

4 LANDSCAPE



When to apply this design note

This design note provides essential guidance on integrating new development within our existing areas of landscape and public realm. It outlines the design requirements that designers and developers should follow when creating new places in Rushcliffe.

The guidance aims to ensure that new landscape and public realm enriches the quality of life for all users, promoting ecological health, social interaction, and cultural identity. Where relevant, landscape is an important component in the setting of historic buildings and their environment.

All sections of the design note should be consulted to ensure that landscape and public realm is multifunctional, combining sustainable urban drainage, biodiversity, trees and planting, public realm and shared amenity, play, wayfinding and the use of management companies.

4.1 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are critical to flood attenuation and water resource management. Flood risk is a significant issue in Rushcliffe, with areas of the Borough at risk of flooding from rivers and from surface water. SuDS can contribute towards a reduction in flood risk from development.

SuDS features include rain gardens, swales, retention ponds, detention basins, bio retention, strips, green roofs, and permeable surfaces. SuDS features slow surface water run-off and allow rainwater to be stored close to where it falls. Water can then, where possible, be utilised as a resource, for example, to irrigate trees and planting.

Blue infrastructure refers to networks of rivers, canals, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, streams and ditches throughout the landscape. SuDS systems within a site connect to wider blue infrastructure networks, overflowing into urban wetlands and natural water courses.

C4.1

SuDS features must be designed as part of a coordinated system of strategic blue infrastructure, for example, overflowing into urban wetlands and natural water courses.

C4.2

SuDS features must incorporate resilient planting suitable to wet and dry conditions.

C4.3

Management and maintenance plans must be provided for all new SuDS features.

C4.4

All new homes with gardens, planting areas and/or access to communal planting must be fitted with water butts of a minimum 200 litre capacity.

C4.5

Dry detention ponds must not be part of proposed SuDS features outside of the East Midlands Airport Safeguarded Area.

Rain Gardens during dry season at Lovedon Fields in Hampshire.



Sheffield Grey to Green - Tree planting in SuDS



Guidance

Sites should incorporate best practice with regard to sustainable drainage and the management of flood water.

SuDS infrastructure should be considered from the outset when designing new development and should be designed to connect to the wider blue infrastructure network beyond the site boundary. SuDS should not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible should reduce flood risk. In some circumstances, SuDS may not be feasible, and this should be explained as part of the planning application submission.

Proposals for new development should demonstrate that SuDS are integrated throughout the site layout and design rather than restricted to isolated locations, incorporating attenuation in to the heart of proposed schemes.

SuDS features should incorporate trees.

SuDS features should provide multifunctional benefits, for example, by enhancing biodiversity, and providing opportunities for combining SuDS and recreation.

New development on greenfield sites should reduce or maintain surface water runoff levels compared to those prior to development.

Below ground storage tanks should be avoided and only used as a last resort when surface attenuation has been proven to be unfeasible.

Guardrails should be erected around attenuation ponds where there is an identified need to mitigate the risk presented by open water.

SuDS systems should be planned for exceedance during extreme or prolonged rainfall events to minimise the damage of surface water flow.

Proposals for SuDS within the highway would need to be acceptable to the Highway Authority. It is encouraged that such proposals are discussed with the Highway Authority before a planning application is submitted.

Where it is intended for SuDS to be adopted by Severn Trent Water, it is encouraged that applicants enter into pre application discussions with them.

Refer to

- [The SuDS Manual \(C753\) published by CIRIA](#)
- [First Steps in Urban Water: Managing Water as a Resource \(2023\) published by TDAG](#)
- [Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy \(2022\)](#)
- [Harvesting rainwater for domestic uses: an information guide](#)

Multifunctional SuDS incorporating informal play, trees and planting



Swale planted for biodiversity and amenity, adding to placemaking principles by being distinctive and welcoming.



4.2 Biodiversity

The word 'biodiversity' refers to the variety of life on earth, including the different species of animals, plants, and micro-organisms that coexist globally. It also refers to the variety of ecosystems and their component habitats. Examples include wetlands, grasslands, rivers, farmlands and urban landscapes.

Existing grassland, woodland and wetland habitats mean Rushcliffe is an important area for some species of plants and animals. In 2022 there were 8 nationally important sites (SSSIs) and 222 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) listed within Rushcliffe, in addition to Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact ('net gain') on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development. A Biodiversity Net Gain of 10% is mandatory for new development unless exempt.

C4.6

A minimum of two swift bricks per dwelling must be provided in new residential development in addition to any other ecological enhancements (including BNG).

C4.7

A minimum of three swift bricks or suitable alternative must be installed per unit for commercial and industrial development in addition to any other ecological enhancements (including BNG).

C4.8

Robust boundary materials (including 'internal' fences) must be fitted with hedgehog holes in addition to any other ecological enhancements (including BNG).

C4.9

New development must not specify the use of plastic planting or artificial grass.

*Skylarks
Nature Reserve,
Nottinghamshire,
an example of a
local wetland.*



Guidance

All new development which falls within one or more of the focal areas in the Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report should demonstrate how the development proposal has been informed by and will deliver the opportunities for improvement identified within the Report.

All new development should protect existing biodiversity features wherever possible and improve these where appropriate. All new development should demonstrate mitigation measures to minimise impacts to biodiversity.

All new development should provide additional features designed to benefit certain species or groups, for example, bee bricks, nesting boxes for birds, bat boxes, swift bricks and features for reptiles, amphibians or invertebrates. Wherever possible the selection of features should contribute towards the delivery of objectives for priority habitats and species identified in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Proposals for new biodiversity features should demonstrate how they are strategically located, planned and managed to provide connections with existing blue and green infrastructure.

Proposals for new development should include a planting scheme which provides a diverse mixture of plants, shrubs and trees to provide habitats and food for wildlife throughout the year.

Where hedgerows are within the red line boundary and watercourses are within 10 metres of the red line boundary, BNG for hedgerows and watercourses must be provided unless the development is exempt from BNG.



Protecting existing high value biodiversity assets is of greater value than replacing them with new. Ancient Coppiced Woodland in Nottinghamshire (Bunny Old Wood West)



Brownfield sites pose huge potential for biodiversity gains. Once the centre for ground-breaking research into road safety, Buckler's Forest in Crowthorne was re-naturalised into a space where both people and wildlife could thrive.

Refer to

- [Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report \(2015\)](#)
- Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Narrative

The Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report underpins the wider work of the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group and complies with the Lawton Review of wildlife conservation 'Making Space for Nature' which promotes the protection and enhancement of a network of habitats (which are better, bigger, and more connected) rather than individual sites in isolation.

The Rushcliffe Local Plan states that the East Midlands currently compares unfavourably with other regions in England in terms of the surface area covered by designated nature conservation sites, has lost more wildlife than any other region in England and has lost large amounts of its wildlife habitats with losses continuing and those that remain becoming increasingly small, isolated and fragmented. There is a recognised need to deliver a major step change increase in the level of biodiversity across the East Midlands.

Opportunities within new development to incorporate new biodiversity features include wetlands, green roofs, planting of native species, hedgerows, and unimproved grassland.

4.3 Trees & Planting

Trees and planting are building blocks of a larger connected green infrastructure network. Trees have a positive impact on the attractiveness, value, viability, quality and sustainability of new development. Benefits include creating welcoming, attractive and distinctive places, enhancing biodiversity, dealing with stormwater and enhancing thermal comfort.

C4.10

Multifunctional green infrastructure must be incorporated into new development.

C4.11

New green infrastructure features must connect to existing strategic and local green infrastructure.

C4.12

Proposals for green infrastructure must include a management plan for the lifetime of the development.

C4.13

A minimum of one new tree per one parking space provided in the development (including garage spaces) must be planted in the public realm.

C4.14

Trees planted within a hard landscape must utilise a soil structure system to create an uncompacted root zone and reduce the risk of roots lifting surfaces.

Guidance

Green Infrastructure

- Proposals for new development should follow the guidance to plan and design good green infrastructure provided in the Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide published by Natural England.
- Proposals for new development should follow the Green Infrastructure Standards published by Natural England to drive improvement in the quantity and quality of green infrastructure.
- New development should address the opportunities to protect and enhance green infrastructure set out in the Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)
- New development should explore opportunities to both provide new green infrastructure and enhance existing green infrastructure.



- Green corridors can make a useful contribution to the wider Active Travel network, especially for leisure trips, but need to be designed with regard to the need for social safety, especially by users outside daylight hours.
- Green infrastructure proposals should demonstrate how they respond to local landscape character by protecting, conserving or enhancing the different landscape types in Rushcliffe in line with the recommendations of the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment.
- Green infrastructure should be multifunctional, for example: by providing access to employment and leisure facilities; physical activity and wellbeing opportunities; biodiversity opportunities; and tackling and adapting to climate change.
- Where proposed new development has an adverse impact on green infrastructure corridors or assets, alternative scheme designs that have no or little impact should be considered before mitigation is provided, as stated in the Local Plan.
- New residential development should provide communal green space and food growing sites as a component of the green infrastructure network.
- New development should prioritise the modification of the degraded soils and avoid importing manufactured topsoil where possible.
- New residential development should incorporate vegetation and features for wildlife on structures associated with the provision of services or storage, for example, cycle and bin stores, service buildings, sub stations.

Trees & Planting

- Proposals for new trees and planting should include a diverse range of species which have been selected to respond to local

Green and blue infrastructure design can provide multiple functions and benefits to people, wildlife and landscapes. Embedding quality and abundant green infrastructure has the benefit of protecting both urban and rural environments from a changing climate and adverse weather. Making green infrastructure accessible enhances people's experience, understanding and relationship with nature.

Trees and planting in new urban developments with shared amenity and public places can embrace local landscape character, native species, and tie into existing green infrastructure.



landscape character, to provide value for wildlife, to reduce vulnerability to the risk of disease, and increase resilience to climate change.

- Planting schemes outside of residential gardens should select tree and shrub species from the guidance published by Rushcliffe Borough Council on tree and hedgerow planting to enhance landscape character, as applies to each of the four regional character areas in Rushcliffe.
- Amenity grassland should be planted with flowering lawn seed mixes
- New development should incorporate both new and existing trees. In addition to complying with Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and hedgerow protection legislation, mature trees, shrubs and hedgerows should be retained where possible.
- New planting should strengthen existing tree lines and hedgerows, and/or create new native hedgerows.
- New streets should incorporate trees with tree pits with a minimum volume of 7m³ to enhance resilience.
- Maintenance of new and existing trees should follow the council's Tree Management and Protection Policy.
- Mowing should be reduced or delayed to allow wildflowers to grow and provide food for pollinators. Consider mowing strips around the edge of unmown areas to present an impression of 'management'.

Refer to

- [Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide](#) published by Natural England
- [Green Infrastructure Standards](#) published by Natural England
- [Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy \(2022\)](#)
- [Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment](#)
- [Rushcliffe Borough Council: Tree and Hedgerows Planting to Enhance Landscape Character](#)
- [Rushcliffe Borough Council: Tree Management and Protection Policy 2023](#)
- [Tree Species Selection for Green Infrastructure: A Guide for Specifiers](#) published by Tree Development Advisory Group

Narrative

The National Planning Policy Framework 2024 defines Green Infrastructure as ‘a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity’.

Elements of a green infrastructure network vary in scale from strategically important green spaces, linear infrastructure such as roadside verges and access routes, to small features which appear throughout the landscape such as domestic gardens, hedgerows, street trees, ditches, or ponds. A single green infrastructure design can provide multiple functions and benefits.

New developments provide an opportunity to enhance green infrastructure, both within the site or off-site.

Green corridors and amenity spaces in residential neighbourhoods can connect rural and urban areas of green space and tree cover.



At a local scale, street trees and planting help reduce pollution, increase water retention, improve visual amenity, and can be used to extend green corridors.



4.4 Public Realm and shared amenity

Public realm is defined as the spaces between buildings that are freely accessible to people. It includes streets, amenity spaces, open spaces, green spaces, sports and recreation grounds, cycle ways and pedestrian areas.

Shared amenity refers to communal spaces or facilities designed for shared use by residents or the public. Shared amenities typically include parks, green spaces, playgrounds, seating areas, gardens, and other recreational facilities that are intended to enhance quality of life and social interaction.

C4.15

Public realm design proposals must be informed by an analysis of anticipated (in the case of proposed new public realm) movement patterns by users through and within the space, including desire lines.

C4.16

Level access must be provided to all areas of public realm within new development. Where changes of level are required they must be considered in terms of how they promote or restrict access and be clearly communicated.

Guidance

Public realm

The spatial design of public realm, including the layout of elements such as street furniture, planting, trees and lighting, should be flexible to allow for activities and events of varied scales and places to dwell.

Public realm design proposals should incorporate trees and planting which support biodiversity and the creation of new habitats. See 4.2 Biodiversity.

The design of public realm should provide spaces with shelter or partial shelter from wind, rain and sun.

Public realm design should encourage and support active and healthy lifestyles.

Public space is a melting pot for coming together. It is a social space that can incorporate seating, shelter, play, movement, and biodiversity.



Future users of a space should be actively involved in the briefing, design, and development of public realm design. Consultation on public realm design should be accessible and inclusive to enable a diverse range of people to participate.

Safety and surveillance

New residential development must be designed to maximise natural surveillance of access routes and public open spaces.

Lighting must create a welcoming and safe environment which encourages the use of outdoor spaces.

Trees and planting in urban areas should be designed and maintained to allow visibility and sightlines to facilitate surveillance, avoiding the creation of isolated spaces.

Appropriate trees and planting can provide cool and shaded places to dwell, make a positive contribution to air quality and create a buffer to roads. Maintenance of trees should follow the council's Tree Management and Protection Policy.

Street furniture

All street furniture must be consistent in design 'style' (style, colour and material) and quality across new development whilst achieving any required distinction between street hierarchy and routes.

Street furniture must be integrated into the design of the public realm.

Street furniture must be positioned to maintain clear walking and wheeling routes, and maintain visibility of entrances and facilities.

Seating

A variety of seating should be provided alongside space for people in wheelchairs to interact with others.

Seating should include opportunities to sit on the periphery of a space, areas which encourage social interaction, and accessible seating with arms and backrests.

Seating should be provided along all walking and wheeling routes to provide opportunities for people to take a rest.

Bins

An adequate quantity and capacity of bins should be provided to support a litter-free environment.

Bins should be located conveniently with clearly marked options for recycling.

Emptying of bins should be specified in the management and maintenance documents.

Lighting design

Lighting must be present on main, secondary, and tertiary streets.

Lighting in the public realm must not cause a nuisance to residential windows.

Lighting design should take in to account the character of the local townscape or landscape, by selecting an appropriate type, scale and style of lighting for the context.

Designs should seek to reduce the number of lighting columns as these contribute to clutter in the public realm. This might be achieved by using multi-headed columns, by combining lighting with other items of street furniture, and considering wall mounted luminaires where appropriate. Luminaires should be specified for low energy consumption.

Lighting should be designed to minimise their impact in areas which are close to or within green infrastructure and wildlife habitats.

Wayfinding furniture

Signage and wayfinding, including graphic and text-based information must meet inclusive design requirements.

Wayfinding furniture should complement other aides to navigation such as spatial hierarchy, design legibility and material consistency. Wayfinding furniture should only be used where additional information is required to avoid excessive clutter in the public realm.

Materials

Materials should be chosen which reduce the carbon footprint of the development. The choice of materials should aim to reduce environmental impact, by considering embodied carbon, sustainability of the supply chain, and ongoing sustainability in use.

New development should seek to reuse materials on site wherever possible.

Material choice and design should remain consistent to express the relationship between different areas and the street hierarchy in the public realm.

Materials should be robust and age well, with a life cycle and maintenance requirements which suit the development.

Proposals for new development should demonstrate that they have considered the character of areas surrounding the site boundary when specifying materials.

A balance of material transition and continuity should be considered at thresholds and changes between site edges and the wider public realm.

Hard surfaces in the public realm should be porous to minimise surface water runoff and be coordinated with sustainable urban drainage networks.

Sealed surfaces should be avoided.

Detailing of hard and soft landscape materials adds a richness to the experience of a place and should be encouraged early on in the design process to ensure adequate allowances are made for it during the viability and costing process.

Refer to

- [Engagement Overlay to the RIBA Plan of Work](#)
- [Bat Conservation Trust 'Artificial lighting and wildlife Interim Guidance: Recommendations to help minimise the impact artificial lighting'](#)

Narrative

Good public realm design makes public spaces and routes pleasant, easy to use, and legible for a range of users. It also considers inclusivity, accessibility, safety and maintenance, as well as how to support community interaction, outdoor activities and wellbeing.

Public realm combines different elements within a successful spatial and functional design. These include street furniture, lighting, trees and planting, hard materials and surfaces.

A mix of use, activation, and building orientation allows for natural surveillance of accessible routes and public open spaces.



Public wildflower gardens



4.5 Play

Policy for play areas is based on three levels of provision for play friendly spaces (LAPs, LEAPS and NEAPs see p108) that are accessible and inclusive. These relate to the size and level of equipment provided but also the age of the children for which it is designed. Inclusive play spaces should also consider the needs of children with special needs and disabilities, including access for wheelchairs and mobility aids, and multisensory play.

Opportunities to play can also be provided outside of designated play areas. Examples include integrating playful elements along active travel routes and encouraging exploration and play in green space. Natural play space can include trees, planting, natural play features such as logs and boulders, and opportunities to learn about wildlife. A multifunctional approach can provide health and wellbeing benefits to children and young people through access to nature, support biodiversity, and link to the green infrastructure network.

C4.17

Play spaces must be located to create a balance of provision across new developments.

C4.18

Play spaces must be located where they have direct links to walking and cycle routes so that children and young people can reach them safely and easily.

C4.19

Management and maintenance plans must be provided for all proposed play spaces.



Access to Nature is a key ambition of Play guidance. Consider reducing the tendency to fence in play (unless specifically required).

'Wild Play' with biodiverse rich planting enhances connection to, and resilience of, nature.



Aim to use distinct and locally inspired play features and materials.



Play, biodiversity, tree planting and SuDs all sharing landscape infrastructure. It is aspirational that these elements are considered holistically and refrain from them being deployed as a 'tick box' exercise and applied in isolation.



Guidance

Proposals for play provision within new development should provide accessible and equitable spaces for children and young people of different ages and genders.

Play provision within new development should include opportunities for children and young people to play together.

Proposals for play provision within new development should complement provision available in the wider locality.

Play spaces should be located away from busy roads, noise, pollution and water bodies including sustainable drainage features which hold water.

Play spaces should be located alongside other amenities. Combined facilities encourage children, young people and adults to spend time outdoors together, promote social interaction, increase natural surveillance and a perception of safety.

Fences and gates should only be provided where they are necessary, for example, to contain young children or to keep animals out.

New residential development should incorporate doorstep play spaces at regular intervals.

Refer to

- [Make Space For Girls](#) - for guidance on how to make new developments inclusive for teenage girls.
- [Rushcliffe Play Strategy](#)

The three levels of designated play area provision are:

- Local Areas of Play (LAP) aimed at very young children, with a few fixed items of play near to the home, and a minimum activity zone area of 100 m².
- Local Equipped Areas of Play (LEAP), with at least five pieces of equipment for slightly older children, and a minimum activity zone area of 400 m².
- Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAP) aimed at older children, with at least eight pieces of equipment often complemented by other facilities including Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) and skateboard parks, with a minimum activity zone area of 1000 m².

Play can be inviting, diverse and inclusive. Co-design of amenity spaces to ensure a wider range of user needs are heard and met.



Play can include activities for all ages and be combined and shared to foster collaboration and shared ownership of space.



4.6 Wayfinding & Navigation

Connections that enable transport, active travel, communication, and social interactions across urban and rural areas improve accessibility and mobility for residents, with a positive impact on health and wellbeing.

A well-connected street network enables easy movement by providing straightforward ways to get from one place to another, with short routes and few dead ends.

C4.20

In new residential development communal facilities must be located where they have direct links to walking and cycle routes so that residents can reach them safely and easily on foot or by wheel.

C4.21

Proposals for new development must provide for clear and easy movement through and within the development area.

C4.22

Proposals for new residential development must provide a well-connected street network within the development and enable connections beyond the site boundary.

C4.23

Major new development must provide integrated active travel routes as part of a safe, attractive and coherent network.

C4.24

Walking and cycling routes must be lit to increase safety and accessibility and designed appropriately for their setting and context.

Guidance

New residential development should maximise walkability.

New residential development should provide access to green space by providing links to parks, green spaces and rights of way.

New development should help to achieve continuous routes connecting the city centre with the urban fringe and wider countryside and major leisure destinations.

Consistent and clear signage is important to encourage active travel, and clearly show the status of routes, such as cycle paths or shared paths. Signage should be well maintained, and include local destinations such as shops, health centres and leisure centres.

A network of pathways allows for multiple modes of active travel. It also offers opportunities to mix play, movement and biodiversity.



Wide and segregated accessible streets make it easier for people to choose active travel to reach essential services, school, work and leisure spots.



Active travel means getting about in a way that makes you physically active, like walking, cycling or wheeling. It enables people to make short journeys, such as getting to the shops or local school, cycling to work or a public transport hub. Encouraging more active travel provides many benefits – in terms of improved public health and air quality, increased road safety, better street life, and reduced carbon emissions.

4.7 Management Plans and Companies

The management of landscape and its associated public realm is crucial to maintaining a functional, healthy, and pleasant place to live. Management and maintenance of places is generally concerned with incorporating the processes associated with preserving their quality or condition. Good management and maintenance contributes to the resilience and attractiveness of a place and allows communities to have pride in their area.

C4.25

Management plans must highlight areas of landscape, SuDS and play areas for adoption with information on layout, materials, construction details and soft landscaping.

C4.26

Management plans must indicate:

- Land to be adopted by the highway authority.
- Land to be adopted by the Borough Council, a town council or parish council.
- Land managed by a management company.
- Land managed by private landowners.

C4.27

Management plans must promote and encourage cleanliness

C4.28

Management plans must ensure the successful establishment and continued thriving of all plants and trees, and replacement of all dead or dying trees/plants for a period of 5 years.

C4.29

Developers must create a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP), employing strategies that encourage biodiversity as per section 4.2 Biodiversity.

C4.30

Management plans must outline the goals and purposes of different landscape elements (Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6) and describe the strategies to be implemented for their achievement.

Community engagement and ownership of public spaces encouraged through long term management plans.



Park pathways - example of volunteer led management and maintenance.



Guidance.

Management plans of public spaces (including private streets and open spaces) should highlight what will be adopted by the Highway Authority and where shared spaces may be jointly or privately managed.

Management plans, where appropriate, should encourage and curate positive activity in the public realm. This might include taking responsibility for seating which is not adopted or associated with a business or operator, caring for planting, and organising social or cultural events.

Management plans should include comprehensive maintenance instructions that balance the ambitions of biodiversity, user experience and cleanliness.

Low maintenance strategies should be designed into schemes where appropriate to reduce the scope of required management.

Robust and appropriate materials should be used that balance design intentions with longevity and maintenance. Damaged materials should be replaced with like-for-like to maintain the quality of design.

The Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) should outline the strategies for preserving the existing ecology and maintaining the landscaped areas within a development. It should ensure that the planned landscape functions effectively, serving purposes such as creating habitats and offering recreational zones.

Developers should consider submitting a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). A CEMP document outlines how a developer will minimise any negative environmental impacts of a specific construction project. A CEMP should also demonstrate that a construction project complies with any relevant environmental legislation.

The expectation is that guardrails should be erected around attenuation ponds where necessary for reason of safety.

Good management practices of public space and high streets can result in enriching cultural events.



Management plans are key to balancing the phasing and long term success of construction, maintenance and biodiversity strategies.



Management plans set out the approach to adoption and management, and can range from the environmental, meaning wildlife is catered and cared for, right up to the bustling urban centres and high streets, where our streets and public spaces are managed to maintain thriving places.

The best examples of successful management plans include the potential for community engagement and management, shared responsibilities, and clear goals and outcomes. Management companies should use the guidance within this Design Code and Rushcliffe's Management of Open Space Good Practice Guide to inform the creation of their management plans at the earliest stage possible. Where a Management Company is being brought in to look after the management and maintenance of a private place, they should also ensure they are in accordance with the guidance.