PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV-2026-BNH-4372

Date: 19th May 2026

Queensland Government

SLR

17 Hamilton Place & 26-28 Campbell Street, Bowen Hills

Environmental Wind Impact - Desktop Study

Landitude Bowen Hills SPV Pty Ltd

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SLR Project No.: 620.042713.00001

Revision: R03-v0.4

22 January 2020

Making Sustainability Happen

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
R03-v0.4	22 January 2026	Dr Farzin Ghanadi	Dr Neihad Al-Khalidy	Dr Neihad Al-Khalidy
	Click to enter a date.			

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Landitude Bowen Hills SPV Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

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Appendix A Seasonal Wind Roses for Bureau of Meteorology Met Stations at Brisbane Airport

1.0 INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) has been engaged by Landitude Bowen Hills SPV Pty Ltd to provide a qualitative (expert opinion) assessment of the potential for adverse wind effects at the proposed planting locations of a residential development 17 Hamilton Place, 26 and 28 Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Easement A on SP145847, and part of the Common Property of Code Bowen Hills Community Titles Scheme 43095.

The assessment has been made based on our best engineering judgment and CFD simulation analysis of a range of similar scale developments

2.0 DEVELOPMENT – DESCRIPTION AND SITE CONTEXT

The site is formally described as Lot 2 on RP83400, Lots 30 & 31 on RP9982, Easement A on SP145847 and Lot 0 on SP247766). It is irregular in shape, with a combined site area of 1,510m^2. It consists of frontages to both Campbell Street and Hamilton Place. Access to the site is currently obtained via a shared access easement off Jeays Street - refer **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 Site Aerial

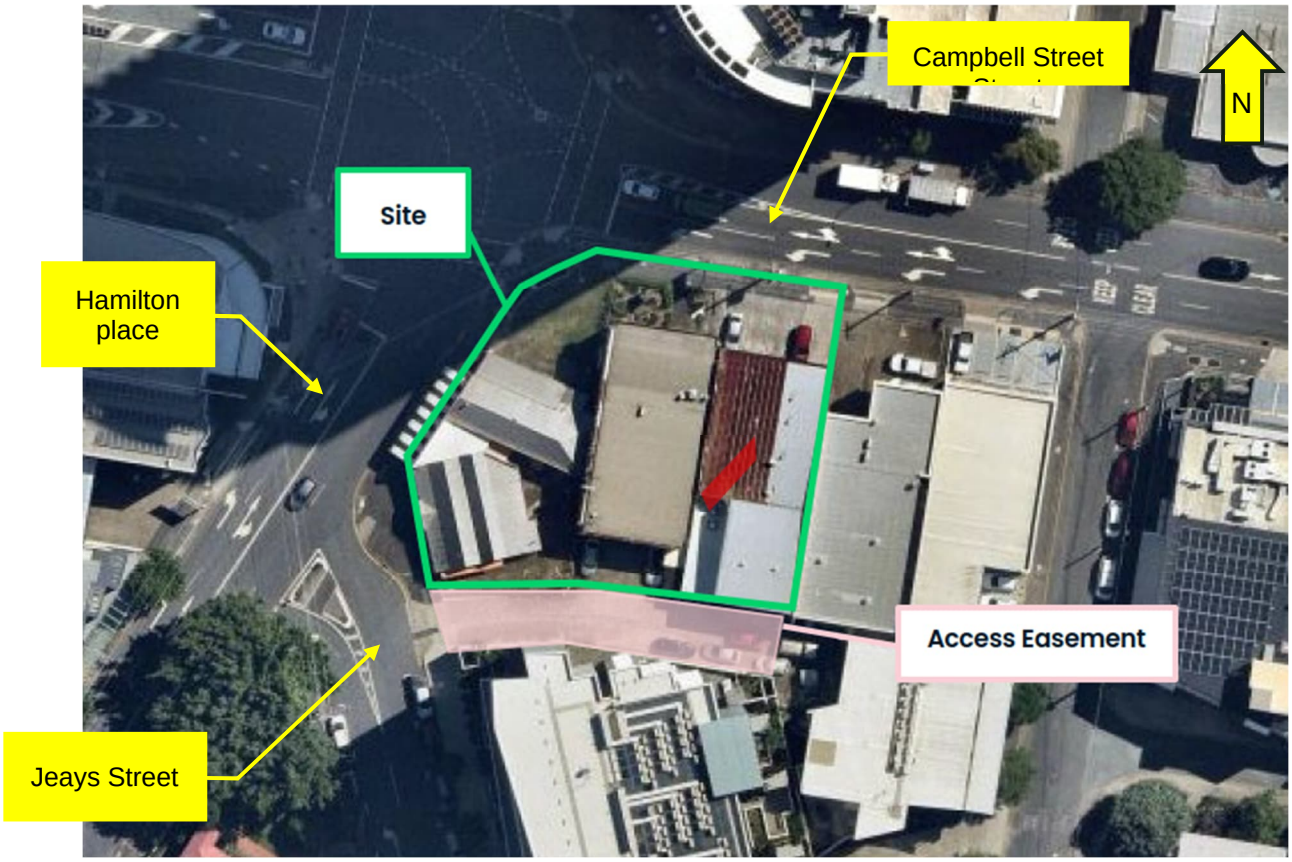


Image: Courtesy Nearmap

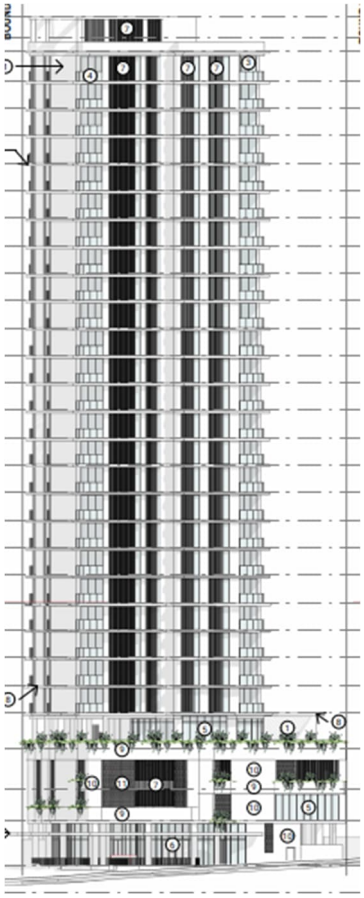
2.1 Development Description

The proposed development comprises the following features:

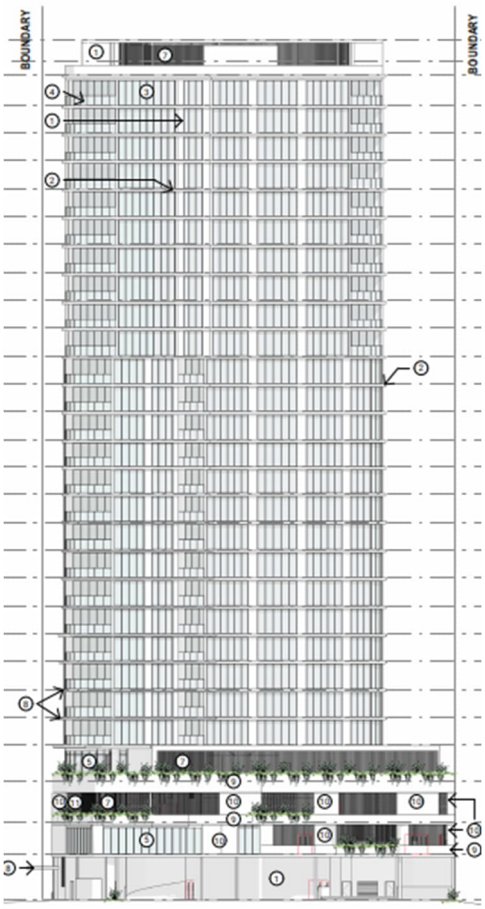
- Two basement levels dedicated to car parking.
- Ground level comprising car parking, retail tenancies, communal open space, and primary building entrances.
- Levels 2 & 3 dedicated to car parking.
- Level 4 (Podium) comprising an open communal space and an outdoor swimming pool area.
- Levels 5 to 28 containing residential apartments.
- Roof level.

Representative ground level plan and elevation views of the proposed development are shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 West and south elevations of the proposed development (example)



West Elevation



South Elevation

2.2 Surrounding Built Environment

- The site is strategically located to benefit from major Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games–related infrastructure, supporting enhanced transport, active travel links, and new community and sporting facilities.
- The location aligns with Brisbane's long-term urban renewal vision and contributes to addressing the city's housing demand by providing well-located residential opportunities.
- The site offers immediate inner-city amenity while supporting a well-connected, vibrant lifestyle within a rapidly evolving neighbourhood.
- The near-field built environment comprises predominantly high-rise residential buildings to the north, with mid-rise residential developments to the south, southeast, and southwest.
- Low-rise developments are located to the east, northeast, west, and northwest of the site.
- To the west, the Brisbane River provides an open exposure, with nearby buildings expected to influence local wind conditions, particularly for winds from the north and northwest (refer Figure 3).
- The far-field built environment consists of a similar mix of low- to mid-rise developments, with the Brisbane CBD located further to the east.
- The surrounding topography generally slopes downward from north to south along Hurworth street.

Figure 3 Project Site Surrounds

Image: Courtesy Nearmap, July 2025

3.0 BRISBANE'S WIND CLIMATE

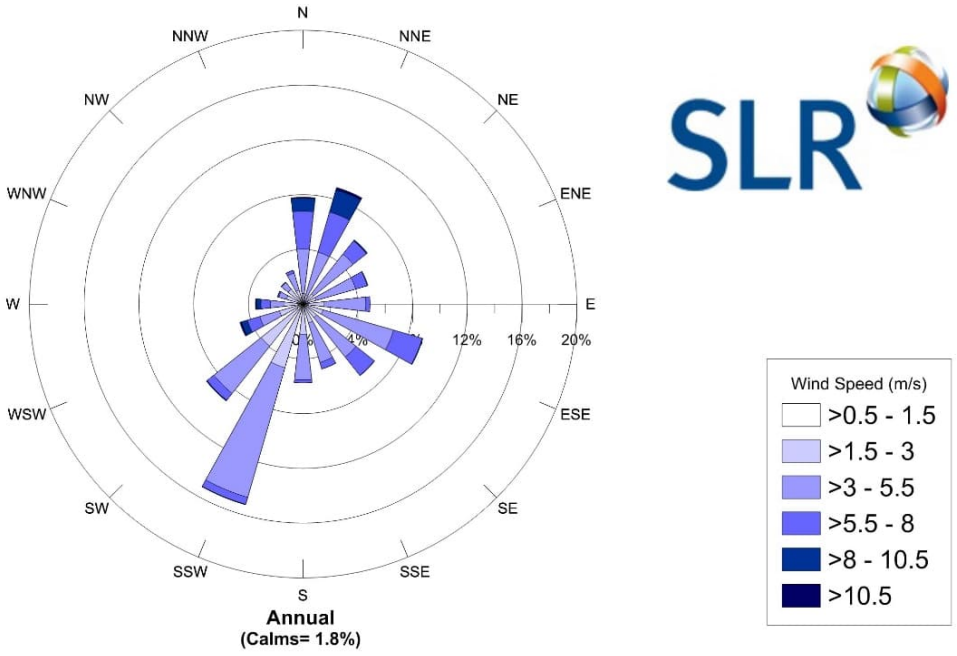
The data of interest in this study are the mean hourly wind speeds and largest gusts experienced throughout the year (especially higher, less frequent winds), how these winds vary with azimuth, and the seasonal break-up of winds into the primary Brisbane Regional wind seasons.

3.1 Annual and Seasonal Variations

Key characteristics of Brisbane's Regional Wind Climate are illustrated in the representative wind rose shown in **Figure 4** taken from Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) data recorded during the period 1999-2017 at Brisbane Airport. The associated seasonal wind roses (refer **Appendix A**) show that Brisbane is affected by two broad wind seasons with short transition periods in between:

- North-northeast winds dominate the October-December period,
- East-southeast (trade winds) and Southwest (high pressure system) winds dominate the January-March period,
- Southwest winds dominate the April-August period.

Figure 4 Annual Wind Roses for Brisbane Airport (BoM Data)

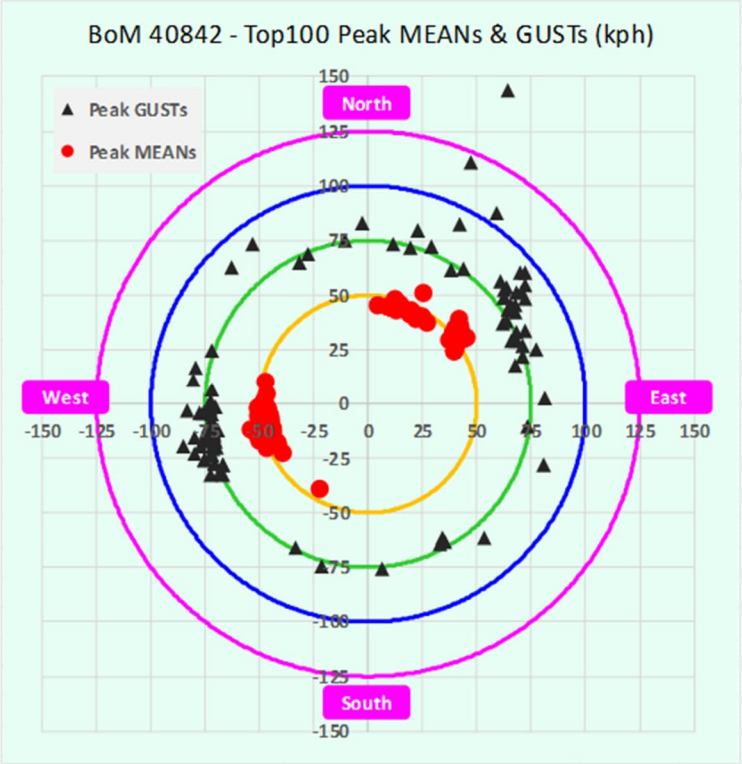


3.2 Maximum Winds Affecting the Brisbane Area

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the "Top100" Peak Mean Hourly Wind Speeds and Peak Gusts recorded at Brisbane Airport over the 21-year period 1999-2019. The

- Peak mean hourly winds occur from the North-Northeast and West-Southwest, with approximately the same magnitude from both directions.
- Peak gusts occur with a slightly greater spread of wind directions, although there is a bias towards the northeast compared to mean wind peaks. The highest peak gusts have been from the east-northeast.

Figure 5 Top100 Peak Mean Hourly Wind Speeds and Peak Gusts, Brisbane Airport



3.3 Wind Exposure at the Site – the "Local"' Wind Environment

Close to the ground, the "regional" wind patterns described above are affected by the local terrain, topography and built environment, all of which influence the "local" wind environment. As noted in **Section 1.3**, the site surrounds are complex:

- Winds from the south around to the southeast and also north will receive considerable shielding on the ground level from mid to high-rise developments.
- Less shielding will be provided to the site from the west and east, especially at upper levels.

4.0 WIND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

The choice of suitable criteria for evaluating the acceptability of particular ground level conditions has been the subject of international research over several decades.

4.1 Comfort and Safety Criteria

The criteria used in the evaluation of pedestrian level winds surrounding the proposed development are:

COMFORT: the "Lawson (2001)" criteria which couple the probability of exceeding winds at given statistical levels with wind speed magnitudes and associated impacts originally related to the Beaufort Wind Speed Land Scale – refer **Table 1**; and

SAFETY: the Melbourne (1978) criteria, based on the exceedance of annual peak gust wind speeds.

Table 1 Beaufort Wind Speed – LAND Scale

Beaufort Force	Hourly Average Wind Speed (m/s)	Description of Wind	Noticeable Wind Effect
0	< 0.45	Calm	Smoke rises vertically
1	0.45 to 1.55	Light air	Direction shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes
2	1.55 to 3.35	Light breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; wind vanes begin to move
3	3.35 to 5.0	Gentle breeze	Leaves, small twigs in constant motion; Light flags extended
4	5.6 to 8.25	Moderate breeze	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches move
5	8.25 to 10.95	Fresh breeze	Small trees, in leaf, sway
6	10.95 to 14.10	Strong breeze	Large branches begin to move; telephone wires whistle Umbrellas used with difficulty
7	14.1 to 17.2	Moderate Gale	Whole trees in motion Inconvenience felt when walking against the wind.
8	17.2 to 20.8	Gale	Twigs break off trees; personal progress impeded
9	20.8 to 24.35	Strong/Severe Gale	Slight structural damage (chimney pots, slates removed)
10	24.35 to 28.4	Storm	Trees uprooted; considerable structural damage
11	28.4 to 32.4	Violent Storm	Widespread damage – unusual event
12	> 32.4	Hurricane	Devastation – only occurs in the tropics

"COMFORT" Criteria

As noted above, in relation to comfort, the Lawson (2001) criteria used in this report make use of the same Beaufort wind speed ranges to characterise issues of interest in terms of both pedestrian comfort and safety.

- The **Lawson (2001) Comfort** criteria relate a range of typical pedestrian activities such as purpose-walking, strolling, sitting, etc, to the local "GEM" wind speed which is exceeded on average 5% of the time, on an annual return period basis – refer **Table 2**.
- The "GEM" (Gust Equivalent Mean) wind speed used in the criteria is the maximum of the local mean wind speed or the local gust speed divided by 1.85.

Table 2 Lawson Wind Acceptability Criteria – COMFORT

Comfort Level	Beaufort Equivalent	"GEM" Wind Speed 5% Annual Exceedance	Description (see also Notes)
C5	1	2.5 m/sec	Dining
C4	2	4 m/sec	Sitting
C3	3	6 m/sec	Standing
C2	4	8 m/sec	Leisure Walking (Strolling)
C1	5	10 m/sec	Business (Purpose) Walking
CX	> 5	> 10 m/sec	Exceeds Comfort Criteria

Notes:
C4 is suitable for promenades, popular recreation areas with seating, reading newspapers, etc
C3 is suitable for locations where pedestrians will likely be waiting for relatively short periods, eg at building entrances, at pedestrian crossings, bus stops, etc
C2 is suitable for activities such as window-shopping
C1 is suitable for footpaths used for purposeful pedestrian traffic only (eg not where shops might induce slower activities like window-shopping)
CX suggest winds whose force can be felt by the body (branches on trees would be visibly swaying) and where walking will start to become inconvenient or challenging for certain classes of pedestrians, eg the frail, pedestrians holding parcels, parents holding children, etc.

"SAFETY" Criteria

The safety acceptability criteria used in this report, currently referenced by many Australian Local Government Development Control Plans, are the so-called **Melbourne (1978) criteria**, summarised in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Melbourne (1978) Wind Acceptability Criteria – SAFETY

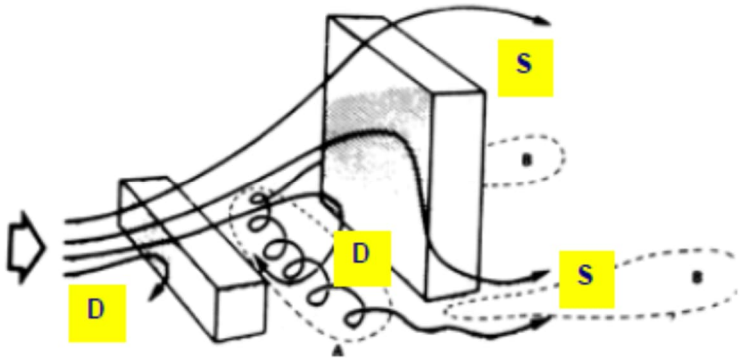
Type of Criteria	Gust Wind Speed Occurring Once Per Year	Activity Concerned
Safety	24 m/s	Knockdown in Isolated Areas
	23 m/s	Knockdown in Public Access Areas

5.0 BUILDING-WIND INTERACTION – GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The impact of wind flowing past buildings has well known general impacts at ground level – refer **Figure 6**. In general, the taller the building, the more pronounced the impact on ground level winds.

- **Downwash winds "D"** are the winds which impact on the windward face of a building and are then deflected downwards to Ground Level in a vertical direction; and
- Accelerating **Shearflow winds "S"** are the winds which experience acceleration as they pass by the building edges and roof as the wind flow moves around and past the building.

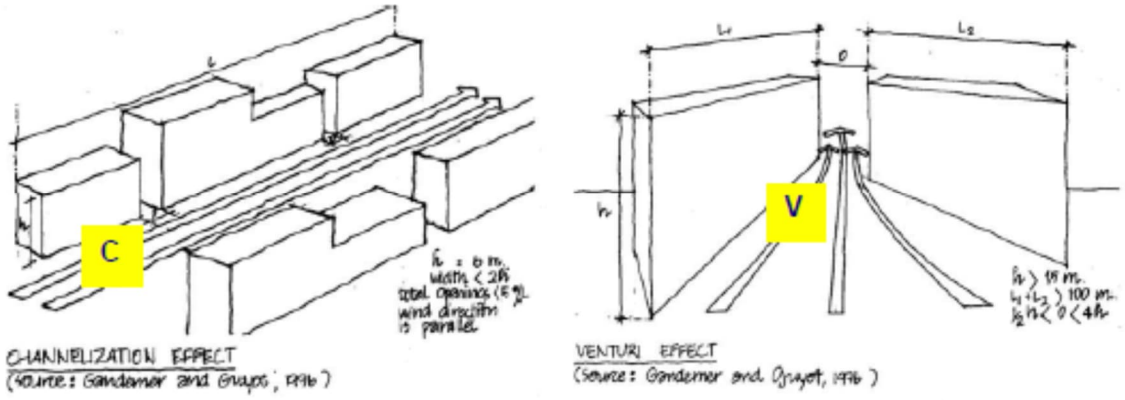
Figure 6 Windflow Patterns Past Regular-Shaped Buildings



The grouping of buildings can also have an impact on resulting pedestrian winds – refer to **Figure 7.**

- **Channelling Effect winds "C"** result when there are rows of parallel buildings (especially taller ones) where the gaps in between line up with prevailing wind directions.
- **Venturi Effect winds "V"** result when wind flow is forced to pass between two converging buildings or groups of buildings with a resulting increase in flow.

Figure 7 Windflow Patterns Past Groups of Buildings

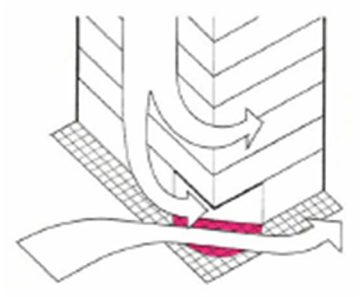


The **"Undercroft"** effect is a well-known adverse building-wind characteristic as depicted in the generic building wind effect diagrams shown below. The winds are induced towards the negative pressure area within the undercroft, creating concentrated adverse wind flow through undercroft. This same pressure difference between the windward and leeward facades of a building can induce a strong wind tunnel effect through any open passage located at the base of a building – the **"Through Passage"** effect.

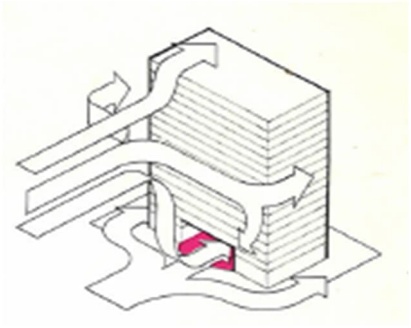
These and other common building-related wind impacts are depicted in **Figure 8**.

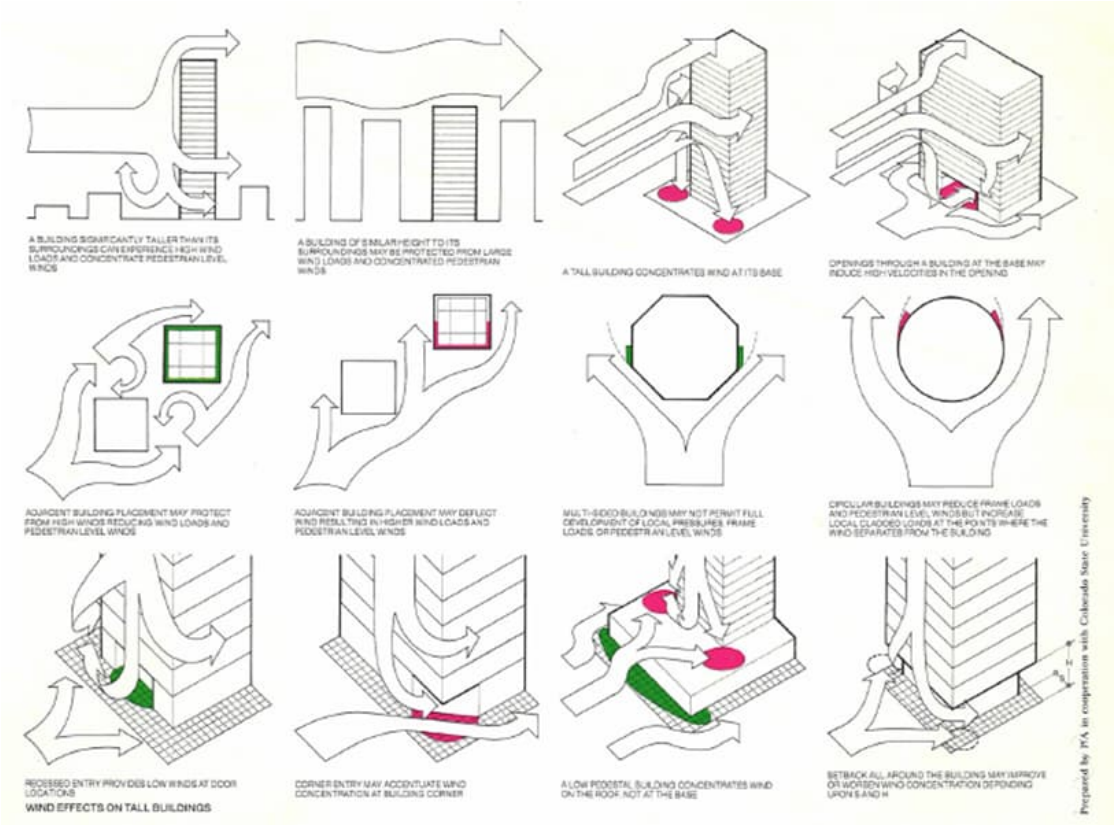
Figure 8 Undercroft Winds and Through-Passage Winds

Undercroft Winds



Through-Passage Winds





6.0 WIND CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITE

Existing street level wind conditions in the vicinity of the site are likely to be below the 16 m/s "walking comfort" criterion for many prevailing wind directions given the shielding afforded to the site by the surrounding environment and alignment of surrounding streets. Higher winds along the Campbell Street may be expected from the west-northwest for winds over the Brisbane River and low-rise buildings. This could lead to wind speeds exceeding 16 m/s along pedestrian pathways on the northwest side of the development. South and South-easterly winds are likely to be below the 16 m/s "walking comfort" criterion, even for stronger trade winds, thanks to upstream sheltering from high/medium-rise building.

Northeast (NE) Winds – Spring and Summer

Northeast winds are highest during spring and summer months, typically strengthening during the latter part of the day. In this direction, there may be some potential for channelling along Hamilton place and Campbell Street, however, there is moderate shielding from a group of nearby high-rise buildings along this street and exceedance of the 16 m/sec criterion is unlikely.

Southeast (SE) Winds - Summer

SE winds are also common during summer months and contribute some of the strongest winds in the area throughout the year. Minimal shielding is provided to the site by the upstream mid-rise tower for SE winds. As such SE winds are likely to be exceed 16 m/s "walking comfort" criterion given the high-level shielding afforded by buildings on the southeast side of the site.

South (S) Winds – All Year Round

Southerly winds occur throughout the year but are more common during summer-autumn. They can cause infrequent strong winds in the area. While the ground level of the development on the south side does not currently have pedestrian pathways, the site will be reasonably shielded by the high-rise buildings located upstream. Accordingly, S winds are likely to be below the 16 m/s walking comfort criterion.

West (SW to NW) Winds - Winter

Westerly winds are common during late autumn to winter and produce some of the strongest winds occurring in the area throughout the year. Given the existing density, there should be minimal shielding against winds occurring from the west. There remains some risk for channelling of winds along the Campbell Street, resulting winds are likely to be just below the 16 m/s walking comfort criterion along associated pedestrian pathways. F

With the exception of northerly winds—where a comparable high-rise building provides partial shielding to the proposed development—the existing upper-level wind conditions at the site are anticipated to exceed the 16 m/s walking comfort criterion under stronger prevailing wind directions, particularly from the west. This is primarily attributable to the absence of intervening buildings of sufficient height to provide effective wind shielding.

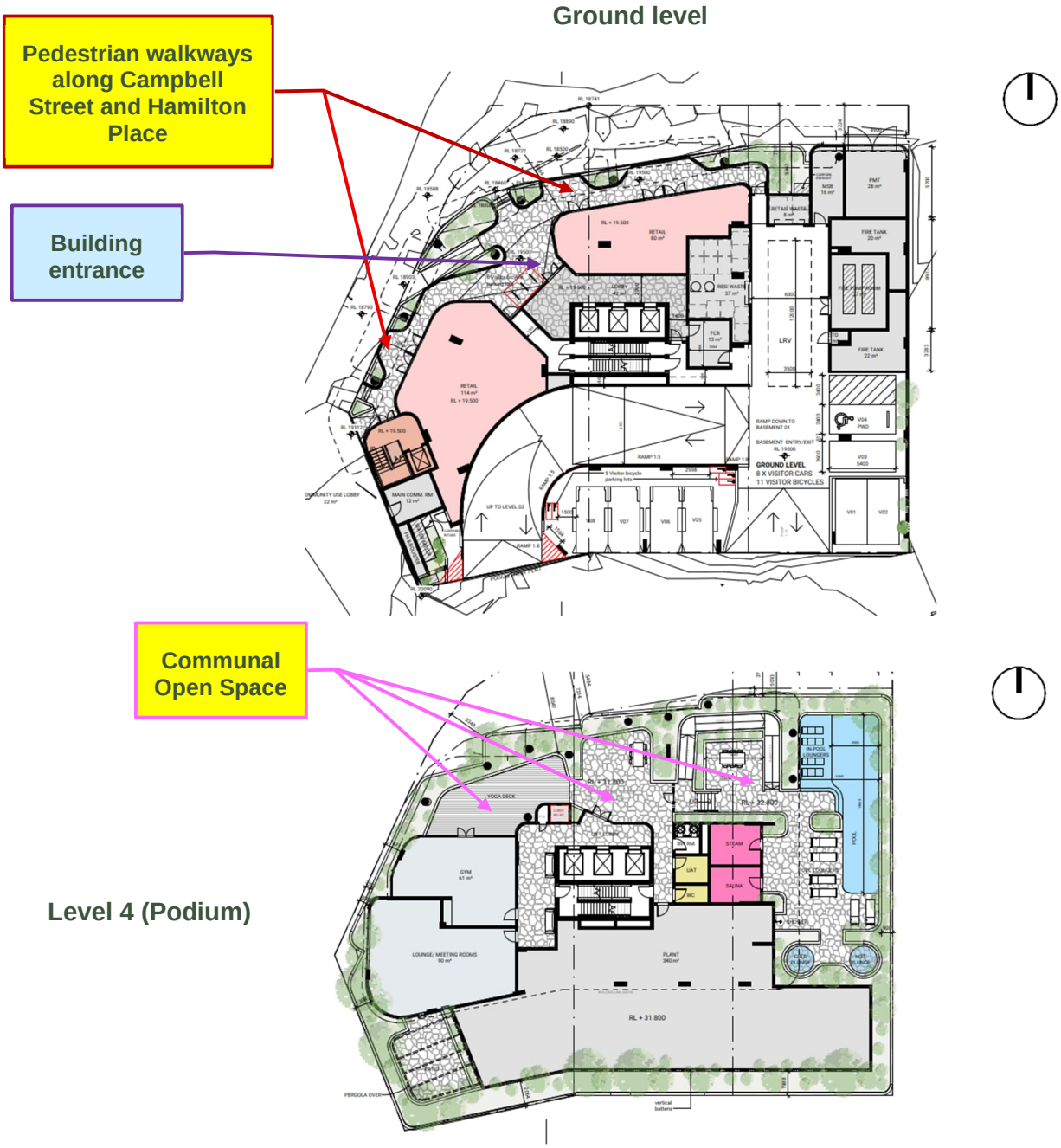
7.0 WIND IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Future Wind Environment – Areas of Interest

Areas of interest in relation to the expected wind impact of the proposed Development on surrounding footpaths, primary building entry points, private open space, communal open space, balconies, etc, were identified in Figure 2. They include:

- Campbell Street and Hamilton place footpaths
- Building entry at ground level
- Communal open terraces on level 4 (Podium)
- Elevated private balconies

Figure 9 Area of interest



7.1.1 Future Wind Impact at All Areas of Interest

The wind impact of the proposed development is described by examining the impact of key prevailing wind conditions on areas of interest.

Prevailing Wind Direction: **SOUTHWEST and NORTHWEST Winds**

Period of Annual Cycle: **Winter**

Location	Existing Compliance	Future Compliance	Key Factors
Campbell Street Walkway	**Likely comply**	**Borderline Compliance**	The upcoming developments may lead to wind channelling along this pathway, and downwash effects from the upper building facades. However, the proposed colonnades and landscaping in the publicly accessible area will help minimize the adverse effects of wind on pedestrian comfort.
Hamilton Place Footpath	**Likely comply**	**Borderline Compliance**	The upcoming developments may lead to wind channelling along this pathway, and downwash effects from the upper building facades. However, the proposed colonnades and landscaping in the publicly accessible area will help minimize the adverse effects of wind on pedestrian comfort.
Building entrance	**Likely comply**	**Likely comply**	The building entrance could encounter increased winds originating from northwest and west, however, the building setback and the proposed colonnades will ameliorate these winds. As such, winds at entry points will be modest.
Elevated communal open area (level 4 Podium)	Locations not relevant to "existing" built environment	**May not comply without appropriate mitigation**	The communal open space experience elevated winds from westerly winds. There is a possibility of flow circulation that accelerates winds around the facades of the development.
Upper level terraces		**May not comply without appropriate mitigation**	Elevated winds from the W may affect the terraces. Therefore, it is crucial to implement an efficient wind mitigation plan to lessen the influence of prevailing winds and mitigate their impact on this area.

Prevailing Wind Direction: **NORTH and NORTHEAST Winds**

Period of Annual Cycle: **Summer**

Location	Existing Compliance	Future Compliance	Key Factors
Campbell Street Walkway	**Likely comply**	**Likely comply**	The site experiences limited impact by north and northeast winds due to reasonable upstream shielding, and the planned landscaping will further mitigate their impact.
Hamilton Place Footpath	**Likely comply**	**Likely comply**	Although there is some potential for wind channelling under northerly wind conditions, the site is generally subject to limited impacts from north and northeast winds due to the presence of adequate upstream shielding. In addition, the proposed landscaping is expected to further attenuate wind speeds and enhance local wind comfort.

Location	Existing Compliance	Future Compliance	Key Factors
Building entrance	**May not comply**	**Likely comply**	This entrance is not exposed to direct N/NE winds. Additionally, due to the presence of proposed buildings, the building entrance is shielded, resulting in limited NE winds being experienced.
Elevated communal open area (level 4 Podium)	Locations not relevant to "existing" built environment	**Borderline Compliance**	While high-rise neighbouring buildings are located to the north of the site, strong northerly winds may still give rise to localised wind channelling and corner acceleration effects. These effects can result in increased wind speeds within the adjacent communal open space, particularly under elevated wind conditions.
Upper level terraces		**May not comply without appropriate mitigation**	Elevated winds from the N/NE may affect the terraces. Therefore, it is crucial to implement an efficient wind mitigation plan to lessen the influence of prevailing winds and mitigate their impact on this area.

Prevailing Wind Direction: **SOUTH and SOUTHEAST Winds**

Period of Annual Cycle: **All-Year Round**

Location	Existing Compliance	Future Compliance	Key Factors
Campbell Street Walkway	**Likely comply**	**Likely comply**	The alignment of the development will limit the influence of prevailing wind.
Hamilton Place Footpath	**Likely comply**	**Borderline Compliance**	The upcoming developments may lead to wind channelling along this pathway, could further contribute to elevated wind conditions.
Building entrance	**Likely comply**	**Likely comply**	This entrance is not exposed to direct S/SE winds. Additionally, due to the presence of proposed buildings, the building entrance is shielded, resulting in limited Southerly winds being experienced.
Elevated communal open area (level 4 Podium)	Locations not relevant to "existing" built environment	**Borderline Compliance**	The orientation of the proposed building is generally favourable for reducing direct exposure to this prevailing wind; however, wind acceleration around corners, could lead to elevated wind speeds along this area.
Upper level terraces		**May not comply without appropriate mitigation**	Elevated winds from the SW may affect the terraces. Therefore, it is crucial to implement an efficient wind mitigation plan to lessen the influence of prevailing winds and mitigate their impact on this area.

8.0 MITIGATION AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 5 provided guidance as to the areas where the adopted wind acceptability criteria had the potential to be exceeded and an indication as to the likely local optimum wind treatment strategy. The following features will have a significant ameliorating impact on local wind conditions and are recommended to be retained and implemented as part of the proposed development. These measures act to reduce wind speeds, disrupt downwash and corner acceleration effects, and improve overall pedestrian comfort within communal and publicly accessible areas:

Ground Level – refer Figure 10

- Keep the proposed trees and landscaping within and around the development to mitigate local wind speeds, with all planting being evergreen and densely foliating to ensure year-round effectiveness.
- Maintain the recessed pedestrian walkway beneath the building undercroft and colonnade, as these elements help to redirect airflow, reduce wind channelling, and moderate local wind speeds along Campbell Street walkway and Hamilton Place pathways.
- Maintain the proposed ground-level setbacks and colonnades at the building entrance to help reduce downwash and redirect airflow away from pedestrian pathways.

Communal open space on Level 4 (Podium) – refer Figure 11

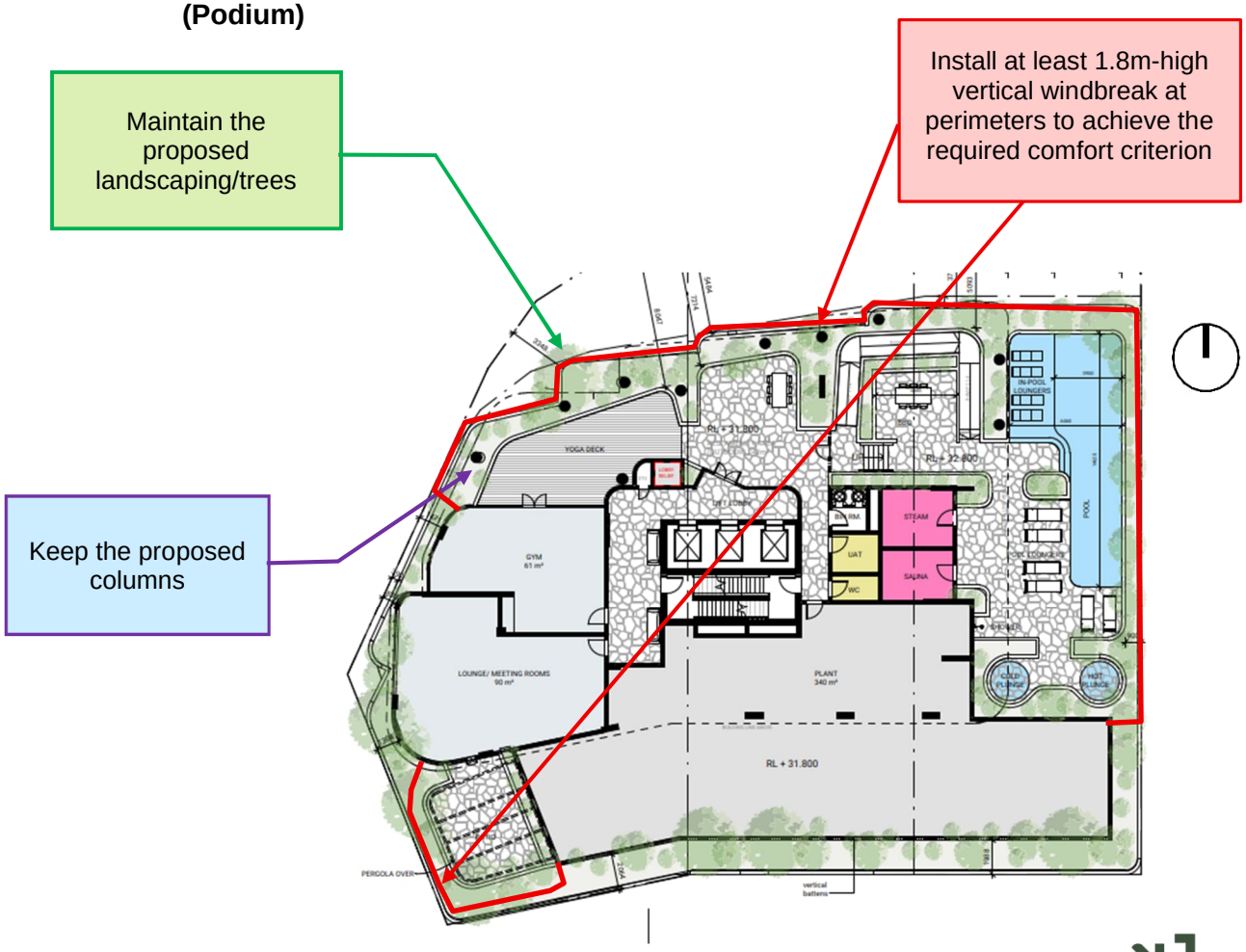
- Keep the seating/dining areas beneath the undercroft to minimise downwash effects.
- Notwithstanding the presence of a high-rise building to the north of the proposed development, it is recommended that, to achieve appropriate dining and seating comfort conditions within the communal open space surrounding the BBQ and pool areas, vertical windbreaks along the outer perimeter be provided to a minimum height of 1.5 m. These could consist of balustrades, solid walls, planters, or trees of equivalent height, strategically placed along exposed boundaries to improve wind comfort.
- Introduce planter boxes or other vertical windbreak elements—such as solid screens—around the outdoor seating areas within the through-site links to provide additional wind protection

Private balconies

- For balconies exposed to multiple wind directions, applying partial treatment on the most wind-exposed façade—such as full-height balustrades, planters, louvres, or pull-down screens—is recommended to provide effective shielding.
- Further wind modelling is recommended to confirm the exact mitigation required for the corner balconies (e.g., identifying which building corners may need wind mitigation beyond the standard balustrade height). This study can be undertaken during the Detailed Design phase of the project, once the various building façade designs are finalised

Figure 10 Wind Mitigation for the Development – Ground Level

Figure 11 Wind Mitigation for the Development – Communal Open Space on Level 4 (Podium)



9.0 CONCLUSIONS

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) has been engaged by Landitude Bowen Hills SPV Pty Ltd to provide a qualitative (expert opinion) assessment of the potential for adverse wind effects at the proposed planting locations of a residential development at 17 Hamilton Place and 26-28 Campbell Street, Bowen Hills.

The assessment has been made based on our best engineering judgment and CFD simulation analysis of a range of similar scale developments

The subject site, Lot 2 on RP83400, Lots 30 & 31 on RP9982, Easement A on SP145847 and Lot 0 on SP247766, is irregular in shape with a combined area of approximately 1,510 m² and frontages to Campbell Street and Hamilton Place, with access via a shared easement off Jeays Street. The site is strategically located within Brisbane's inner city and is well positioned to benefit from Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games–related infrastructure, supporting improved connectivity, active transport, and urban renewal outcomes.

The surrounding near-field built environment includes high-rise residential buildings to the north, mid-rise development to the south and southwest, and low-rise buildings to the east and west. The Brisbane River to the west provides a more open exposure that may influence local wind conditions, particularly for northerly and northwesterly winds. The far-field context comprises a similar mix of low- to mid-rise development, with the Brisbane CBD located further east, and the local topography generally falling from north to south along Hurworth Street.

Brisbane's Regional Wind Climate

On the basis of long-term wind records obtained from Bureau of Meteorology stations at Brisbane Airport, SLR has determined that local winds, reflective of the weather systems experienced at the site, will have characteristics similar to Brisbane Airport. Accordingly, the key characteristics of Brisbane's Wind Climate are as follows:

- North-northeast winds dominate the October-December period,
- East-southeast (trade winds) and Southwest (high pressure system) winds dominate the January-March period,
- Southwest winds (high pressure systems) dominate the April-August period,
- The highest winds impacting Brisbane are from the northeast and west-northwest, typically occurring in late spring and summer.

Local Project Site Wind Climate

Close to the ground, the "regional" wind patterns described above are affected by the local terrain, topography and built environment, all of which influence the "local" wind environment. Given the exposure of the site, existing street level wind conditions in the vicinity of the site are likely to be below the 16 m/s "walking comfort" criterion for many prevailing wind directions given the shielding afforded to the site by the surrounding environment and alignment of surrounding streets. Greater wind shielding will be available from the north and south sides due to the medium and high-rise buildings surrounding the site in these directions.

"Proposed" Wind Environment

Wind conditions which have been identified as warranting consideration of mitigation in relation to the proposed development are:

- Footpaths along the street surrounding the proposed development,
- Building entry on Ground Level,
- Communal open spaces on ground level,
- The elevated private terraces

In terms of the future wind environment with the proposed Development, the following features of the development are noted as being of most significance:

Ground Level – refer Figure 10

- Retain the proposed trees and landscaping within and around the development to mitigate local wind speeds, with all planting comprising evergreen, densely foliated species to ensure year-round effectiveness.
- Maintain the recessed pedestrian walkways beneath the building undercroft and colonnade, as these elements assist in redirecting airflow, reducing wind channelling, and moderating pedestrian-level wind speeds along the Campbell Street and Hamilton Place frontages.
- Retain the proposed ground-level setbacks and colonnades at the building entry, which are effective in reducing façade downwash and deflecting wind away from pedestrian paths.

Communal Open Space (Level 4, Podium) – refer Figure 11

- Locate seating and dining areas beneath the undercroft where possible to minimise exposure to façade downwash effects.
- Notwithstanding the presence of a high-rise building to the north, it is recommended that vertical windbreaks be provided along the outer perimeter of the communal open space surrounding the BBQ and pool areas to achieve appropriate dining and seating comfort. These windbreaks should have a minimum height of 1.5 m and may comprise balustrades, solid walls, planter boxes, or trees of equivalent height, positioned along exposed edges.
- Provide additional localised wind protection around outdoor seating areas within the through-site links through the use of planter boxes or other vertical windbreak elements, such as solid screens.

Private Balconies

- For balconies exposed to multiple wind directions, it is recommended that partial treatments be applied to the most wind-exposed façade, such as full-height balustrades, planter boxes, louvres, or retractable screens, to provide effective shielding.
- Further wind modelling is recommended to confirm the exact mitigation required for the corner balconies (e.g., identifying which building corners may need wind mitigation beyond the standard balustrade height). This study can be undertaken

during the Detailed Design phase of the project, once the various building façade designs are finalised.

10.0 FEEDBACK

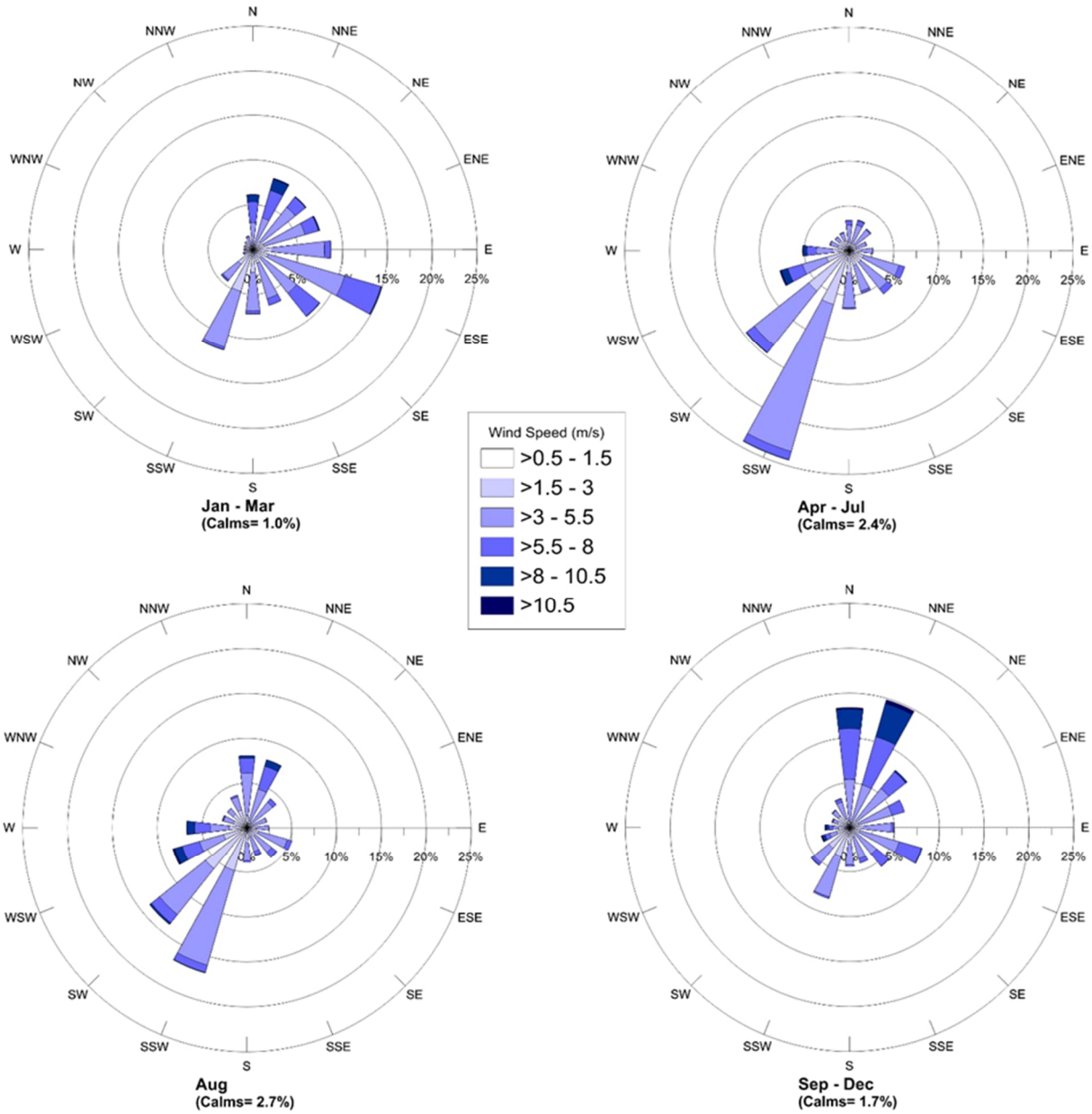
At SLR, we are committed to delivering professional quality service to our clients. We are constantly looking for ways to improve the quality of our deliverables and our service to our clients. Client feedback is a valuable tool in helping us prioritise services and resources according to our client needs.

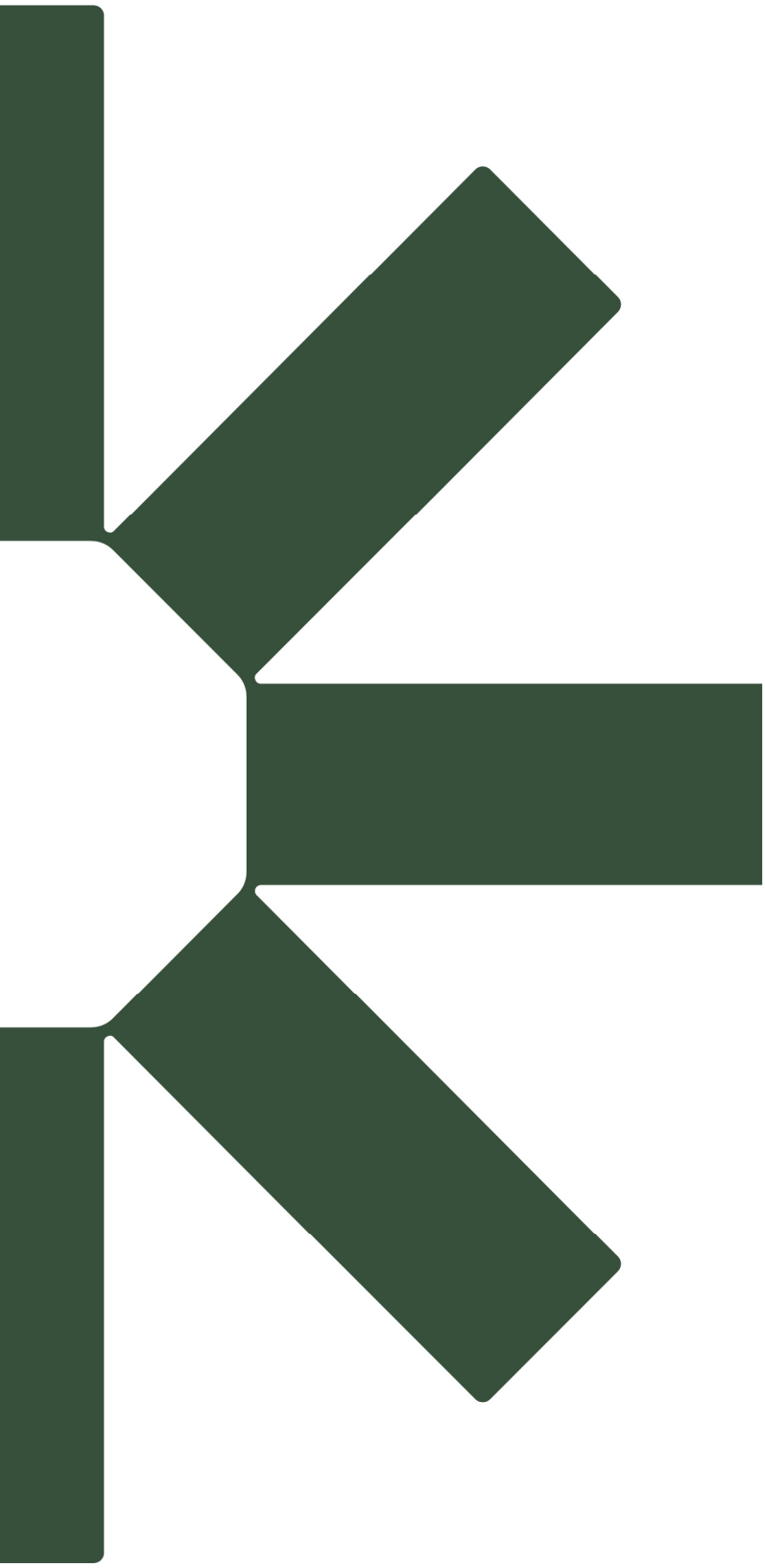
To achieve this, your feedback on the team's performance, deliverables and service are valuable and SLR welcome all feedback via https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/feedback.

We recognise the value of your time and we will make a $10 donation to our Charity Partner - Lifeline, for every completed form.

Appendix A Seasonal Wind Roses for Bureau of Meteorology Met Stations at Brisbane Airport

Brisbane Airport
(Observations)
2001-2017
600.09300





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