EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
of
SURREY

REIGATE

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INTRODUCTION

Extensive Urban Surveys have been undertaken or are presently being undertaken in a number of English counties as part of a wide ranging English Heritage initiative (English Heritage 1992). Surrey, in common with many other counties, had a survey of its historic towns carried out almost thirty years ago (O'Connell 1977), as a result of an initiative by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (then part of the Department of the Environment). This survey has formed a basis and background for archaeological work in towns throughout the ensuing period, but is now in urgent need of replacement to reflect current knowledge and planning concerns (Poulton & Bird 1998).

The present survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns studied and consists of three phases: data collection, data assessment and strategy. The first stage, data collection, incorporates the acquisition of new data and its amalgamation with existing knowledge of the history and archaeology of the town. The data is acquired in a form suitable for its incorporation into the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record. The data assessment phase of the survey leads to the production of this report which presents a history of the town, an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and buildings data and the state of modern development resulting in the identification of areas of archaeological importance. Information about the development of the town through the ages, including analysis of its plan and the identified areas of archaeological importance, is also presented in a series of maps at the end of the report. The Strategy phase of the survey, uses the information presented in the Data Assessment combined with current statutory and non-statutory constraints, and present and future planning policy to make recommendations for policies regarding the historic environment. The policies may be incorporated into Local and Unitary Development Plans, non-statutory policies, supplementary guidance and for use within development control (Hampshire County Council 1997, 1).

The project faced a clear difficulty in knowing which towns to include, as there seems to be no agreed definition. Historically, towns in Surrey have always been small because of the proximity of London and the generally poor quality of the County's land for agriculture. This fact is masked now by the considerable expansion of many towns and villages following the coming of the railway in the later 19th century. The main problem, in the absence of an absolute measure, is in deciding where to draw the line. This ought, in principle, to be established by comparing the evidence from towns, as defined by O'Connell (1977), and that from other large settlements or villages.

Unfortunately archaeological investigation of Surrey's towns has been relatively limited in scope, and villages have been even less well served. In these circumstances comparisons are rather hard to draw. The evidence from the villages is consistent with that of the towns in suggesting that their development belongs to the period from the 12th/13th century onwards. Surrey's towns are not, generally, greatly different from the villages in the quantity of evidence they produce and this is undoubtedly because they differ little in size. The town, with its market, had an economic status denied to the village, but in Surrey all the inhabitants of both lived in immediate proximity to their fields. There was probably the same lack of distinction between town and village in the medieval period as there is in their excavated evidence or plans revealed today.

In these circumstances it seemed best to adopt an inclusive approach and deal with all the more substantial medieval settlements which have indications of nucleation ('nucleated' settlements have houses run together and signs of developed backlands). Reigate, which had a market before 1276 and was called a borough in 1291, clearly qualified for inclusion on any definition.

The study area is that shown by figs 3 and 6. The area so defined includes the built-up area as indicated by the earliest large scale maps, such as that of Rocque and the 1802

enclosure map; the closely related areas of the Castle and the Priory; and the area to the east of this which has been claimed to relate to a nucleated settlement of *Cherchefelle* which preceded Reigate.

General note on maps and mapping
A standard set of historic maps was consulted in compiling all reports for the Surrey EUS. The Senex and Rocque maps were consulted in Ravenhill 1974, while all enclosure, tithe, and historic Ordnance Survey maps were examined in the map collections of the Surrey History Centre, Woking. Further references are not given for these maps where they are mentioned below. Where other maps are referred to a reference is given.

All map bases for the maps used in the figures are those of the modern Ordnance Survey, unless otherwise stated, and the data forms a GIS overlay to the Ordnance Survey maps.

Abbreviations used
EUS   Extensive Urban Survey
GIS   Geographic Information Systems
OS   Ordnance Survey
SCAU   Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SMR   Sites and Monuments Record
SHS   Surrey History Service
SyAC   *Surrey Archaeological Collections*
SyAS Bull   *Surrey Archaeological Society's Bulletin*
VCH   *Victoria County History of Surrey*

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY (fig 1)
Reigate (NGR 252 502) lies in the centre of the county of Surrey on the Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand. The town lies between two sets of hills, with the Chalk downs to the north and the Surrey Hills formed on Lower Greensand to the south. Reigate castle stands on a natural sandstone ridge at the northern end of the town. South of the High Street water is found quite near to the surface as a result of clay beds present in the sand (O'Connell 1977, 45) and a minor stream runs through the south-eastern part of the town. Reigate is located 2.5km west of Redhill, *c*9km east of Dorking and *c*36km south of London.

PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE
Reigate is a small town for which there is a surprisingly large body of archaeological and historical information. The purpose of the present section of the report is to provide a summary of the scope and character of that evidence, and to indicate something of its strengths and weaknesses, prior to the attempt in the ensuing section to use this data to create an account of the development of Reigate. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area (fig 3) of the settlement, but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary.

Archaeology
Archaeological work in and around Reigate has produced a rich variety of archaeological finds, the great majority of it from excavations since the late 1960s in advance of redevelopment in the town, involving activity in some twenty or so separate locations (fig 3). The results of a number of these excavations have been published in detail (for example Poulton 1986, Williams 1983), and a draft report on the major series of excavations in 1988-90 has been available for consultation (Williams 1991). Much of this work took place following the preparation of the review of Reigate by O'Connell (1977), which provided both a series of research aims which informed the progress of the work, especially those relating to the origins and early development of the town and the use of backlands, and a concise summary of existing knowledge, that has formed a basis for the present report.

The finds are overwhelmingly of medieval and post-medieval date, although a scatter of prehistoric material has also been identified.

Documents
The only written sources that refer to Cherchefelle, the earlier name for Reigate manor, prior to 1086 (the date of Domesday Book) are brief and inconsequential. Neither is the later medieval documentary evidence particularly detailed, and it includes no sources of especial value for an understanding of the topography and early development of the town. The Victoria County History account of Reigate (*VCH* **3**, 229-45) is a useful summary of the evidence, but, from the present perspective, a work of much greater importance is Hooper, W, 1945 *Reigate: its story through the ages.* In the Introduction (Hooper 1945, 5) the author notes that he has spent 20 years 'studying all branches and periods of the subject from prehistoric times down to the present day....examined all existing records...and other original material both published and unpublished....These records bear chiefly on the later 16th and following centuries...though it has been possible to throw a good deal of new light on earlier ages also'. It is a piece of fine scholarship, forming a firm background against which to place archaeological and other discoveries. Little of substance has been published since, though Blair's (1991) treatment of a number of issues in a wider context is worthy of note.

Cartography
The cartographic evidence, which steadily becomes more detailed through the post-medieval period, suggests that there was little expansion outside of the medieval extent of the town until the mid-19th century. The earliest useful source is the Rocque map of about 1768, which reveals the basic plan of the town, but at a small scale. A much better source is the map of 1785 by Bryant, which shows the town at a much larger scale (fig 2), and which was adapted by Hooper (1945) to show the town in the late 18th century. The Tithe map of 1840 shows the town clearly, and the Apportionment provides useful additional detail. There was still only a trickle of new development by the time of the large scale OS maps of 1869-70, and this, together with their high quality and accuracy, makes these the most generally useful maps to aid study of the early town.

Buildings
Reigate has a good collection of early buildings, including a few medieval or just post-medieval structures. More heavily represented, though, are 18th and early 19th century buildings, erected during a period of renewed prosperity. The most up to date list is the Department of the Environment (now Department of Culture, Media, and Sport) *List of buildings of architectural and historic interest* (with periodic amendments)

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF REIGATE
The broad scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Reigate has been indicated by the preceding section. The following narrative should be read with the limitations of those resources in mind. It is concerned essentially with the area of the medieval town and its immediate surrounds, but takes note also of the early history of Cherchefelle, the earlier name for Reigate manor. The more detailed analysis of the town plan and its development is reserved for the next section.

Prehistoric and Roman
Excavations within the town have produced some Mesolithic material and finds from all prehistoric periods have come from the surrounding area. Evidence for possible Late Bronze Age settlement has come from a ridge at the southern end of Priory Park (Williams 1994a).

No evidence has been recovered for Roman settlement within the study area itself, but there is evidence for Roman activity within the parish. A Roman tile production centre has been located in the Doods Road area of Reigate (SMR no 1054), and it has been shown that its products were used in London, with the implication that the Reigate tilery was a major

industrial site with a London market, transporting the tiles to London either via Stane Street which runs to the west of Reigate or via Roman Road 150 which has been traced to the east (Masefield 1994): both are about 9km distant. Fragments of Roman tiles were recovered from the Old Vicarage excavations at Church Road, Reigate from a wide variety of contexts which point to re-use of the tiles during the Saxo-Norman period (Poulton 1986, 24).

Saxon and Norman
There is very little evidence for earlier Saxon activity in the area, but it does include a 7th century glass vessel and a probable contemporary inhumation from the Old Vicarage site (Poulton 1986, 32, 85-9). The place name *Cherchefelle* means 'open space by the hill or barrow', and is one of a group of parishes in south-east Surrey where *feld* may denote an area of common pasture taken into cultivation in the late Saxon period (Poulton 1986, 32-4, with refs).

Reigate is first mentioned in *c*1170 (Gover *et al* 1934, 304), but the manor was recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) under the name of *Cherchefelle,* and appears to have been comparatively wealthy, being rated at £40. It seems likely that a pre-Conquest settlement was centred on the parish church of St Mary Magdalene, about half a kilometre east of the medieval town centre, but it has been suggested that the parish probably contained several small hamlets rather than one nucleated settlement (Hooper 1945, 22). Excavations at the Old Vicarage site (Poulton 1986, especially 35-6) have, however, suggested the possibility, with evidence of plot boundaries, that there was a controlled expansion of Cherchefelle in the 11th and 12th centuries beyond the early focus of settlement around the church. The use of the site was changed with the establishment of a hall house in the late 12th century, implying that the settlement of Cherchefelle was abandoned at exactly the time when the new town of Reigate was being established (Poulton 1986, especially 36).

No church is mentioned at *Cherchefelle* in Domesday Book, but a fragment, possibly part of a decorated Saxon cross (*VCH* **3**, 232)., may indicate the earlier Christian use of the site. Other evidence for an early church at *Cherchefelle* is that soon after 1106, Earl William of Warenne II granted the *'ecclesiam de Churgesfeld'* to Southwark Priory (Poulton 1986, 35). The right of presentation remained with the successive priors until the dissolution of the house in October 1539 (*VCH* **3**, 245).

The manor was granted to William de Warenne when he was created Earl of Surrey *c*1090, and a castle was probably built here soon afterwards, consisting originally of a ringwork with a substantial dry ditch. In the late 12th or 13th century a bailey was laid out on the east side (Robertson 2000). Reigate castle, along with Bletchingley Castle, was the one of the main feudal and military centres of 12th century Surrey (Blair 1991, 9). The castle was surrendered to the French in 1216 (Hooper 1945, 45). It was strongly fortified by the earl of Arundel after 1397. The castle was said to be ruinous by the 16th century (Lambarde 1730, 306); but evidently this was something of an exaggeration since as late as 1663 a survey describes a number of useable buildings, including the keep, a kitchen, a coach house and a barn. However by 1686 these structures had also gone (for details see Hooper 1945, 44-9).

Medieval
The presence of the powerful de Warenne family was responsible for the emergence of Reigate, which appears to have been founded as a new town during the latter half of the 12th century (Beresford 1967, 491) below the castle to the west of the old settlement at *Cherchefelle*. The earliest mention of Reigate to have survived (*Reigata*) dates to *c*1170. Reigate was subsequently known as *Reeygate* in the 1235 and *Reighgate* in 1604. Ekwall suggests that Reigate is a compound of the Middle English *gate* and Middle English *reye* from the Old English *raege* meaning 'roe-deer', denoting some gap through which the deer were hunted (Gover *et al* 1934, 304). The view that the town was a new foundation of the late 12th century is now strongly supported by excavations at a number of locations within the town, in all of which pottery of the late 12th century onwards is common but none of an earlier medieval date has yet been identified (Williams 1983 and Williams 1991).

Reigate had a market before 1276 and was called a borough in 1291 (*VCH* **3**, 234). Like Bletchingley, it was a mesne borough, that is one created by the lord of the manor with the king's permission. Apparently Reigate never received a charter from the Crown and this may reflect the status of the founder, generally thought to have been the illegitimate half-brother of Henry II, Hamelin Plantagenet, who took the name de Warenne after marrying a de Warenne heiress in 1163. Towards the end of the 13th century the Earl of Surrey granted an annual fair to the town and a new grant of a market was made in 1313. An Augustinian priory was founded immediately south of the town (fig 4) before 1240 by William de Warenne. In common with many other houses of the same order it began as a hospital, but, by 1334, had become a purely religious institution (*VCH* **2**, 105-6). Three chantry chapels (two at either end of the High St, the other, St Lawrence, in Bell St), dedicated to St Thomas a Becket, the Holy Cross and St Lawrence, existed in the town during the Middle Ages. The proximity of stone quarries may have contributed to the growth of the town (*VCH* **3**, 234; Hooper 1945, 74-9). In the tax returns of 1336 Reigate was assessed at the urban rate paying £4 7s $0^3/_4$d (Johnson 1932, lxvi).

In 1347 Reigate manor passed to the FitzAlans, Earls of Arundel, who were absentee landlords. This change probably contributed to the economic decline of the town which took place during the 14th century and may have continued into the 15th century. A change in prosperity can be noticed between the reeves' accounts of 1300 and 1447 (Hooper 1945, 37). It has been suggested that a picture of decline is revealed by the results of excavations in the town (O'Connell 1977, 45), but archaeological evidence is notoriously difficult to interpret in this way and it may be best to await full publication of the series of excavations in the town centre before accepting this statement.

Post-medieval
A late 15th century stone undercroft in West Street may be an indication of returning prosperity towards the end of the Middle Ages. The market was certainly still in existence during the 16th century (*VCH* **3**, 230) while a market and cattle fair was granted or regranted to the burgesses in 1678-9 (*VCH* **3**, 234). There is documentary evidence of subdivision and overcrowding of some of the tenements in the town in the 17th and 18th centuries (Hooper 1945, 130 and passim.).

After the Dissolution, the priory was granted to Lord Howard of Effingham and this brought an important family once again into residence in the town. Oatmeal milling was an active concern in the 17th century, with some twenty mills scattered through the town) and probably increased in importance when Sir John Parsons, who purchased the priory in 1677, became one of the victuallers to the navy in the same year (Hooper 1945, 101-2). Surrey quarter sessions (Easter sessions) were held in Reigate in the same century (Jenkinson 1931, 28).

The Hearth Tax Roll of 1664 listed 154 households within the borough (Meekings 1940, xcv), a relatively large town for Surrey. Bryant's survey of 1785 (fig 2) shows that considerable renewal of the town centre took place towards the end of the 18th century, and this is well shown by the many buildings of this era which still survive in the town. Reigate's position on turnpike roads had increased its prosperity during this period (Hooper 1945, 85-94).

In 1801 the population of Reigate borough numbered only 923 (Reigate Foreign, the rest of the parish, had a population of 1,323). Local industry continued on a small scale and included stone quarrying to the north of the town, tanning, brewing (both in the backlands to the soutth of the High St) and the extraction (by tunnelling within the area of the town) of fine sand for glassmaking and building. The London and Brighton railway reached Redhill in 1841 and the Reading, Guildford and Reigate Railway opened a station in Reigate in 1849, after which Reigate expanded rapidly towards the newly founded town of Redhill (O'Connell 1977, 45).

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN PLAN
Topographic divisions
The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Reigate is presented in the sections of the report following this one. The analysis has enabled the definition of a number of distinct elements within the plan, which are shown on fig 4, and summarised below. Cross-reference to them is given as TD1 etc in the text that follows. It should be stressed that the precise extent of a number of these elements is not known.

1   The church and graveyard must have occupied their present sites by the time of Domesday Book, but there is no evidence as to how much earlier church provision was made here.

2   Some settlement around the area of the church prior to the establishment of the nucleated village is *a priori* likely, but there is no evidence for its extent. The area shown here is a very speculative suggestion for the greatest extent of the settlement of Cherchefelle.

3   The ringwork of the main castle (3a) was established by about 1100 and the bailey was added in the early 13th century (3b).

4   The new town of Reigate was established along High St and Bell St in about 1175. Key features include the funnel shaped market places (a).

5   The Slipshoe St extension occurred before the end of the 15th century, and a new market place, replacing the western of the two original market places, was established there (b)

6   Reigate priory was established in the earlier 13th century, and became a mansion house after the dissolution. The main buildings were all in the north east corner of the area shown in fig 4, which is that of Reigate park, as shown by Rocque (fig 2) in 1768

7   The vicarage occupied this site from the late 12th century until 1847

8   Expansion along West St with regular plots is probably of earlier post-medieval date.

9   Large houses and their grounds occupied this area by the mid 18th century

10   The new Reigate Rd (10a) together with Upper West St (10b) were created in 1755 or soon after, and Tunnel Rd (10c) was built in 1823.

Reigate and Cherchefelle before the late 12th century
Reigate lies on the Folkestone beds of the Lower Greensand, in an area known as the Vale of Holmesdale, between the North Downs and the Surrey Hills, although no stream flows along it. Nevertheless, it provides an obvious east-west route, which, if not so clearly influential in stimulating settlement as the dip slope route on the other side of the North Downs, nevertheless formed an important link, especially at the eastern end of the county (see fig 1). It is likely to precede the establishment of settlement at Cherchefelle, and this is even more probable for Reigate, if for no other reason than that by c1170 a road linking the major castles at Bletchingley , Reigate and Guildford would have been of obvious military and administrative value. A north-south route, linking the weald with settlements at the foot of the Downs, is almost certainly of Saxon or earlier origin (for the transhumance economy of the earlier Saxon period see Blair 1991, 49-55), and goes on beyond Reigate across the Downs to the north. It seems that the castle (TD3) was established at what was effectively a cross-roads, although the precise arrangement of this prior to the building of the castle and the creation of the new town of Reigate (TD4) cannot now be determined. The topography of the

area suggests that it is unlikely that the north south route originally proceeded directly north from where Bell St meets the High St, since a tunnel was required to achieve this in 1823. The route could always have diverted along the line of the present High St, so that Bell St, before the town existed, may have linked directly to the old route across the North Downs via Slipshoe St (fig 4).

Reigate Castle (TD3) was probably built by William de Warenne II in the 1090s and was the Surrey seat of the de Warenne's who were Earls of Surrey (Hooper 1945, 44). It was created by excavating a deep ditch, most of which still survives, around the end of a natural promontory, with the spoil used to raise the level of the ringwork within. The outer bailey was added later, perhaps in the early 13th century (see above), and part of the ditch for this survives as a wet moat on the north side. The remainder of the ditch has been filled in and cannot be traced on the ground, though its location is known from Bryant's map and from excavation (SMR 1039 and B). None of the castle buildings survive, the 'gatehouse' being a construction of about 1777 (Hooper 1945, 47). There are a number of caves beneath the castle cut into the sandstone, with an entrance from the middle of the castle. The caves were probably dry cellars and store rooms, their excavation providing the fine sand which was much in demand, and they may be mostly of post-medieval date (*VCH* **3**, 231; Hooper 1945, 106).

The settlement of Cherchefelle (TD2) was presumably centred around the parish church (TD1) which is situated to the east of the medieval town. Excavation at the Old Vicarage Site (TD7), Reigate (Poulton 1986) revealed evidence of Saxo-Norman date which suggested that the settlement extended at least that far to the west of the parish church. Apart from the church, nothing survives of this settlement and little of use can be said about its topography, except that roads on a similar or identical alignment to the present Church St and Chart Lane must have been key elements within it. The church was largely rebuilt and enlarged in the late 14th and early 15th centuries, although some late 12th and 13th century vestiges remain, and it remained the parish church, despite its distance from the new town. The Old Vicarage Site, Reigate (Poulton 1986) also revealed a variety of interesting medieval evidence associated with a substantial hall house established around 1175, which was, at least later on, the vicarage (TD7). No other medieval material is known outside the area of the new town.

Medieval and post-medieval topography

The modern and medieval town of Reigate can be shown, by archaeological and documentary evidence, to have its origins as a planned new town of the late 12th century. All the evidence suggests that it was fairly tightly centred around High Street and Bell Street, and it is this core area that is considered here. It was sited below the Norman Castle, the ground rising abruptly to the north of the High St. Almost no useful topographical information exists for Cherchefelle, which is not considered further below.

STREETS

Bryant's survey of 1785 and the 1st edition of the OS 1:2500 map of the town (*c*1870) appear to preserve the medieval street pattern. High Street and Bell Street formed the nucleus of the town (TD4), both streets being lined by houses on narrow plots. High Street continues eastwards into Church Street and westwards into West Street. Bell Street ran from the south up to the eastern corner of High Street The road from Crawley to Reigate (which enters Reigate by Bell Street) was the first turnpike road in Surrey, made in 1696, but was then only passable for horses in the southern part of the road. The communication to London went along Slipshoe St, up Nutley Lane and on up Reigate Hill. The present road up the hill (TD10a) was made in 1755 (*VCH* **3**, 230) and further improved in 1820, improvements which considerably eased the gradient of Reigate Hill (Janaway 1994, 110). Upper West St (TD10b) must have been made at the same time

Tunnel Road (TD10c) was constructed in 1823 to provide a direct northern access into the town, opposite Bell Street, instead of circling the castle. The works destroyed part of

the outworks of the castle. Castlefield Road was constructed in 1901 when the new Town Hall buildings were constructed on their present site.

Some streets have been widened resulting in the demolition of many of the older buildings such as at the eastern end of West Street. Slipshoe Lane has managed to maintain its character with the retention of some very old cottages and is now a cul-de-sac.

THE MARKET AND MARKET PLACES (TD4a AND TD5b)

Reigate had a market before 1276. Towards the end of the 13th century the Earl of Surrey granted an annual fair to the town and a new grant of a market was made in 1313 (O'Connell 1977, 45). The market was certainly still in existence during the 16th century (*VCH* **3**, 230) while a market and cattle fair was granted or regranted to the burgesses in 1678-9 (*VCH* **3**, 234).

The High Street is funnel-shaped at either end, suggesting by this neatly symmetrical plan the sites of two market places (TD4a), both containing chantry chapels (see below). The eastern of these two market places was in the area of the Old Town Hall, opposite the junction of the High Street and Bell Street. The building now known as the Old Town Hall was erected in the Market Place in 1729. It took the place of the New Market House, a building which had been the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr (SMR no 1043) until the suppression of chantries began in 1547, after which time it was taken over for public use as the Sessions House (see Chapels). The Old Town hall is brick built on ten arches surmounted by a cupola and clock tower. The four chimneys were added in 1853 (Goss 1995, 12).

The market place at the western end of the High St was superseded before the end of the 15th century by one which lay at the junction of Slipshoe St and Upper West St (TD5b). O'Connell (1977, 48) suggests that the change may have resulted from encroachments on the original space, and it might also be that development in the use of Priory Lane (assuming this to follow the establishment of the Priory in the earlier 13th century) made the area less convenient for a market.

The area now at the junction of Slipshoe St and Upper West St contains a 15th century stone undercroft preserved below modern office buildings which was probably part of the old market house. This stood in the old Market Place which occupied a position on the north side of the Middle Row at the junction between Slipshoe Street and Upper West Street. A deed of 1588 referred to the old Market Place at the west end of the High Street (Hooper 1945, 77). It and the New Market House at the east end of the High St are believed to have been pulled down at the same time (c1729) (Hooper 1945, 77).

BURGAGE PLOTS

On either side of High St and Bell St the narrow rectangular plots characteristic of medieval planned towns can be discerned on early maps, especially the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1870 and to a slightly lesser extent on the modern OS (fig 4). Their arrangement is not especially regular, but this is likely to be due to later combining and splitting of plots. Parallel ditches at right angles to the south side of the High St have been interpreted as plot boundaries established when the town was founded, though their 5m separation is surprisingly small (Bird *et al* 1990, 208). Williams (Bird *et al* 1990, 208) has suggested that the plots on the North side of the High St were not laid out until the 13th century, and their length is clearly restricted by the castle on the elevated ground beyond. The OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1870 also shows regular plots on the south side of West St and this may indicate medieval or early post-medieval expansion into this area, where some houses date to about 1600.

CHAPELS

Three medieval chapels, St Thomas the Martyr, the Holy Cross, and St Lawrence, existed within Reigate, but little is known of their history. The chapel of St Thomas was a chantry chapel and the others were probably of the same character (Hooper 1975, 74). It is exceptional to have three chapels existing in separate buildings in one town, and unparalleled in Surrey. They all appear to have ceased to exist as religious foundations before 1547.

The chapel of St Thomas (SMR no 1043) was mentioned in 1330 and stood in the present Market Place. It was taken over for public use at the Reformation when it became known as 'the New Market House' to distinguish it from the old Market House (which stood at the western end of the town), though it was also referred to as 'the Chapel'. The chapel building underwent some adaptations, but finally disappeared when the existing building, the Old Town Hall, was erected in 1729 (Goss 1995, 12). The foundations of the chapel were revealed in 1873 during the laying of a sewer beneath the paving to the east of the Old Town Hall.

The chapel of the Holy Cross (SMR no 1046) once stood at the west end of High Street in the island block known as East Row or Island. Its supposed site is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was used as a barn and called 'the Stone Barn'. It housed one of the many oatmills for which the town was then noted. It was pulled down shortly before 1786 and a house erected on the site (Hooper 1945, 79).

The remains of the chapel of St Lawrence (SMR no 1048) stand within a later building at 15 Bell Street. Very little is known of its ecclesiastical history, but it was used in the late 15th century as an occasional court by the archdeacon of Surrey by which time it had probably lost its sacred character. In post-Reformation times it was known as 'the Stone House' when it was converted into a shop and private dwelling. The internal remains of the chapel building point to an early 14th century date (Hooper 1945, 79).

The Congregational Church located within the High Street at Reigate claims a history going back to 1662. The existing chapel was opened in 1831 and later enlarged. The Wesleyan Chapel in High Street was built in 1884 in place of an older chapel in Nutley Lane (*VCH* **3**, 232) which is marked on the 1st edition 25 Inch OS map.

A Quaker meeting house was erected c1688 (on the site of the present burial ground) and the building was enlarged in 1798 and stood until 1857 when it was pulled down and replaced by the present building. This lies in Church St, outside the area of Reigate town.

REIGATE PRIORY (TD6)
Reigate Priory was founded for Austin Canons by William de Warenne, who died in 1240, and his wife Isabel. It was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Cross. It was in a decayed state before the Suppression when there were only the prior and three Canons living there. The northern boundary of the precinct ran along a stream, which formerly ran between it and the town, and has remained a bar to southward expansion of the town. The entrance to the priory must originally have been from Bell St, and recent excavations have identified a structure which may relate to a guest house or gate house in that area (SMR 1047). Lord William Howard, first Lord Howard of Effingham, obtained the priory estate by grant from Henry VIII. He probably demolished a great part of the buildings including the church and transformed the remainder into a mansion. Access from Priory Lane may have become more common at that time. This house was almost entirely rebuilt or refronted in 1779. The present buildings of what is now Reigate Priory School were erected in 1871.

SCHOOLS
The first Sunday School was established at Reigate in a chapel in c1803. Reigate Grammar School lies outside of the study area to the north-east of the parish church. In 1805 a charity school for boys and girls under the auspices of the Church of England and supported by voluntary subscriptions was opened at Reigate. The school occupied premises in West Street. until the erection of the National Schools in London Road in 1854; which are recorded on the 1st edition 25 Inch OS map. The school, later known as The Reigate Parish Church of England First School, closed in July 1995 and subsequently underwent residential redevelopment with the conversion of two of the main school buildings and construction of about 19 semi-detached houses on the playing field. In 1852 the Nonconformists had erected

the British School in High Street, Reigate, to provide elementary education; it was enlarged in 1888.

WORKHOUSE
A workhouse was opened for the Borough in 1730. Premises were leased in that year in Park Lane (known as Workhouse Lane in the later 18th century, as marked, with the workhouse, on Bryant's map - fig 2) at the entrance to the Priory on the west side of the town. The premises were described as a large old messuage with several outhouses and a large garden (Hooper 1945, 156).

OTHER BUILDINGS
No 6 Slipshoe Street was built in 1592 and still retains much of the original timber framework (Shaikhley 1996, 1).

PRISON
An early prison stood in the market place, probably just within or just outside the eastern end of the site of the chapel of St Thomas (Hooper 1945, 78). This was moved in 1811 to a site south of the High Street, and is known as The Cage. It has recently been restored as part of the Safeway Store complex in Cage Yard (Goss 1995,13).

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
The manufacture of oatmeal was undertaken on a large scale in the town, catering for an external demand. The trade arose in the early 17th century and reached its maximum development during the second half of the 17th century and first half of the 18th. The three earliest oatmeal mills mentioned in the records were those of Francis Ridley, John Mathew and George Charlwood. Charlwood's mill was located in West Street, adjoining the stream from the north that crossed the road there and may therefore have been worked by water. Another mill, that of Francis Hatcher, stood on high ground at the south end of Nutley Lane, and appears to have been a windmill. There were as many as twenty mills at one time situated throughout the town and most were probably worked by manual or animal power. London was the chief market for the oatmeal and the Navy provided another market for the oatmeal in the late 17th century.

The fine sand extracted from the area of Reigate has been in demand for building, gardening and glass-making (*VCH* **3**, 229). It was extracted by tunnelling within the area of the town, and a number of tunnels exist, particularly on the north side of the High St, and under the castle. They appear to have been dug illegally, perhaps in the 16th or 17th centuries (Hooper, 1945, 106).

POST-MEDIEVAL TOPOGRAPHY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS
Buildings fronting onto Church Street, including The Barons, built in 1721, must represent part of a post-medieval expansion of Reigate as their separation from the main built up area of the town makes it quite unlikely that they are related to the development of the medieval town (TD9). The precise date at which this started is presently uncertain, although Rocque's map of 1768 appears to show a number of buildings in the general area.

Changes have been implemented since O'Connell's 1977 survey of Reigate, these include the construction of the ring road and areas of commercial development including Safeways on Bell Street, which has also affected the backlands of the southern side of the High Street.

SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT
Prehistoric and Roman finds are recorded from both within and near Reigate, but developments in these periods had no discernible effect on the origins or character of the town.

It is likely that there was some settlement around the parish church in the late-Saxon period, and it has been suggested, on the basis of excavated evidence, that there was considerable expansion of this settlement, known as Cherchefelle, in the early Norman period. This suggestion is, however, based on the results of work at a single site, and is urgently in need of confirmation from others.

A castle was established at Reigate by about 1100, on a promontory of higher ground overlooking the road leading west from Cherchefelle in the direction of Guildford, where a royal castle was established at the same time. Around 1175 the decision was taken to establish a new town, based around this road, immediately below the castle. Extensive archaeological work has established that it was a virgin site, previously used only for agricultural purposes. The new town was known as Reigate and it is presently believed that it almost entirely replaced the earlier settlement of Cherchefelle. At the Old Vicarage site, a change in the character of occupation, with a hall house (probably then, and certainly later, the vicarage) being established, is exactly contemporary with the establishment of Reigate.

Excavated and topographic evidence mean that the extent and form of the new town can be defined with some certainty, with the only real doubt being how early the north side of the High Street was developed.

There appears to have been little expansion of the town during the medieval period, and, indeed, down until about 1750 or later. New development was, and remains, strongly constrained by the presence of the Priory to the south, and the castle to the north. Some large 'gentlemen's residences' were built in the 18th century to the east of the town.

When the railway came in the mid 19th century, it was nearby Redhill which saw dramatic expansion as a railway town, and, in consequence, Reigate remained something of a backwater. New development did, however, occur along the A25 towards Redhill, and has covered much of the presumed area of Saxo-Norman Cherchefelle. Reigate survives as one of the best preserved of the medieval towns of Surrey, although the creation of a new supermarket south of the High Street has removed all vestiges of the earlier arrangement of plots in that area.

EXISTING PROTECTION (FIG 5)
1   There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the area, the Castle and the Priory, and, in addition, much of the area is defined as an area of high archaeological potential (AHAP)
2   A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Reigate Conservation Area
3   There are many listed buildings within the study area

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL
General comment
A large part of the area of greatest archaeological interest has undergone piecemeal redevelopment in the last century. Much of the archaeological evidence we have results from excavation and observation during that process. It would, however, be unwise to assume that all archaeological evidence has been destroyed in such areas, except where deep excavation from basements, foundations or such-like has taken place. The area most affected by redevelopment is that to the south of the High St and west of Bell St, although the street frontages, on both sides of the roads, have not been greatly altered.

A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Reigate Conservation Area, within which large-scale redevelopment is relatively unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this may still clarify issues and provide further detail. It will be of some importance that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work.

Some earlier investigations still await adequate publication, although substantial draft reports are in existence and may be consulted through the Sites and Monuments Record.

These and the published reports provide a firm basis for understanding the origins and early development of Reigate.

Investigation and publication of research into the historical sources has been very good (Hooper 1945) and includes some analysis of their topographic value. It may be, however, that the original sources would repay further examination in the light of the archaeological evidence, especially of medieval date, which has emerged in recent years.

In contrast to most Surrey towns it is possible, as a result of the quantity of good quality archaeological work, to formulate some precise research questions which future investigations might hope to answer, as well as addressing broad themes of urban development, and these may be set out as follows.

Specific issues
- When was St Mary Magdalene's church first established?
- What was the extent and character of Saxon settlement around the church?
- Can the suggestion that the settlement at Cherchefelle was subject to a planned expansion, forming a large nucleated settlement, in the early Norman period be substantiated?
- Was settlement at Cherchefelle, of whatever size, wholly abandoned when the new town of Reigate was established?
- Was the new town of Reigate laid out with plots of standard size? Were its limits marked by man-made boundaries, apart from the pre-existing castle ditch?
- What was the precise extent of the original new town, and, in particular did it include the area north of the High St?
- Was the area south of the High St and either side of Bell St fully occupied almost immediately after the town was established around 1175, as a preliminary reading of the archaeological evidence would appear to suggest?
- If the area north of the High St was not laid out with burgage plots as part of the original town plan, when was it developed?
- When was the extension of settlement and new market place around Slipshoe St established?
- Was there a decline, in Reigate's fortunes in the late medieval period?
- Are the regular plots to either side of West St part of a post-medieval planned expansion of the town, and, if so, at exactly what date?
- What was the balance of industrial and other uses of the backlands of the town?
- How was this altered by the emergence of the oatmeal industry in the early 17th century, and what (below ground) evidence survives for this?

APPENDIX: SMR AND SITES LISTING

The sites have been grouped by period. Within each period the sites which were on the SMR as at June 2000 are given first, followed by sites which then lacked SMR nos. These have been given temporary letter codes. A sequential list follows which provides a concordance to the main listing

833	Saxon/medieval	2468	Prehistoric	4215	Saxon/medieval	D	No fetures/finds
1004	Saxon/medieval	2469	Prehistoric	4216	Saxon/medieval	E	Saxon/medieval
1030	Prehistoric	2480	Post medieval	4294	Saxon/medieval	F	No fetures/finds
1039	Saxon/medieval	2482	Post medieval	4295	Saxon/medieval	G	Post medieval
1043	Saxon/medieval	2483	Prehistoric	4296	Saxon/medieval	H	Saxon/medieval
1046	Saxon/medieval	3040	Prehistoric	4297	Saxon/medieval	I	Post medieval
1047	Saxon/medieval	3041	Roman	4298	Saxon/medieval	J	Saxon/medieval
1048	Saxon/medieval	3042	Saxon/medieval	4299	Post medieval	K	Saxon/medieval
1049	Prehistoric	3043	Saxon/medieval	4300	Prehistoric	L	Saxon/medieval
1062	Saxon/medieval	3044	Saxon/medieval	4301	Saxon/medieval	M	Saxon/medieval
1066	Saxon/medieval	3045	Saxon/medieval	4302	Saxon/medieval	N	Post medieval
1071	Saxon/medieval	3046	Saxon/medieval	4303	Saxon/medieval	O	Post medieval
1072	Saxon/medieval	3140	Prehistoric	4334	Post medieval	P	Saxon/medieval
1073	Saxon/medieval	3141	Prehistoric	4340	Prehistoric	Q	Saxon/medieval
1074	Saxon/medieval	3142	Saxon/medieval	4374	Prehistoric	R	Prehistoric
1927	Post medieval	3662	Prehistoric	A	Post medieval		
2337	Saxon/medieval	3711	Saxon/medieval	B	Saxon/medieval		
2467	Prehistoric	3741	Post medieval	C	Prehistoric		

Prehistoric:

1030	TQ 25000 50000	Iron Age gold coins	Out of EUS area -info only
1049	TQ 25000 50000	Neolithic Hammer Stones, Redhill and Reigate	Out of EUS area -info only
2467	TQ 2516 5023	The 1973 excavation at the tennis courts adjacent to the Congregational Church, High Street, Reigate produced Mesolithic flint artefacts including cores, scrapers, blades and primary flakes. The quantity of material recovered is sufficient to suggest the presence of a site in the immediate vicinity (see SMR nos 1071 and 2482).	
2468	TQ 25080 50220	Below several demolition layers was a buried soil layer overlying the natural silver sand. A shallow water channel (possibly natural) cut the sand and in its bed two Mesolithic flint flakes were found (see SMR no 1073).	
2469	TQ 25250 50150	Mesolithic flint implements and a 'tranchet' axe fragment were recovered during the excavations to the rear of 16 Bell Street, Reigate (see SMR no 1074).	
2483	TQ 2520 5030	During excavations to the rear of the National Westminster Bank, Reigate in 1973, a number of prehistoric flint flakes were recovered (see SMR No. 1072).	
3040	TQ 25690 50320	Mesolithic and undated worked flints	Out of EUS area -info only
3140	TQ 25000 50000	Undated flint implements	Out of EUS area -info only
3141	TQ 25000 50000	Neolithic flint implement	Out of EUS area -info only
3662	TQ 25000 50000	Mesolithic flint implements	Out of EUS area -info only
4300	TQ 2536 5011	Excavations at 24-36 Bell Street, Reigate produced a probable	

		Bronze Age pit in the northern part of the site. Pre-12th century plough or ard marks were also identified in this area (see SMR Nos. 4298 and 4299).	
4340	TQ 2506 5033	A Prehistoric stone hammer was found in the garden of 6 Slipshoe Street, Reigate. It is out of context and may have been brought to Slipshoe Street in recent times. The implement appears to have been formed from a naturally shaped oval pebble probably of volcanic rock and falls into the category of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age "pebble hammer".	
4374	TQ 2515 5093	Bronze Age pot sherd	Out of EUS area -info only
C	TQ 2553 5023	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 1998 by SCAU on land to the rear of 'The Barons' in Church Street, Reigate in advance of redevelopment. Although no features of archaeological interest were revealed, a number of unstratified finds were recovered throughout the very deep topsoil, including pieces of prehistoric struck flint and numerous pottery sherds ranging in date from the 12th to 19th century.	
R	TQ 2508 5045	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the South East London Archaeological Unit in 1995. The trenching revealed an early plough soil which produced unstratified medieval and later pottery and occasional struck flints of Neolithic-Bronze Age date. Three features of archaeological interest were revealed: two small gullies of probable medieval date and a pit truncated by the overlying plough soil at some time between the 15th and 18th century (Philp 1995).	

	Roman:		
3041	TQ 25690 50320	Roman tile and pottery	Out of EUS area -info only

	Saxon/medieval		
833	TQ 250 495	Reigate Park was a deer park mentioned in 1532 as 'le olde parke' adjoining Reigate Priory. There are no traces of a park pale, but the possible boundary is indicated by existing roads and old hedges enclosing an approximate area of 200 acres. Bell Street runs along the north-east corner of the park.	
1004	TQ 2500 5034	The site of the old Market House lies at the junction of Slipshoe Street, Upper West Street and Nutley Lane in what is believed to have been the old Market Place, now occupied by roadway. The old Market House was demolished *c*1728. A medieval undercroft at West Street (Scheduled Ancient Monument no 78) is assumed by O'Connell to be part of the Old Market House.	
1039	TQ 25200 50350	The scheduled remains of Reigate Castle lie on the northern side of the High Street (Surrey County Monument no 61). The castle occupies a natural sand-hill, artificially scarped, forming a plateau of *c*90m from east to west, by *c*60m at the western end and c45m at the eastern end. At the foot of the scarp is a ditch of varying widths (from *c*9-18m). The crest of the scarp had a stone wall around it at one time forming the inner ward of the castle. It was created by excavating a deep ditch, most of which still survives, around the end of a natural promontory, with the spoil used to raise the level of the ringwork within. The outer bailey was added later, perhaps in the early 13th century and part of the ditch for this survives as a wet moat on the north side. The remainder of the ditch has been filled in and cannot be traced on the ground, though its location is known from Bryant's map and from excavation (see B) The date of the castle is not known but was probably constructed soon after 1088 when William de Warenne was created Earl of	

Surrey and received a grant of Reigate from the King. The castle was strongly fortified by the Earl of Arundel in the late 14th century, but by 1441 the houses within the castle were ruinous, and the survey of 1622 calls it 'a decayed castle with a very small house'. It was briefly occupied by both sides during the Civil War but a Parliamentary Order of 1648 requiring it to be made indefensible no doubt completed the ruin.

A number of caverns exist under the western part of the inner inclosure, and were probably dry cellars and storehouses to begin with. There is an entrance from the middle of the castle, and another from the western ditch. A modern entrance to the caves is within the road tunnel.

The site is now a public park; the earthworks forming the inner bailey are intact although somewhat mutilated by the construction of the public gardens. The mock antique gateway was erected in 1777. On the north side of the castle sites remains of the moat form an ornamental water feature. The eastern arm of the moat was cut by Tunnel Road in 1823 and backfilled in the area of the new Town Hall which was constructed in 1901. Excavations in 1813 proved the moat to possess an 18 inch thick lining of clay.

An excavation was undertaken in 1990 to test the outer bank of the wet moat (TQ 252 504) on the north side of the Castle to provide management information. The existing bank was shown to be post-medieval but encapsulated a counterscarp bank probably of 13th century date. In 1992 two further trenches were excavated on either side of the trench excavated in 1990. The same basic sequence of layering was revealed and the results supported the interpretation previously offered (Hayman 1992, 5).

In 1995 a commemorative oak sapling was planted within the grounds of Reigate Castle (TQ 25147 50333) under archaeological supervision. Deposits of archaeological interest were revealed and finds, including pottery of late medieval to post-medieval date and a late medieval decorated tile, were recovered.

1043	TQ 25330 50240	The site of the medieval Chapel of St Thomas a Becket (a probable chantry chapel) stood in the Market Place. It was mentioned in 1330, but apparently ceased to exist as a religious foundation before 1547 when the general suppression of chantries began.
1046	TQ 2507 5029	The probable site of Holy Cross Chapel, a probable chantry chapel, was at the west end of High Street in the island block known as East Row. It apparently ceased to exist as a religious establishment before 1537. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was used as a barn, called 'the Stone Barn' and housed an oatmill. It was pulled down shortly before 1786 and a house erected on the site; the site is now under a roadway.
1047	TQ 25310 49980	Reigate Priory and Hospital, scheduled. Founded in 1235 by William de Warenne and dissolved in 1536. The Hospital was for the maintenance of the poor and sick until the 14th century. At the Dissolution Lord William Howard obtained the Priory Estate. He probably demolished many of the buildings including the church and transformed the remainder to a mansion in 1541. This house was in turn almost entirely rebuilt or refronted in 1779 and added to in 1835 and 1895. The building has been occupied since 1948 by Reigate Priory County Secondary School.

A number of archaeological excavations and observations have been undertaken in the grounds of Reigate Priory. An excavation was undertaken in August 1974 inside The Priory Park which revealed post-medieval material.

Observation of cable trenches in 1992-3 south of the standing buildings at Reigate Priory School revealed a number of different

levels dating from the 16th/17th century onward. At three points substantial footings of stone walls were revealed, two of which were oriented on the Priory. A geophysical survey by English Heritage failed to located any evidence for structures south of the standing buildings. A new storm drain was laid in the grounds of Reigate Priory School and the adjacent park. Site watching and partial excavation were undertaken following the discovery of massive stone foundations of Upper Greensand close to Bell Street. Pottery dates them to the late 12th-early 13th centuries. The building was part of the Reigate Priory Complex; the Bell Street frontage suggests it to have been a gate or lodging house. Demolition apparently took place in the 16th century.

A standing building survey was undertaken at Reigate Priory School, Reigate in 1996 by SCAU. The work was undertaken during external renovation works to part of the building. Three broad phases of structural work were identified when part of the outer rendering was removed, revealing the underlying brick and stonework. The first phase was dated to the second half of the 17th century, the second phase dated to the turn of the 19th century and phase three dated to the Victorian period.

1048	TQ 25380 50210	The remains of St Lawrence's Chapel stand within a later building at 15 Bell Street, Reigate. Its internal remains point to an early 14th century date and was most probably a chantry chapel. The building was used during the last quarter of the 15th century as an occasional court by the archdeacon of Surrey by which time it had lost its sacred character. It was known as 'the Stone House' in post-Reformation times when it was converted into a shop and private dwelling. The side walls of the building are over 1m thick, the rear east wall is probably original while the west front is Georgian. The building has been modernised throughout and is now used as shop and offices.	
1062	TQ 25940 50150	The parish church of St Mary Magdalene dates from the late 12th century onwards. The nave arcades date from the late 12th century and represent the remodelling of an earlier structure. The rest is mainly of the period *c*1380-1450 with an early 16th century vestry and extensive modern restorations and additions. There is no proof of the early church which probably stood here in the 11th and 12th centuries. The church is a Grade II listed building in normal use. An excavation was undertaken on land to the north of the church *c*1988 in Chart Lane, but no information seems to be available	
1066	TQ 2570 5030	A collection of pottery sherds of 13th-14th century date was recovered from spoil heaps during the redevelopment of 22-40 Church Street in the 1958. See also SMR no 3043.	Out of EUS area -info only
1071	25160 50230	An excavation was undertaken in 1973 at the Congregational Church, High Street, Reigate in the verger's garden and three tennis courts. Within the tennis court area a medieval ditch was revealed and produced sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The ditch is shown on Bryant's map of 1786 running parallel to the Priory boundary wall within an orchard. A well of dressed chalk blocks was also identified. Within the garden area a medieval wall and pit were identified and sherds of medieval pottery recovered (see SMR nos 2467 and 2482).	
1072	TQ 25270 50200	An excavation was undertaken in the rear garden of the National Westminster Bank, High Street, Reigate in 1974. An east-west wall of Reigate stone was revealed, in addition to a lined pit containing 18th century bottles and a medieval occupation layer. Many potsherds of medieval and post-medieval date were recovered.	
		An excavation undertaken behind Timothy Whites at 23 High	

		Street, Reigate in August 1974 revealed a complex of 19th century footings, a cobbled yard surface of 18th or 19th century date, overlying a sandy layer containing late medieval and post-medieval sherds, over a tilled layer of 13th century soil.	
1073	TQ 2508 5022	An excavation at no 65 High Street, Reigate in 1974 revealed a demolition layer overlying a buried soil, identical to that found during the 23 High Street excavations, also containing pottery sherds of 13th century date. The site was destroyed by the construction of the ring road (see SMR no 2468).	
1074	TQ 25350 50150	Excavations at 16 Bell Street, Reigate revealed two features, a pit containing pottery of mid to late 12th century date and various other finds, and a robber trench outlining the foundations of a building with kiln remains (possibly for corn drying or malting). It is thought that the kiln and building were constructed and demolished in the second half of the 13th century. (see SMR 2469). The features were overlain by medieval building material demolished in the 16th century	
		A second excavation on the site revealed a partially destroyed medieval building overlying a medieval tilled soil containing pottery of *c*13th century date. Features of medieval and post-medieval date were also identified including a ditched infilled in the 14th century and sheep and horse burials.	
2337	TQ 25360 50120	An excavation in the garden of No 1 Brewery Close, Reigate on the west side of Bell Street, located the channel of a previously unknown watercourse flowing across Bell Street to the north of the present culverted stream. The only structure of probable medieval date was within the undisturbed loam on the stream bank: the corner of a foundation an L-shaped with a patch of broken tile and a penny of Edward IV minted in York in 1476 or 1480. The deliberate infilling of the watercourse is shown to be closely dateable to the late 16th century and may have been connected with events occurring at Reigate Priory. The infilled stream was overlain by a layer of Reigate Stone rubble and roof tile, itself overlain by the rubble foundations of an early 19th century building..(see SMR no 2480).	
3042	TQ 25690 50320	Saxon (7th century) glass jar and skeleton	Out of EUS area -info only
3043	TQ 2569 5032	Excavations at the Old Vicarage, Church Street, Reigate in 1977-82 revealed evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation, perhaps the site of the Domesday settlement '*Cherchefelle*'. Material of Mesolithic, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval dates were revealed. Two principal periods of occupation have been defined: the more recent of these was on the site of a hall house dating from the early medieval period to Victorian times. The earlier, was of Saxo-Norman date and was indicated by pits, post holes, areas of burning, and linear features apparently demarcating different plots. It is suggested that these indicate an ordered expansion of the settlement of *Cherchefelle*, mentioned in the Domesday Book, perhaps in the 11th and 12th centuries. This phase of occupation ceased, and the plot boundaries were overridden, in the late 12th century, at a period when the new town of Reigate is known to have replaced *Cherchefelle*.	
3044	TQ 25690 50320	Medieval and post-medieval Hall House, excavated	Out of EUS area -info only
3045	TQ 252 502	A rescue excavation at the rear of 41-43 High Street, Reigate, was undertaken in 1981. It located the remains of a malting-kiln of uncertain date, demolished *c*1700. Other features revealed include a well, infilled in the 16th century and part of a medieval structure, possibly another well. The line of numerous medieval drainpipes	

was uncovered in an adjacent area. The bulk of the development area showed no evidence of structures or of medieval occupation and it is suggested that this area was not built up until the 19th century. no 43A, a 17th century building was moved to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum. An excavation beneath the floor of no 43A revealed a medieval wall foundation (see SMR no 1071-4).

3046	TQ 25900 50200	Medieval pottery and post-medieval feature	Out of EUS area -info only
3142	TQ 25000 50000	Undated Iron Weapons	Out of EUS area -info only
3711	TQ 24 49 (area)	The remains of formal gardens and pleasure grounds of 9ha and a park of 20ha in the grounds of the former Reigate Priory (SMR no 1047). The park dates back to the medieval period (SMR no 833) and an avenue c225m long leads through the park to the park to Priory Pond which was formerly a fishpond. The grounds of the Priory are now school and playing fields.	
4215	TQ 2541 5016	A rescue excavation at 31 Bell Street, Reigate in 1987 identified features and artefacts of 12th century date.	
4216	TQ 258 501	Medieval penny	Out of EUS area -info only
4294	TQ 2546 5000	A fragment of moulded stone, probably from Reigate Castle, was recovered during renovation work at 71a Bell Street.	
4295	TQ 2524 5025	Sections parallel and at right angles to the High Street behind no 22 were recorded in 1989. The site backs onto the castle. Medieval deposits containing 13th century pottery were sealed by c1.5m of yellow sand, and part of a well was also recorded. The sand layer may represent upcast from ditch digging at the castle which suggests that this side of the high street was not built up before the 13th century.	
4296	TQ 2522 5021	A site was excavated 35m to the south of the High Street frontage to the rear of buildings known as the Cage and the Stable in 1988. The earliest features revealed were two 12th century parallel ditches running north-south c5m apart. These may have been plot boundaries relating to the laying out of the new town in the late 12th century. Pits of 13th century date and the stone foundations of the corner of a substantial ?14th century building were also revealed.	
4297	TQ 2534 5017	Excavations to the rear of no 12 Bell Street, Reigate revealed a few medieval features.	
4298	TQ 2536 5011	An excavation was undertaken c1989 beneath the floor of the former showrooms of Reigate Garage at 24-36 Bell Street, Reigate. The southern site showed little evidence for medieval activity apart from an area of heat-reddened brickearth and associated pottery. The site was probably cultivated until the late 16th century when a building was constructed. On the southern edge of the site, a stream channel was found with a massive mortared stone revetment of 12th or 13th century date. A two bay post-built structure was identified on the northern side of the site. It contained a grain drying or malting kiln of which two phases were recognised. A suggested date for the kiln is the second half of the 12th century. A chalk-floored building was then erected on the site c1200. South of this were the remains of a substantial stone building overlying 13th century pits and it had gone out of use by the 15th century (see SMR Nos. 4299 and 4300).	
4301	TQ 2541 5021	An excavation was undertaken behind the known medieval chapel site at 15 Bell Street, Reigate in 1989. A large amount of 18th and 19th century activity was noted, in the form of a stone-built privy, two well shafts and a number of rubbish pits. The excavations	

		suggest that the land was used for pit digging (presumably for domestic purposes) in the post-medieval period (see also SMR no 4302).	
4302	TQ 2541 5021	The excavation undertaken behind the chapel site at 15 Bell Street, Reigate revealed a medieval soil layer containing pottery of late 12th and 13th century date. It was cut by several large pits of 13th and 16th century date and a number of smaller features. Beneath the soil layer two pits of late 12th to 13th century date, a small pit of uncertain date and a large ditch were also located. No dating evidence for the ditch, which ran roughly parallel with Bell Street, was recovered so its identification as a medieval feature is uncertain. The excavations suggest that the land behind No 15 was used for pit digging in the 12th and 13th centuries as it was in the late medieval period. Medieval stone mouldings were also recovered from stone rubble below the floor of the existing structure on the site (see SMR no 4301).	
4303	TQ 258 501	Medieval penny	Out of EUS area -info only
B	TQ 254 501	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1997 by SCAU during redevelopment at 22/36 Bell Street Reigate. Evidence for archaeological activity was revealed within one of the foundation trenches. Parts of a greensand wall were revealed which may be part of a 13th/14th century building was revealed during the 1989/90 excavation on the site (SMR no 4298). Pottery of 12th century date was also recovered.	
E	TQ 2537 5037	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by SCAU in 1994 at Reigate Town Hall on the foundation trenches for a new planning building. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed. In 1996 a number of exploratory trenches were dug in the car park area of Reigate Town Hall (TQ 2537 5041) to assess the ground conditions in advance of the proposed centralisation of the Borough Council Offices on site. SCAU examined the trenches and identified layers of potential archaeological interest in the area of the former bailey ditch of Reigate Castle. In 1997 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the digging of test pits at Reigate Town Hall (TQ 2539 5040) in advance of proposals for the centralisation project. Deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within five of the eight test pits, including evidence for the course of the bailey ditch of Reigate Castle. Finds recovered included pottery of 13th century date and fragments of a small cylindrical column carved fashioned from Reigate Stone. In 1997-99 excavation of trenches and a watching brief by SCAU at the Town Hall revealed the course of the bailey ditch of Reigate Castle crossing the site diagonally (Robertson 2000).	
H	TQ 253 501	An excavation at Brewery Cottages, Reigate located two cesspits, one of 12th/13th century date, the other later, and a large late medieval pit re-lined with stone and timber in the late 16th century.	
J	TQ 251 501	Evaluation in advance of a new access road to the new Safeways site to the rear of the High Street by SCAU in 1992-3 located a shallow ditch orientated north-south. No finds were recovered from the ditch but it was sealed by a layer in which a few sherds of medieval pottery were found. A watching brief was undertaken in 1993 on redevelopment associated with the construction of the new Safeways. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed during the observation of the removal of floors within The Cage (the former jail). Monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches to the rear of 31-37 High Street, Reigate revealed nothing of archaeological interest.	

K	TQ 253 502	Observations of foundation trenches dug at 13 Bell Street, Reigate revealed a stone wall of post-1800 date beneath which deposits of late 12th/13th century date were found.
L	TQ 2530 5032	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1994 by D Williams at Castle Cottage, Castle Grounds, Reigate on the construction of a new driveway. Pottery dating from the 13th century onwards was recovered indicating that medieval stratification survives within this area of the castle (Williams 1994b, 2).
M	TQ 2497 5031	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCAU at 15-17 West Street, Reigate in 1994. The trenching revealed a ditch, running north-south, containing pottery of 15th century date, and a wall with associated pottery of 17th/18th century date. The ditch may represent the marking out of land into burgage plots in the 15th century. The ditch was again recorded during the subsequent watching brief but no further information regarding its function was obtained (Dyer 1995, 3).
P	TQ 2538 5009	Observation of renovation work on the 18th century building at 38-40 Bell Street, Reigate in 1990 revealed a number of features of archaeological interest. Two of the piling holes revealed substantial walls of mortared Upper Greensand rubble. A wall c1-1.1m wide was revealed running east-west beneath the building. Fragments of stone mouldings were recovered including fragments a column base, probably from Reigate Priory. Fragments forming a voussoir were recovered from the foundations of a brick boundary wall to the west. It is possible that this stone also came from the Priory, but it is more likely to be of post-Dissolution date (Williams 1995).
Q	TQ 2539 5021	During excavations at 18 Bell Street, Reigate medieval occupation remains were characterised by a number of inter-cutting pits. A group of them are interpreted as cesspits which appear to have been filled in the late 12th or early 13th century. Other pits appear to be rubbish pits one of which produced a fragment of column shaft. A general rubbish spread of 15th century date covered the area. A rubbish pit of mid 18th century date was also recorded (Williams 1989).

	Post-medieval:	
1927	TQ 25545 50375	An icehouse was located along Castlefield Road. Most of it was destroyed when the road was built in 1901, the entrance is still visible.
2480	TQ 25360 50120	Excavations in the garden of no 1 Brewery Close, Reigate revealed late 16th century dumping, including demolition rubble from Reigate Priory and remains of 19th century date (see SMR no 2337).
2482	TQ 25160 50230	Excavations at the Congregational Church, High Street, Reigate revealed post-medieval material, a 19th century well and pond (see SMR Nos. 1071 and 2467).
3741	TQ 2531 5025	The Old Town Hall standing in Market Square at Reigate was built c1728. It has two storeys and is built on an open arcade of four round-headed arches on the north and south, two on the east and three on the west. The west front is curved, built in red brick and chimneys were added in 1853.
4299	TQ 2536 5011	Excavations at 24-36 Bell Street, Reigate revealed evidence for post-medieval occupation. As mentioned in SMR no 4298 the southern site was probably cultivated until the late 16th century when a building, probably a millhouse, was constructed. A well constructed building of Reigate Stone was identified at the northern site, erected c1550-1600 on the site of a medieval chalk-floored

		building, described as a brewhouse in 1786 (see SMR Nos. 4298 and 4300).
4334	TQ 251 504	A section was recorded across a building on the Auction Room site, London Road, Reigate. The remains were identified as the rear of a probably early 17th century building backing onto the lip of the castle ditch and demolished and backfilled *c*1700. Earlier levels may have existed here.
A	TQ 2549 5032	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1999 by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) during redevelopment of the site of the former Redlands House, Reigate. Up to 2m of made ground were observed overlying the natural sand, and it is probable that any archaeological remains that may have been present on the site were destroyed during the original construction of Redlands House. The only feature to be revealed was a capped 19th century well.
G	TQ 2504 5032	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCAU in 1996 at no 6 Slipshoe Street, Reigate during a building conversion. The building was built in 1592 and retains much of the original timber framework. The trenches revealed evidence for medieval occupation of the site and a rammed chalk floor probably contemporary with the original occupation of the building. Finds recovered included medieval pottery, bone and pieces of prehistoric struck flint.
I	TQ 250 503	An excavation was undertaken in 1992-3 of the surviving north-east corner of a 17th century building reconstructed in the 18th century at 14 London Road, Reigate. There was no evidence for earlier occupation along this part of London Road.
N	TQ 2494 5030	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCAU at the rear of 19-21 West Street, Reigate in 1994. Only the foundations of a greensand wall, interpreted as the outside wall of a 19th century outbuilding, were revealed.
O	TQ 2545 5045	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CKC Archaeology in 1997 at 1-5 Castlefield Road, Reigate. Three linear features were identified within the area of the former field known as Castle Field and may represent old field boundaries. Two post-holes of unknown date were also recorded (Currie 1997, 9).

	No features/finds:	
D	TQ 2622 5018	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1999 by SCAU during the construction of new buildings on land at Reigate Grammar School, Reigate. No features of archaeological interest were revealed within any of the foundation trenches.
F	TQ 252 503	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCAU in 1997 at 44-50 High Street, Reigate during a building conversion. No evidence for archaeological activity was revealed. Any features of interest which may have existed on site would have been destroyed by previous modern activity.

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FIGURES

1   Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top**: Reigate, showing the area of the parish and manor. The principal routeways, as shown on 18th century maps, are also shown. **Bottom**: parishes (about 1823) and drift geology.

2   The *Bryant* map of 1785, showing the area of Reigate town, as adapted by Hooper 1945.

Fig 3   Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information for Reigate

Fig 4   Reigate: topographic development of the town

Fig 5   Reigate: constraints map (SAMs, AHAP, and Conservation Area)

6   Reigate and Cherchefelle (extract from Poulton 1986)