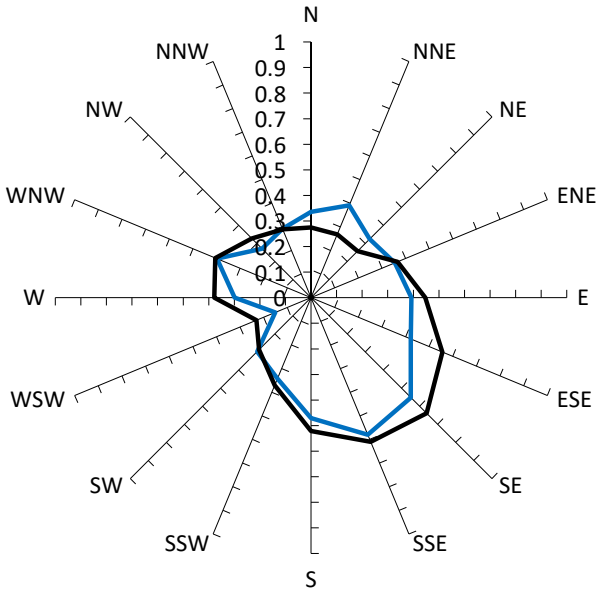


Gust Velocity Coefficients

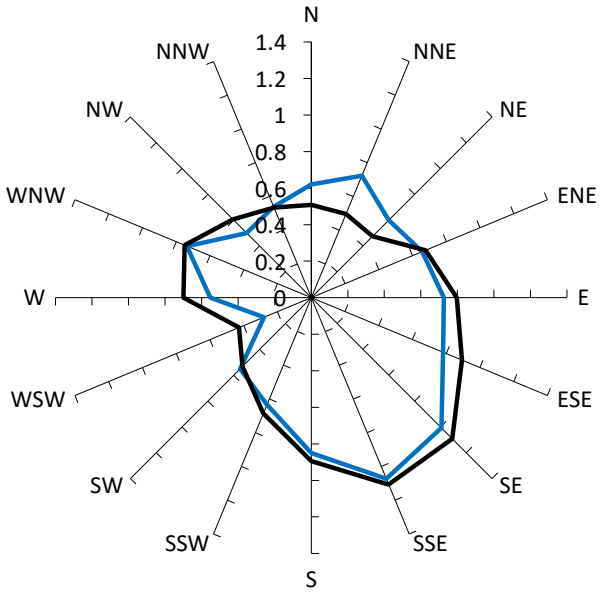
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P21



GEM Velocity Coefficients

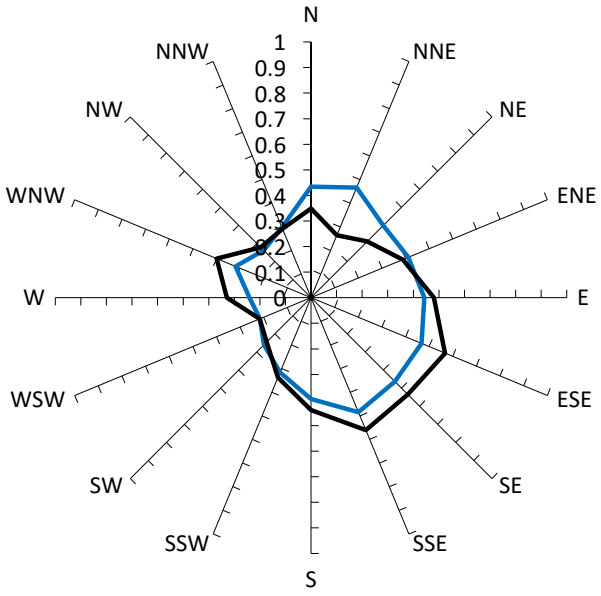


Gust Velocity Coefficients

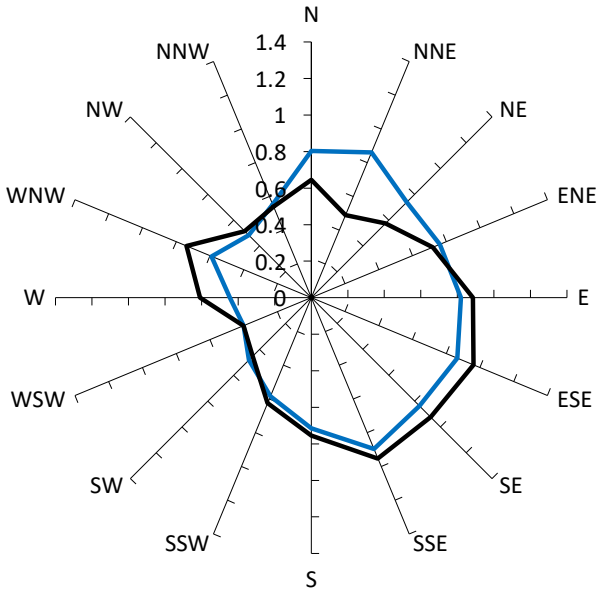
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P22



GEM Velocity Coefficients

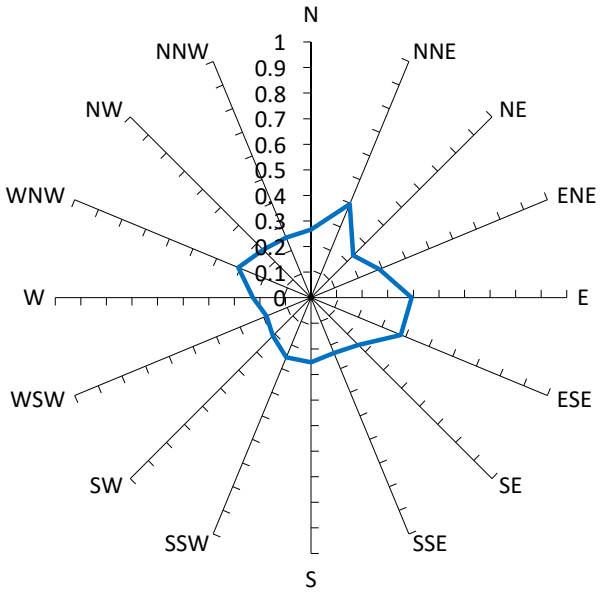


Gust Velocity Coefficients

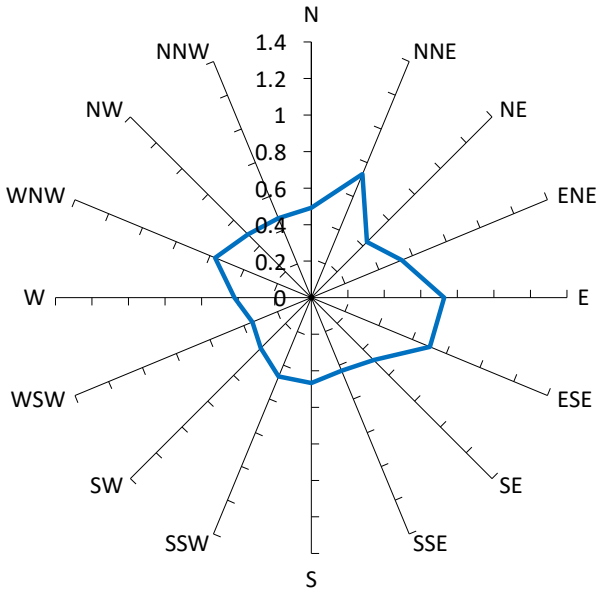
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Existing Scenario

Results for P23



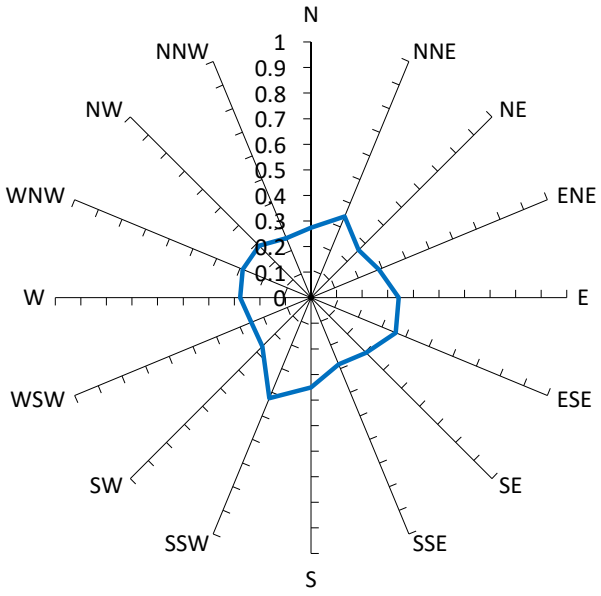
GEM Velocity Coefficients



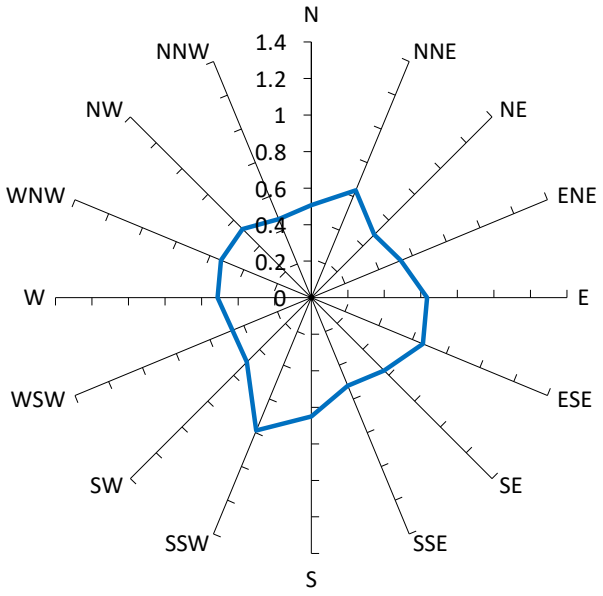
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P24



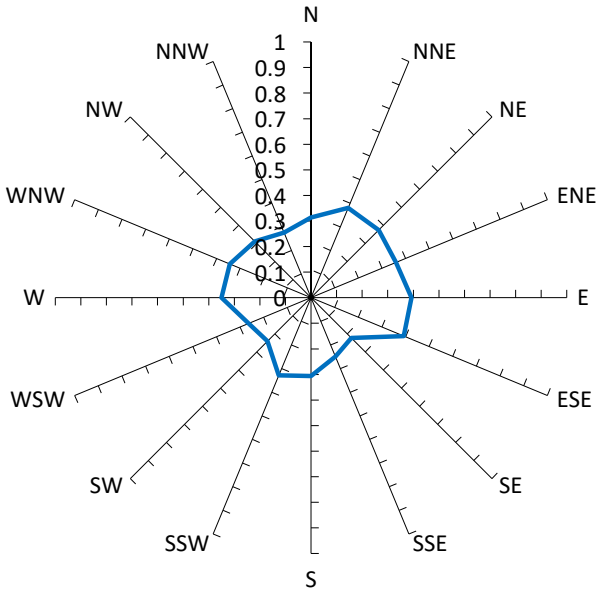
GEM Velocity Coefficients



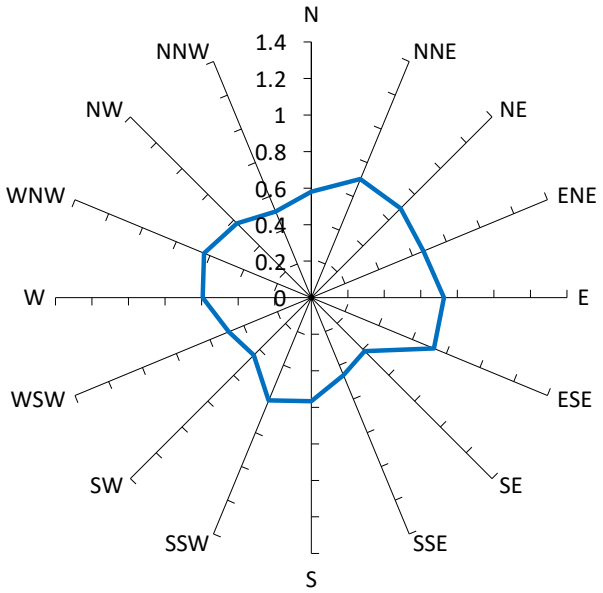
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P25



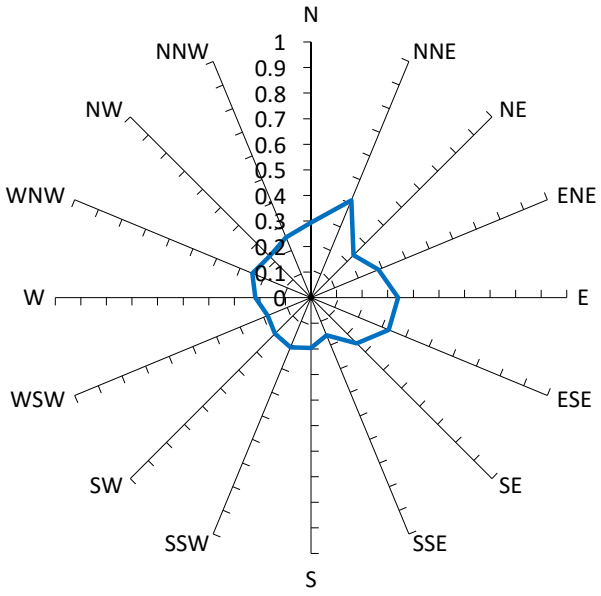
GEM Velocity Coefficients



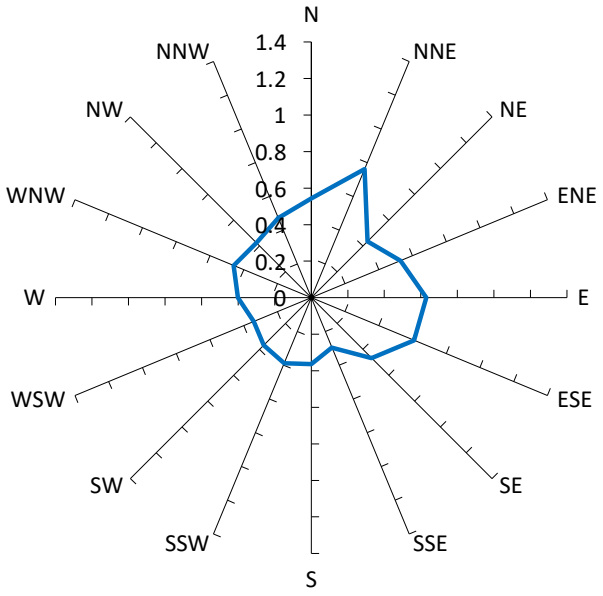
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P26



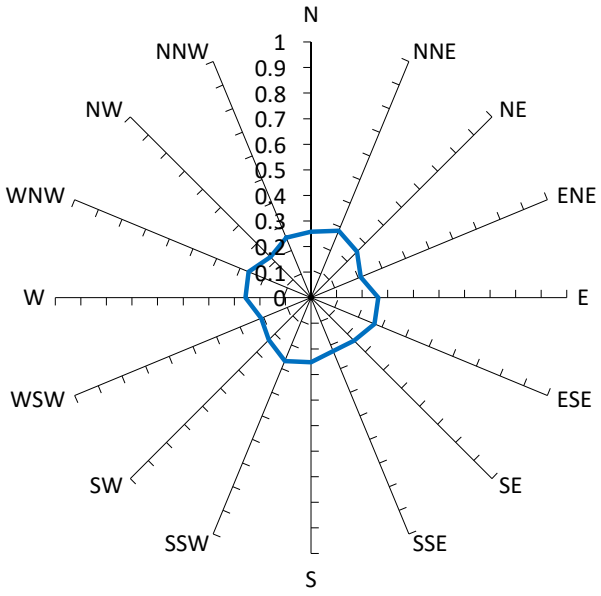
GEM Velocity Coefficients



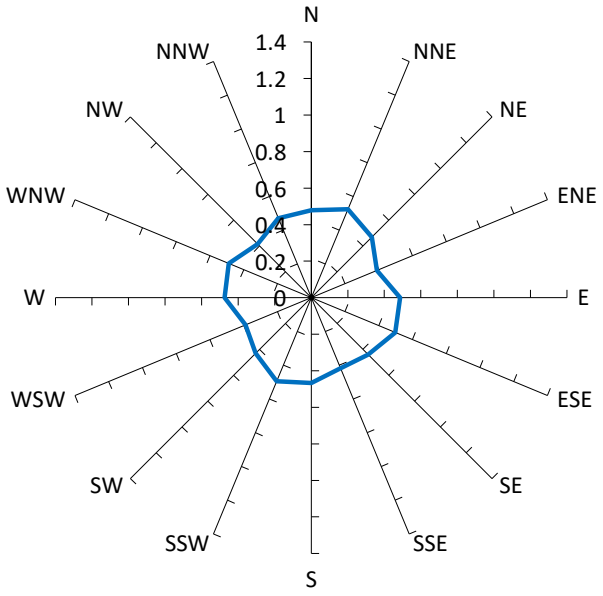
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P27



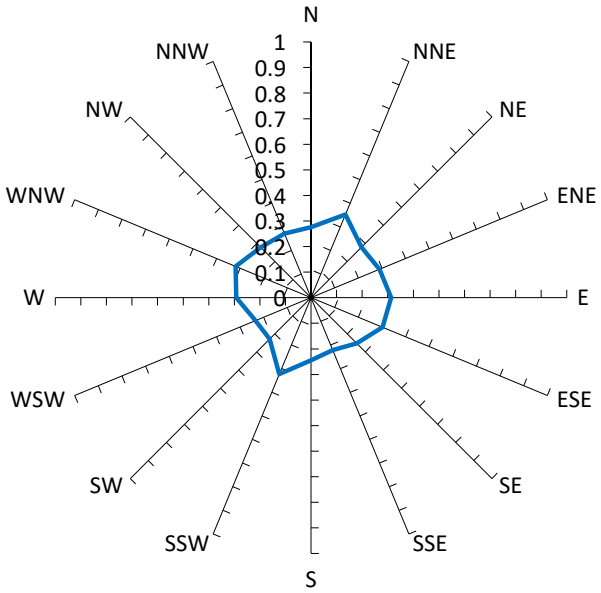
GEM Velocity Coefficients



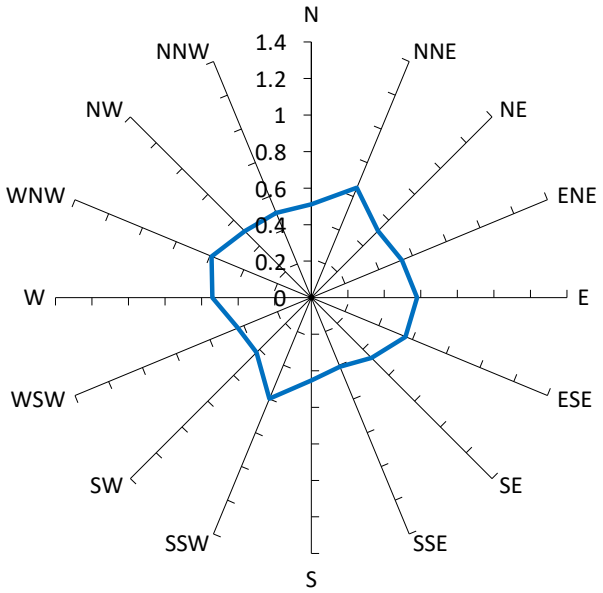
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P28



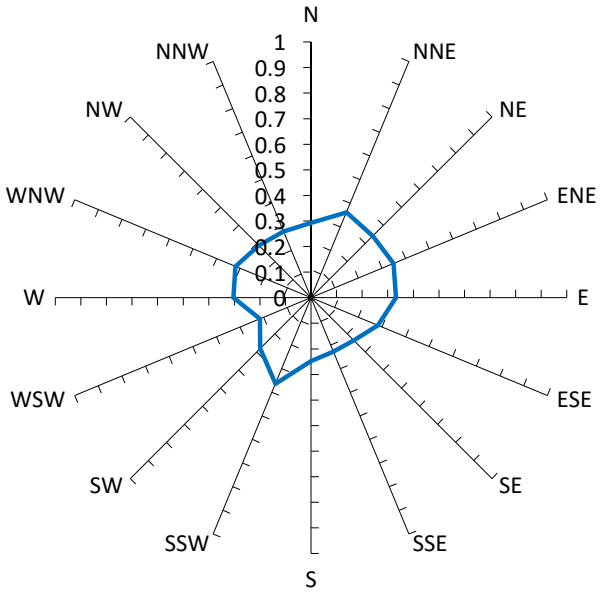
GEM Velocity Coefficients



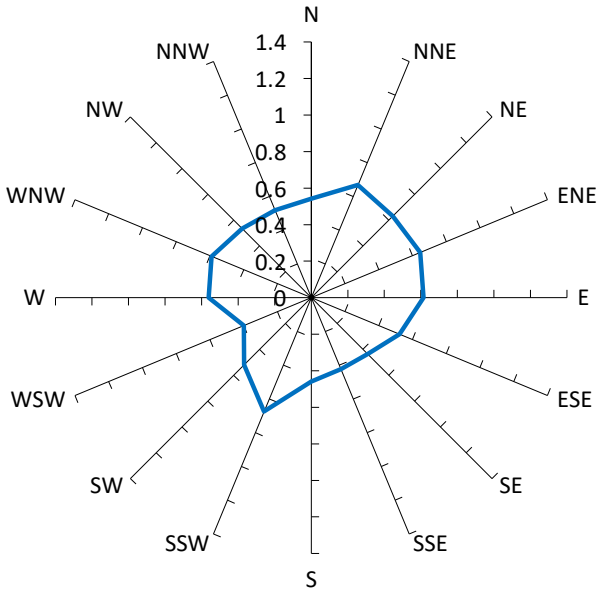
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P29



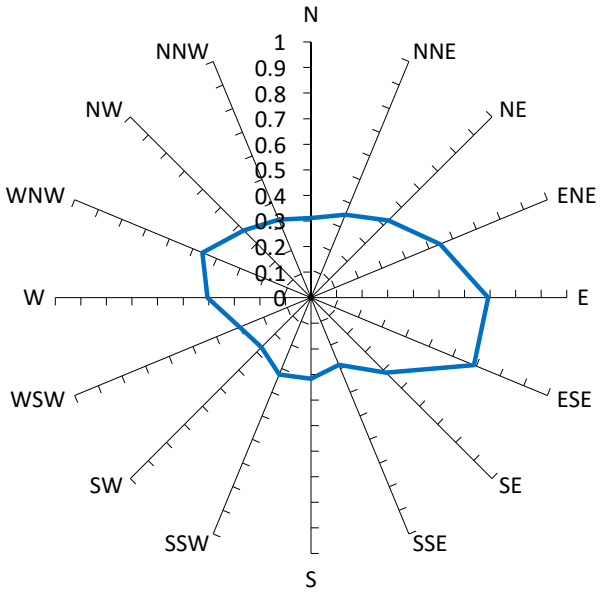
GEM Velocity Coefficients



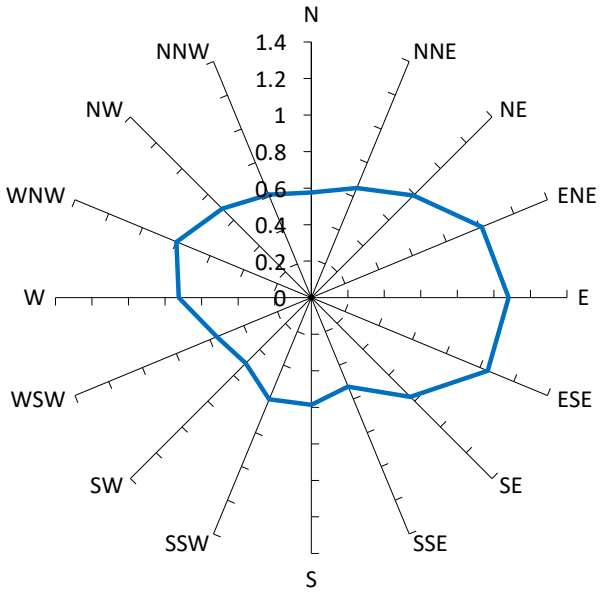
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P30



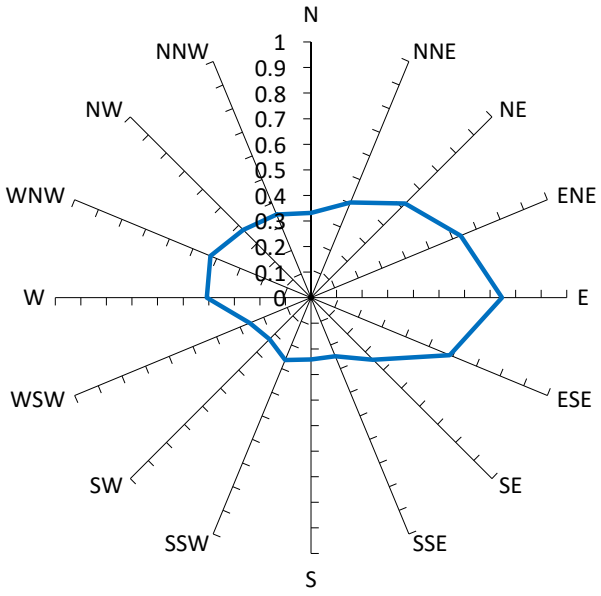
GEM Velocity Coefficients



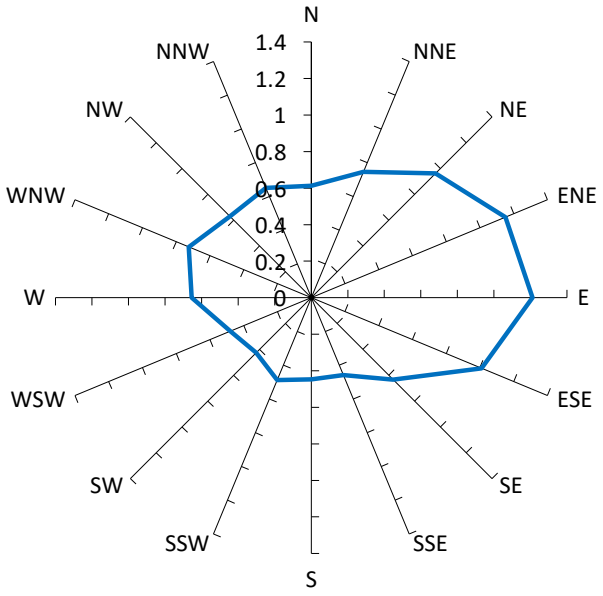
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P31



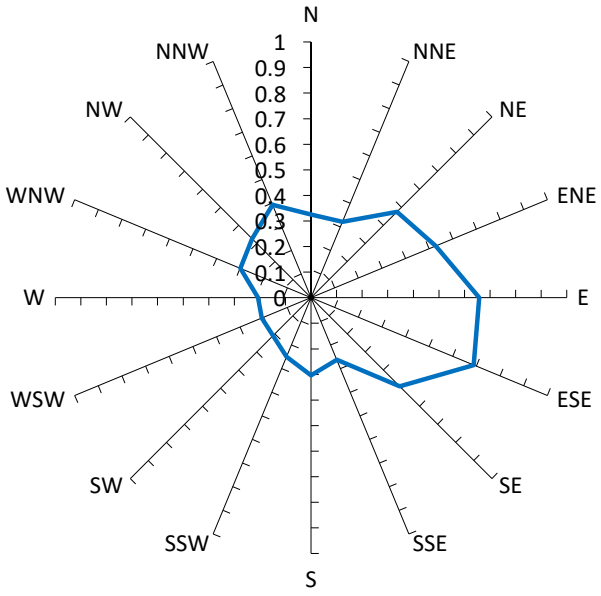
GEM Velocity Coefficients



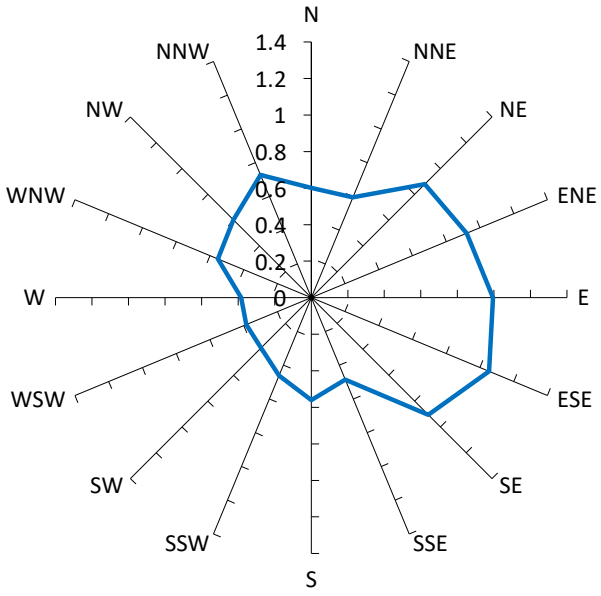
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P32



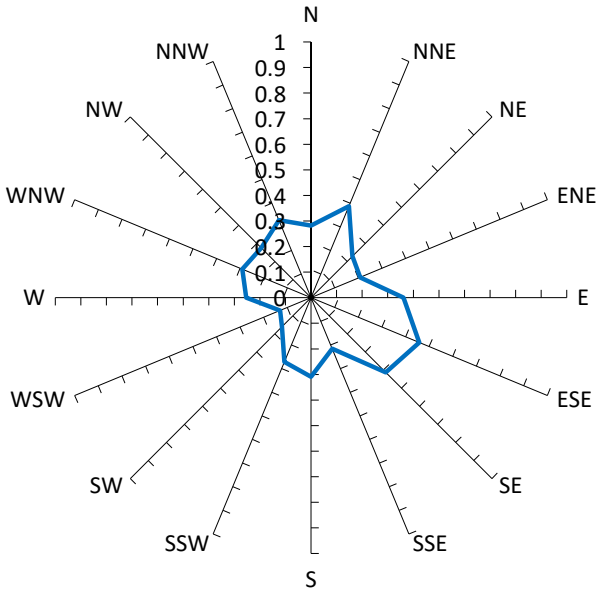
GEM Velocity Coefficients



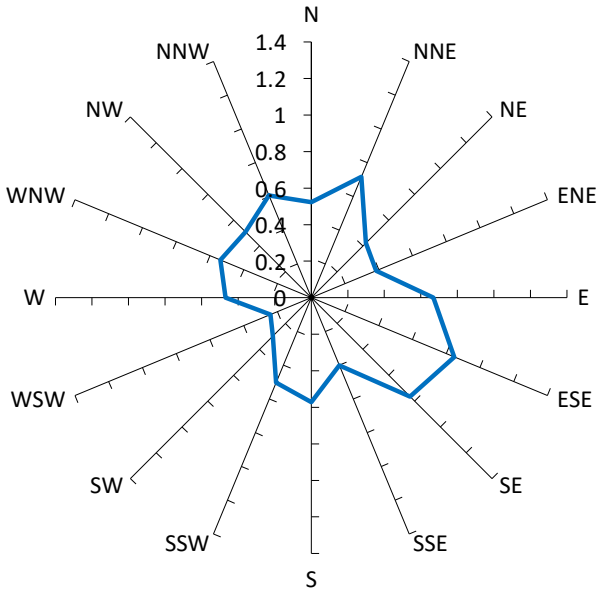
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P33



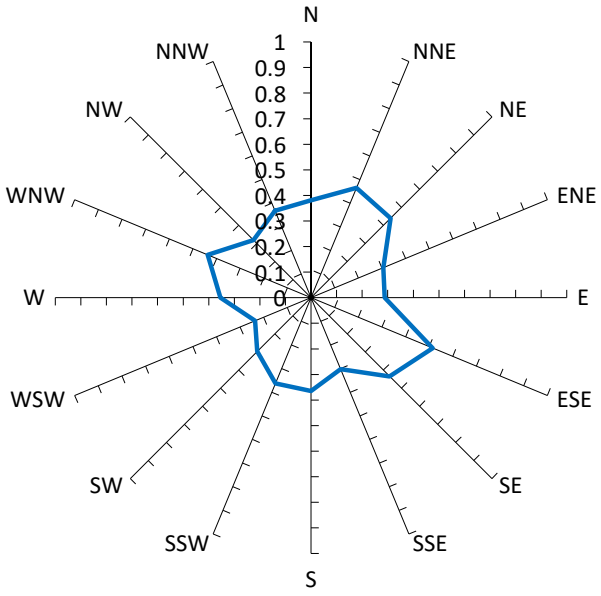
GEM Velocity Coefficients



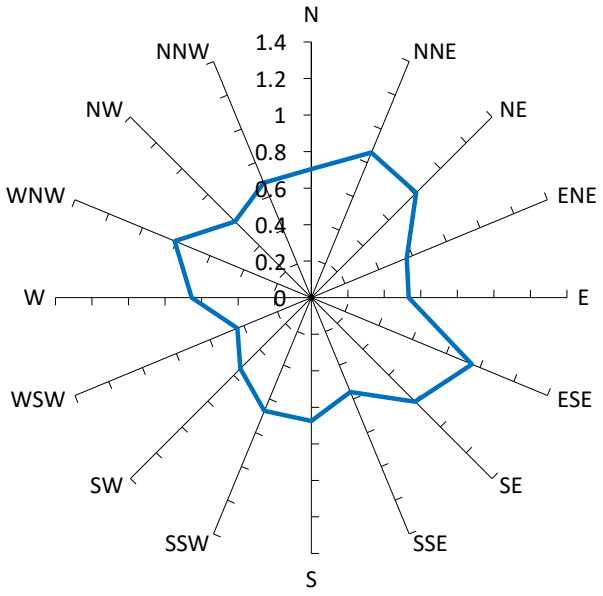
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P34



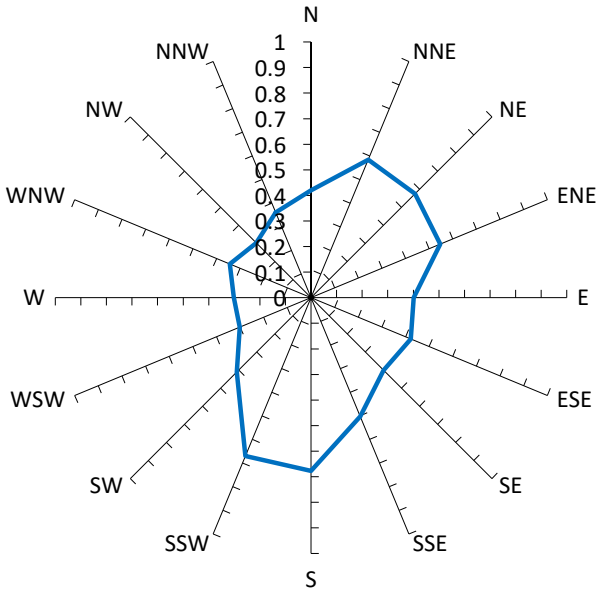
GEM Velocity Coefficients



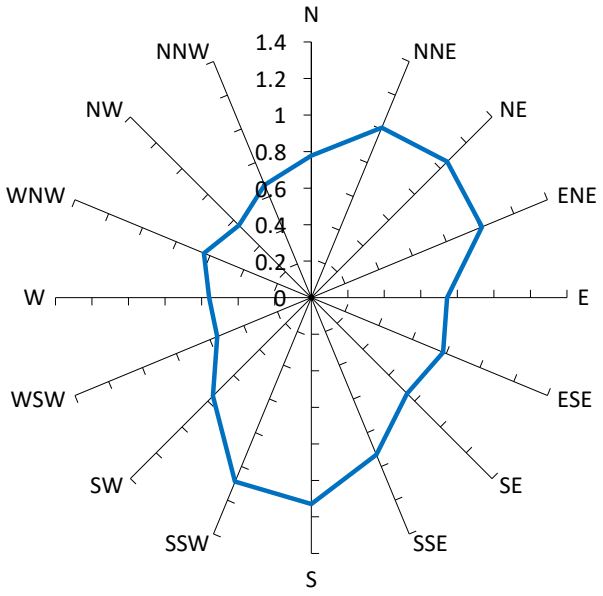
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P35



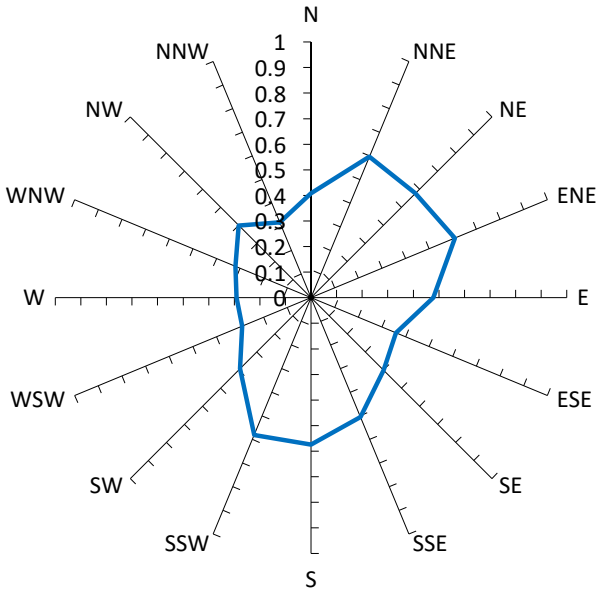
GEM Velocity Coefficients



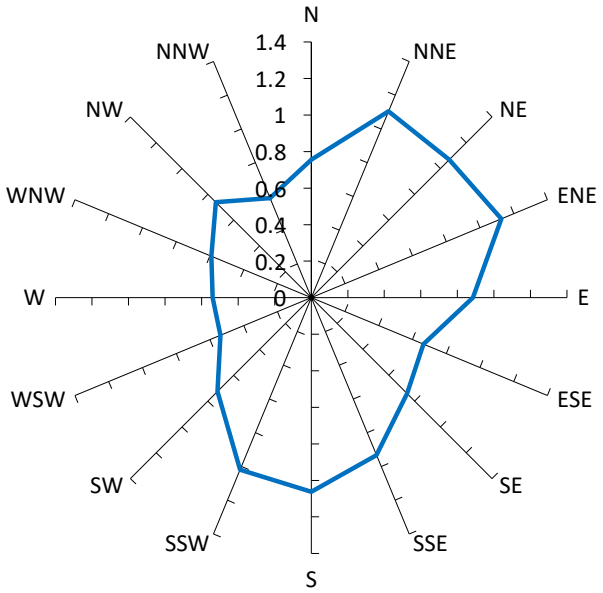
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P36



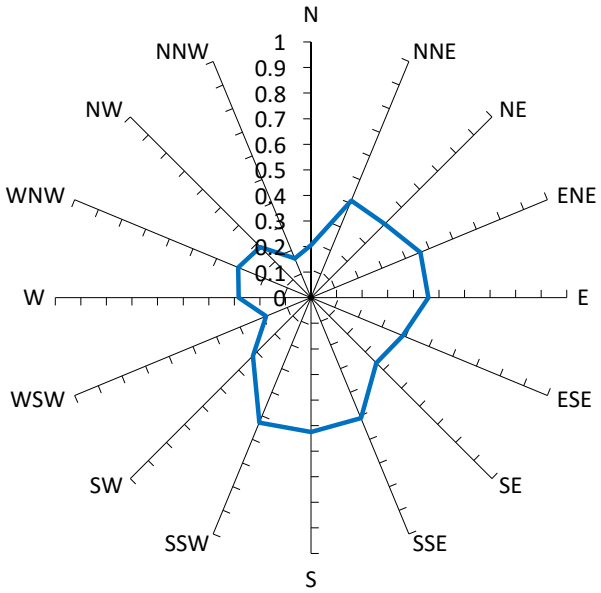
GEM Velocity Coefficients



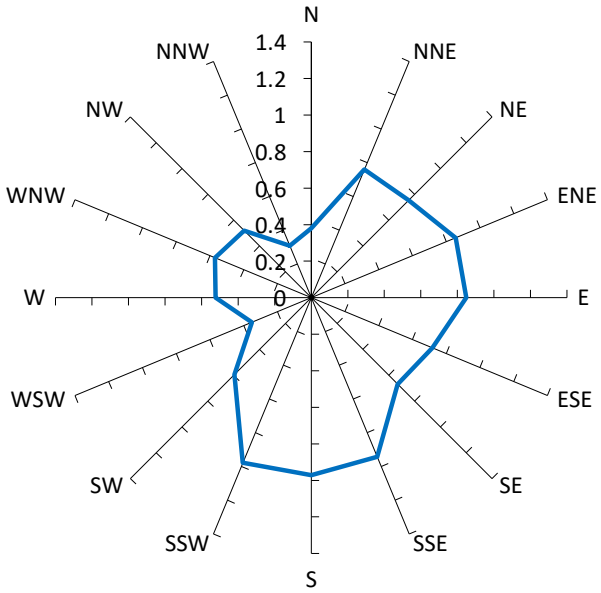
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P37



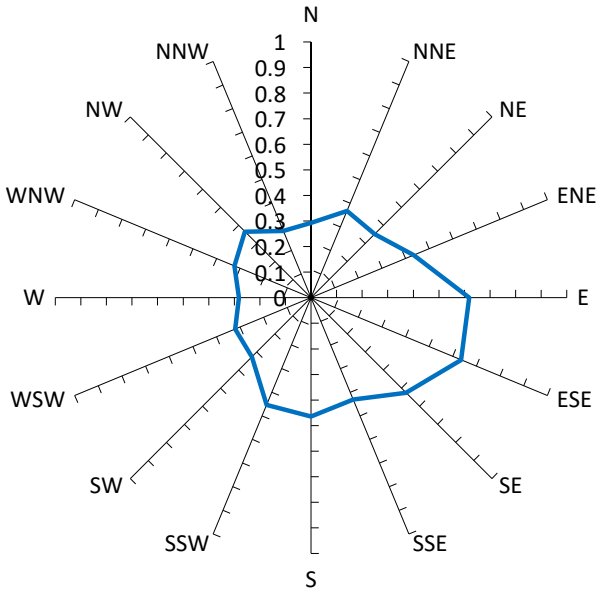
GEM Velocity Coefficients



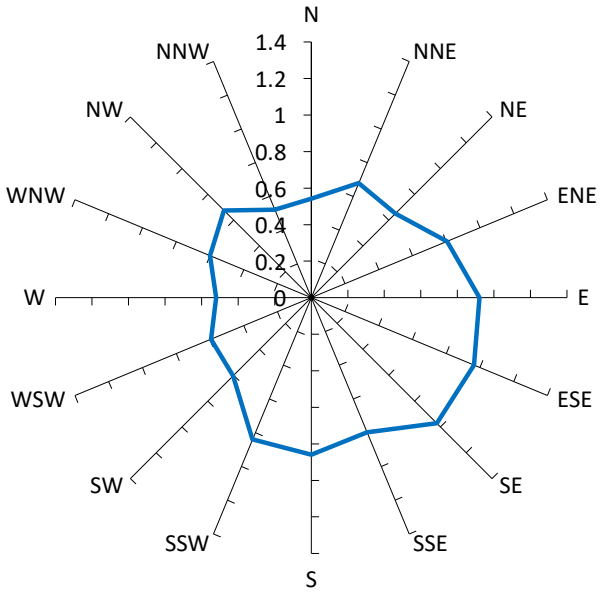
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P38



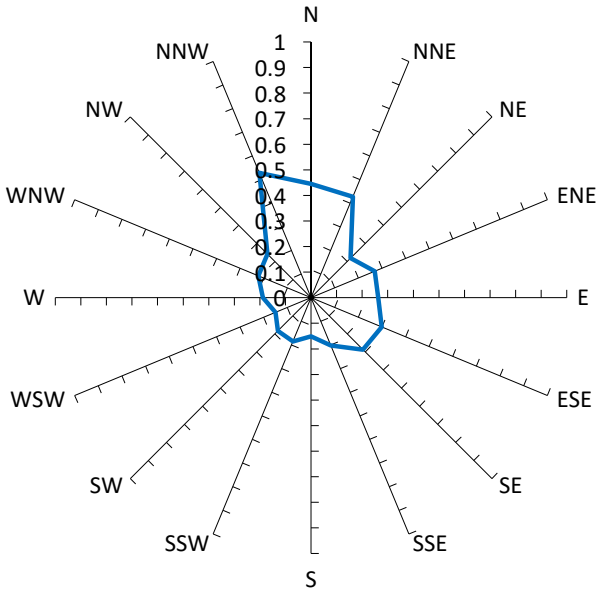
GEM Velocity Coefficients



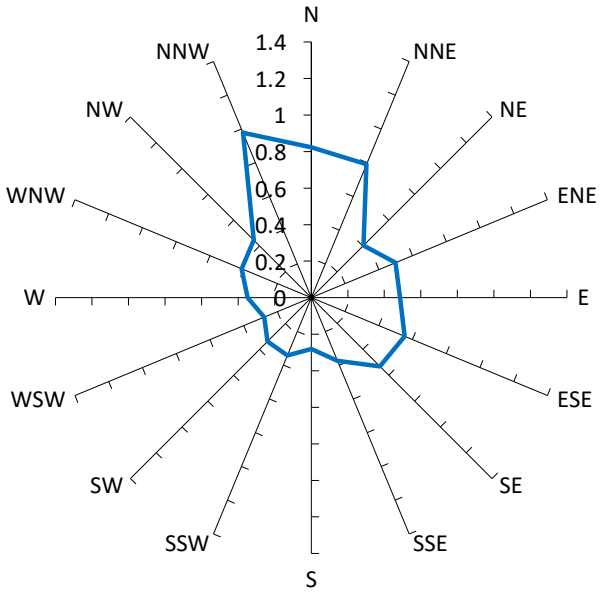
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P39



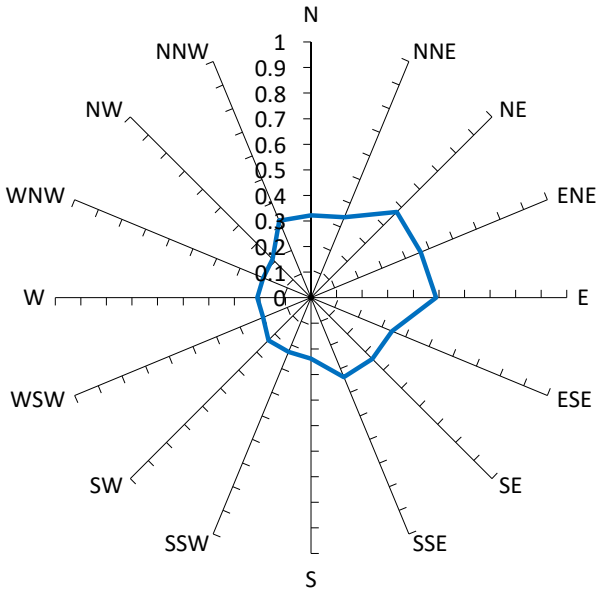
GEM Velocity Coefficients



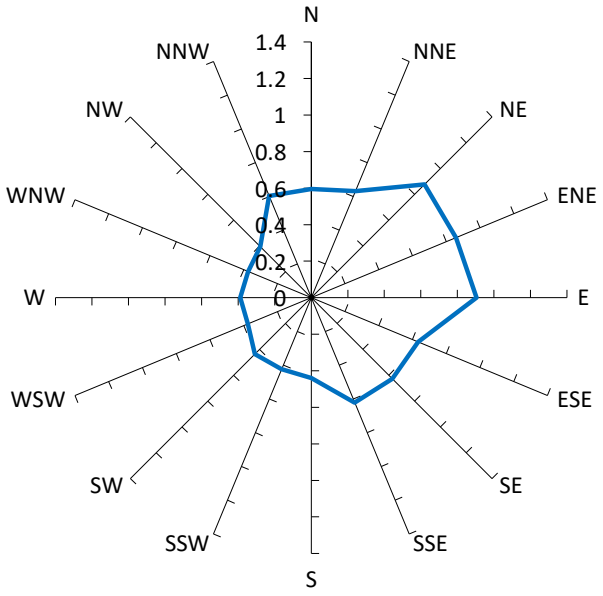
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P40



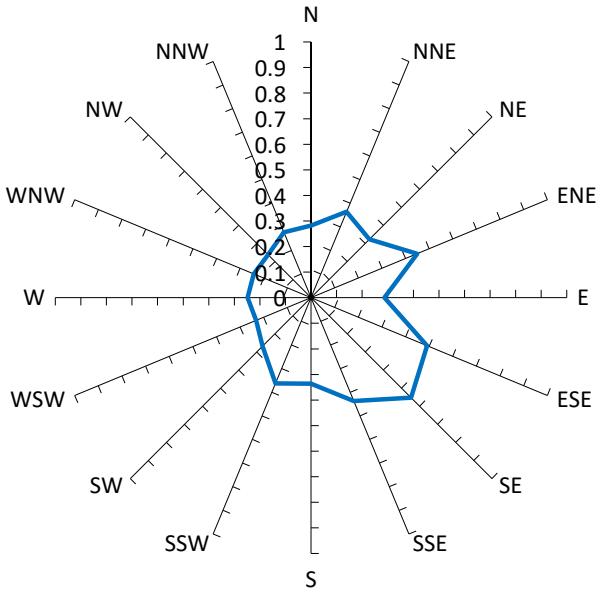
GEM Velocity Coefficients



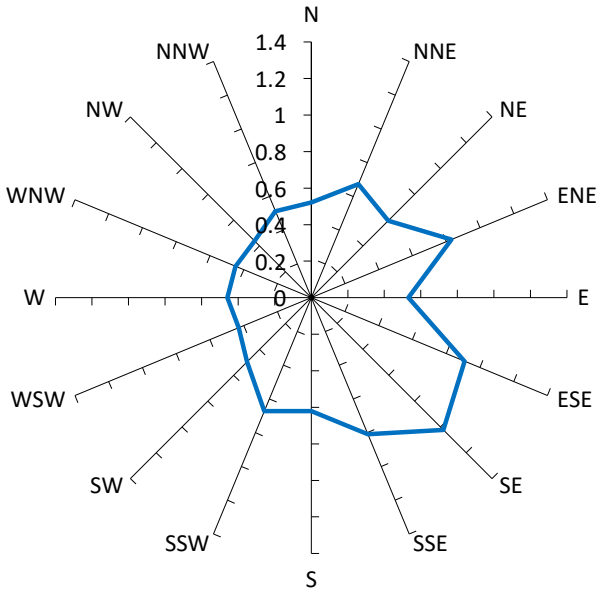
Gust Velocity Coefficients

With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

Results for P41



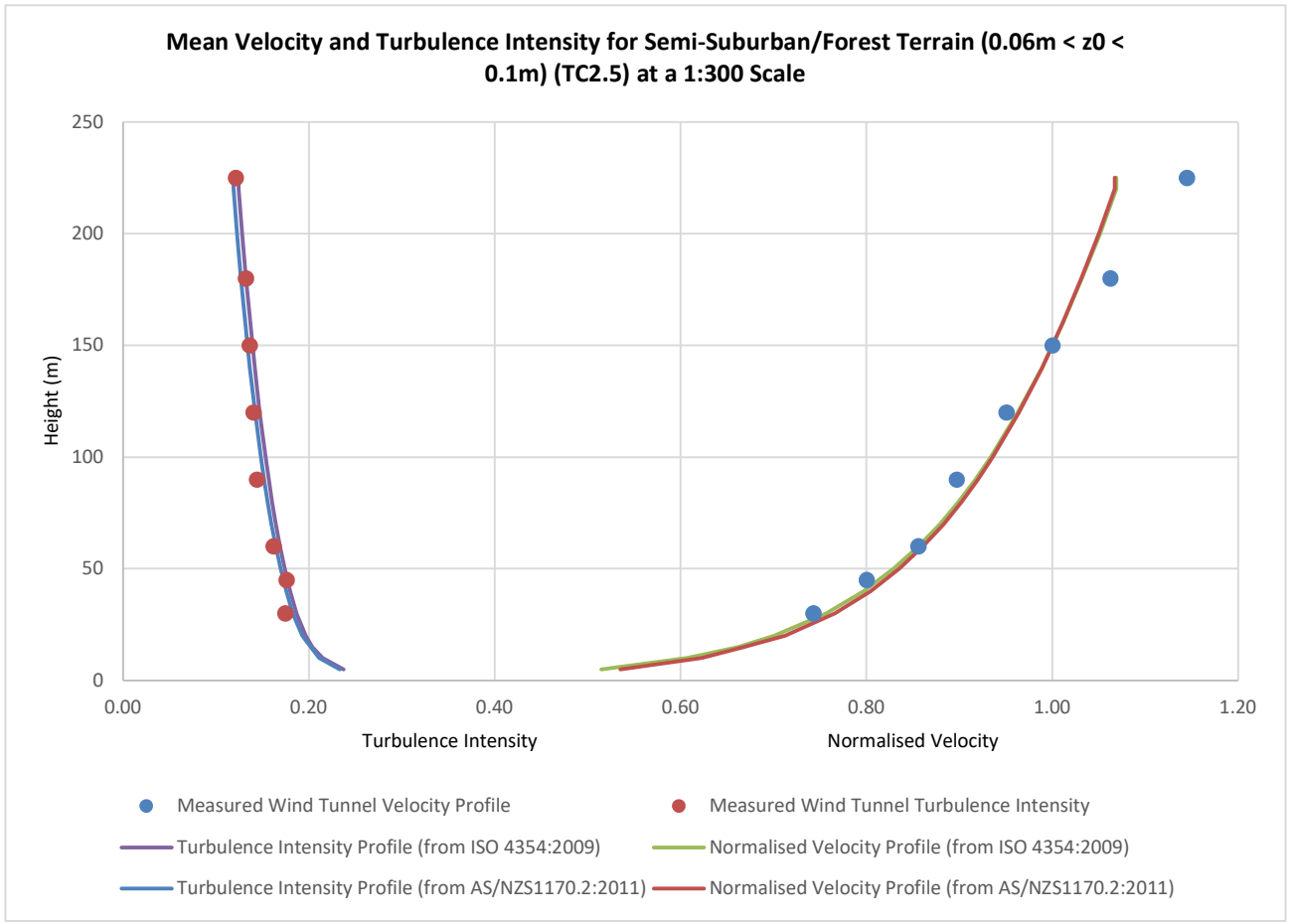
GEM Velocity Coefficients

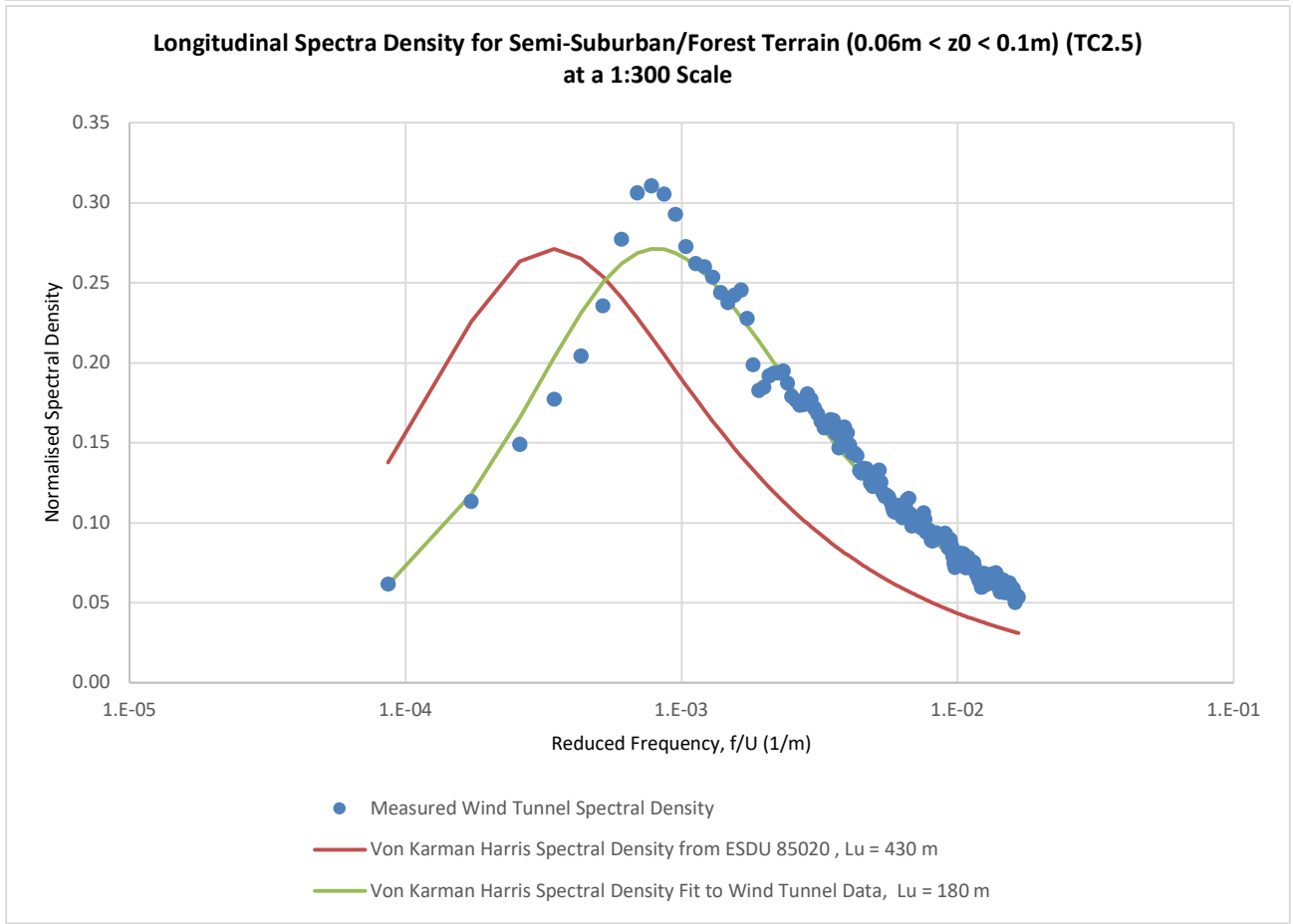


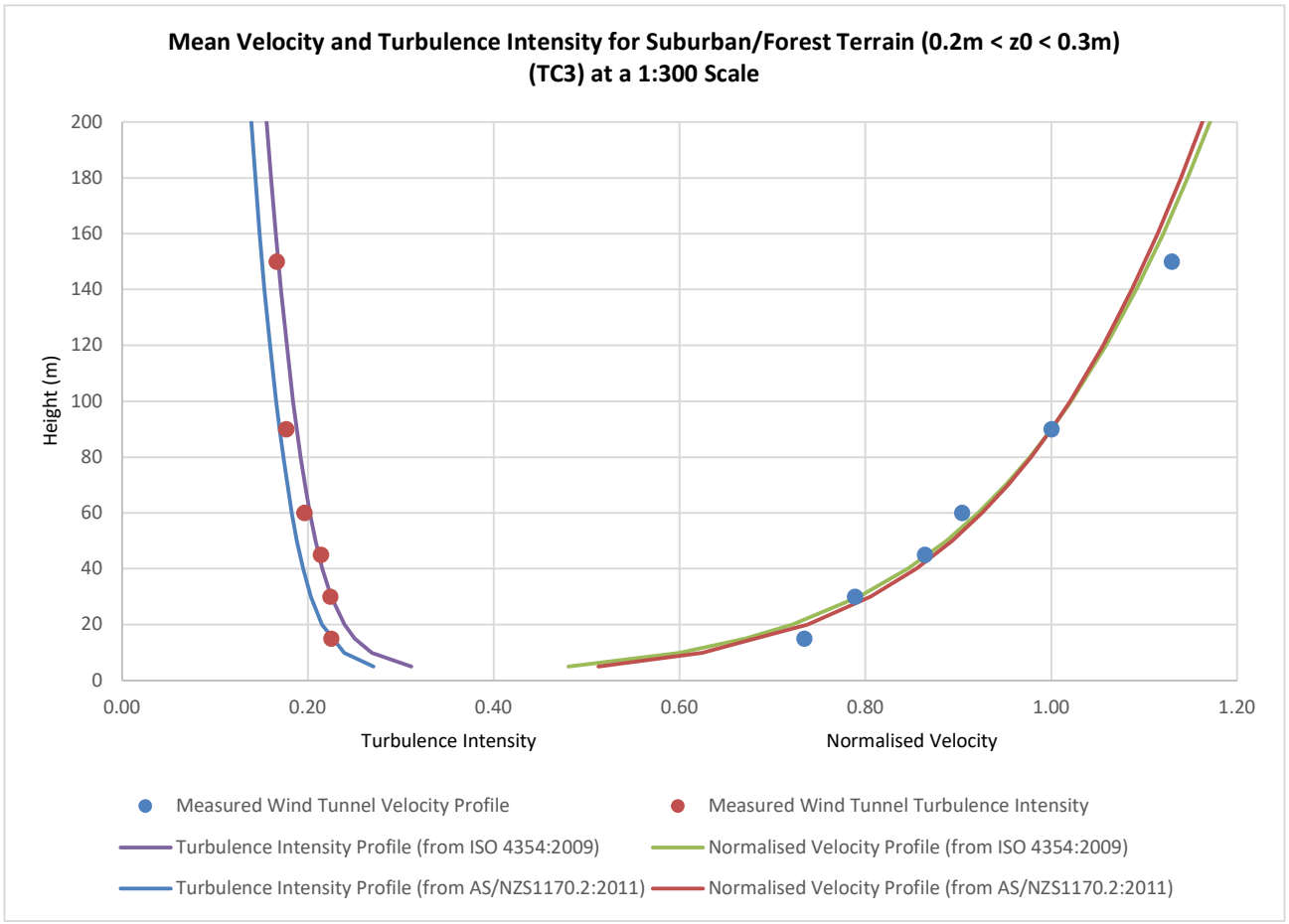
Gust Velocity Coefficients

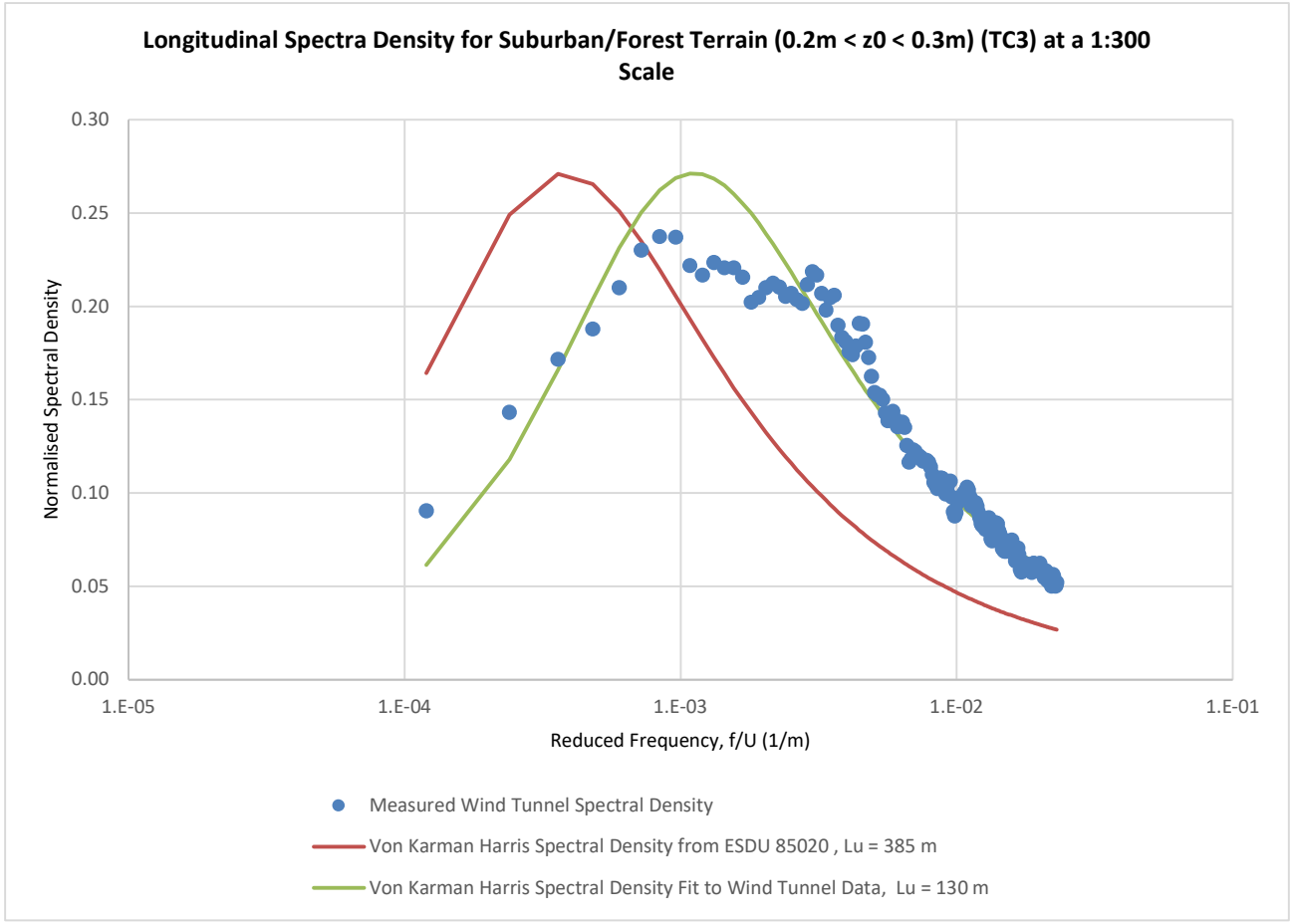
With original design, no vegetation or other treatments.

APPENDIX E VELOCITY AND TURBULENCE INTENSITY PROFILES


Mean Velocity and Turbulence Intensity for Semi-Suburban/Forest Terrain (0.06m < z0 < 0.1m) (TC2.5) at a 1:300 Scale
Height (m)
250
200
150
100
50
0
0.00
0.20
0.40
0.60
0.80
1.00
1.20
Turbulence Intensity
Normalised Velocity
Measured Wind Tunnel Velocity Profile
Measured Wind Tunnel Turbulence Intensity
Turbulence Intensity Profile (from ISO 4354:2009)
Normalised Velocity Profile (from ISO 4354:2009)
Turbulence Intensity Profile (from AS/NZS1170.2:2011)
Normalised Velocity Profile (from AS/NZS1170.2:2011)


Longitudinal Spectra Density for Semi-Suburban/Forest Terrain (0.06m < z0 < 0.1m) (TC2.5) at a 1:300 Scale
Normalised Spectral Density
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
1.E-05
1.E-04
1.E-03
1.E-02
1.E-01
Reduced Frequency, f/U (1/m)
Measured Wind Tunnel Spectral Density
Von Karman Harris Spectral Density from ESDU 85020 , Lu = 430 m
Von Karman Harris Spectral Density Fit to Wind Tunnel Data, Lu = 180 m


Mean Velocity and Turbulence Intensity for Suburban/Forest Terrain (0.2m < z0 < 0.3m) (TC3) at a 1:300 Scale
Height (m)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
0.00
0.20
0.40
0.60
0.80
1.00
1.20
Turbulence Intensity
Normalised Velocity
Measured Wind Tunnel Velocity Profile
Measured Wind Tunnel Turbulence Intensity
Turbulence Intensity Profile (from ISO 4354:2009)
Normalised Velocity Profile (from ISO 4354:2009)
Turbulence Intensity Profile (from AS/NZS1170.2:2011)
Normalised Velocity Profile (from AS/NZS1170.2:2011)


Longitudinal Spectra Density for Suburban/Forest Terrain (0.2m < z0 < 0.3m) (TC3) at a 1:300 Scale
Normalised Spectral Density
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
1.E-05
1.E-04
1.E-03
1.E-02
1.E-01
Reduced Frequency, f/U (1/m)
Measured Wind Tunnel Spectral Density
Von Karman Harris Spectral Density from ESDU 85020 , Lu = 385 m
Von Karman Harris Spectral Density Fit to Wind Tunnel Data, Lu = 130 m