The Design Guide

The following Design Guide illustrates the main issues associated with the height, location and design of defence structures and their potential visual and physical impact on waterfront spaces.

Proposals are generic and illustrate general design principles as opposed to specific Environment Agency proposals.

The main aim of the guide is to suggest how design could be used to mitigate the potential negative impact of defences and where possible create positive benefits for amenity and leisure.

The design philosophy aims to seek ways of using defence structures to enhance the waterfront environment whilst retaining local character. Where a negative impact is unavoidable alternative solutions are illustrated.

ILLUSTRATION OF VIEWS AFFECTED BY FLOOD DEFENCE HEIGHTS

NO WALL

SECTION

Open aspect and natural surveillance across the river retained.

Balustrade only required at danger points.

New flood defence over 600mm set back or buildings strengthened to become part of defence.

Paving materials and construction technique selected to tolerate flood damage and aggressive cleaning.

SECTION

ELEVATION Fishing access retained Ref. low wall & balustrade plan.

OPEN VIEWS RETAINED

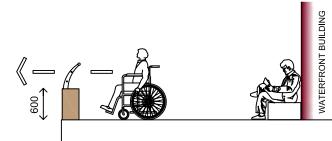
Ref. 'Handrail Design Guide for the River Aire through Leeds'.



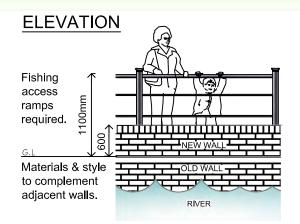
LOW WALL & BALUSTRADE



Safety balustrade required on low walls.



Wall and safety balustrade retains views for children and seated adults.



PARTIAL VIEWS

Ref. 'Handrail Design Guide for the River Aire through Leeds'.



WALL OVER 900mm

RIVER

SECTION

Restricted views across the river



Wall over 900mm obscures views across river for children and adults set back from wall edge. Surveillance reduced, raising feelings of insecurity.

Short lengths may be acceptable where no other solution is feasible. Adaptions to retain views and light levels should be considered

ELEVATION Fishing access limited.

RESTRICTED **VIEWS**

Ref. 'Handrail Design Guide for the River Aire through Leeds'.

