

## High winds at outdoor events

When to go, hold, stop or evacuate. A wind decision framework for event professionals. Full report

Operational Tactical Strategic

|                             |                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Correct as of               | 20 October 2026                                                                                                             |
| Met Office warnings checked | 20 October 2026, 18:26 BST. The page showed a notice that warnings may be out of date. Recheck the live warnings before use |
| Version                     | 1.0                                                                                                                         |
| By                          | OTAS Insights. Published by OTAS Live Ltd                                                                                   |
| Review                      | Internal check by OTAS Live Ltd. Not reviewed by a solicitor, engineer or meteorologist                                     |

**Read this first.** This Insight is general information for event professionals. It is not legal, engineering or weather advice. It does not replace your own risk assessment or current Met Office warnings. Nor does it replace the instructions of the people who designed, supplied or built your structures. Warnings can change quickly, so check the live Met Office warnings for your site before and during every event. Get competent advice for your own site and structures.



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**About this report.** It expands the OTAS Insight on high winds at outdoor events with the Storm Austen warning details, wind basics, supplier questions, a trigger plan and actions for each level. Section 11 lists what we could not confirm. To ask for this report in another format, use the contact details on the OTAS Insights page.



# 1 Executive summary

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This report expands the OTAS Insight on high winds at outdoor events. It is for event professionals who run or work outdoor events with temporary structures. It uses Storm Austen, named by the Met Office on 20 October 2026, as the case. The core is a reusable wind decision framework. It is based only on published official sources, and it sets no wind speed limit of its own.

## In short

Do not make wind decisions on the warning colour alone. Get the wind limit for each structure in writing from the people who designed or supplied it. Measure the wind on site. Agree watch, hold, stop and evacuate triggers before the day, and name who makes each call. After the wind, inspect every structure before people go back in.

## What the official sources say today

- The Met Office issued a yellow warning for wind, valid from 00:00 BST to 12:00 BST on Friday 23 October 2026. It was issued at 11:04 BST on Monday 19 October 2026 [3].
- The Met Office says gusts of 50 to 60mph are likely more widely in the warning area, and gusts over 70mph are possible on the most exposed coasts [1].
- It rates the warning as low likelihood (10 to 25%) with significant impact [3]. It says a yellow warning can mean significant impacts that are less certain [2].
- Further wind and rain are likely through the weekend and into the start of next week [1]. UK clocks go back at 02:00 BST on Sunday 25 October 2026 [14].
- Wind limits for structures come from their designers, suppliers or manufacturers. HSE guidance refers to design operating wind speeds and to manufacturers' maximum safe wind speeds [8][9].
- HSE's guidance for inflatables says to measure wind on site with a suitable anemometer, and that smartphone weather apps are not a substitute [9].

## The six things to do

- Read every Met Office warning in full for your site, and check it at agreed times (section 4).
- Get each structure's wind limit in writing, with the unit, the height and whether it is a mean wind or a gust (section 6).
- Measure the wind on site and log every reading (section 7).
- Agree watch, hold, stop and evacuate triggers with each supplier (section 7).
- Name who can make each call, and decide early enough to act safely (section 8).
- Inspect before reopening, debrief and review the risk assessment (section 10).



## By level

| Level              | Who this usually is                                        | What this report asks of you                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Operational</b> | Crew, riggers, stewards, security staff and supervisors    | Know the trigger readings for your area and who to tell. Report anything that looks wrong at once. Act on hold, stop and evacuate calls straight away. |
| <b>Tactical</b>    | Event managers and safety, production and site leads       | Turn supplier limits into trigger points. Run monitoring, logs and briefings. Prepare messages and plan ingress and egress around the warning.         |
| <b>Strategic</b>   | Organisers, directors, licence holders and venue operators | Decide who can call go, hold, stop or evacuate, and back those calls. Fund monitoring and crew. Decide early on postponing or cancelling.              |

Table 1. The three levels used in this report, in the order Operational, Tactical, Strategic.

## 2 How to use this report

### Who it is for

It is for event professionals who plan, build, run or work outdoor events. That includes production, rigging, staging, site, safety and crowd teams. It also includes organisers, suppliers and venue operators who make go or no-go decisions.

### What it covers

It covers high wind decisions for outdoor events and temporary structures. Examples are stages, roofs, towers, screens, marquees, gazebos, banners, fencing with cladding and inflatables. It does not cover lightning, flooding, heat or snow, which need their own plans.

### How it was checked

- Every Met Office page was fetched on 20 October 2026, between 18:26 and 18:31 BST. Saved copies are kept by OTAS Live Ltd.
- Only official sources are used: the Met Office, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL), GOV.UK, legislation.gov.uk and the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI).
- Every source that is not a Met Office page is labelled "Not Met Office" in the source list (section 13).
- The framework in sections 7 and 8 is OTAS Insights guidance built on those sources. Where it goes beyond what a source says, the report says so.
- Anything we could not confirm is listed in section 11.
- Reference numbers 1 to 16 match the article. Numbers 17 to 21 are new in this report.

### Words used in this report

| Term             | Meaning here                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mean wind</b> | The average wind speed over the 10 minutes before a reading. The Met Office calls it a better measure of overall wind intensity [6].                           |
| <b>Gust</b>      | The highest 3-second average wind speed in a period [6]. In Met Office forecast tables, the gust is the highest speed expected before the next time shown [7]. |

| Term                                  | Meaning here                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Knot</b>                           | The Met Office's normal unit of wind speed. 1 knot is 1.15 miles per hour (mph) or about 0.51 metres per second (m/s) [6].        |
| <b>Beaufort scale</b>                 | A scale for describing wind intensity, based on sea conditions but also used on land [7][17].                                     |
| <b>Anemometer</b>                     | An instrument that measures wind speed, and often direction and gusts [6].                                                        |
| <b>Yellow, amber and red warnings</b> | Met Office warning colours. Each colour combines the likely impact with how likely that impact is [15].                           |
| <b>Impact matrix</b>                  | The Met Office grid that shows the impact level and the likelihood chosen for a warning [15].                                     |
| <b>BST and GMT</b>                    | British Summer Time and Greenwich Mean Time. UK clocks go back from BST to GMT at 02:00 BST on the last Sunday in October [14].   |
| <b>UTC</b>                            | Coordinated Universal Time. GMT is the same as UTC, and BST is 1 hour ahead. Some Met Office feeds give times in UTC (section 3). |
| <b>Trigger point</b>                  | A reading, agreed in advance, at which a set action starts. This is OTAS Insights wording, not an official term.                  |

UK law in this report means the law of Great Britain unless another part of the UK is named. Health and safety law is enforced by HSE in Great Britain and by HSENI in Northern Ireland [16]. Met Office warnings cover the whole UK [15].

### 3 The case: Storm Austen, as at 20 October 2026

This section records what the Met Office published, as we saw it at 18:26 BST on 20 October 2026. Warnings can change at any time, so this is a record of that moment, not a forecast.

#### The naming

- The Met Office announced the name in a news release timed 10:45 BST on Tuesday 20 October 2026 [1].
- Austen is the first name on the Met Office list of storm names for 2026 to 2027 [5].
- The Met Office says the exact track and position of the storm were still being determined [1].
- It says the storm will move from west to east through Friday, with winds generally easing later in the day. Rain is an additional hazard, with 20 to 30mm in many places [1].

#### The warning

| Field                              | As published by the Met Office                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Type and colour</b>             | Yellow warning, wind [3]                                                                                                            |
| <b>Valid from</b>                  | 00:00 BST, Friday 23 October 2026 [3]                                                                                               |
| <b>Valid to</b>                    | 12:00 BST, Friday 23 October 2026 [3]                                                                                               |
| <b>Issued</b>                      | 11:04 BST, Monday 19 October 2026 [3]                                                                                               |
| <b>Same window in the RSS feed</b> | 23:00 Thursday 22 October to 11:00 Friday 23 October. These match the times above when read as UTC, which is 1 hour behind BST [18] |

| Field                        | As published by the Met Office                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Headline</b>              | A period of strong winds may lead to damaging gusts and transport disruption [3]                                                       |
| <b>Likelihood and impact</b> | Low likelihood (10 to 25%), significant impact [3]                                                                                     |
| <b>Areas</b>                 | Local authorities in South West England, London and South East England, Wales and the West Midlands (Herefordshire) [3]                |
| <b>Gusts</b>                 | 50 to 60mph possible, and 70mph or more in some coastal or exposed areas, with uncertainty about where the strongest winds will be [3] |
| <b>Easing</b>                | Winds will probably ease late morning into the early afternoon, though it will remain breezy [3]                                       |
| <b>Status notice</b>         | The warnings page and its accessible version both showed "We are experiencing issues. These warnings may be out of date." [3][19]      |

Table 2. The Storm Austen wind warning as published at 18:26 BST on 20 October 2026.

## What the warning says to expect

The Met Office lists these possible impacts [3]:

- a slight chance of some damage to buildings, such as tiles blown from roofs
- a small chance of injuries and danger to life from flying debris
- a small chance of longer journey times or cancellations on road, rail, air and ferry services
- a small chance that some roads and bridges could close
- a slight chance of power cuts, which could affect other services such as mobile phone coverage
- a small chance of injuries and danger to life from large waves and beach material thrown onto sea fronts, coastal roads and properties

The warning advises checking for loose items outside and planning how to secure them. Its list includes tents [3].

## After Friday

The Met Office says further periods of wind and rain are likely through the weekend and into the start of next week [1]. UK clocks go back at 02:00 BST on Sunday 25 October 2026 [14]. Any warning times from then on are in GMT. Teams working across that weekend should label every time in their logs and messages.

**Recheck on the day.** The warning times, areas and colour above were correct only at 18:26 BST on 20 October 2026, and the Met Office page showed a notice that warnings may be out of date. Recheck the live warnings before publishing, before the event and during it.

## 4 Reading Met Office warnings for event decisions

### What the colour means

- The Met Office issues warnings when severe weather could bring impacts to the UK. The colour depends on both the impact and the likelihood of that impact [15].
- Yellow and amber warnings each cover a range of impact levels and likelihoods. The Met Office says it is important to read each warning to know the impact level and how likely it is [15].



- A yellow warning can mean some disruption is likely. It can also mean much more significant impacts are possible, but less certain [2][15].
- An amber warning means an increased likelihood of impacts. The Met Office says people should think about changing their plans [15].
- A red warning means dangerous weather is expected. The Met Office says people should take action now and avoid travelling where possible [15].

## Why a storm can be named under a yellow warning

The Met Office says a storm is named when it could cause disruption or damage that could lead to an amber or red warning [5]. It explains that there is no wind speed, rainfall total or pressure that automatically leads to a name [2]. Storm Austen was named while a yellow warning was in force. The Met Office says warning areas and levels may be updated as confidence increases [2].

For event teams, the name is a signal to look closely, not a decision. The decision rests on what the warning says, what your site is like and what your structures can take.

## What the impact tables say about wind

The Met Office publishes tables of typical impacts for each level [4]. For wind, they include:

- **Moderate:** some transport disruption, difficult driving for high-sided vehicles on exposed routes and a few power interruptions.
- **Significant:** injuries and danger to life from flying debris, some structural damage such as slates dislodged from roofs and interruptions to power.
- **Extreme:** widespread danger to life from flying debris and widespread structural damage.

The Met Office adds two points that matter for events [4]:

- Gusts can damage structures weakened by an earlier storm, even when the gusts are not particularly strong.
- If a major wind storm is followed by more windy spells, recovery can be hampered and impacts can last longer.

It also lists local events among the factors it takes into account when assessing warnings [4].

## How to get warnings

The Met Office lists its app and website, social media, email alerts, TV and radio, RSS and an application programming interface (API) [15]. Warnings are issued up to 7 days ahead [15]. Choose at least two routes, and name the person who watches them.

# 5 Wind basics for event decisions

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## Mean wind and gusts

- The Met Office samples wind every quarter of a second to capture gusts. A gust is the highest 3-second average in a period [6].
- The mean wind is the average over the 10 minutes before the reading [6].
- In Met Office forecast tables, the speed shown is the mean expected at that time. The gust is the highest speed expected between the time shown and the next period [7].
- HSE's inflatables guidance says gusts can be unpredictable, and to take a cautious approach [9].

## Units

| Unit                           | Met Office conversion                                            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Knot</b>                    | The normal unit of wind speed [6]                                |
| <b>Miles per hour (mph)</b>    | 1 knot is 1.15mph [6][17]                                        |
| <b>Metres per second (m/s)</b> | 1 knot is about 0.51 m/s [6]. The Beaufort page gives 0.514 [17] |

Table 3. Wind speed units. Convert every structure limit into the unit of the forecast you are using, before the event.

The Met Office forecast tables show strong winds in bold from 25 knots (29mph) [7]. That is a display convention. It is not a safety limit for any structure.

## Height, ground and surroundings

- Wind speed normally increases with height. It is much affected by the roughness of the ground and by buildings, trees and other obstacles [6].
- HSE says wind speeds can vary at different heights and with changes in direction, and can funnel through trees, buildings and other structures [9].
- HSE advises event organisers to find out the prevailing wind direction and whether the site's shape can reduce wind loading on structures [12].

Your site can be windier or calmer than the forecast for the area. That is why the decision depends on readings taken on site.

## 6 Where your limits come from

### The rule

Every wind limit comes from the people responsible for the structure: its designer, supplier or manufacturer. This report does not set any limit, and no official source used here sets a single limit for all events.

### What the official sources say

- HSE's guidance on outdoor equipment for speaker clusters and lights says to take account of foreseeable wind loading, ground strength and slope [8].
- It says to check that the structure is built to the design or the manufacturer's instructions [8].
- It says that if a completed structure is susceptible to the weather, the local weather should be monitored and measured, and people should know what to do to protect its stability [8].
- It refers to design operating wind speeds [8].
- It says ballast should stay in place for as long as the structure is in use [8].
- It says equipment made only for indoor use should not be used outdoors, because it is not generally designed for wind loading [8].
- For sealed inflatables, HSE says they should not be used when the wind or gusts exceed the maximum safe wind speed specified by the manufacturer. It says this should be stated on the device and in the operations manual [9].
- Research for HSE found that banners added to structures can be a significant issue if the design did not allow for the extra wind loading [10].



- The same research found that procedures needed for safe use, such as wind speed measurement, should be made clear when a structure is handed over [10].

## Questions to ask each supplier, in writing

| Question                                                                        | Answer (fill in) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| What is the wind limit for use with people on or near it?                       |                  |
| Is that a mean wind or a gust? In which unit? At what height?                   |                  |
| Is there a lower limit for building, lifting or taking down?                    |                  |
| What should happen at each stage (for example remove banners, lower, stop use)? |                  |
| How long does each action take, and how many trained people does it need?       |                  |
| What ballast, guys or anchors does it rely on, and who checks them?             |                  |
| Will a competent person from the supplier be on site?                           |                  |
| Who inspects it after high winds, and what do they check?                       |                  |

Table 4. Supplier questions. Keep the answers with the risk assessment.

## 7 The wind decision framework

This section is OTAS Insights guidance. It is built on the official sources cited, but the stages and their names are our own. The readings for each stage come from your suppliers.

### Monitoring

- **Measure on site.** HSE's guidance for inflatables says to use a suitable anemometer, placed so the airflow is not blocked by the structure, with readings taken in the direction of the wind [9].
- **Not an app.** The same guidance says smartphone weather applications are not a substitute, because they do not take local wind conditions into account [9].
- **Look as well.** HSE suggests checking for changes in wind direction visually, for example by watching trees [9].
- **Watch the warnings.** Check the Met Office warnings and forecast at agreed times and sign up for alerts [15].
- **Log it.** Record every reading with the time, the place and who took it.



## Trigger points

| Stage           | Typical trigger (set with each supplier)                     | Typical actions                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Watch</b>    | A warning for the area, or forecast gusts near any limit     | More frequent readings. Brief crews. Check ballast, guys and fixings. Remove loose items. Confirm crew for any actions |
| <b>Hold</b>     | On-site readings reach an agreed level below the limit       | Pause lifts, work at height and new builds. Hold people back from affected areas. Prepare supplier actions             |
| <b>Stop</b>     | The supplier's action level is reached                       | Stop use of the structure. Carry out the supplier's actions. Keep people clear of it                                   |
| <b>Evacuate</b> | The limit is reached, or a structure shows signs of distress | Clear the fall zone, or the site, using the emergency plan. Keep people out until it is safe                           |

Table 5. A four-stage trigger plan. The readings are left blank on purpose: they come from each supplier.

Two official points support acting before a limit is reached. HSE's inflatables guidance says to take an inflatable out of service before the limiting wind speed is reached [9]. Where a tower has no adverse weather arrangements, HSE says an exclusion zone of about 1.5 times the tower height may be prudent [8].

## Lead time

Lowering, emptying or taking down a structure takes time and trained people. HSE says build up and breakdown are likely to be when the highest-risk work happens, even with fewer people on site [11]. Set each trigger early enough for the action to be finished before the wind reaches the limit.

# 8 Decisions and communications

## Who decides

- Agree in advance who can call each stage alone, and who needs to be told.
- Give the Operational level the right to hold or stop work at once when something looks wrong, and report it.
- The Tactical lead runs the trigger plan and makes most calls on the day.
- The Strategic lead decides on postponing, cancelling or reopening, and backs the calls made by others.
- Record each decision with the time, the readings, the warning in force and the reason.

## The options

The options are go, modify, hold, stop, evacuate, postpone or cancel. Modifying can mean, for example, removing banners, closing a structure or moving an activity, but only within the supplier's instructions.

## Communications

- HSE lists weather forecast news among the information to give people at site inductions and briefings [11].
- Write short messages in advance for crew, contractors, audiences and partners, for each stage.
- The Austen warning mentions possible power cuts affecting mobile phone coverage [3]. Plan a fallback, such as radios, and test it.
- Brief the same messages to everyone who might be asked, so audiences hear one story.



## Ingress, egress and travel

- The Met Office warns of possible longer journeys, cancellations and road or bridge closures [3]. Plan ingress and egress around the warning times.
- Met Office travel advice says gusts can unsettle vehicles, and that gaps between trees, buildings or bridges are where side winds are more likely [21].
- On the coast, the Met Office warns that large waves can sweep people off their feet, even from the shore [3][20]. Keep queues, walkways and car parks away from sea fronts in a warning.
- Think about crew travelling to and from the site, as well as the audience.

## 9 Actions by level

### Operational

- Know the trigger readings for your area, and who to tell.
- Report loose items, moving ballast, slack guys or a structure that looks wrong, at once.
- Follow hold, stop and evacuate calls straight away, and help keep people clear.
- Do not climb or work at height when a hold is in place.
- Check in after an evacuation, as briefed.

### Tactical

- Get each supplier's limits in writing, with unit, height and mean or gust.
- Turn the limits into trigger points for watch, hold, stop and evacuate.
- Put an anemometer in place, name who reads it and log every reading.
- Check the Met Office warnings at agreed times, and brief every shift.
- Prepare messages, test a radio fallback and plan ingress and egress around the warning.
- Arrange a competent inspection before any structure reopens.

### Strategic

- Name who can call go, hold, stop or evacuate, with deputies.
- Back those calls, including ones that cost money.
- Fund monitoring and the trained crew needed to act in time.
- Decide early on postponing or cancelling, and record why.
- Require inspection before reopening, and a debrief afterwards.
- Make sure contracts with suppliers cover wind limits, actions and who inspects.

## 10 Recovery and review

- **Inspect before reopening.** Research for HSE says structures need regular inspection by a competent person [10]. After high winds, check ballast, guys, anchors, fixings and the ground before use resumes. HSE says ballast should stay in place while a structure is in use [8].



- **Expect more wind.** The Met Office says later windy spells can hamper recovery, and that weakened structures can be damaged by gusts that are not particularly strong [4]. Recheck before each further spell.
- **Debrief.** HSE says it is good practice to debrief after an event, and certainly after any significant incident [11].
- **Review the risk assessment.** In England, Wales and Scotland, employers must review a risk assessment if there is reason to suspect it is no longer valid, or there has been a significant change [13].
- **Keep the record.** Keep the readings, warnings, decisions and inspection results together.

## 11 What we haven't verified

| Point                                                                           | Status                                              | What to do                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Whether the Storm Austen warning will change in time, area or colour</b>     | Not knowable in advance                             | Check the live Met Office warnings before and during the event |
| <b>Whether the warnings page was up to date at 18:26 BST on 20 October 2026</b> | The page showed a notice that it may be out of date | Recheck on publish day and before the event                    |
| <b>The wind limit for any particular structure</b>                              | Not covered                                         | Get it in writing from its designer, supplier or manufacturer  |
| <b>Local wind at any particular site</b>                                        | Not knowable from a forecast                        | Measure on site                                                |
| <b>Who is legally responsible on a particular job</b>                           | Needs a solicitor                                   | Take advice. This report is not legal advice                   |
| <b>Rules for events in Northern Ireland</b>                                     | Not covered in detail                               | Check HSENI guidance                                           |
| <b>Industry structural guidance that HSE pages refer to</b>                     | Not reviewed. Not free to read                      | Ask your suppliers which standard they work to                 |

Table 6. Points we could not confirm or that need your own checks.

## 12 Law and responsibility

- In England, Wales and Scotland, employers must make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to their employees and to others affected by their work [13]. Self-employed people in some cases must do the same [13].
- HSE says event organisers are responsible for making sure overall safety is maintained so far as reasonably practicable, for people setting up, breaking down and attending [11].
- HSE says that where control of a site is shared, for example with venue management, the responsibilities should be clearly defined and assigned [12].
- In Northern Ireland, health and safety at work is enforced by HSENI [16].
- This report is not legal advice. How the law applies to a particular event depends on the facts.

**Read this first.** This Insight is general information for event professionals. It is not legal, engineering or weather advice. It does not replace your own risk assessment or current Met Office warnings. Nor does it replace the instructions of the people who designed, supplied or built your structures. Warnings can change quickly, so check the live Met Office warnings for your site before and during every event. Get competent advice for your own site and structures.



## 13 Sources

All web sources were accessed on 20 October 2026, between 18:26 and 18:31 BST. Sources that are not Met Office pages are labelled "Not Met Office".

1. Met Office, 'Storm Austen named', news release, 10:45 BST, 20 October 2026. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/news-and-media/media-centre/weather-and-climate-news/2026/storm-austen-named>
2. Met Office, 'What does it take for a storm to be named?', Met Office blog, 20 October 2026. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/blog/2026/what-does-it-take-for-a-storm-to-be-named>
3. Met Office, 'UK weather warnings', yellow warning for wind issued 11:04 BST, 19 October 2026, viewed 18:26 BST, 20 October 2026. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/warnings-and-advice/uk-warnings>
4. Met Office, 'What are the National Severe Weather Warning Service Impact tables?'. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/guides/severe-weather-advice>
5. Met Office, 'UK Storm Centre'. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice/uk-storm-centre/index>
6. Met Office, 'How we measure wind'. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/guides/observations/how-we-measure-wind>
7. Met Office, 'What does this forecast mean?'. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/guides/what-does-this-forecast-mean>
8. Not Met Office: HSE, 'Outdoor equipment to support speaker clusters, lights etc'. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/outdoor-equipment.htm>
9. Not Met Office: HSE, 'Sealed inflatables: safe supply, inspection and operation. 6. The operator's responsibilities'. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/entertainment/fairgrounds/inflatables/operators-responsibilities.htm>
10. Not Met Office: Health and Safety Laboratory for HSE, 'Identification of safety good practice in the construction and deconstruction of temporary demountable structures', 7 December 2011. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/assets/docs/demountable-structures.pdf>
11. Not Met Office: HSE, 'Managing an event'. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/managing-an-event.htm>
12. Not Met Office: HSE, 'Venue and site design'. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/venue-site-design.htm>
13. Not Met Office: 'The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999', regulation 3 (risk assessment). <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/3242/regulation/3>
14. Not Met Office: GOV.UK, 'When do the clocks change?'. <https://www.gov.uk/when-do-the-clocks-change>
15. Met Office, 'Weather warnings guide'. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/warnings>
16. Not Met Office: Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI), home page. <https://www.hseni.gov.uk/>
17. Met Office, 'Beaufort wind force scale'. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/coast-and-sea/beaufort-scale>
18. Met Office, 'Met Office warnings for UK', RSS feed, viewed 18:26 BST, 20 October 2026. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/data/PWSCache/WarningsRSS/Region/UK>
19. Met Office, 'Accessible UK weather warnings', viewed 18:26 BST, 20 October 2026. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/warnings-and-advice/accessible-uk-warnings>
20. Met Office, '5 tips for staying safe in strong wind'. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/warnings-and-advice/seasonal-advice/stay-safe-in-strong-wind>
21. Met Office, 'Travelling in storms, rain and strong wind'. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/warnings-and-advice/seasonal-advice/travel/travelling-in-storms-rain-and-wind>

Interest: OTAS Live Ltd, which publishes EPGN, sells event operations services, handbooks and training related to this topic.

**OTAS Insights:** [otas.live/insights/](https://otas.live/insights/)

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Corrections: if you spot an error, tell us using the contact details on the OTAS Insights page and we will correct it and update the 'Correct as of' date. To ask for this report in another format, use the same contact details.

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### Work with OTAS

Planning wind decisions for your next outdoor event?

**Request a call with OTAS to discuss how we can help** <https://otas.live/contact/>