# PAB 10 LYSAGHT PRODUCT ADVISORY BULLETIN



Step 5:

Determine the

Wind Classification

AUGUST 2025 | This version supersedes all previous issues.

## WIND CLASSIFICATION DESIGN GUIDE

To determine the wind classification for your domestic building site you must consider 4 factors: the Region, the Terrain Category, a Shielding Factor and the Topography. This information is to be used as an approximate guide for residential structures only. This information is based on the Australian Standard AS 4055, wind load for housing. For a detailed analysis refer to the Australian Standard AS/NZS 1170.2. This approach is only suitable for houses up to 2 storeys high and no wider than 16m and 8.5m high.

To determine the Wind Speed acting on the proposed structure there are six steps:





### LYSAGHT.COM

### **STEP 2. TERRAIN CATEGORY**

Determine your terrain category. The terrain category describes the surface roughness of the surrounding area within a distance of 500m from the housing site.

### CATEGORY 1 - TC1

Very exposed open terrain with very few or no obstructions, and all water surfaces, e.g. flat, treeless, poorly grassed plains; open ocean, rivers, canals, bays and lakes.



### CATEGORY 2 - TC2

Open terrain including grassland with well-scattered obstructions having heights generally from 1.5 m to 5 m with no more than two obstructions per hectare, e.g. farmland and cleared subdivisions with isolated trees or clumps of trees, equivalent to at least house size, and uncut grass.



### CATEGORY 2.5 - TC2.5

Terrain with a few trees or isolated obstructions. This category is intermediate between TC2 and TC3 and represents the terrain in developing outer urban areas with scattered houses or clumps of trees equivalent to house size, or large acreage developments with fewer than 10 house-size obstructions per hectare.



### CATEGORY 3 – TC3

Terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having heights generally from 3 m to 10 m. The minimum density of obstructions shall be at least the equivalent of 10 house-size obstructions per hectare, e.g. suburban housing, light industrial estates or clumps of trees greater than house size.



### **STEP 3. SHIELDING CLASS**

Determine Shielding class. The shielding class is a measure of the effect of surrounding buildings, or similar obstructions, on the wind speed at the site.

### FULL SHIELDING – FS

Full shielding shall apply where there are no open areas within 100 m of the site and at least two rows of houses or similar-sized permanent obstructions surround the house being considered. In Regions A and B<sub>1</sub>, permanent, closely spaced trees with a height greater than the proposed house and extending equivalent to three rows of houses, shall be determined to provide full shielding. Full shielding shall be only for houses within Topographic Classes T0, T1 and T2.

The application of full shielding shall be appropriate for typical suburban development greater than or equal to 10 houses, or similar size obstructions per hectare.

**Note:** The effects of road reserves or other small open areas with a width of less than 20 m adjacent to the house site may be ignored.



#### **PARTIAL SHIELDING – PS**

Partial shielding shall apply to intermediate situations where there are at least 2.5 houses or sheds per hectare, such as acreage type suburban development.

Partial shielding shall be only for houses within Topographic Classes T0, T1, T2 and T3.

**Note:** The second row of houses abutting open parkland, open water or airfields may be classified as having partial shielding.

In Regions A and B<sub>1</sub>, permanent, closely spaced trees with a height greater than the proposed house and extending equivalent to two rows of houses provide partial shielding.



#### **NO SHIELDING – NS**

No shielding shall apply where there are no permanent obstructions or where there are less than 2.5 obstructions per hectare, such as the row of houses or single houses abutting open parklands, open water or airfields.



### LYSAGHT.COM

### **STEP 4. TOPOGRAPHY EFFECT**

The Topographic class is a measure of the effect of wind on a house on rising ground.

The bottom of the hill is considered very flat or if the slope is less than a 1 in 20 rise a minimal slope would be classed as T0. The maximum

slope is measured at the steepest part of the hill regardless of where the dwelling is positioned. A cliff is a slope of greater than 1 in 3 and has the maximum of T5 at the top. Over the top of the hill the wind pressures drop down.



H = height of the hill, ridge or escarpment (m)

### LYSAGHT.COM

### **STEP 5. WIND CLASSIFICATION**

### WIND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FROM AS 4055 WIND LOAD FOR HOUSING

AS 4055 sets out 10 wind classes N1~N6 and C1~C4. The classification is a combination of wind region, terrain category, shielding and topography. By determining the appropriate wind class, the user can use AS 4055 and other design aids to design dwelling or parts of dwelling for wind load accordingly.

Wind region	Terrain Category	Topographic Classification												
		то			ті			T2			тз		T4	Т5
		FS	PS	NS	FS	PS	NS	FS	PS	NS	PS	NS	NS	NS
Α	3	N1	N1	N1	N1	N2	N2	N2	N2	N2	N3	N3	N3	N4
	2.5	N1	N1	N2	N1	N2	N2	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N4
	2	N1	N2	N2	N2	N2	N3	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N4
	1	N2	N2	N3	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N4	N4	N5
В	3	N2	N2	N3	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N4	N4	N4	N5
	2.5	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N4	N4	N4	N5	N5
	2	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N3	N4	N4	N4	N5	N5	N6
	1	N3	N3	N4	N3	N4	N4	N4	N4	N5	N5	N5	N6	N6
C	3	C1 (0-50)	C2 (0-10) C1 (10-50)	C2 (0-20) C1 (20-50)	C2 (0-5) C1 (5-50)	C2 (0-30) C1 (30-50)	C2 (0-40) C1 (40-50)	C2 (0-25) C1 (25-50)	C3 (0-5) C2 (5-50)	C3 (0-20) C2 (20-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C3 (0-30) C2 (30-50)	C4 (0-10) C3 (10-50)	C4 (0-35) C3 (35-50)
	2.5	C1 (0-50)	C2 (0-25) C1 (25-50)	C2 (0-35) C1 (35-50)	C2 (0-20) C1 (20-50)	C2 (0-40) C1 (40-50)	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C2 (0-35) C1 (35-50)	C3 (0-20) C2 (20-50)	C3 (0-30) C2 (30-50)	C3 (0-35) C2 (35-50)	C4 (0-5) C3 (5-50)	C4 (0-25) C3 (25-50)	NA (0-15) C4 (15-50)
	2	C2 (0-10) C1 (10-50)	C2 (0-35) C1 (35-50)	C2 (0-45) C1 (45-50)	C2 (0-30) C1 (30-50)	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C3 (0-30) C2 (30-50)	C3 (0-40) C2 (40-50)	C4 (0-10) C3 (10-50)	C4 (0-20) C3 (20-50)	NA (0-5) C4 (5-50)	NA (0-25) C4 (25-50)
	1	C2 (0-30) C1 (30-50)	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C3 (0-30) C2 (30-50)	C4 (0-5) C3 (5-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C4 (0-10) C3 (10-50)	C4 (0-20) C3 (20-50)	C4 (0-30) C3 (30-50)	NA (0-5) C4 (5-50)	NA (0-25) C4 (25-50)	NA (0-45) C4 (45-50)
D	3	C2 (0-30) C1 (30-50)	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C3 (0-5) C2 (5-50)	C3 (0-35) C2 (35-50)	C3 (0-50)	C3 (0-30) C2 (30-50)	C4 (0-5) C3 (5-50)	C4 (0-20) C3 (20-50)	C4 (0-30) C3 (30-50)	C4 (0-40) C3 (40-50)	NA (0-25) C4 (25-50)	NA (0-50)
	2.5	C2 (0-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C3 (0-40) C2 (40-50)	C3 (0-25) C2 (25-50)	C3 (0-50)	C4 (0-15) C3 (15-50)	C3 (0-45) C2 (45-50)	C4 (0-25) C3 (25-50)	C4 (0-40) C3 (40-50)	NA (0-5) C4 (5-50)	NA (0-20) C4 (20-50)	NA (0-40) C4 (40-50)	NA (0-50)
	2	C3 (0-10) C2 (10-50)	C3 (0-40) C2 (40-50)	C4 (0-5) C3 (5-50)	C3 (0-35) C2 (35-50)	C4 (0-15) C3 (15-50)	C4 (0-30) C3 (30-50)	C4 (0-10) C3 (10-50)	C4 (0-40) C3 (40-50)	NA (0-15) C4 (15-50)	NA (0-20) C4 (20-50)	NA (0-35) C4 (35-50)	NA (0-50)	NA (0-50)
	1	C3 (0-35) C2 (35-50)	C4 (0-15) C3 (15-50)	C4 (0-30) C3 (30-50)	C4 (0-10) C3 (10-50)	C4 (0-40) C3 (40-50)	NA (0-15) C4 (15-50)	C4 (0-35) C3 (35-50)	NA (0-25) C4 (25-50)	NA (0-40) C4 (40-50)	NA (0-45) C4 (45-50)	NA (0-50)	NA (0-50)	NA (0-50)

Legend:

FS = Full shielding PS = Partial shielding

NS = No shielding N = Non-cyclonic

C = Cyclonic

Note: For wind regions C and D, site wind classification is given according to the distance (km) from the smoothed boundary (coastline or higher wind region).

Wind Class	Limit state design gust wind speed (m/s)						
	Serviceability	Ultimate					
NI	26	34					
N2	26	40					
N3	32	50					
N4	39	61					
N5	47	74					
N6	55	86					
Cl	32	50					
C2	39	61					
C3	47	74					
C4	55	86					

Note: N1~N6 are non-cyclonic wind classes, C1~C4 are cyclonic wind classes.

- 1) Choose your Wind Region based on your dwelling location. (Step 1)
- 2) Determine the appropriate Terrain Category. (Step 2)
- 3) Select the type of shielding your site has. (Step 3)
- 4) Establish the Topography of your area. (Step 4)
- 5) Determine wind class (Step 5)

## EXAMPLES OF THE WIND CLASSIFICATION FOR CITIES AROUND AUSTRALIA

	Place	Region	Terrain Category	Shielding	Topography	Wind Class
1	House in the Suburbs - flat					N1
		В	TCO	FC	T1	N2
			103	FS		C1/C2
		D				C2/C3
2	2 Sydney in the suburbs - flat		TC3	FS	TI	N1
	- on acreage	А	TC2.5	NS	TI	N2
3	Melbourne, Hobart, Adelaide & Perth in the suburbs	А	TC3	NS	Т3	N3
	- on top of a hill					
4	Brisbane in the suburbs - flat	В	TC3	FS	TI	N2
	- on top of a steep hill	В	TC3	NS	T5	N5
5	Hervey Bay, Cairns & Darwin in the suburbs					
	- flat away from the beach	С	TC3	NS	TI	C1/C2
	- on acreage - flat	С	TC2.5	NS	TI	C2/C3

#### **AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS**

Australian Standard	Definition
AS 4055:2021	Wind loads for housing
AS/NZS 1170.2:2021	Structural design actions, Part 2: Wind actions

#### **PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS**

All descriptions, specifications, illustrations, drawings, data, dimensions, and weights contained in this publication and websites containing information from Lysaght are approximations only. They are intended by Lysaght to be a general description for information and identification purposes and do not create a sale by description. Lysaght reserves the right at any time to:

 a) Supply goods with such minor modifications from its drawings and specifications as it sees fit, and

 b) Alter specifications shown in its publications and websites to reflect changes made after the date of publication.

#### DISCLAIMER, WARRANTIES AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

This publication is intended to be an aid for all trades and professionals involved with specifying and installing LYSAGHT® products and not be a substitute for professional judgement.

Terms and conditions of sale are available at lysaght.com/terms

Except to the extent to which liability may not lawfully be excluded or limited, BlueScope Steel Limited will not be under or incur any liability to you for any direct or indirect loss or damage (including, without limitation, consequential loss or damage such as loss of profit or anticipated profit, loss of use, damage to goodwill and loss due to delay) however caused (including, without limitation, breach of contract, negligence and/or breach of statute), which you may suffer or incur in connection with this publication.

### LYSAGHT.COM

#### Technical enquiries: steeldirect@bluescopesteel.com or call 1800 641 417

LYSAGHT® and ® product names are registered trademarks of BlueScope Steel Limited and ™ product names are trademarks of BlueScope Steel Limited. © 2025 BlueScope Steel Limited. ABN 16 000 011 058. All rights reserved.

