

Banstead Commons Conservators

Presentation to Reigate Society Monday 31 October, 2022

Lucy Shea, Clerk to the Conservators

[36 & 57 VICT.] Metropoliton Commons (Banstead) [Ch. cvii.] Supplemental Act, 1803.



CHAPTER evii.

An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan A.D. 1893. Commons Acts, 1866 to 1878, relating to Banstead Downs, Banstead Heath, Burgh Heath, and Park Downs, in the parish of Banstead, Surrey. [29th June 1893.]

WHEREAS the Board of Agriculture have in pursuance of the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1860 to 1878, duly certified a 204 20 Visi scheme for the establishment of local management with respect to 324 a3 Visi Ranstead Downs, Banstead Iteath, Burgh Hesth, and Park Downs, c. 107. Visuation in the parsish of Banstead, in the county of Surrey: 1 474 Visi And whereas the said scheme is set forth in full in the report which was made by the said Board for the year onling the thirty-

first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and which was duly hid before both Houses of Parliament: And whereas by the said Metropolitan Commons Acts it is

provided that any such scheme shall not of itself have any operation, but shall have full operation when and as confirmed by Act of Pariament, with such modifications, if any, as to Parliament seem fit:

And whereas it is expedient that the said scheme should be confirmed, subject to certain modifications :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Paritament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

 The scheme for the establishment of local management with Scheme in respect to Banslead Downs, Banstead Heath, Burgh Heath, and schedule park Downs, situate in the parish of Banstead, in the county of Surrey, certified by the Board of Agriculture, under their seat, SCHEMENT A 1



The Metropolitan Commons (Banstead) Supplemental, Act

Banstead Commons Conservators have been managing Banstead Commons since 1893.

The 1893 Act gave the Conservators total control of the commons (apart from shooting and fishing rights).

The 1893 Act did not provide the Conservators with any means of funding. Any income raised on the Commons goes to the landowner. The reason why our 1893 Act didn't put funding in place is because we were the first Commons protected by statue against the wishes of the land owner.

In 1955 Reigate District Council purchased the commons and it was agreed that the BCC would receive a grant to cover the operational costs of all aspects of policing and managing the Commons.

A little bit of history

BCC manages 550 hectares – just under half the green spaces in the entire borough.



1893 - Metropolitan Commons (Supplemental) Act that established the Conservators to protect the commons for the benefit of all. Banstead Urban Council who agreed to provide funds to enable the BCC to perform their duties.

1955 - Reigate District Council purchased the commons and it was agreed that the BCC would receive a grant to cover the operational costs of all aspects of policing and managing the Commons.

2005 - BCC was successful in obtaining funding via the Rural Payments Agency. RBBC started to reduce our grant to match, hence now they only fund half of our operational costs

2013 Higher Level

Stewardship grant

England

obtained from Natural

2005 - BCC become part of Core Funding programme and have to produce a business plan each year to justify our funding

2015 – RBBC decide that we should be funded via an SLA

2020 - During COVID lockdown our staff kept working, the unprecedented increase in footfall across the Commons as a result of the lockdown, whilst confirming the value and importance of the Commons to the local community, was associated with increased antisocial behaviour.

1945 - After WWII. commoners ceased to exercise their rights and what had been open grassland and heath, started becoming secondary woodland.

government funding.

2021 – RBBC and BCC review current funding and relationship.

2019 - Brexit means we shall lose the RPA funding over the next seven years with no obvious replacement

1955 Both Park Downs and **Banstead Downs** were recognised for their habitat importance and declared SSSIs

Mission Statement & Objectives

'To protect and enhance the Commons and ensure free legal access for all to the Commons.'

Management objectives

The BBC management objectives fall into two distinct categories. Firstly those demanded by statute

- 1. To maintain and protect the integrity of the Banstead Commons
- 2. To ensure the free, legal and safe access of all to the Commons
- 3. To provide safe and healthy working environment for employees.
- 4. To maintain and improve status of SSSI (surrogate for RBBC)

Secondly, those related to the recognition of the commons as important amenity and activity areas for local residents and visitors from farther afield, together with recognition of the diversity of wildlife in these areas:

- 1. To maintain and improve the Commons as an amenity for all.
- 2. To maintain and improve the Commons as wildlife habitat.

It will be seen that they do not share equal priority in terms of management input. The statutory duties must take precedent at all times whether in terms of financial or physical considerations.



In undertaking our statutory duties, BCC has to be mindful of the following legislation and local policies:

- Metropolitan Commons (Banstead) Supplemental Act 1893
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Forestry Act 1967
- Highways Act 1980
- Road Traffic Act 1988
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Environment Act 2021

A few statistics



- We protect and manage 550 hectares (1350 acres) of common land that's just under half of the green spaces in the borough.
- Two of our four sites are Sites of Special Scientific Interest and have prescriptive management duties.
- There are 16.96km statutory footpaths 21.85km statutory bridleways 8.5km permissive rides to maintain.
- On average, the Clerk responds to c.70 enquiries every quarter.
- Our operating budget is approx. £170,000 each year
- We manage an inhouse operational team which enables us to be efficient and nimble in operations.
- Banstead Downs was the first site in Surrey to have a butterfly transect. Active wildlife monitoring is happening on three of our sites and we hold biological records for each site.
- The Commons are home to at least nine of our priority species.
- We have 1000s of visitors on the Commons each and every month.

The Conservators were established in 1893 and are part of the cultural and historical makeup of Banstead. Our archives date back to 1893.

Banstead Downs

- Total area 174 hectares (430 acres)
- Designated Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Statutory Footpaths 1.47 km (0.91miles)
- Statutory bridleways 5.74 km (3.56 miles)
- Area of grassland 59.6 hectares

Banstead Downs is north-facing chalk downland site with interspersed scrub and areas of secondary woodland.

Banstead Downs was designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest in 1955 due to the flora and invertebrate species that can be found on site. The variety of habitats provide feeding and breeding grounds for a range of invertebrates and birds, and eleven species of invertebrate rare to Surrey have been recorded here.

Due to a Higher Level Stewardship grant from Natural England, compartments of Banstead Downs are under prescriptive management.



Park Downs

- Total area 30 hectares (74 acres)
- Designated Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Statutory footpaths 2.26 km (1.4 miles)
- Permissive Bridleway 1.55 km (0.96 miles)
- Areas of grassland 13.4 hectares

Situated on the dip slope of the North Downs, Park Downs is a steep slope chalk grassland with associated scrub and secondary woodland. In 2021, the site was citated Favourable by Natural England. The grassland areas are bursting with biodiversity in the summer months. Park Downs has breath-taking views across Chipstead Downs SSSI.

Park Downs is under prescriptive management from Natural England.



Burgh Heath

- Total area 37 hectares (92 acres)
- Footpaths 3.83 km (2.38 miles)
- Statutory bridleways 1.15km (0.71miles)
- Permissive bridleways 0.68 km (0.40 miles)
- Area of grassland 3.2 hectares

Nestled amongst high density housing, Burgh Heath is an important amenity for local residents and has extremely high visitor numbers at all times of the year.

Despite these factors, Burgh Heath still provides areas of woodland and woodland glades where relative peace and tranquillity can be found.

Burgh Heath has four ponds on site and there is a population of Great Crested Newts that breed in three of the ponds.



Banstead Heath

- Total area 310 hectares (766 acres)
- Statutory footpaths 9.4 km (5.83 miles)
- Statutory bridleways 14.56 km (9.03 miles)
- Permissive bridleways 6.27 km (3.90 miles)
- Area of grassland 92 hectares

At 310 hectares, Banstead Heath is the jewel in our crown with large open meadows with beautiful open vistas that change in colour as the seasons pass.

The Heath is popular with walkers and dog walkers and there is a network of well used paths. With eight miles of bridle paths and permissive rides on the Heath for riders to explore, horse riding is popular.

Millfield supports a healthy population of Skylarks and management of the unimproved grassland has remained the same for the past 100 years.



Site Management



Topping, cut and collect and strimming

Bracken control and bramble clearance



Conservation grazing



Historical enclosures



Park Downs: Creating calcareous grassland (approx. 5,700 sq meters). This area will transition within 5-10 years.





Habitat management





Safety signage & interpretation

Animal rescue

Footpath & bridleway maintenance

Make and install furniture – including memorial benches.

Flytipping & antisocial behaviour







We work together with local agencies and the emergency services to Police the Commons



Back from the Brink Plantlife Site February 2022 Damage caused by motorised vehicles on the common



Tree safety







Chalara Ash dieback

Oak Processionary Moth

Arboricultural work - 57 trees were cleared following the winter storms – that's approx. the same amount the RBBC Greenspaces Team dealt with. The Conservators would like to give thanks and recognition to Reigate & Banstead Council for their financial assistance in managing Ash dieback and Oak Processionary Moth on Banstead Commons.

Wildlife Monitoring & priority species



Adder (*Vipera berus*)









Early Gentian (Gentianella anglica)



British Trust for

Ornithology



Small Blue Butterfly



Skylark (Alauda arvensis)

Public Engagement

- Quarterly Meetings
- Consultative Group Meetings
- Guided Walks (just over 80 people attended walks this year)
- Talks to local community groups and organisations
- Social Media Pages
- Articles supplied to community newsletters
- Volunteer activities on the Commons







Thank you to our volunteers!



Amy, Wildlife Monitor (Duke of Edinburgh Student)



John, Litter Hero, invasive species control and eyes and ears of Banstead Downs!



Toby, one of many of our Litter Heroes





Our reputation...

"Banstead Heath is simply spectacular."

Georgina Terry, Lead Adviser Surrey at Natural England

"I grew up in Banstead and am a bit gutted that I never knew such a wonderful place existed. Banstead Downs is a precious site with such floristic diversity. It was an amazing experience to see so many Chalkhill Blues and Brimstones. It was simply one of the best days ever that I've had butterfly spotting!"

Mrs Nicola Campana-Etheridge, Local Resident

"The appreciation of preserving what we have is becoming ever more important. Banstead Commons Conservators must be very proud of the work you do to encourage biodiversity on Banstead Downs. I would like to openly express this and share of few of the pictures I have taken this week."

Mr John Buckland, Local Resident





