

Sandhill Lake- **Management Plan 2026-2027**



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Executive Summary

Bassetlaw District Council is committed to providing high quality parks and open spaces throughout the district. This commitment has transformed the parks and open spaces after investments made into the facilities have often involved pioneering new developments and improvements across the service. The improvements have enabled the Council to apply for Green Flag Awards for its two main town centre parks and their single country park.

Sandhill Lake is managed and maintained by Parks and Open Spaces within Leisure and Wellbeing Services led by the Environment & Energy Portfolio.

This management plan has been written as a working document to ensure the park continues to develop and evolve with the needs and expectations of the public. It enables the Council and partners to keep focused on future strategic aims and aspirations shared with all parks under our management.

To ensure the plan retains its value as a current working document, it will be updated and amended annually to reflect developments and changing priorities.

This initial plan is produced for ongoing implementation from January 2026.

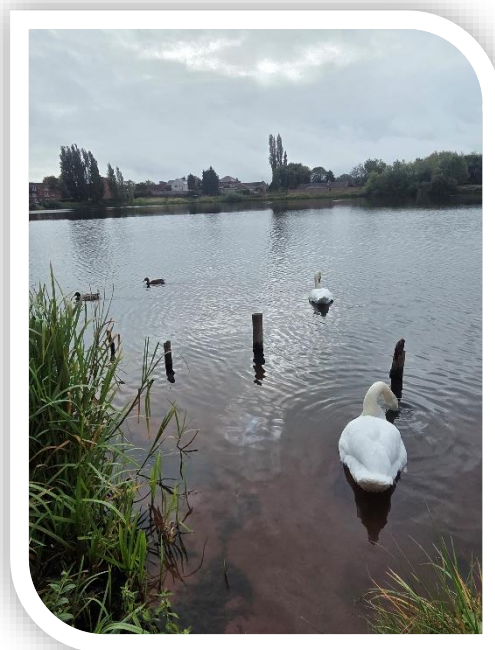
This plan was updated in January 2026.

Vision Statement for Sandhill Lake

To position Sandhill Lake as a leading semi-natural greenspace within easy reach of Worksop Town Centre, showcasing excellence in biodiversity conservation, and visitor experience. The Park will actively contribute to the regeneration of Worksop by offering a high-quality, welcoming environment that supports the health and wellbeing of local communities and enhances opportunities for wildlife.

In support of Bassetlaw District Council's 2040 Vision and the aims for a Healthy District:

"Encouraging residents to be more active in green spaces through walking, cycling and physical activity in the Council's parks and open spaces."



Pictured above: View of swans the Lake.

Access Statement

Sandhill Lake is a valued green space located close to Worksop Town Centre, offering opportunities for leisure, relaxation, and contact with nature. Bassetlaw District Council is committed to ensuring the site is as accessible and welcoming as possible for all visitors, including people with limited mobility, families with young children, older adults, and those with additional support needs. Bassetlaw District Council remains committed to ensuring accessibility is in line with the Equality Act 2010.

Worksop Regeneration and Sandhill Lake

Active regeneration projects in Worksop Town Centre will create shared positive outcomes with Sandhill Lake. This includes creating a new footbridge from the Town Centre across the Chesterfield Canal making a direct pedestrian link to and from the Town Centre.

The park's proximity to Worksop Town Centre and the Chesterfield Canal—both significant heritage and wildlife assets—is recognised within the Worksop Town Centre Masterplan and associated strategic documents:

“Sandhill Lake is an attractive community asset that could add value to the Town Centre and the communities that live around it. A significant opportunity exists in this part of the Town Centre to positively integrate Sandhill Lake in the Town Centre offer”.

The park already brings a green oasis for residents living close to the Town Centre and ongoing investments means it can keep working towards delivering to its full potential for Worksop residents. The potential health and wellbeing outcomes are huge; this potential has not yet been realised on a formal basis with health partners.

Park users are composed of residents who are walking their dogs, families walking to and from school and people accessing the greenspace for walks, exercise and contact with nature. This can be surmised by direct observation of people walking onto the site and the generally low number of parked vehicles which suggests that mainly local visitors use the park regularly.

Anglers are regular park users coming to fish under the management of Worksop and District Anglers Association. They add a dimension of security to the park through being present for a large proportion of each day.

Birdwatchers are another notable source of visitors with bird sightings being posted on numerous specialist sites and on social media.

Students attending the R.E.A.L Education building do use the site as a breakout space. Some young people have fished on site.

With the implementation of this management plan the site will become more attractive and easier to 'sell' as a venue for health and wellbeing and nature-based activities. As site improvement become embedded during 2026 and beyond.

Section 1 - Park Overview and Heritage

Section index:

- **Local Area Profile**
- **Local Area Map**
- **Site Information**
- **Site Introduction**
- **Site Map.**
- **Facilities**
- **History and Heritage**
- **Significant Features**

This section offers a clear and structured overview of the park, it begins by setting the scene with its location and access points (**Local Area Profile & Map**), then introduces the site's character and layout through **Site Information**, **Site Introduction**, and a detailed **Site Map**. Visitor experience is supported by outlining available **Facilities**, ensuring accessibility and comfort. The **History and Heritage** component brings the park's story to life, exploring its origins and cultural significance, while **Significant Features** showcase the distinctive elements that define its identity and make it a destination worth visiting.

Local Area Profile

Worksop is the largest town in the Bassetlaw district of Nottinghamshire, England, on the River Ryton at the northern edge of Sherwood Forest. It is about 15 miles south-east of the City of Sheffield and has a population of 44,439 (2021 census). Worksop is included in the Sheffield City region of England. It is also twinned with the German town Garbsen.

Worksop is known as the 'Gateway to the Dukeries', so called for the number of ducal estates near the Town. These are major attractions adding to the district's visitor economy.

The completion of the Chesterfield Canal in 1777, and the subsequent construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway in 1849, both of which passed through the settlement, led to a degree of growth. Discovery of sizeable coal seams further increased interest in the area.

Coal mining provided thousands of jobs in and around Worksop for most the 19th and 20th centuries, but by the 1990's the pits had closed, resulting in high unemployment.

Unemployment levels in the area are now lower than the national average, owing to many distribution and local manufacturing companies.

The area is becoming increasingly popular with commuters owing to its relative proximity to the nearby cities of Sheffield, Lincoln and Nottingham.

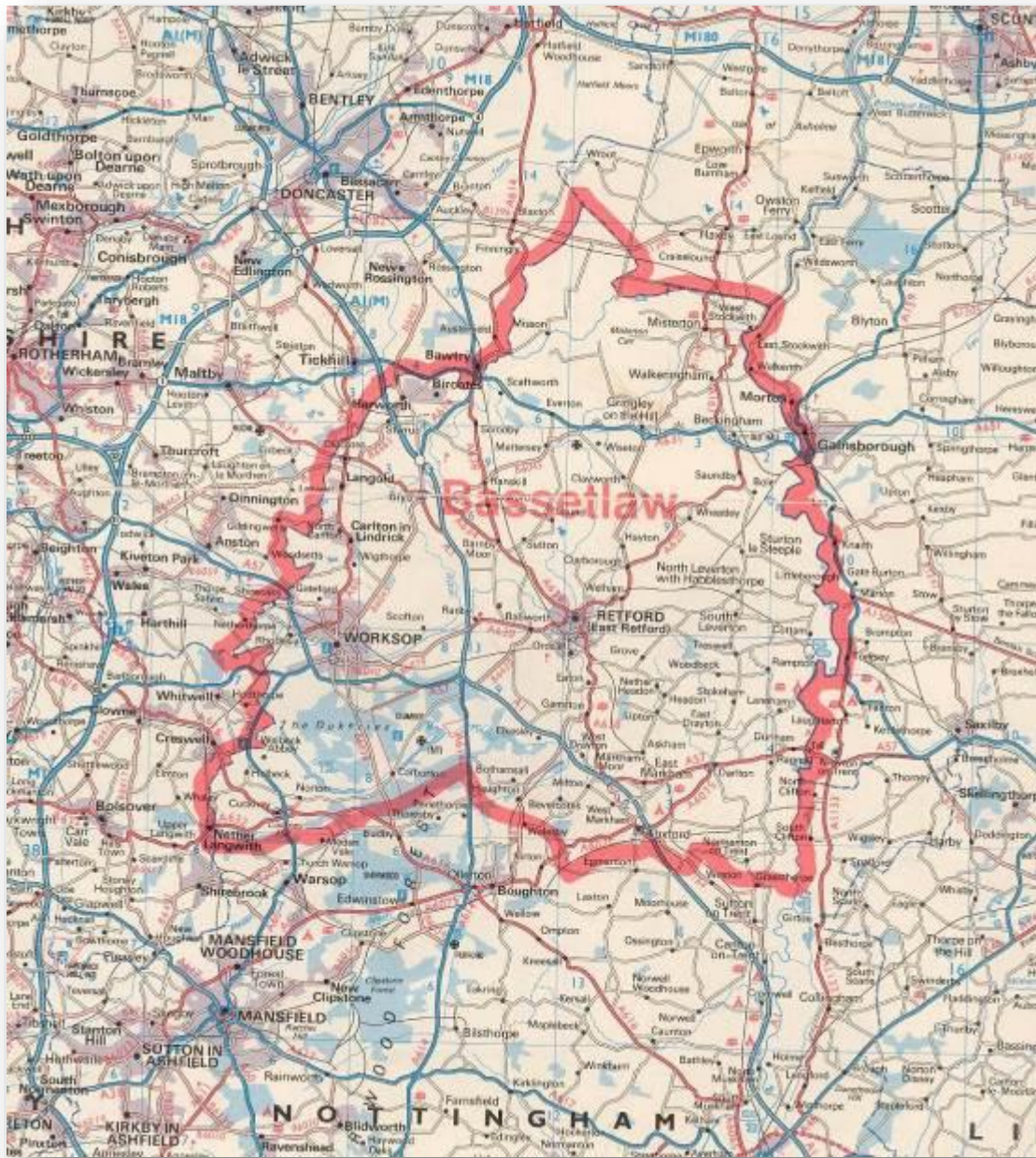
Worksop lies on the A57 with close connections to the A1 and the M1 as well as the A60, this allows goods to be easily transported into and out of the area, explaining why B&Q, Premier Foods and DHL have distribution centres in the area.

The rail links in the area are also good, Worksop lies on the Sheffield, Lincoln line, and this takes travellers to places such as Sheffield, Doncaster, Meadowhall, Lincoln and Retford.



Pictured above: Welcome sign on side of road into Worksop.

Local Area Map



Pictured above: Ordnance Survey Map showing boundaries of Bassetlaw District

Site Information

Address Details

Name: Sandhill Lake

Location: Sandhill Street, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S80 1TE

What 3 Words: Sandhill Street Entrance: ///mugs.third.sorters

John Street (pedestrian only): ///hello.assure.shark

Owned by: Bassetlaw District Council, Queens Buildings, Potter Street, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S80 2AH

Managed by: Bassetlaw District Council, Parks and Open Spaces, Carlton Forest Depot, Hundred Acre Lane, Worksop, Nott's, S81 0TS

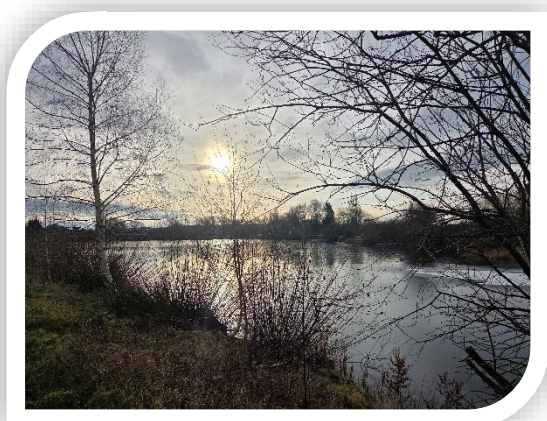
Access Details:

Main entrance: Sandhill Street

Secondary entrance: John Street (pedestrian)

Other entrances off: Chesterfield Canal Towpath (via footbridge), Sandy Lane (A60)

Site Introduction



Pictured above: View of the lake.

Located to the northwest of Worksop Town Centre, sits Sandhill Lake (formerly known as Godfrey's Pond). It is surrounded on two sides by mixed tenure residential areas and a housing estate off Sandy Lane providing homes for many of Worksop's residents.

Although many residents still refer to the site as *Godfrey's Pond*, this management plan will use the official name, **Sandhill Lake**, throughout this document. The lake is an elongated 'club shape' covering 7.6

hectares on the site of a former sand quarry. It is oriented South-East to North-West and is managed for fishing and wildlife values. The site is bordered to the south by the Chesterfield Canal. The rest of the site is surrounded by residential housing and Redlands Primary School.

At Sandhill Lake it is impossible to discern the site's hidden heritage within Worksop's former extractive industries. A combination of natural regeneration and human management has left no trace. The semi-natural character of the site provides vital 'contact with nature' for thousands of residents, along with visitors from further afield.

A circular walk of approximately 1.2 kilometres (0.75 miles) makes a circuit around the lake where well-established marginal vegetation and diverse waterfowl give the park its designation as a Local Wildlife Site- often abbreviated to LWS (previously known as SINC- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation).

Fishing is managed under license by Worksop and District Anglers' Association with fishing pegs (including some accessible ones) being spread around the lake. Moving towards the north-western end of the site, the lake narrows into a much more elongated section transitioning into a marsh and wet woodland area which is fenced off for safety reasons and to reduce disturbance to wildlife.

The whole site has been subject to major improvement projects involving multiple partners since the 1990's with the last major phase taking place in the 2010's. These improvements have created the network of footpaths seen today and much of the woodland. Most tree species on site are native, and mainly the result of planting initiatives. Overflow drainage works to the lake were also carried out in 2024. From 2025 onwards another major improvement phase has started. This will also include entering the Green Flag Award quality assurance process.

Site Map



Pictured above: Site map.

Facilities

- Small on-site car parking accessed by Sandhill Street with marked spaces including designated disabled spaces. *(Additional parking may be available in the small car park on John Street with pedestrian entrance close by).*
- Fishing Lake
- Access track with semi bound roadstone type surface wide enough for authorised vehicle use.
- Footpaths for circular walk around the Lake and higher-level walk-through young woodland, all with semi bound surfacing
- Fishing platforms around the lake (including full accessible) managed under license by Worksop and District Anglers Association
- Small picnic areas with tables adjacent to entrance carpark and viewpoint to East of park.

Note: Private building (R.E.A.L Education) overlooking the lake is providing Alternative Curriculum education on site has no public access.

History and Heritage

Contribution to the town's industrialisation



Pictured above: 1950s view of Sandhill Street.

Source: Bassetlaw Museum.

The history and heritage of Sandhill Lake are interwoven with the transition of Worksop from its more rural, agricultural past to becoming a fully industrialised town.

The area's industries of textiles, malting and brewing, coal mining, quarrying stone and sand had all finished by the end of the 20th Century.

The story of Sandhill Lake begins in the 18th Century, when in 1771 the construction of the Chesterfield Canal begins. This was in response to greater demand to move high volumes of both raw materials and goods by pack horse on roads which were in poor condition. The whole region was becoming increasingly industrialised and coal, coke, iron (both ore and ingots), aggregates, stone, agricultural produce and goods needed a much more efficient means of bulk transport.

By 1775 the canal was partly in use and in 1777 it was completed. The canal forms part of the boundary of the modern Sandhill Lake site which would have been just a field at this time. There was a wharf close to what is now Dock Road and Morse Lock is adjacent to the site with its modern footbridge from the park's pedestrian entrance, linking it to the canal towpath.

The canal connected Chesterfield, collieries and quarries enroute to Worksop with Retford and then on to Bawtry. At that time, Bawtry was an inland port on the navigable part of the River Idle. The canal was a commercial success until the introduction of the railways in 1849. From this time onwards the commercial viability of the Chesterfield Canal began to slowly wane.

Malting and brewing were major industries in Retford and Worksop, although malting employed far fewer people. Worksop became more dominant in brewing with the Worksop and Retford Brewery having 200 tied houses. In 1852 Clinton's Malt Kilns were built on Carlton Road. There was also a brewery on Dock Road the 'Cresswell Holme Brewery' (noted as disused on the 1920 OS map) which was owned by Smith

& Nephew and close to Sandhill Lake, the brewery was amalgamated with the Priorswell Brewing Company (Priorswell Road) in the late 19th Century, adjacent to Bassetlaw District Council's other park 'The Canch'.

During the 19th Century a significant coal seam was found locally, and a long period of coal mining began with numerous collieries opening in the area over time. The Duke of Newcastle owned the mineral rights locally and invested his wealth in the sinking of the shaft for Shireoaks Colliery in 1860. With the Duke's investment, Manton Colliery in Worksop was sunk in 1905 and finally closed in 1994. It was among 8 Bassetlaw pits to close after the 1984 miners' strike.

Prior to the 1930's the Sandhill Lake site was nothing more than a field as shown in the 1920 Ordnance Survey map. John Street and Redlands School are clearly seen in this map although Sandhill Street has not been developed yet along with other more modern residential areas.

Sand Quarry

Sand quarrying began on site in the 1930's to supply sand to the local glassworks in Worksop. The quarry filled with water as it was worked out and ceased operations by the mid 1950's. The quarry owner was Philip Godfrey who also owned piggeries to produce meat for his butchery business. These were situated next to the quarry and included extensive buildings that occupied around 7 hectares (17.5 acres) of land around what is now Sandhill Street. The flooded sand quarry became known locally as 'Godfrey's Pond'.

The Cooperative Glassworks factory was built off Sandy Lane to exploit the abundant local source of sand suitable for glass making. The sand for glass manufacture needs to have high silica content and be free of major impurities such as iron. It also needs to have the correct grain size. The glassworks had expanded rapidly in the 1930's and 40's and produced milk bottles for most of the region throughout its working life.

Despite the humble nature of sand as a raw material, it has been a significant part of Worksop's story. The Sandhills area, Sandy Lane, Sandhill Street and the park's name 'Sandhill Lake' all owe their origins to sand extraction.

From local memories it is said that the quarrying machinery was abandoned as the sand quarry flooded and still sits deep below the surface of the Lake today. At this



Pictured above: CWS Glass Works, Sandy Lane, Worksop. View of molten glass being squeezed into a long strip. Taken about 1940

Source: Bassetlaw Museum.

point in time, it is likely that significant natural regeneration was happening with aquatic and marginal species of wildflowers beginning to colonise around the newly formed lake.

When Philip Godfrey retired in 1954 his son inherited the business along with what would become 'Godfrey's Pond'. By 1962 the pond had developed into a private fishery, eventually being opened to the public on a fee-paying, commercial basis. Mr Godfrey (the son) retired in 1969, and the piggeries business ceased operations. A glass merchant and joinery workshop were still operating from the few better-quality buildings.

The scars of sand quarrying are totally invisible, and temporary dereliction in the 1950's have given way to near complete natural and managed regeneration.

By 1975 buildings on the piggeries site were only fit for demolition. In 1976 Bassetlaw District Council became the site owners, and the former piggeries were demolished and redeveloped for housing leading to the construction of the flats around Sandhill Street seen today.

A Post-Industrial Landscape Reimagined

In 1994 the Council partnered with the Groundwork Trust environmental charity to carry out major landscape improvements and safety works around the site. This also included constructing a footbridge near Morse Lock to link Sandhill Lake with the Chesterfield Canal towpath. The canal towpath also forms part of National Cycle Route 6 creating links within the district and beyond for active travel.

In 1998 Sandhill Lake was designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). This was due to its diverse marginal flora and emergent vegetation. Species include, Reedmace, Fool's Watercress, Common Club Rush, False Fox Sedge, Water Mint, Grey Willow and Cotton Grass.

In the 1990's, organised water sports such as wind surfing and kayaking were carried out on the lake for young people through local Youth Services. Changes in the funding landscape for these resource intensive activities means these are now a distant memory.

Sandhill Lake clearly demonstrates that the way land is used is rarely fixed in time and permanent. The kind of post-industrial change seen here very much defines other areas of Worksop and parts of wider Bassetlaw as seen on Local Wildlife Sites on former quarries and other sites in the Worksop area.

Sandhill Lake now has a strong identity and sense of place. Families walk to Redlands School along the footpaths, and local people gain access to nature on their doorstep. There is rarely a time that dog walkers and anglers cannot be seen on site.

In 2026 Bassetlaw District Council will have managed the site for 50 years. There is still much more to do to realise the site's full potential for health and wellbeing, better

access to nature, and to draw out more of its nature-based beauty for Worksop residents to enjoy.

Significant Features

The Lake



Pictured above: View looking out at the Lake.

The Lake is the only link to the site's heritage as a sand quarry; The body of water seen today having filled the void left by sand extraction. From the Lake's life in the early 1960's as a private fishery to today's angling managed under license, there is a heritage of over 60 years angling on site.

Chesterfield Canal



Pictured above: Morse Lock in summer 2025 on the Chesterfield Canal.

Sandhill Lake enjoys proximity to Worksop's amazing heritage asset, the Chesterfield Canal. This 250-year-old heritage feature brings additional value to the site and links to National Cycle Route 6, with connections to active travel in the district and beyond.

Section 2 – Exploring the Park:

(Areas, Analysis, and Innovations)

Section index:

- **Areas**
- **SOAR (Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, Results)**
- **Site Ecology**
- **Community Events, Evaluation of Events, Marketing & Communication**
- **Environmental Performance Assessment**
- **New in 2025**
- **You said, we did**

This section offers a clear overview of the park's current position and future direction. **Areas** highlights the distinct zones of the park and their purpose, while **SOAR** examines strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and results to guide improvements. **Site Ecology** focuses on biodiversity and natural habitats. **Community Events, Evaluation, and Communication** showcase how activities and feedback strengthen engagement. Sustainability progress is reviewed in the **Environmental Performance Assessment**, with recent additions and activities celebrated in **New in 2025**. Finally, **You Said, We Did** demonstrate how input from Green Flag judging has shaped positive changes.

Note:

Before considering specific areas of the park, it should be noted that some essential improvements apply to the whole site and are being implemented accordingly. These 'whole site' improvements include:

- Rationalising the positioning of litterbins to make them more effective and to reduce misuse.
- Replacement or refurbishment of benches and picnic tables with locations rationalised to design out anti-social behaviour.
- Managing invasive species to achieve elimination from site.
- Removing the very small number of young Sycamore trees on site and preventing future establishment.
- Thinning and control of tree growth in multiple locations to create clear visibility lines to help reduce cover for misuse of the park, erecting tents etc.

Area A – Main Entrance Area and Car Park

The Main Entrance Area provides vehicle and pedestrian access from Sandhill



Pictured above: Entrance gates from Sandhill Street.

Street. This area comprises two grassy areas either side of a tarmac entrance road. A distinctive and attractive laser cut steel entrance gateway/height barrier carries the name of the park boldly. The short entrance road leads to a small tarmac surfaced car park with marked spaces.

The whole entrance and car park areas are in the process of being revamped to create a welcoming feel to the park.

Previous improvements have included felling unsafe Lombardy Poplar trees that were close to the end of their lifespan and removing unsuitable shrub species and the unused shrub bed around the entrance barrier.

Recently there has been removal of shipping containers which were on site. This has helped reduce anti-social behaviour while creating a more open, welcoming and secure first impression, the entrance now benefits from clearer sightlines and improved natural and CCTV surveillance.

The Sandhill Centre building on site is currently used on weekdays by an Alternative Education Provider (R.E.A.L Education). Here, young people who struggle to access mainstream education can work to an alternative curriculum suited to their needs. The Sandhill Lake environment is immensely beneficial to students, giving them space to enjoy a natural learning environment.

Area B –Lake



Pictured above: The wider section of the lake, looking towards Sandhill Street.

The lake starts of wide as you approach it from the Sandhill Lake entrance and narrows as you walk around it.

There is a vehicle access track which also doubles as a footpath, vehicle access is only used by the fishing group to access the numerous accessible fishing platforms. The dam head is situated on the left side of the lake as you approach from Sandhill Street/

Vegetation along the dam head is dense and vigorous in places with an established natural feel, ongoing

upkeep is being brought into planned management and the present condition of meadow areas being created from areas of vigorous tall herb vegetation is still in transition. The semi-natural feel of marginal vegetation both to the lake and Chesterfield Canal is valuable both ecologically and as part of the site's managed wild character.

The narrower part of the lake runs alongside the boundary fence to just past Redlands Primary School. It holds similar challenges to bring vegetation into management. The lake narrows considerably before transitioning to an area of marsh and wet woodland at the Northern end of the park. This marsh/wet woodland area has no planned access and is fenced for safety reasons and to protect the sensitive habitat.



Pictured above: The Lake starting to narrow surrounded by vegetation.

Previous improvements included safety and fencing work with footpath installation.

Recent improvement works have included management of vegetation and removal of dangerous trees which has created clear site lines to promote a sense of safety in this area and make it easier to access the lake for fishing.

The introduction of the Reservoirs Act (1975) means Sandhill Lake, beyond its amenity value, comes under safety legislation applicable to reservoirs. This obliges the District Council to follow an inspection regime and manage for the safe retention of water in key decisions around maintenance and development of the site.

Area C- Woodland Walk



Picture above: Walking route around the lake with improved sight lines.



Pictured above: Footpath around the lake.

This is the most diverse area of the park in terms of habitats present, and intensity of management required for both wildlife values and access needs.

The area of planted woodland which runs alongside the back gardens of John Street properties contains a few semi-mature trees and a large amount of self-set and suckering growth. There has been extensive footpath and safety works in this area as well as tree planting, the area benefits from viewing spots and picnic area.

With the footpath leading eventually to Redlands Primary School it gives access to nature for local families and outdoor learning opportunities.

The recent removal of dangerous trees and levelling of the footpath will improve visitors feeling of safety in the area.

SOAR Analysis

Soft Landscaping:

Strengths

- Rich biodiversity: Woodland, wildflower meadows, lakes, and grasslands support diverse species (woodpeckers, owls, butterflies, dragonflies, bats).
- Local Wildlife Site-Enhances ecological value and visitor experience.
- Accessibility improvements: Hard-surfaced paths and commitment to Equality Act compliance.
- Community appeal: Popular for walking, wildlife watching.

Opportunities

- Expand nature education: Works with local schools to use Sandhill Lake as an extension for environmental education.
- Secure funding for upgrades: Fully accessible facilities and habitat restoration.
- Partnerships: Work with conservation groups and local businesses for sponsorship and volunteering.

Aspirations

- Become a leading biodiversity space in Nottinghamshire.
- Enhance biodiversity further through appropriate habitat management and species monitoring.
- Create a destination for nature lovers with improved visitor facilities and interpretation.
- Engage the local community in conservation and sustainability projects.

Results

- Increased visitor satisfaction and inclusivity.
- Improved ecological health and species diversity.
- Recognition as a model park for conservation.
- Stronger community pride & interest in the site.

Hard Landscaping:

Strengths

- Hard-surfaced paths improving accessibility for wheelchairs, pushchairs, and those with limited mobility. Majority of paths now have hard surfaces compacted stone, improving accessibility for wheelchairs, pushchairs, and those with limited mobility.
- Durable materials used for paths and seating areas, reducing maintenance costs.
- Integration with natural features ensuring hard landscaping complements the park's character.

Opportunities

- Introduce sensory and inclusive features (seating with armrests).
- Upgrade car parks and entrances for better accessibility and aesthetics.
- Access to fully accessible fishing areas.

Aspirations

- Create a fully inclusive environment where all visitors can navigate easily.
- Blend hard landscaping with biodiversity goals, using eco-friendly materials.
- Develop attractive social spaces (e.g., photo points, picnic areas) that encourage community use.

Results

- Improved visitor satisfaction and safety.
- Higher footfall and community engagement.
- Reduced long-term maintenance costs through durable, sustainable design.

Built Heritage & Decorative Features

Strengths

- Sandhill Lake is a well-known local attraction, the lake holds deep social value, with many local families having personal memories of fishing, walking, and enjoying nature here.

Opportunities

- Install signage or interactive displays on-site explaining the story behind the lake's contribution to the industrialisation of the town.
- Undertake selective restoration or conservation works on the lake to ensure longevity.
- Community engagement: Create walking guides, involving local history groups and schools.

Aspirations

- Position Sandhill Lake as a country-park through information and education to connect local visitors to overall history of Worksop.

Results

- Increased visitor engagement & learning, contributing to civic pride.
- Improved preservation of historic features, monitored through conservation reports and visual condition surveys.
- Recognition and awards in heritage conservation or green spaces (e.g., inclusion in heritage trails, Green Flag submissions).
- Strengthened community pride in local heritage, supported by volunteer activity and local partnership networks.

Recreation and Amenities

Strengths

- Fishing lake: The continuation of fishing maintains a living connection to the site's historic use.
- Picnic spots: Plentiful picnic benches in scenic spots.
- Accessibility & infrastructure: Car park; hard-surfaced paths.

Opportunities

- Family & casual angling promotion: Launch beginner fishing workshops or junior angling clubs, especially during school holidays.
- Refresh seating areas and accessibility information.

Aspirations

- Position the park as a destination for all generations via regular social, recreational, and health & wellness activities.
- Inclusive recreation space.
- Educational integration: Combine recreation with learning opportunities like angling expertise, environmental workshops.

Results

- Higher visitation rates: Growth in family visits, dog walkers, anglers, and community groups.
- Improved community well-being: Enhanced physical exercise, mental health, and social engagement through park activities.
- Increased feedback and loyalty: Higher satisfaction scores and return visits from families and regular users.
- Recognition for inclusive facilities: Awards or commendations for accessibility, wellbeing programs, and green engagement.

Site Ecology



Pictured above: Looking through marginal vegetation across the lake to the woodland.

The site has an interesting emergent vegetation community of conservation importance and the non-statutory designation as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) reflect this.

A diverse assemblage of 'bread and butter' common flowering plants and shrubs become familiar, easy to see regularly, and valued by park users.

The wide range of aquatic and other bird species visiting, feeding and nesting on site have a good range of habitats, including marsh,

scrub and well established, dense marginal vegetation all around the lake. Tufted Duck are a notable species nesting on site.

There is a good variety of berry producing shrubs and trees around the site providing food for birds. These range from young to semi mature. Most tree species are native and have been introduced within planned tree planting. The site is fortunate to have very few invasive species present, and Sycamore is barely evident. This brings advantages for long-term management resources as it becomes possible to concentrate more on maintaining a good diversity of desirable native species

The biodiversity values of this Town Centre Park are huge considering the urban nature of the location. The multiple habitat types present mean different organisms, especially invertebrates have the essential 'associated habitats' needed to complete different stages of their life cycles. The park is connected to other Worksop and wider Bassetlaw wildlife sites by the Chesterfield Canal wildlife corridor.

The site has a semi natural appearance rather than a well-tended feel of a traditional town park. 'Neatness' and biodiversity values rarely go together, so it is important that future interpretation, education and outreach communicate that nature should be only gently managed on this site.

Habitat creation may be needed to introduce attractive and diverse wildflower meadows if it is impossible to establish competitive species of native wildflowers in the site's existing vegetation. The solution could involve future topsoil stripping to expose subsoil or bringing in specialist substrates prior to sowing local provenance wildflower seed mixes.

The Stubbing Lane allotment sites which are managed by the Council will only have a fragmentation of habitats, however the site is sitting within a substantial area of

Worksop's Green Infrastructure with a likely flow of some species between these areas.

The site and wider landscape sit within the River Ryton floodplain.

With ongoing improvement to access and regular management of vegetation, the site will be able to enjoy greater visual amenity values beyond just the Lake itself without harming the sites wildlife values.

Community Events

Sandhill Lake has not hosted any community events recently; however, the site holds strong potential for future engagement. It's accessible layout, natural setting, and existing visitor use create opportunities for small-scale activities, nature-based events, and partnerships with local groups. With the right support and engagement, the lake could become a focal point for community involvement and outdoor learning

Bassetlaw District Council are committed to promoting Sandhill Lake as a valuable 'semi natural' venue for community events and will therefore:

- Create a programme of activities beginning on a low-key basis.
- Support and assist newcomers in establishing and developing regular events and activities.

Marketing & Communication



Coinciding with the 50th anniversary of Bassetlaw District Council managing Sandhill Lake, the park will see the implementation of a major facelift and maintenance overhaul in 2026. This creates the opportunity to reset and build relationships with park users and engage them in shaping the park's ongoing development. This would be achieved through face to face and online surveys.

These surveys should be carried out to identify the following:

- What the public like about Sandhill Lake
- What the public dislike about Sandhill Lake
- What would encourage the public to make better use of Sandhill Lake
- Where park visitors live to help in understanding local and wider Worksop value.

Surveys will help gain a better profile of park visitors based on age, gender, where they live and to some extent, their economic profile.

In addition, further consultation exercises will be undertaken by a combination of the following:

- Random user surveys throughout the year.
- On-line surveys using the Bassetlaw District Council and the Parks and Open Spaces websites.
- Collecting feedback on specific proposals at organised public meetings and drop-in sessions.

Evaluation of Events

If any events and activities held at Sandhill are evaluated around the following five key areas:

1. Pre-event social engagement.
2. Actual day attendance.
3. Attendee satisfaction.
4. Press and media coverage.
5. Post-event brief.

1) Pre-event social engagement

Through the Council's PR Team using social media channels to drive attendance, hype and engagement to the event. Levels of interaction are monitored for tweets, likes, shares and comments in addition to audience

demographics and clicks per post. Anticipated attendance figures are then generated.



Pictured above: Attendance at a community led event promoting Health and Wellbeing and Leisure in Bassetlaw.

2) Actual day attendance

Achieved through on-site engagement and interaction with attendees, conversation platforms, social media mentions and questionnaires.

By estimating actual attendance as well as audience profile and type.

Through feedback from event participants on public interaction and trade levels.

3) Attendee satisfaction

Attained through surveys, verbal conversation, social media, and data acquired.

4) Press and media coverage

Level of coverage and presence in local press and media post-event. Measuring positive and negative feedback.

5) Post Event Brief

Through event de-briefing sessions to evaluate success and improve future planning, setup, and delivery.

Local organisations/schools/community groups within catchment area of Sandhill

Lake:

Schools

- Redlands Primary
- Gateford Park Primary
- Holy Family RC Primary
- Norbridge Academy
- North Nott's College of Further Education
- Outwood Academy Portland
- Outwood Academy Valley
- Prospect Hill Junior
- Prospect Infant and Nursery
- Ryton Park Primary
- Sir Edmund Hillary Primary
- St Anne's C of E Primary
- St Augustine's Infant
- St Johns C of E Primary
- Worksop College
- Worksop Priory C of E Primary
- R.E.A.L Education (based on site)

Nurseries

- Westbourne House
- Cherubs Ryton Park
- Treetops
- Alphabet House
- Claremont House

Community Groups & Clubs

- Acorn Theatre Group
- Dojo Martial Arts
- Worksop and District Photographic Society
- Worksop Rotary Club

Medical Practices

- Newgate Medical Group
- Larwood Health Centre
- Bassetlaw General Hospital

Churches

- St John's
- St Anne's
- St Joseph's R C
- Christchurch Centre

- The Crossing

Organisations

- Aurora Wellbeing Charity
- BCVS
- FoYPiB (Focus on Young People in Bassetlaw)
- Hope for the Homeless
- NCC Library Services
- NCC Youth Services
- Outreach

Medical Practices

- Newgate Medical Group
- Larwood Health Centre
- Bassetlaw General Hospital

Organisations

- Aurora Wellbeing Charity
- BCVS
- FoYPiB
- Hope for the Homeless
- NCC Library Services
- NCC Youth Services
- Outreach

Environmental Performance Assessment

Operation	Activities	Aims & Objectives	Options & Opportunities
Grass Mowing (Low Amenity)	Cut monthly growing season. No collection of arisings. Cut weekly during season.	Show clear path edges. Arisings from mowing left on areas for biodiversity. Reduced waste disposal costs with clippings returned to disperse naturally	Reduce mowing around trees, wildflower margins.
Reduce strimming around obstacles	Monthly during season	Reduced use of herbicides	Relocate bins if on grass area. Add concrete pads where possible.
Pesticides & Herbicides	Last resort use. Apply mulches around plants to suppress weed growth.	Evaluate the environmental impact and use droplet applicators where required	Manual traps. Companion Planting for natural control methods. Organic treatments.
Tree works	All arisings chipped and left on site, wherever appropriate and practicable. Where possible large timbers left on ground.	Reduced waste transportation. Creation of habitat piles	Explore options for use of surplus arisings and timber.

Machinery & Equipment	Reduction of fossil fuels and convert to alternative fuels.	Reduce CO ₂ emissions. Small machinery replaced every 3 years to ensure reliability and up-to-date technology is used.	Switch to alternative fuels when replacing machinery. Servicing intervals/hours of use between servicing is strictly adhered to for extended machinery life and reduction of emissions.
Furniture & Fixtures	Inspect benches & bins. Use recycled plastic timber substitutes where possible. Including benches, fencing, signs, and posts	Maintain safety. Minimal maintenance and extended lifetime of product when recycled plastic timber.	Use recycled materials. Repair instead of replacing.
Dog Fouling Management	Provide dual use bins for litter & dog waste.	Reduction in bin requirement. Council's enforcement team monitor for compliance with Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996	Awareness campaigns. Encourage reporting of offenders. Encourage responsible dog ownership
Wildlife Boxes	Install bird & bat boxes.	Support biodiversity.	Monitor usage. Expand programme.

New in 2025

This part of the plan provides an update on the new additions, improvements and activities/events that have occurred throughout the given year of the park and reflects on those successes and achievements that can sometimes be overlooked when striving forward with new schemes and initiatives. It also gives an opportunity to recognise the works that have been delivered through the previous year either as part of the action plans within this management plan or the wider 2040 vision to create a healthy district.

Organisations unite to improve feelings of safety in Bassetlaw- March 2025



Pictured above: Pictured above: Members of Bassetlaw District Council Community Safety and Housing Team with the Police and Crime Commissioner Gary Godden (2nd from right).

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

A popular nature reserve in Bassetlaw has been vastly improved thanks to a recent multi-agency day of action.

A key feature of the day saw Immediate Justice service users working around Sandhill Lake in Worksop, which included litter picking, cleaning graffiti and tidying up surrounding areas where members of the public regularly visit.

It brought together a range of partners, including Nottinghamshire Police, Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service and Bassetlaw District Council.

The different organisations engaged with residents through information stalls on the Sandy Lane estate, giving members of the

public the opportunity to learn more about local policing and community safety initiatives.

In the weeks prior, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire had also funded the removal of large containers next to the lake, which were hampering the ability of CCTV cameras to spot antisocial behaviour taking place.

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner Gary Godden, who attended the day of action, said: “The work done in Bassetlaw supports our neighbourhood policing model, which is here to develop the confidence our communities have in the police.

“This is based on partnership working, and efforts are being made to improve areas throughout Nottinghamshire to show we are here to listen to issues people are facing, and also that we will do something about it.

“We’ve invested a lot of money into security enhancements in Bassetlaw, as well as environmental improvements to make sure that people can feel safe.”

A key feature of the day saw Bassetlaw’s Parks and Open Spaces Team clear around eight-tonnes of fly-tipped waste, make pathways easier to navigate and access, clear large areas of undergrowth and cut back several trees to enable clearer sightlines for CCTV cameras.

Bassetlaw District Council received £166,000 in the last round of Safer Streets funding for a variety of crime-tackling interventions.

The latest project targeted crime, antisocial behaviour and improved public safety in the Sandy Lane area of Worksop. Initiatives will include the installation of ten new 4G CCTV cameras, along with new gates and fencing near residential blocks, in addition to environmental improvements.

Cllr Darrell Pulk, Cabinet Member for Environment and Energy at Bassetlaw District Council said: “This area has benefitted from a significant amount of Safer Streets funding which up to now has focussed on the prevention of anti-social behaviour and crime on the Sandy Lane estate, but it’s great to see this extended to Sandhill Lake.

“This nature spot is very popular with local people and the work that has taken place will help to make it a safer and more enjoyable place to visit, help to deter ASB and crime that spills over from the surrounding areas, and make the area more secure for community partners R.E.A.L who are based here.

“It was great to show the Police and Crime Commissioner the environmental improvements, as well as the initiatives on Sandy Lane, and how they are collectively addressing ASB and crime. We want people to feel safer in their community, and that is all part of what we’ve put in place.”

R.E.A.L Education, who are based at Sandhill Lake, said: “This project has had a huge impact on our learners and staff. A huge thank you to all of the teams involved your hard work really has helped us to make our environment safer and more welcoming.

“We look forward to the next stages and the learners being involved in this.”
(Source: <https://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/news/organisations-unite-to-improve-feelings-of-safety-in-bassetlaw>)

Section 3 - Delivering the Vision:

Plans and Resources

Section index:

- **Aims and Objectives**
- **Action Plans**
- **Financial Resources**
- **Staffing Resources**
- **Operational Maintenance**
- **Fishery Management**

This section sets the framework for delivering the park's vision. Aims and Objectives define goals, while Action Plans outline steps to achieve them.

Financial Resources shows the annual maintenance cost for the park, Staffing Resources shows the capacity, and Operational Maintenance highlights how the park is kept safe, attractive, and well-managed.

Aims and Objectives

The future direction and development of Sandhill Lake is outlined in this management plan and will be delivered in partnership with Members, stakeholders, organisations and groups with an interest in the park. A key aim going forward is to engage with more groups that can bring reciprocal benefits from involvement at Sandhill Lake.

The focus of the development works over the next 10-year period (2026 - 2036) will be on ensuring the development of Sandhill Lake is integrated within Worksop Town Centre regeneration projects. The park as a greenspace accessible to thousands of local residents already creates uplift in a very disadvantaged area. The park has a major role to play in local regeneration, and the profile of Sandhill Lake needs to have prominence to keep the political will and public demand needed for the park to realise its full potential for Worksop residents.

Aim One - To encourage existing users and new visitors to Sandhill Lake

Two key actions have been identified to assist with the delivery of this particular aim.

1) Raise the profile of Sandhill Lake by:

- Improving Sandhill Lake's appearance
- To use Bassetlaw District Council's social media channels to engage with existing and new visitors. This will include partnership working.
- Utilising quality images submitted from park users.
- Producing press releases for milestone achievements and public activities.
- Actively encourage local community groups and organisations to focus on new themes and initiatives such as 'naming' areas of the park to give local identity.

2) To better inform users and potential users about Sandhill Lake by:

- Working with local groups to pass on information about the park and its activities for Bassetlaw, e.g. voluntary services, local community groups, health and wellbeing charities, schools and young people's services.
- Working actively with other agencies such as the Police and the Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Unit to address any specific problems if they arise, e.g. vandalism and abuse.
- By an ongoing process of preparing press releases to publicise achievements, activities and events at Sandhill Lake.
- By building on any positive publicity achieved through press coverage of park-based activities and the installation and opening of new facilities and major improvements.

- Continuing to use Bassetlaw District Council's social media channels to promote events and activities and the Council's future plans for Sandhill Lake. This will include partnership working.

Aim Two - To encourage visitors dwell time

Five key actions will have a collective role to play in helping to achieve this aim:

1. The Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will lead on the development and delivery of a programme of activities at Sandhill Lake. In recent years, the team has successfully established similar initiatives within its Destination Parks and has developed significant experience in the administration and management of community-based activity programmes.

The team also acts as an enabling agent, providing approval, guidance and practical support to external organisations and community groups wishing to deliver their own activities within council-managed spaces. This collaborative approach is actively encouraged and helps to broaden participation, diversify provision and maximise community benefit.

2. By developing the work undertaken by schools to promote the park as an educational asset.

3. By continuing to work with the Health & Wellbeing Team to promote Sandhill Lake as an accessible green space for exercise and for health and wellbeing.

4. By working with hospitals and care organisations and Health partners to help establish Sandhill Lake as a recognised venue to contribute towards public health and wellbeing.

5. By promoting an overall positive image for the park by combining and managing all of the aforementioned actions.

Aim Three - To actively encourage all sectors of the community to play a positive role in the use and development of Sandhill Lake

The key actions for the successful delivery of this aim will be achieved as follows:

- By establishing and supporting organised volunteer activities to encourage regular participation as a foundation for developing an organised group or groups involved in the park.
- The volunteer group should give excellent representation from the park user community to reflect local views and opinions.
- By developing social media sites to encourage a greater input for children and young people who have historically been difficult to involve with the park and its development.
- By running survey/consultation sessions to seek public views on current and further stages of ongoing park improvements.
- By contacting local schools, community organisations, voluntary groups, government agencies and the Bassetlaw Council for Voluntary Services to make them aware of Sandhill Lake as a community venue for staging appropriate events and educational activities.

Aim Four - To encourage the use of Sandhill Lake based on Equality Act (2010) equality and diversity principles

In order to achieve this aim, it will be essential for the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team to offer opportunities for involvement in activities where participation reflects and represents the social, economic and cultural profile of the community.

The survey exercises previously outlined will help establish needs to be addressed and therefore, how best these equality and diversity obligations can be realised in practice.

All development works will be delivered in line with the Green Flag judging criteria as follows:

- Aim One – Create a welcoming place.
- Aim Two – Ensure that the Park is healthy, safe, and secure.
- Aim Three – Ensure that the Park facilities are well maintained and clean.
- Aim Four – Ensure environment management of resources.
- Aim Five – Ensure management of biodiversity, landscape, and heritage.
- Aim Six – Encourage and sustain community involvement.
- Aim Seven – Ensure effective marketing and communications.
- Aim Eight - Ensure future viability of the park through effective management

Action Plans

Sustainable, Resilient Planting Landscapes

Action	Timeline	Lead	Outcome
Establish wildflower meadows.	Years 1–3	Parks Operations	Phased schedule created and approved.
Deliver staff training on sustainable planting.	Year 1	Parks Operations	Training delivered to all staff.
Install interpretation signage.	Year 1–2	Comms & Parks	Signage installed in key areas.
Tree management.	Year 1	Tree Officer	Improve sightlines for safety.
Improve access to fishing platforms in partnership with Worksop and District Anglers Association.	Year 1-3	Parks Management	Improved visitor experience: Increased accessibility and safety for anglers of all ages and abilities.
Regrade and level access track and footpaths.	Year 1	Parks Management	Reduction in puddling, potholes, and trip hazards.
Adjust maintenance regimes as necessary to achieve biodiversity outcomes.	Ongoing	Parks Operations Parks Management	Enhanced habitat diversity and improved ecological value of the site.
Remove invasive species such as	Year 1-3	Parks Operations	Reduced competition for

Japanese Knotweed and Snowberry.			native plants, allowing natural regeneration, improved long-term habitat quality and biodiversity resilience.
Install planted coir matting on parts of Lake affected by erosion.	Year 1-3	Parks Operations	Stabilised lake margins and reduced ongoing erosion.

Biodiversity & Pollinator-Friendly Planting

Action	Timeline	Lead	Outcome
Map priority biodiversity sites	Year 1	Ecology Lead	Site mapping completed
Install micro-habitats	Year 1–2	Parks Operations	Habitats installed and maintained
Conduct pollinator monitoring	Seasonal	Ecology Lead	Monitoring reports completed
Reduce Herbicide use	Annually	Parks Operations	Herbicide free site

Learning & Community Engagement Hubs

Action	Timeline	Lead	Outcome
Form partnerships with schools and groups for future events such as mass bulb planting with local community and schools to add colour and build ownership	Ongoing	Parks Management	Partnership agreements in place
Develop self-guided materials	Year 1-3	Comms Team	QR-linked resources installed

Visitor Experiences

Action	Timeline	Lead	Outcome
Introduce seasonal events (fitness, nature walks)	Year 1	Parks Management Health and Wellbeing	Group established and meeting regularly
Coordinate with comms for promotion.	Seasonal	Comms Team	Promotions released for each display
Improve signage to access the park.	Year 1	Parks Management	Greater visitor experience and footfall.
Resurfacing works to keep main access areas safe and presentable.	Year 1-2	Parks Management	Routes resurfaced, improved accessibility and safety.
Replace old litter bins with new, durable models.	Year 1-2	Parks Management	Better Capacity & Design: Weather Resistance: Visual Appeal encourages Proper Disposal.
Work closely with Community Safety Team to address issues.	Year 1	Parks Management, Parks Operational.	ASB incidents reported and resolved; joint patrols.
Repaint parking space markings.	Year 1-2	Parks Operational	Improved visibility and clarity of parking bays.
Replace or renovate picnic bench and tired looking park	Year 1-3	Parks Operations	More durable, low-maintenance furniture that withstands heavy

furniture with robust recycled plastic.			use and weathering.
Replace vacant interpretation panel with current and newly developed material.	Year 1	Parks Management & Comms	Enhanced educational value and visitor engagement.
Repaint metal bollards.	Year 1	Parks Operations	Cleaner, brighter site entrances and paths that feel cared for.
Maintain clear sight lines to improve sense of safety for visitors.	Ongoing	Parks Operations	Improved accessibility and comfort for users, especially during low-light periods.

Recreation Development

Action	Timeline	Lead	Outcome
Nature-Based Activities Such as Seasonal nature trails and walks with temporary way markers.	Year 1-3	Health and Wellbeing, Parks Management	Increased appreciation of local wildlife and natural habitats.
Heritage & Cultural interpretation	Year 1-3	Health and Wellbeing, Parks Management	Strengthens connections between past and present users of the lake.

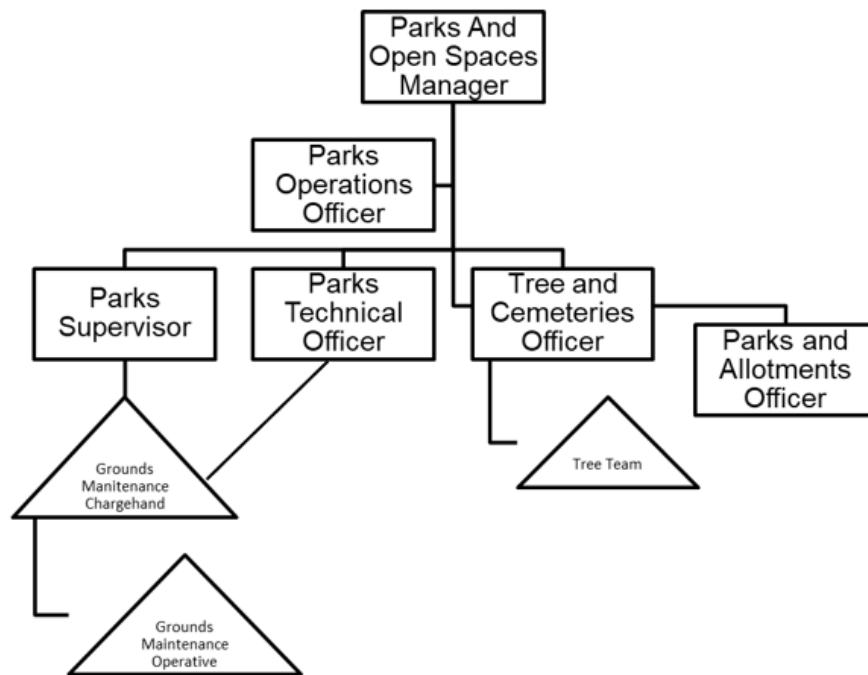
Financial Resources

Set out below is the annual maintenance budget associated with Sandhill Lake.

Maintenance type	Breakdown of cost	Annual Cost
Grassland Management	Amenity Areas	£6,284.00
	Wildflower Meadows	£2,295.00
Waste & Litter Management	Collection/Disposal	£8,500.00
Park CCTV System	CCTV	£1,068.14
Reservoir inspections	Section 10/12 annual inspections	£2,500.00
Tree Management	Inspections	£2,244.00
	Maintenance	As required
Total £22,891.14		

Staffing Resources

Structure



The above structure chart relates to Bassetlaw District Council's overall Parks and Open Spaces Management that covers Sandhill Lake.

The rectangle shape illustrates the officers involved in the management of Sandhill Lake while the triangle shape illustrates the staff who are directly involved with the ground's maintenance operations within the park.

The staff involved with the maintenance operations are not site based within the park itself but are brought in to carry out those works as required. This will often involve staff being on the site daily or throughout the working day during the peak season between March and October. At other times this may be less frequent or as and when necessary for additional works.

The unit's expertise in arboriculture work is particularly valuable for Sandhill Lake given the park's substantial woodland cover and high levels of public access.

The workforce, resources and management at the park are subject to an annual review to ensure that needs and standards are being met.

It has been identified that the park would benefit considerably from the development of a volunteer work programme to achieve planned outcomes in partnership with park users.

Operational Maintenance Schedules

	Month											
Task	J	F	M	A	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	S	O	N	D
Grass Cut Amenity			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	00
Tree Inspections	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Litter Collection	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sweeping Paths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Footpath Inspection	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reservoir inspections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tree Works	As required											

Fishery Management

Overview

Angling at Sandhill Lake is managed by Worksop & District Angling Association (WDAA), who operate the site as one of their day-ticket fisheries.

The Association provides structured stewardship through on-site bailiffs, maintains clear angling standards, and supports responsible, low-impact fishing activity.

Day-ticket access keeps the lake welcoming to casual anglers, while night-fishing opportunities, available by prior arrangement with bailiffs, offer wider recreational choice.

WDAA's presence helps ensure that angling remains safe, sustainable and fully integrated into the wider park environment.

Section 4- Review and Supporting information

Section index:

- Monitoring and Review of Working Practices
- Monitoring and Review of Conservation and Heritage
- Monitoring and Review of Management Plan
- Policy and Context
- Supporting Documentation and Information Items
- Contact Details

Having established a range of aims and objectives through the documented analysis process, it is essential that measures are in place to monitor progress and delivering and reviewing actions accordingly.

This Management Plan will be used to focus on this monitoring process as follows:

Monitoring and Review of Working Practices

While working towards achieving Green Flag Award status, Bassetlaw District Council will ensure that all recognised good working practices are transferred from their Green Flag Award parks to Sandhill Lake.

Taking a proactive approach, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will regularly review and revise, where necessary, its risk assessment procedures and response mechanisms.

Meeting quarterly with the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team, we will monitor and review the following:

- Grounds maintenance procedures
- Risk assessment procedures
- Remedial works
- Inspection routines
- Improvement works

Monitoring and Review of Conservation and Heritage

The Parks and Open Spaces Management Team recognise that the heritage of Sandhill Lake is largely hidden but within a broader definition of heritage, its landscape and biodiversity (nature heritage) values are key assets to develop and protect for the benefit of park users. We will ensure that all such assets are regularly monitored to ensure that management practices are achieving biodiversity outcomes carefully balanced with improved access and visual amenity values for the enjoyment of park users. This does include proactively managing fair wear and tear and the adverse effects of possible abuse.

The key emphasis will be on a proactive approach that prevents temporary deterioration and damage from becoming long-term dilapidation.

In order to ascertain the success of conservation projects, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will continue to work with partners and others as necessary to complete surveys of the following:

- Habitat provision and management works
- Nest box surveys
- Flora and fauna studies and reports

Monitoring and Review of the Plan

This first version of the Sandhill Lake Management Plan is written as a working document to deliver a number of identified improvement projects to simultaneously improve access, maintenance standards, visual amenity and wildlife values within the park. It will also enable the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team to focus on the important task of engaging groups to discover the unrealised potential benefits from using the park.

The Management Plan has set delivery targets that are, in theory, measured and achievable. To ensure that as many, if not all, targets are reached, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will meet at regular intervals to monitor and review progress.

Sandhill Lake presents some difficult challenges that may impact negatively on delivery. However, this is balanced by the opportunities being created for bringing positive change to the visitor experience for existing and new members of the park user community.

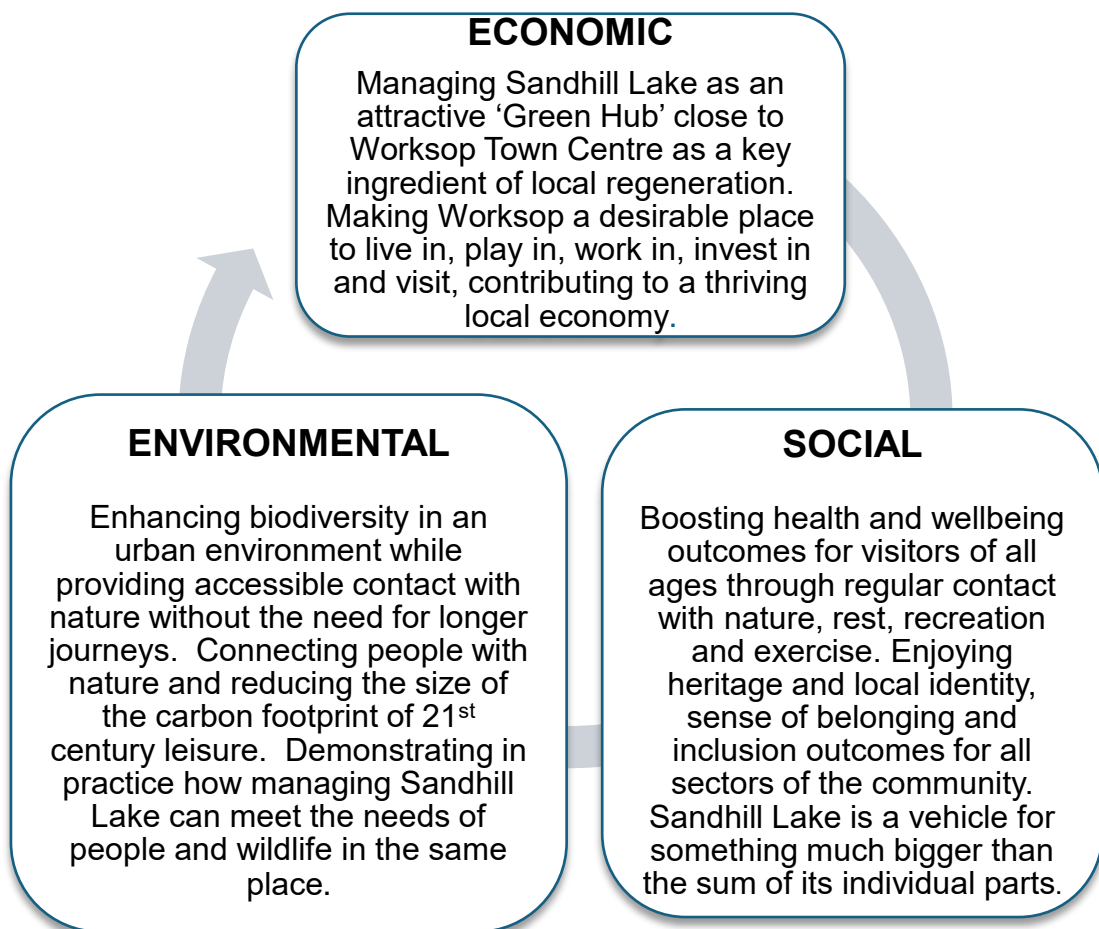
Regardless of the likely challenges, through the support of partnership working and the strong commitment from its staff, Bassetlaw District Council are confident that its aims and objectives will be delivered and that its vision for Sandhill Lake will be achieved.

Policy Context

In developing this plan, it is important to recognise how the park and its role links into the strategic aims and objectives within the context of policies at all levels. This plan complies with the very broad and current policy framework from a national to a local level.

The breadth of individual policies within this framework is far too great to include fully in the management plan. This simplified diagram encapsulates the key themes into which the overall policies relate to Sandhill Lake.

The full suite of the policy framework, including relevant guidance, can be accessed via the descriptions and links contained within the Appendices.



Supporting documentation and information items

The following supporting documentation and information items can be found within the separate appendices to this plan:

Section 1: Maintenance/Inspection

- Risk Assessments
- Annual Reservoirs S12 Inspection and Report (Under Reservoirs Act 1975)
- Reservoirs Emergency Plan – Sandhill Lake
- Risk Control Sheets
- Grounds Maintenance Specifications (examples)
- Tree Management and Inspections
- Vision 2040 – Bassetlaw (updated March 2026)
- Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037

Contact Us.



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We can arrange for a copy of this document in large print, audiotape, Braille or for a Language Line interpreter to help you.



Bassetlaw
DISTRICT COUNCIL
— North Nottinghamshire —