Detection → Evaluation → Decision → Communication → Execution → Logging → Review/restart

# WIND

**1. DETECTION – "Is wind becoming relevan**

**Input sources**
- Forecast products (regional + site-specific)
- Nowcasting tools (radar extrapolation, short-term gust forecasts)
- On-site measurements:
  - Anemometers (mean wind + gusts)
  - Structural sensors (if available)
- Field reports:
  - Moving structures, flapping membranes, dust, debris
  - Staff perception and crowd feedback

**Trigger logic**
- Forecasted gusts ≥ *Trigger Level 1* within defined lead time
- Measured gusts ≥ *Trigger Level 1* on site
- Rapid trend increase (e.g. +10–15 km/h within 10–15 min)

**Output**
→ Escalation to Evaluation

**2. EVALUATION – "What does this mean for THIS event?"**

**Contextual assessment**
Event phase:
Build-up / Live operation / Egress / Dismantling
Site exposure:
Open fields, hilltops, urban canyon effects
Temporary structures:
Stages, roofs, PA towers, video walls
Tents, marquees, inflatables, decorations
Crowd situation:
Density, mobility, shelter options

**Risk differentiation**
- Sustained wind vs. gusts
- Directionality (crosswind vs. headwind)
- Combined effects:
  - Wind + rain (slippery surfaces)
  - Wind + dust / loose materials

**Output**
→ Categorised risk profile per area and structur

**3. DECISION – "What level of intervention is required?"**

**Decision levels (example logic – site-spe values required)**
- Level A – Awareness / Preparation
  - Gusts approaching thresholds
  - Actions: tighten monitoring, pre-brief teams
- Level B – Restriction
  - Gusts exceed safe limits for certain structures
  - Actions: close or restrict defined areas
- Level C – Pause
  - Structural safety margins reached
  - Actions: pause performances, stop build-up or dismantling
- Level D – Stop / Evacuation
  - Structural integrity or crowd safety no longer ensured
  - Actions: stop event, initiate sheltering or evacuation

**Decision authority**
- Named responsible role (not "we monitor the weather")
- Clear backup / substitution rule

Output
→ Formal decision with timestamp

# WIND

4. COMMUNICATION – “Who needs to know what – now?”
Internal communication
Control room → operations, security, stage management
Clear, action-oriented language:
- What / Where / From when / Until further notice

External communication
Artists / production teams
Public messaging:
- Screens, PA, app, social media
- Calm, instructive, consistent wording

Principles
One message – one decision
No interpretation required at receiver level
Output
→ Confirmed receipt by key stakeholders

5. EXECUTION – “Make the decision real”
Typical operational actions
Secure or lower structures
Shut down stages or technical systems
Establish restricted or exclusion zones
Redirect crowd flows
Suspend build-up or dismantling activities
Activate sheltering concepts if required
Monitoring during execution
Continuous wind observation
Feedback from field teams
Structural behaviour checks
Output
→ Decision implemented and stabilised

6. LOGGING – “Can we reconstruct this later?”
Minimum documentation
Time of detection and trigger exceedance
Data sources used (forecast + measurements)
Evaluation summary
Decision taken and by whom
Communication measures
Executed actions
Purpose
Legal defensibility
Organisational learning
Transparency for authorities and insurers
Output
→ Complete operational log entry

# WIND

7. REVIEW – “What happens next?”
Short-term review
Are conditions improving or deteriorating?
Is escalation or de-escalation required?
Adjust measures dynamically
All-clear logic
Defined gust thresholds must remain below limits for a defined time
Technical re-inspection if relevant
Post-event review
Threshold adequacy
Timing and clarity of decisions
Communication effectiveness
Update wind action matrix if required
Output
→ Improved preparedness for future events