BRITISH STANDARD

BS EN 1991-1-4:2005 +A1:2010
Incorporating corrigenda July 2009 and January 2010

Eurocode 1: Actions on structures —

Part 1-4: General actions — Wind actions

ICS 91.010.30

BSI British Standards

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1991-1-4:2005+A1:2010, incorporating corrigendum January 2010. It supersedes BS EN 1991-1-4:2005 which is withdrawn. Details of superseded British Standards are given in the table below.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CEN text carry the number of the CEN amendment. For example, text altered by CEN amendment A1 is indicated by ⟦A1⟩ ⟨A1⟧.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by corrigendum is indicated in the text by ⟦AC2⟩ ⟨AC2⟧.

NOTE The content of CEN corrigendum January 2010 replaced the content of CEN corrigendum July 2009.

The structural Eurocodes are divided into packages by grouping Eurocodes for each of the main materials: concrete, steel, composite concrete and steel, timber, masonry and aluminium; this is to enable a common date of withdrawal (DOW) for all the relevant parts that are needed for a particular design. The conflicting national standards will be withdrawn at the end of the coexistence period, after all the EN Eurocodes of a package are available.

Following publication of the EN, there is a period allowed for national calibration during which the National Annex is issued, followed by a co-existence period of a maximum three years. During the co-existence period Member States are encouraged to adapt their national provisions. At the end of this co-existence period, the conflicting parts of national standard(s) will be withdrawn.

In the UK, the following national standards are superseded by the Eurocode 1 series and, based on this transition period, these standards have now been withdrawn.

Eurocode	**Superseded British Standards**
EN 1991-1-1	BS 6399-1:1996
EN 1991-1-2	none
EN 1991-1-3	BS 6399-3:1988
EN 1991-1-4	BS 6399-2:1997, BS 5400-2:1978*
EN 1991-1-5	BS 5400-2:1978*
EN 1991-1-6	none
EN 1991-1-7	none
EN 1991-2	BS 5400-1:1988, BS 5400-2:1978*
EN 1991-3	none
EN 1991-4	none

* BS 5400-2:1978 will not be fully superseded until publication of Annex **A.2** to BS EN 1990:2002.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 25 April 2005

ISBN 978 0 580 68497 5

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Comments
31 December 2009	Implementation of CEN corrigendum July 2009
31 August 2010	Implementation of CEN corrigendum January 2010
31 January 2011	Implementation of CEN amendment A1:2010

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/525, Building and civil engineering structures, to Subcommittee B/525/1, Actions (loadings) and basis of design.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Where a normative part of this EN allows for a choice to be made at the national level, the range and possible choice will be given in the normative text, and a note will qualify it as a Nationally Determined Parameter (NDP). NDPs can be a specific value for a factor, a specific level or class, a particular method or a particular application rule if several are proposed in the EN.

To enable EN 1991-1-4 to be used in the UK, the NDPs have now been published in a National Annex.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1991-1-4:2005+A1

April 2010

ICS 91.010.30

Supersedes ENV 1991-2-4:1995
Incorporating corrigendum January 2010

English version

Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-4: General actions - Wind actions

Eurocode 1: - Actions sur les structures - Partie 1-4: Actions générales - Actions du vent

Eurocode 1: Einwirkungen auf Tragwerke - Teil 1-4: Allgemeine Einwirkungen - Windlasten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 June 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Ref. No. EN 1991-1-4:2005: E

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Foreword

This document EN 1991-1-4:2005 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC250 "Structural Eurocode", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard : Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 1991-2-4: 1995.

CEN/TC 250 is responsible for all Structural Eurocodes.

Background of the Eurocode programme

In 1975, the Commission of the European Community decided on an action programme in the field of construction, based on article 95 of the Treaty. The objective of the programme was the elimination of technical obstacles to trade and the harmonisation of technical specifications.

Within this action programme, the Commission took the initiative to establish a set of harmonised technical rules for the design of construction works which, in a first stage, would serve as an alternative to the national rules in force in the Member States and, ultimately, would replace them.

For fifteen years, the Commission, with the help of a Steering Committee with Representatives of Member States, conducted the development of the Eurocodes programme, which led to the first generation of European codes in the 1980s.

In 1989, the Commission and the Member States of the EU and EFTA decided, on the basis of an agreement[1] between the Commission and CEN, to transfer the preparation and the publication of the Eurocodes to the CEN through a series of Mandates, in order to provide them with a future status of European Standard (EN). This links *de facto* the Eurocodes with the provisions of all the Council's Directives and/or Commission's Decisions dealing with European standards (e.g. the Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products - CPD - and Council Directives 93/37/EEC, 92/50/EEC and 89/440/EEC on public works and services and equivalent EFTA Directives initiated in pursuit of setting up the internal market).

The Structural Eurocode programme comprises the following standards generally consisting of a number of Parts :

EN 1990	Eurocode :	Basis of Structural Design
EN 1991	Eurocode 1:	Actions on structures
EN 1992	Eurocode 2:	Design of concrete structures
EN 1993	Eurocode 3:	Design of steel structures

[1] Agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) concerning the work on EUROCODES for the design of building and civil engineering works (BC/CEN/03/89).

EN 1994	Eurocode 4:	Design of composite steel and concrete structures
EN 1995	Eurocode 5:	Design of timber structures
EN 1996	Eurocode 6:	Design of masonry structures
EN 1997	Eurocode 7:	Geotechnical design
EN 1998	Eurocode 8:	Design of structures for earthquake resistance
EN 1999	Eurocode 9:	Design of aluminium structures

Eurocode standards recognise the responsibility of regulatory authorities in each Member State and have safeguarded their right to determine values related to regulatory safety matters at national level where these continue to vary from State to State.

Status and field of application of Eurocodes

The Member States of the EU and EFTA recognise that Eurocodes serve as reference documents for the following purposes :

– as a means to prove compliance of building and civil engineering works with the essential requirements of Council Directive 89/106/EEC, particularly Essential Requirement N°1 – Mechanical resistance and stability – and Essential Requirement N°2 –Safety in case of fire ;

– as a basis for specifying contracts for construction works and related engineering services ;

– as a framework for drawing up harmonised technical specifications for construction products (ENs and ETAs)

The Eurocodes, as far as they concern the construction works themselves, have a direct relationship with the Interpretative Documents[2] referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from harmonised product standards[3]. Therefore, technical aspects arising from the Eurocodes work need to be adequately considered by CEN Technical Committees and/or EOTA Working Groups working on product standards with a view to achieving full compatibility of these technical specifications with the Eurocodes.

The Eurocode standards provide common structural design rules for everyday use for the design of whole structures and component products of both a traditional and an innovative nature. Unusual forms of construction or design conditions are not specifically covered and additional expert consideration will be required by the designer in such cases.

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[2] According to Art. 3.3 of the CPD, the essential requirements (ERs) shall be given concrete form in interpretative documents for the creation of the necessary links between the essential requirements and the mandates for harmonised ENs and ETAGs/ETAs.

[3] According to Art. 12 of the CPD the interpretative documents shall :

a) give concrete form to the essential requirements by harmonising the terminology and the technical bases and indicating classes or levels for each requirement where necessary ;

b) indicate methods of correlating these classes or levels of requirement with the technical specifications, e.g. methods of calculation and of proof, technical rules for project design, etc. ;

c) serve as a reference for the establishment of harmonised standards and guidelines for European technical approvals.

The Eurocodes, *de facto*, play a similar role in the field of the ER 1 and a part of ER 2.

National Standards implementing Eurocodes

The National Standards implementing Eurocodes will comprise the full text of the Eurocode (including any annexes), as published by CEN, which may be preceded by a National title page and National foreword, and may be followed by a National annex.

The National annex may only contain information on those parameters which are left open in the Eurocode for national choice, known as Nationally Determined Parameters, to be used for the design of buildings and civil engineering works to be constructed in the country concerned, *i.e.* :

- values and/or classes where alternatives are given in the Eurocode,
- values to be used where a symbol only is given in the Eurocode,
- country specific data (geographical, climatic, etc.), e.g. wind map,
- the procedure to be used where alternative procedures are given in the Eurocode.

It may also contain

- decisions on the use of informative annexes, and
- references to non-contradictory complementary information to assist the user to apply the Eurocode.

Links between Eurocodes and harmonised technical specifications (ENs and ETAs) for products

There is a need for consistency between the harmonised technical specifications for construction products and the technical rules for works[4]. Furthermore, all the information accompanying the CE Marking of the construction products which refer to Eurocodes should clearly mention which Nationally Determined Parameters have been taken into account.

Additional information specific for EN 1991-1-4

EN 1991-1-4 gives design guidance and actions for the structural design of buildings and civil engineering works for wind.

EN 1991-1-4 is intended for the use by clients, designers, contractors and relevant authorities.

EN 1991-1-4 is intended to be used with EN 1990, the other Parts of EN 1991 and EN 1992-1999 for the design of structures.

National annex for EN 1991-1- 4

This standard gives alternative procedures, values and recommendations for classes with notes indicating where National choice may be made. Therefore the National Standard implementing EN 1991-1-4 should have a National Annex containing Nationally Determined Parameters to be used for the design of buildings and civil engineering works to be constructed in the relevant country.

National choice is allowed for EN 1991-1-4 through clauses:

1.5 (2)

4.1 (1)
4.2 (1)P Note 2
4.2 (2)P Notes 1, 2, 3 and 5
4.3.1 (1) Notes 1 and 2
4.3.2 (1)
4.3.2 (2)
4.3.3 (1)
4.3.4 (1)
4.3.5 (1)
4.4 (1) Note 2
4.5 (1) Notes 1 and 2

[4] see Art.3.3 and Art.12 of the CPD, as well as clauses 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 5.2 of ID 1.

5.3 (5)

6.1 (1)
6.3.1 (1) Note 3
6.3.2 (1)

7.1.2 (2)
7.1.3 (1)
7.2.1 (1) Note 2
7.2.2 (1)
7.2.2 (2) Note 1
7.2.3 (2)
7.2.3 (4)
7.2.4 (1)
7.2.4 (3)
7.2.5 (1)
7.2.5 (3)
7.2.6 (1)
7.2.6 (3)
7.2.7
7.2.8 (1)
7.2.9 (2)
7.2.10 (3) Notes 1 and 2
7.3 (6)
7.4.1 (1)
7.4.3 (2)
7.6 (1) Note 1
7.7 (1) Note 1
7.8 (1)
7.9.2 (2)
7.10 (1) Note 1
7.11 (1) Note 2
7.13 (1)
7.13 (2)
Table 7.14

8.1 (1) Notes 1 and 2
8.1 (4)
8.1 (5)
8.2 (1) Note 1
8.3 (1)
8.3.1 (2)
8.3.2 (1)
8.3.3 (1) Note 1
8.3.4 (1)
8.4.2 (1)

A.2 (1)

E.1.3.3 (1)
E.1.5.1 (1) Notes 1 and 2
E.1.5.1 (3)
E.1.5.2.6 (1) Note 1
E.1.5.3 (2) Note 1
E.1.5.3 (4)
E.1.5.3 (6)
E.3 (2)

Section 1 General

1.1 Scope

(1) EN 1991-1-4 gives guidance on the determination of natural wind actions for the structural design of building and civil engineering works for each of the loaded areas under consideration. This includes the whole structure or parts of the structure or elements attached to the structure, e. g. components, cladding units and their fixings, safety and noise barriers.

〚AC2〛 (2) This Part is applicable to:

- Buildings and civil engineering works with heights up to 200 m, see also (11).
- Bridges having no span greater than 200 m, provided that they satisfy the criteria for dynamic response, see (12) and 8.2. 〈AC2〉

(3) This part is intended to predict characteristic wind actions on land-based structures, their components and appendages.

(4) Certain aspects necessary to determine wind actions on a structure are dependent on the location and on the availability and quality of meteorological data, the type of terrain, etc. These need to be provided in the National Annex and Annex A, through National choice by notes in the text as indicated. Default values and methods are given in the main text, where the National Annex does not provide information.

(5) Annex A gives illustrations of the terrain categories and provides rules for the effects of orography including displacement height, roughness change, influence of landscape and influence of neighbouring structures.

(6) Annex B and C give alternative procedures for calculating the structural factor $c_s c_d$.

(7) Annex D gives $c_s c_d$ factors for different types of structures.

(8) Annex E gives rules for vortex induced response and some guidance on other aeroelastic effects.

(9) Annex F gives dynamic characteristics of structures with linear behaviour

(10) This part does not give guidance on local thermal effects on the characteristic wind, e.g. strong arctic thermal surface inversion or funnelling or tornadoes.

〚AC2〛 (11) Guyed masts and lattice towers are treated in EN 1993-3-1 and lighting columns in EN 40.

(12) This part does not give guidance on the following aspects:

- torsional vibrations, e.g. tall buildings with a central core
- bridge deck vibrations from transverse wind turbulence
- wind actions on cable supported bridges
- vibrations where more than the fundamental mode needs to be considered. 〈AC2〉