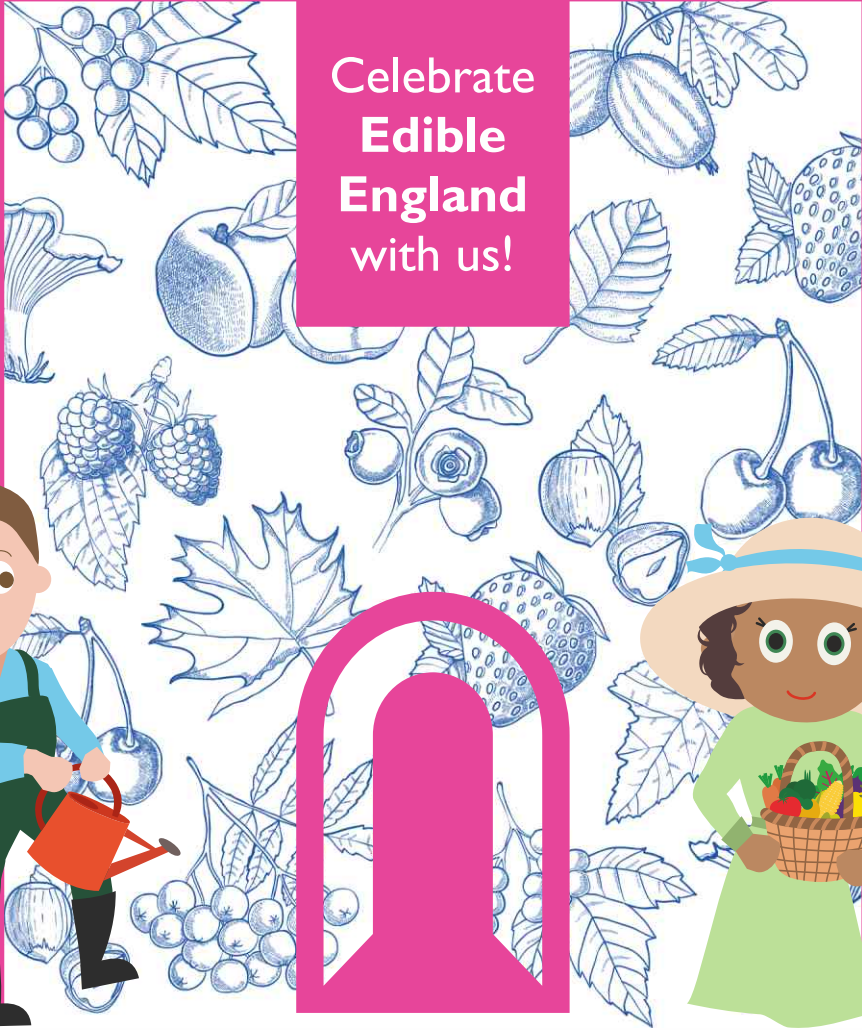


HERITAGE OPEN DAYS REIGATE & BANSTEAD

10-19 September 2021

Celebrate
Edible
England
with us!



Design by MAD Ideas®

REIGATE & BANSTEAD HERITAGE OPEN DAYS

SEPTEMBER 2021

It is my great pleasure as President of the Reigate Society to contribute to the Heritage Open Days Brochure. Our area has so many fascinating historical sites, each with their own intriguing story. Do visit as many as you can. And enjoy!

The Society will be celebrating its 70th birthday in 2022. After a period when it looked as though that birthday might not be reached, I am delighted that the organisation is now in good shape. Last year and this one have been so difficult for everyone in many ways. Yet for the Society, the advent of Zoom meetings has been very successful. I am glad to see that membership has risen accordingly.

I pay tribute to our recently-retired hard-working and dedicated chairman and secretary, Michael and Bridget Doughty. I am delighted that two equally committed people have taken over. Tim Lee has the chair, and the secretary is Jane Artis.

If you are not a member of the Reigate Society, do join us. There is always much to learn about the district in which we are fortunate to live. We would love to see you at future meetings. There's one scheduled on Zoom, on September 13th, where we'll hear about Redhill Past, Present and Future. It is hoped "real" meetings can be resumed once life eases up for all of us.

Meanwhile, do enjoy discovering more about our heritage.



Nicholas Owen
President, Reigate Society

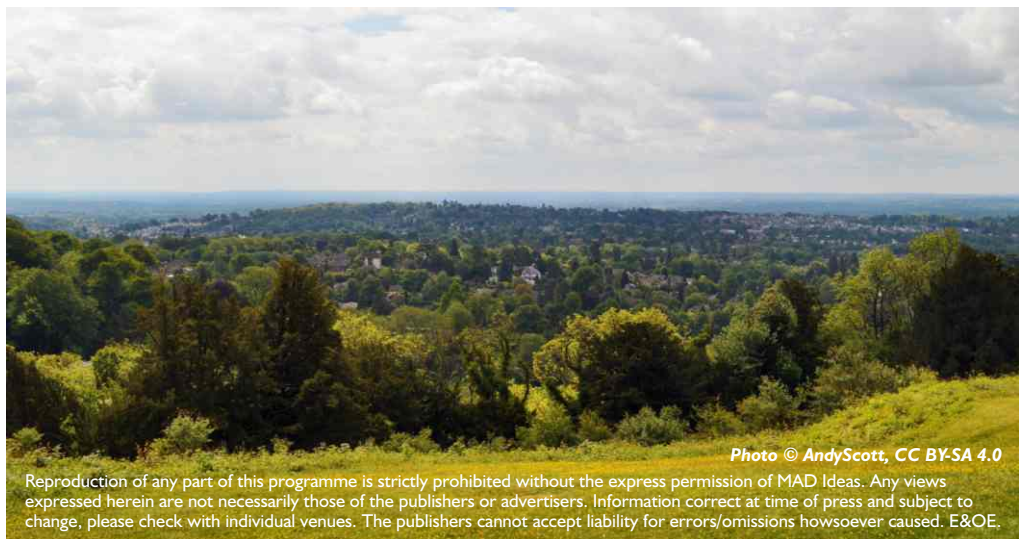


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Welcome From The Reigate Society

As a local resident for many years I have enjoyed the historical fabric of the area enriched by its many heritage buildings and places of interest. We really hope that you will take the opportunity this September to explore and find out more about the heritage and history of the borough and how it contributes to the living environment of today.



Tim Lee
Chairman, Reigate Society



The Reigate Society is a civic society which works to preserve and improve what is best about living in this area - the green space we enjoy and the heritage assets we have inherited. We try to make sure that each generation adds something valuable for the next.

Our Architecture and Planning Committee comments on local planning applications and the Borough's Local Plan. Our Committees for Natural Amenities, for Transport, and for Redhill all engage with the Council and other organisations to improve our local area.

Each year, we make Civic Awards to the best local development projects be they large or small.

Join with us to maintain the character and well-being of this area.

Annual subscriptions are:
£10 individuals.
£15 households.
£30 organisations.

www.reigatesociety.org.uk

It is a pleasure to welcome you to Heritage Open Day 2021. After a difficult and challenging year for many, it's lovely to be able to invite our residents for a free look behind the scenes at the Town Hall once again. This is of course pending Government guidelines at the time and it is likely there will be safety measures in place. We're also asking visitors to book their tour in advance, by emailing mayor@reigate-banstead.gov.uk.

It's an honour to be Mayor in a borough with such a huge community spirit – one we've certainly seen and needed this past year. My chosen charities, Age Concern Banstead and YMCA East Surrey, continue to do a fantastic job in supporting both the elderly and the young, and you can find more information about them on your tour.

I look forward to meeting as many of you as possible.

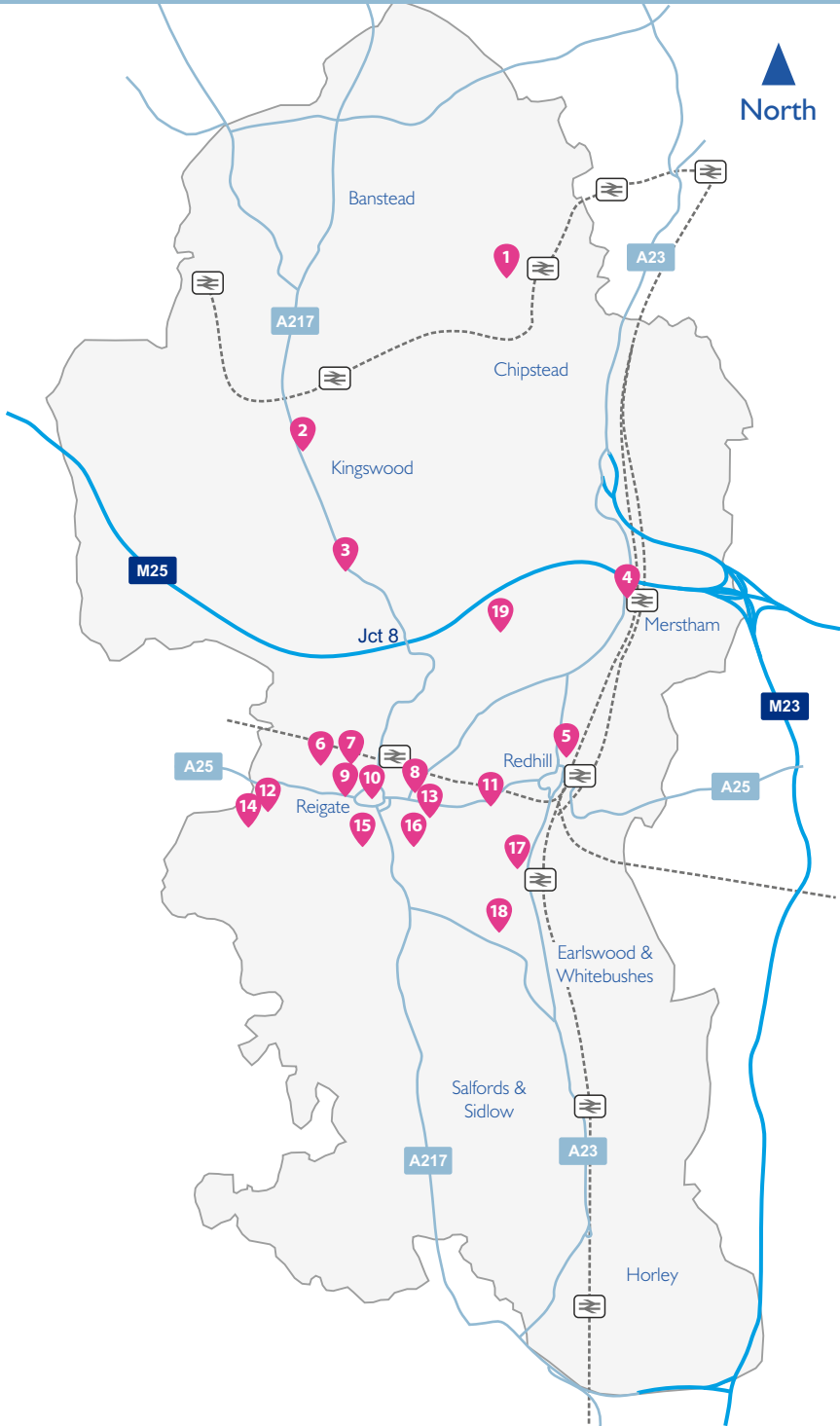


Cllr Jill Bray
Mayor of Reigate & Banstead

WHAT'S OPEN AND WHEN

Page	Map	Venue	Where	Facilities	Days
6	12	Reigate Heath Treasure Trail	Reigate		Anytime
6	11 15	World Wars Circular Walks	Reigate / Redhill		Anytime
7	4	Surrey Iron Railway	Merstham		Anytime
7	1	Narnia Trail	Banstead		Anytime
10	15	Reigate Town History Trail	Reigate		Anytime
10	5 18	Decorative Bird Box Trails	Earlswood		Anytime
11	2	St Andrew's Church	Kingswood		Sun 12
11	3	Church of the Wisdom of God	Kingswood		Sat 11 - Sun 12
15	19	Gatton Park	Gatton		Sat 11
17	17	St John the Evangelist	Redhill		Sat 11 - Sun 12
20	13	The Cranston Library	Reigate		Sat 11
21	10	Historic Vehicle Display	Reigate		Sat 18
24	9	Medieval Undercroft (cancelled)	Reigate		
24	14	Heath Church	Reigate		Sat 11
25	8	Holmesdale Natural History Club	Reigate		Sat 11
28	6	Barchester Beaumont	Reigate		Fri 17
29	16	Knights Haberdashery	Reigate		Mon-Sat
29	7	St Philip's Church	Reigate		Everyday
30	10	Reigate Town Hall	Reigate		Sat 11

Key Full / Partial wheelchair access Hearing loop Pushchair/pram friendly Refreshments **P** Parking **WC** Toilets Dogs welcome





"The Three Graces"

Reigate Heath Treasure Trail 12

From the Three Graces to the Artisan's Hut, from Bonnys Pond to J. Arthur Rank, explore this small but varied landscape with a unique ecology, and a golf course weaving through it!

A self-guided trail for all the family, from Reigate Library or reigatesociety.org.uk



Redhill And Reigate World Wars Circular Walks 11 15

Self-guided 5km walks showing points of interest from the First and Second World Wars. The Reigate walk starts and finishes in Priory Park. The Redhill Walk starts and finishes at the War Memorial at Shaw's Corner, Redhill.

A self-guided trail available from local libraries and reigate-banstead.gov.uk/ww1

Marketing and design with personality



Proud designers of Heritage Open Days 2021

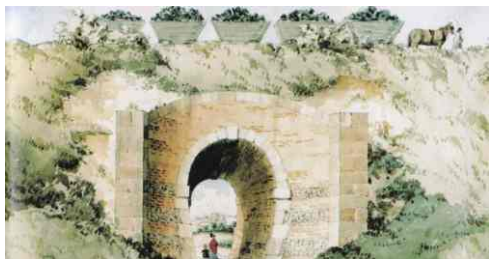
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madideas.com   





Surrey Iron Railway

4

The Surrey Iron Railway (SIR) was the first Transport Project to come under the Parliamentary Bill Procedure. The last was the Croydon Tramlink Bill in July 1994.

The Surrey Iron Railway, opened in 1805, was the first public railway and provided an important transport link for the industries of the River Wandle. It ran from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon where it then joined with the Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Railway.

A horse drawn railway, the Surrey Iron Railway, was suggested as an alternative to a canal. To be effective the canal would have had to draw water from the River Wandle, which supplied the power for the mills. The mill owners, not unsurprisingly, were against the proposal and so the Surrey Iron Railway was built.

The Surrey Iron Railway was designed by William Jessop and covered a distance of 8 miles.

The self-guided trail lasts around two hours.

A self-guided trail for all the family, from Reigate Library or reigatesociety.org.uk



Narnia Trail

1

Discover characters from the classic children's tale 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe' at the Narnia-themed trail at Banstead Woods and Chipstead Downs Nature Reserve.

The trail takes about half an hour to complete and is largely pushchair friendly, but with some steep gravel inclines.

Holly Lane car park, Holly Lane, Banstead, Surrey CR5 3NR.

A self-guided trail for all the family available from reigatesociety.org.uk/walks

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We're really fortunate England has all the resources to grow abundant and great quality produce.

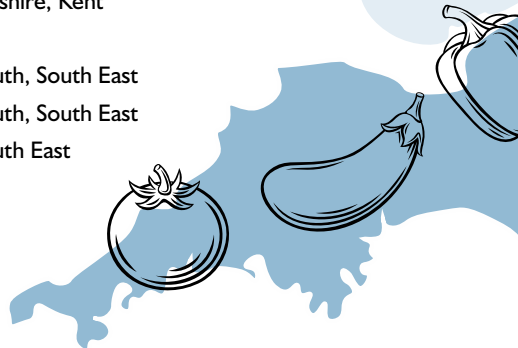
Here's a quick view of the main areas in England where our different food crops are grown; of course the crop-growing areas are much more widespread, but this shows where the majority of our commercial production is focused:

IN GENERAL

Field vegetables	All
Soft fruit	Midlands, East Anglia, South, South East
Tree fruit	Midlands, East Anglia, South East
Protected vegetables (ie in greenhouses, poly tunnels)	South West, East Anglia

IN DETAIL

Leafy salads	All
Watercress	Dorset, Hampshire
Herbs	All
Celery	Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk
Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, aubergines	South West, East Anglia
Asparagus	West Midlands, Norfolk
Brassicas - cabbage, cauli, broccoli, sprouts, kale	All, especially Lincolnshire
Carrots, parsnips, turnips, swede, beetroot, potatoes	Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire + East Midlands
Onions	Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Kent
Garlic	Southern counties
Strawberries, raspberries	Midlands, East Anglia, South, South East
Blueberries, blackberries	Midlands, East Anglia, South, South East
Apples, pears	Midlands, East Anglia, South East
Cobnuts	Southern Counties
Cherries, plums	Kent, West Midlands
Rhubarb	West Yorkshire
Peas, beans	East counties
Wheat, barley	All, especially East Midlands and East Anglia
Oats	West Midlands and Southern counties





Reigate Town History Trail

15

From Reigate Priory to Reigate Castle to Reigate Town Halls (both of them!), follow the stories of this medieval town. Who built the first road tunnel in England? Where were ship's biscuits made?

A self-guided trail for all the family, from Reigate Library or reigatesociety.org.uk



To support wildlife, see wildlifeaid.org.uk for tips

Decorative Bird Box Trails

5 18

Decorative nest boxes adorn the trees at Earlswood Lakes and Memorial Park in Redhill, painted by talented local artists and built by the Men in Sheds group. Pick up a spotter sheet from the park café and see how many you can find, and who is living in them.
Earlswood Lakes, Woodhatch Road, RH2 7QH
Memorial Park, London Road, Redhill RH1 2JF

Self-guided trails for all the family available from the park cafés or reigate-banstead.gov.uk/memorialpark and reigate-banstead.gov.uk/earlswoodcommon

We're proud to support community events with Heritage Open Days



sgn.co.uk



St Andrew's Church

St Andrew's distinctive steeple is a landmark for miles. Benjamin Ferrey designed this Grade II flint building which is cruciform in shape with beautiful stained glass windows from both C19th and C20th.

Victorian replica of 14th century Church of St John the Baptist, Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, by architect Benjamin Ferrey.

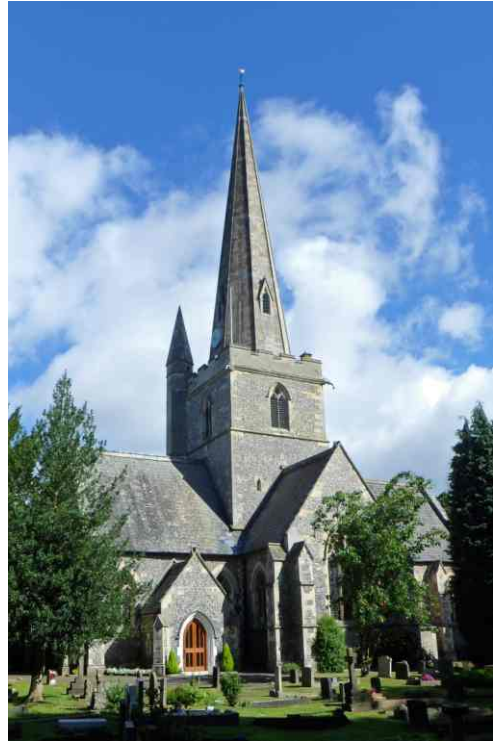


Sunday 12th September 1300–1600

Brighton Road, Kingswood KT20 6QE

www.parishofkingswood.org.uk

Directions: From the large Tadworth Roundabout go towards the M25 and the church is set back from the A217 (Brighton Road) about half a mile from the roundabout just past a turning on the left, The Warren.



Church Of The Wisdom Of God

The church of the Wisdom of God is unique in England: it is built like a Roman basilica and is filled with the treasures from ancient Rome and Byzantium.

Two philanthropists in the 1880s built and founded this church (working closely with craftsmen in marble and mosaic at the time of the Arts and Crafts movement) to create the Byzantine style (unique in the UK) with relics from 4th century churches of Asia Minor - Grade I listed.



Saturday 11th September 1000–1600

Sunday 12th September 1100–1600

Buckland Road, Lower Kingswood KT20 6DP

www.parishofkingswood.org.uk

Directions: The church fronts the A217 (Brighton Road) on the corner of Buckland Road.



ENGLAND'S EATING HABITS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE...

Meat

Then: In the 18th century, meat eating became associated with being pompous and showing off one's wealth, meat made up a high portion of the diet of the upper-classes. A meal served to Queen Anne in 1705 included oleo (margarine), pigeons, beef, venison, mutton, turkey, snipes, ducks and partridge! Similarly, in 1721, George I ate a meal consisting of at least nine different varieties of meat – although, unlike Queen Anne, he also squeezed in some vegetables (artichokes and French beans).

Meat was preserved by salting and smoking; some may also have been dried. No doubt herbs and spices were used to disguise any unpleasantness.



As urbanisation increased, large quantities of meat had to be transported from farms to cities. In his 1788 book, *The Honours of the Table*, Dr John Trusler warned the odour of meat was so bad that *one should keep it away from one's nose when eating it!*

Now: Transport of meat is no longer such a problem; refrigeration slows the rate of decay, and eat-by dates have helped prevent serious illness.

However, many farm animals can no longer run around in open countryside (despite the jolly adverts). Today, over 95% of meat sold in the UK comes from 'intensive farming operations' – otherwise known as factory farms – which are widespread in the UK because they don't require much space.



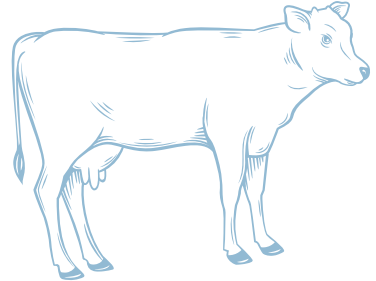
The UK has to import up to 50% of all the meat we consume because demand is so high.

Cattle farming – predominant in the West Country, especially Herefordshire but widespread throughout the UK – requires open fields for pasture and grazing, but demand for beef outstrips the available land. As a result, large amounts of beef are imported, as well as the soy beans (frequently grown in deforested areas of the Amazon) used for cattle feed.



Most meat eaten back then came from sheep, cows, goats, pigs and birds. Like today, a high proportion of these animals were killed when they were very young.

It's not clear whether horses were killed for meat in England. Eating horse meat became very much frowned upon, being regarded as a pagan thing to do – so much so, in fact, that laws were passed to ban it.



William Hogarth (1748) *O the Roast Beef of Old England* ('*The Gate of Calais*'). Oil on canvas. Tate Gallery, London. (Mennell 10th of 29 photoplates)

Pigs and chickens are mostly raised in factory farms, where they are kept indoors for the whole of their short lives.

Milk and Cheese

Then: A general 18th century England rule for milk: if it was not watered, it was probably sour.



A recipe extract for cheese from 1700: 'Take the milk and cream of twelve cows, put to it three spoonfuls of rennet, and when it is come, whey it ... work in butter and turn it ... lay in a cloth till it is dry.'



The dairy industry became firmly established around 100 years ago, after the First World War, and was at that time associated with green fields available for pasture.

Animal rennet comes from the stomachs of baby cows, lambs or goats. It curdles or coagulates the milk in the animal's stomach, converting it into a more solid form.



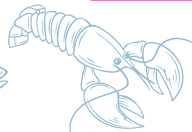
Now: The dairy industry is increasingly adopting 'no graze' indoor-feed methods, which are unnatural for the animals but avoid the need for fields – they can be set up almost anywhere.

But more and more of us are enjoying plant-based alternatives to dairy products. Plant milks made from oat, soya, almond and more are now widely available in the UK, and plant milk is one of the fastest-growing food sectors.



Cheese has come a long way since its early days, too, with UK makers now crafting artisan cheese from plant sources like nuts.

Fishy tales



Then: Archaeological excavations have found bones of familiar fish that may have been eaten by Anglo-Saxons (like herring, salmon and eel), as well as some that are rarely eaten today (like pike, perch and roach). Aquatic animals were preserved through salting, pickling, smoking and drying.

Now: Our seas are now so heavily polluted that many ocean-caught fish and shellfish contain contaminants and plastic. Intensive fish farms typically produce salmon, but conditions aren't ideal; the fish are fed antibiotics to stop lice infestation and infectious diseases (due to stressful overcrowding); these antibiotics pass into consumers.

As dolphins were considered to be a fish, they were also caught and eaten.

Fruits and vegetables



Then: The British feared uncooked fruit, which they thought would give them the plague. In 18th century England, fruits and vegetables were dirty, and vendors sometimes used saliva as a cleanser!

Now: As we make our environment ever more sterile, we create new problems. Vitamin B12 – made by bacteria – used to be found in soil and water, but is now washed away.

As the 1700s drew to a close, citrus fruits became very important to the English navy, since their consumption prevented scurvy. The Admiralty decreed that a fixed amount of lemon juice should be issued daily to all sailors after their fifth or sixth week afloat and dispensed 1.6 million gallons of it between 1795 and 1815.

It is estimated that around half of older people in the UK are low in B12, which helps keep our nervous system healthy. B12 is now injected and fed to farm animals to ensure it reaches consumers; it's also added to fortified foods and some plant milks. Doctors now recommend that everyone take B12 supplements.

The future

Human activity is changing the climate in unprecedented – and possibly irreversible – ways, as reported by a major UN scientific report, published by the IPCC in 2021.

The landmark study warns of increasingly extreme heatwaves, droughts and flooding, and a key temperature limit is expected to be broken in just over a decade.

The report 'is a code red for humanity', said the UN chief.

Echoing the scientists' findings, UN Secretary-General António Guterres said: 'There is no time for delay and no room for excuses.'

The IPCC report adds: 'It is a statement of fact, we cannot be any more certain; it is unequivocal and indisputable that humans are warming the planet.'

This is already resulting in mass evacuations as wildfires spread (as in Greece and Turkey in August 2021), as well as millions more of us at risk of displacement and flooding (such as London in 2021). The report says it is 'virtually certain' that extremes have become more frequent and more intense. 'And for many of these consequences, there's no going back.'

Our taste for animal products is scientifically proven to be one of the leading drivers of climate destruction. Meat production simply can't be sustained (even taking the 'intensive' approach) if we keep consuming it in the quantities we're used to.

Reports say our oceans will be effectively dead by 2048 unless we change our behaviour – so fish is also likely to be off the menu.



Join the fight against climate change to help future generations

But scientists say a catastrophe can be avoided – if the world acts fast. And the best news is that plant foods have the lowest carbon footprint per calorie, requiring fewer resources.

What's for certain is this: In a few years' time, how we produce and eat food won't look the same as it does now. There'll probably be a return to a diet rich in fruit and vegetables, with crop varieties that are more in tune with the seasons.

Reducing or eliminating our consumption of animal products, and increasing our protein intake from plants, will also free up resources to grow more diverse crops and rewild the countryside. And, if we use plants as fertilisers, our soil can be regenerated rather than destroyed.

We can all join the fight against climate change; according to an Oxford University study, adopting a plant-based lifestyle will make the biggest reduction in anyone's carbon footprint.

For more information on healthy, climate-friendly and budget-friendly recipes, see pbph.uk.



Is this new future part of Edible England?

Plant-based proteins and meat-free alternatives are enjoying unprecedented popularity. Quorn is a UK invention, and UK producers are now making milk and meat substitutes from oats, rice, peas, tofu and protein-rich seitan.

And our attitudes are changing fast. In 2018, 25% of Britons said eating less meat is better for the environment; today, this figure has risen to about 50%. Health is now the most common reason for cutting meat consumption, due to growing awareness of the link between what we eat and disease.

For your entertainment

Watch (iPlayer)
Carnage: Swallowing the Past.

This comic mockumentary (written and directed by Simon Amstell) is set in England in 2067 and features future generations looking back in horror at what we eat today.

Gatton Park

Enjoy a guided tour of Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey. Explore the beautiful “Capability” Brown-designed landscape, the Edwardian gardens including the Japanese Garden and find out about the “Rotten Borough”.

Gatton Park was created in the eighteenth century by Lancelot “Capability” Brown, the famous landscape architect of the time. His distinctive style of wide sweeping views and vistas, meandering lakes, small ponds and mounds planted with clusters of trees have now been restored to their former glory and the view from Gatton Hall is considered to be one of the finest in Surrey. Later additions to the 250 acre Park from Victorian and Edwardian times have also been restored over the last 25 years with hidden gardens and walks now revealed including an extensive Victorian rock garden, Edwardian parterre and stunning Japanese garden with pools, stepping stones, bridge and even a tea house. The history of Gatton can be traced back to the Domesday Book with characterful owners throughout the centuries. It even has its own Town Hall!

Max 15 people per tour/session. Walk takes approximately 2 hours Please be aware that our site is also a boarding school and we ask visitors to stay with their group during the visit, as the children will be on site.



Facebook: [gattonparkandgardens](https://www.facebook.com/gattonparkandgardens)
Twitter: [@GattonPark](https://twitter.com/GattonPark)
Instagram: [@gattonparkandgardens](https://www.instagram.com/gattonparkandgardens)



Saturday 11th September 1300–1430
Pre-booking required.
[gattonpark.co.uk/special](https://www.gattonpark.co.uk/special)

Booking Contact: Louise Miller 01737 649068

The Royal Alexandra & Albert School,
Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 0TD

Directions: Entrance to Royal Alexandra & Albert School via Rocky Lane



Reigate & Banstead Twinning Association

LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBOURS!

The town twinning movement started very soon after 1945, with the passionate support of mayors and citizens who vowed that Europe should never again be torn apart by war.

BRUNOY

Our twin town in France is 22km south of Paris, with easy access. It's a small town close to Fontainebleau, Eurodisney and the lovely Senart Forest. We've been twinned since 1994.

ESCHWEILER

Our twin town in Germany is close to historic Aachen, not far from the Rhine and Cologne as well as the borders of Belgium and the Netherlands. We've been twinned since 1984.

Covering Redhill, Merstham, Horley and surrounding areas of the Borough.

See our website for further details and contacts

www.reigatebansteadtwinning.co.uk





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St John The Evangelist

St John the Evangelist was built in 1843, and later (1889-95) enlarged by architect John Loughborough Pearson, the famed exponent of Victorian Gothic. It has a 185ft spire, original Victorian stained glass windows, and a Father Willis organ (1897).

This beautiful church is largely the creation of a leading architect of the Victorian Gothic revival, John Loughborough Pearson. Much of the stained glass, and the majority of the interior features, follow his design specifications. They include an outstanding gilded triptych with a central panel showing the crucifixion, flanked by the Agony and the Entombment on either side, set on mahogany and Numidian marble. Sadly Pearson did not live to see it in place in 1898.

Most of the stained glass is the work of Clayton and Bell, and was installed during, or shortly after, the rebuilding of the church by Pearson. Particularly outstanding is the East Window, which features the Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension.

The organ is by famous Victorian organ builder Henry Willis (aka Father Willis), who also built/rebuilt around 1,000 organs, including Alexandra Palace, the Royal Albert Hall and St Paul's Cathedral.

The 185ft spire houses a bell tower with eight bells, installed in 1895. They are hung for full circle ringing and the peal is considered to be one of the easiest going in Surrey.

Other features include an Angel font (1882) marking the retirement of the Rev Henry Gosse after 36 years in office; a marble pulpit depicting the raising of Lazarus, overlooked by a praying angel (1882); and a splendid Eagle Lectern, a replica of a brass eagle in Southwell Minster, resting on Numidian red marble echoing the triptych.



Saturday 11th September 1430–1700

Sunday 12th September 1430–1700

St John the Evangelist, Church Road,
Redhill RH1 6QA

www.stjohnsredhill.org.uk

Plant power!

Exciting environmental competition
for future change-makers!

Do you have a passion for our planet, an affection for our animals, and a natural love for nature?

Take part in our creative **'Save our Wildlife' arts competition**, raise your voices, save our planet, and win some incredible prizes.



One small step...

With the sheer scale of the climate emergency, it's easy to think that one person can't make a difference.

But we all have a responsibility to save our planet, and it's incredible just how much of a reduction one person can make to their carbon emissions, water usage, and environmental impact in just one day, simply by becoming more aware of how they live.

So just imagine the good we could do for the planet if everyone joined in to do their bit!

Join our Save the Wildlife competition, and explore the benefits of sustainable eating, spread the urgent message of our wildlife emergency, and play your part in protecting our planet.



Today, just **4%** of all mammals are wild, a whopping **80%** of agricultural land is used for farming animals, and animals are going extinct at an alarming rate. What we put on our plates (and how it gets there) has a devastating impact on our planet, its animals, and their habitats.

Join our mission to celebrate COP26, reverse these scary statistics, and achieve a greener, cleaner, cruelty-free future for all.

On earth today:



Join our competition, learn how even the littlest change can make a huge difference, and play your part in creating a more sustainable future.

Get creative for our Wildlife! Be it a film, piece of music, photograph, dance or painting, there are no limits to creativity. Spread your wings, and let your imagination run wild

You could win you, your group and even your school some great prizes - from bird boxes, living willow wands, full day workshops to gift vouchers up to £250!

veganorganic.net



FREE grow your own resources: veganorganic.net/garden-advice

Explore the impact of what we eat and the way food is grown, and take steps towards a healthier future. Find out more now:

 [VeganOrganicNetwork](https://www.facebook.com/VeganOrganicNetwork)

 [VeganOrganic](https://twitter.com/VeganOrganic)

 [GrowingGreenVideos](https://www.youtube.com/GrowingGreenVideos)

 [veganorganicuk](https://www.instagram.com/veganorganicuk)



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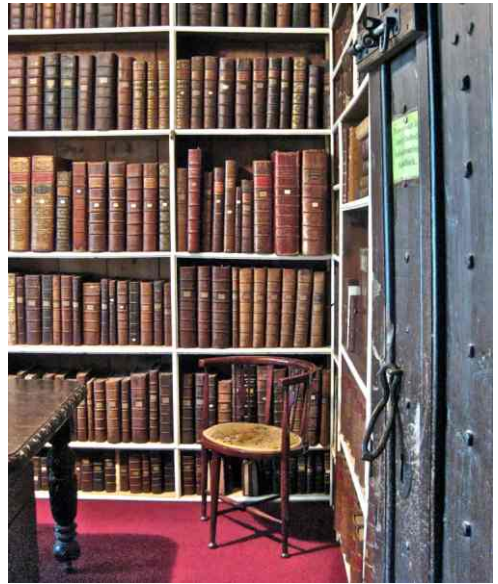
Free collection if you live in our coverage area

Volunteering offers vital help to people in need

Find new friends, connect with the community, learn new skills, and even advance your career

Holmethorpe Industrial Estate,
34 Holmethorpe Avenue,
Redhill, RH1 2NL

01737 773133



The Cranston Library

A tiny, exquisite parish library founded in the early 18th century, a forerunner of today's public libraries. Find out about its history, and the story of its remarkable founder, Andrew Cranston.

There will be a small exhibition in the chancel of St Mary's Church, which is staffed by trustees and volunteers who can provide information about the library and a selection of its books, as the library is currently closed due to COVID restrictions. The Cranston Library, founded on 14 March 1701, is situated in a small chamber above the vestry in the parish church of St Mary Magdalene, Reigate, Surrey, where it has been since its foundation. Possibly the first public lending library in England, it contains works of literature, history, geography, science, classics and theology.

IMPORTANT - As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, the library is closed to visitors in 2021. St Mary Magdalene Church will be open, so you can visit the church and the exhibition.



Saturday 11th September 1000–1600
Chart Lane, Reigate RH2 7RN
www.cranstonlibraryreigate.com



Historic Vehicle Display

A display of Historic Vehicles by Surrey Vintage Vehicle Society.

Surrey Vintage Vehicle Society was formed in 1967 and has over 200 members.

The age of vehicles owned by members ranges from some made before 1900 up to 25 years old.

The Society caters for all types of historic vehicles including cars, motorcycles, commercial vehicles, etc.

Our display will include vehicles of various different makes, types and ages.



Saturday 18th September 1000-1600

Tunnel Road, Reigate RH2 0JY

www.svvs.org

Directions: Tunnel Road runs North off the High Street between Cafe Rouge and The Market Stores public house



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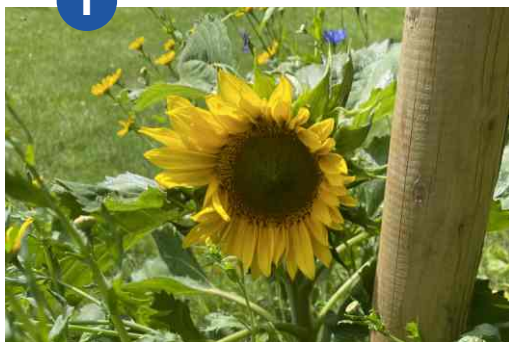


CREATE YOUR OWN EDIBLE ENGLAND!

Want to grow your own food? Here are some top growing tips:

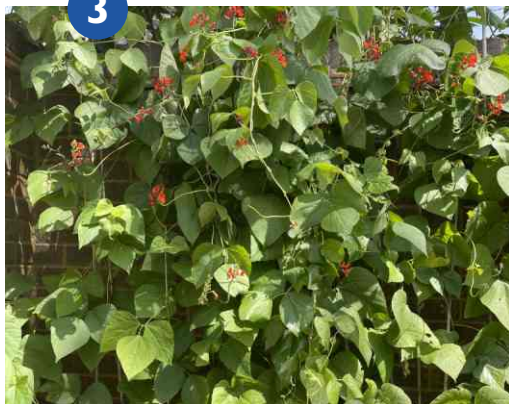
Growing fruits and vegetables, connecting with nature and getting outdoors are great for our mental health. Try easy to grow varieties first, such as herbs that you can use to make teas and cordials; to beans which are cheap to grow and have lovely flowers; sunflowers (which also provide food for birds); and tomatoes.

1



In small spaces, grow upwards – growing with supports means you can grow more in one bed. Think peas, beans and even pumpkins! Beans are particularly easy to grow, children love picking them and they have the added benefit of pretty flowers.

3



2

Raise it! Put containers, pots or even old drawers onto a raised surface such as bricks and weed control membrane or even old wine racks. You can also build raised beds – they're lower maintenance, easier to move and manage. Raised beds are good if you have difficulty bending, suffer from back pain or use a wheelchair. As they're more versatile than planting in the ground, you'll have more control, meaning bigger harvests of your favourite fruits, herbs and vegetables.

For root vegetables you'll need deeper soil, for leafy greens and tomatoes, you won't need the same depth. You can watch a video showing how to make the ultimate raised bed here:

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=eZeiLJBNGM>

4



Use containers – you can grow in used tetra packs, newspapers, on a window sill and group together pots of different sizes. You'll be surprised how well onions, tomatoes, carrots and salad leaves grow in containers. Also try edible flowers such as nasturtiums!



5

Add fruit trees to your space – not only will they add interest and height, they'll be a source of free produce! If you've a small area or patio, try dwarf varieties.

Consider companion planting – plant vegetables in your flower beds for a stunning display and plant companion plants among your vegetables to attract pollinators and prevent pests.

6



Planting under glass helps to create optimum growing conditions and enable you to grow all year round. A greenhouse enables you to raise more tender crops.

7



8

Add paths and attractive borders – small accessible pathways will enable you to tend to and reach your plants easily. Borders will help create zones.



9

Think veganic and no-dig – use plants for compost and soil regeneration as this will give better results in the long term and encourage life in the soil.



10

Try vegetable and fruit growing to encourage nature and wildlife into your space! Where possible, grow vegetables, fruits and herbs alongside your flowers.



Bonus tip: If using canes, pop a little ball of plasticine/small pot at the end to prevent injuries!

Want to learn more about growing your own crops and when?

Check out the 'grow all year round' resource at veganorganic.net/growing-throughout-the-year which shows you what to sow, when to sow it and how to make your own compost, with expert advice on how to grow without pesticides and animal by-products for a tasty and healthy harvest.



Medieval Undercroft

We regret that this venue will not be participating in this year's event.

9

There are 14 Heritage Hatties in this book - 11 of them hidden - can you find them all?



Visit Our Store



6 Station West, Oxted
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oxtedelectrical.co.uk

Heath Church, Reigate

The Heath Church, Reigate is a daughter church of St Mary Magdalene (also open for HOD).

The church was built in 1907 to serve the western end of the parish. It is an example of an iron church, one of many constructed at this time but in this country and overseas. The east window was designed and made in 1971 by Keith New who designed some of the nave windows in Coventry Cathedral. The church has recently been completely restored and a new annexe built.



Saturday 11th September 1100-1600
Flanchford Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 8AB
07754 070339

www.stmaryreigate.org

Directions: Park near the church notice board which is on the left just past the row of houses in Flanchford Road. The church is about 100m on the left down a lane. There is a car park a few hundred yards further on.

Holmesdale Natural History Club

Founded in 1857 the Holmesdale Natural History Club is opening its private museum of Natural History, Local History, Local Archaeology and Geology.

The Museum's Collections on display include local artefacts including Roman tiles, medieval drainpipes, stones from Reigate Castle, Victorian stuffed birds, local bottles and mementos, prehistoric flints, fossils and documents relating to the history of Reigate and Redhill.

Please note: Wheelchair and pushchair access on ground floor only.



Saturday 11th September 1000–1600
14 Croydon Road, Reigate RH2 0PG
www.hnhc.co.uk

Directions: Look for the gate in the ancient wall.



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Broccoli... it's not known for certain when broccoli was first eaten. The Romans ate a vegetable that may have been broccoli. It was certainly eaten in France and Italy in the 16th century. Broccoli was introduced into England in the 18th century and became popular in the USA in the 1920s.

Brussel sprouts... the first written description of them was in 1587 but they may have been grown in the Middle Ages. They became popular in England in the 17th century. They're high in many nutrients, rich in protein and known as a 'superfood' for their immunity-boosting properties. But did you know they have cancer-fighting properties too?

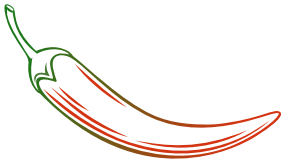


Cabbages... grown in the past were of a wild variety with tougher, smaller leaves than today.

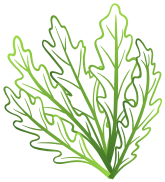
Carrots... grown in the past were not orange but purplish red and small - being closer to their wild ancestors.



Chillies... originated in Central America and had been grown for thousands of years. The Aztecs loved chillies and the Spanish brought them back to Europe. Chillies were first recorded in England in 1548.



Leeks... are believed to be native to central Asia. The Romans are said to have introduced them to Britain and the leek is the symbol of Wales.



Lettuce... like lentils are actually an ancient vegetable. Native to the Mediterranean, lettuce was also eaten by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. The Spaniards took lettuce to the New World.

Onions... were one of the first vegetables grown by people. During the Middle Ages, onions were one of the staple foods of people in Europe.



Parsnips... were popular in the Middle Ages. However, in England, they became less popular once potatoes became common in the 18th century.

Peas and beans... are some of the earliest vegetables grown by humans. Packed with protein and protective against chronic disease, they are cheap and easy to grow. Peas were an important part of people's diet in the Middle Ages. Runner beans were first grown in England in the 17th century. Today, as well as fresh, they are available in frozen, canned and dried form.



Potatoes... are native to South America and they were grown by natives for thousands of years before Europeans discovered them. First introduced to England in 1586, they were regarded as a strange vegetable and not commonly grown until the 18th century. In the 1840s potatoes in Ireland were afflicted by potato blight resulting in a terrible famine as the people had come to rely on potatoes as their staple food. They provide an excellent source of many vitamins and minerals as well as antioxidants.



Radish... the word radish comes from the Latin word radix, meaning root.



Spinach... is native to Asia; by the 14th century it was eaten in England.



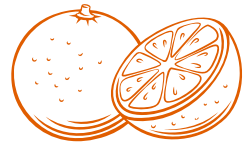
Tomatoes... were unknown in England until the end of the 16th century.



Blackcurrants... were used as medicine in the Middle Ages and for centuries afterwards. During World War II, people in Britain were encouraged to grow them as they were a rich source of vitamin C. Most were made into cordial.



Oranges... being native to China, they were grown there as early as 2500 BC. The Romans imported oranges. Arabs introduced oranges to Spain in the 8th century. Later they were introduced into Italy and the Americas. In the 17th century, rich Englishmen began growing oranges.



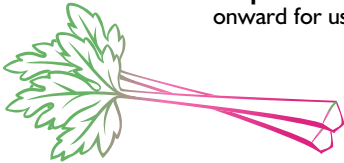
Peaches... as early as 800 BC they were grown in China. Later, the Persians grew them and peaches were brought to the Americas in the 16th century. They were grown in England by the 17th century but they were rare and expensive until the 20th century.

Pears... were grown in England in the Middle Ages and many new varieties appeared in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. As well as being eaten, pears were used to make perry.



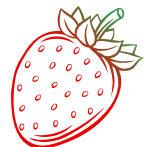
Plums... are an ancient fruit. They grew wild in Europe, Asia, and North America. Today plums are one of the world's most popular fruits.

Raspberries... were grown in England from the Middle Ages onward for use as a medicine as well as a food.



Rhubarb... by the early 19th century it was used as a food as well as a medicine.

Strawberries... it's not known why they are called strawberries. They may once have been called 'strewn berries' because the berries are strewn on the plant.



Walnuts... were first grown in Persia and were well known in England by the 16th century.

Extracts: localhistories.org / Tim Lambert



Barchester Beaumont

The Barchester Reigate Beaumont welcomes you to a tour of their beautiful Care Home and surrounding grounds.

The Barchester Reigate Beaumont, originally called 'Pine End', was built for a Mr William D. Anderson in 1926. 'Pine End' was originally a magnificent timbered residence with oak panelled walls on some interior rooms. The last resident at 'Pine End' left in 1954 and in 1955 became 'Pine End School' until 1992. It then became a residential care and nursing home, now known as 'Reigate Beaumont Care Home' and is part of the Barchester Healthcare Group.

Booking email: reigate@barchester.com



Friday 17th September 1000–1600

Colley Lane, Reigate RH2 9JB

Tel 01737 225544

www.barchester.com/home/reigate-beaumont-care-home

Willis Towers Watson

Supports Reigate & Banstead Heritage Open Days

Willis Towers Watson (NASDAQ: WLTW) is a leading global advisory, broking and solutions company that helps clients around the world turn risk into a path for growth. With roots dating to 1828, Willis Towers Watson has over 40,000 employees serving more than 140 countries. The company has been in Reigate since 1938.



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www.willistowerswatson.com



Knights Haberdashery

Knights Haberdashery is situated in a former Co-op Dairy at 27 Lesbourne Road. Built in 1907, the shop is decorated with tiles and murals by Carter and Co. of Poole with a picture rail including festoons below featuring fruit and bows and two tiled murals of a cattle scene and milkmaid. This Edwardian shop is a very rare survivor nationally and of fine quality. It operated as a dairy until the mid-1930s and has had other incarnations since then. It is now occupied by Knights Haberdashery set up by Nina Redman and Jane Waby, ex-employees of Knights of Reigate after its closure in January 2016. Their traditional stock complements the delightful building.

Tel 01737 246352 / 07936 800580.

Email: knightshaberdashery@gmail.com

Facebook @knightsHaberdashery

Twitter @KnightsHaby



Monday-Saturday 0930-1700
27 Lesbourne Road, Reigate RH2 7JS



St Philip's Church

Built and endowed by Mr William Phillips of Reigate Lodge (where Reigate College now is), Nutley Lane Church (1863) was founded as a chapel of ease to St Mark's (1860).

Built of Reigate stone, with Bath stone quoins, the inside is light and airy, the roof supported on "scissor" trusses with timber columns.

Renamed as St Philip's in 1922, it stayed outside the Parish system until it took over part of St Mark's parish, south of the railway, in 1950. It acquired its own Parish status in 1992.

The church hall, "St Mark's Mission House", was added in 1870.

As intended, the church remains a venue for leisure as well as religion. The east window commemorates William and Jane Phillips.



Weekdays 0900-1700

Weekends 1000-1600

102b Nutley Lane, Reigate RH2 9HA

www.stphilipsreigate.com





Reigate Town Hall

For one day only, come and take a FREE look behind the scenes at the Town Hall and discover its fascinating 118-year history as home to many of the community's public services. The Grade II Listed building, completed in 1901, originally housed the Town Hall, law courts, police and fire stations – the 70-foot former fire station tower still forms the principal exterior feature of the building today.

A pop-up café serving drinks and a selection of homemade cakes will be on offer. All proceeds from this café will go towards the Mayor's charities – Age Concern Banstead and the YMCA East Surrey.

All tours will be guided and limited to 10 visitors per tour. There is an online booking facility for these tours. **Tours are free but booking is essential.** Tickets can be booked via Ticket Source: <https://www.ticketsource.co.uk/reigate-banstead-borough-council>

For further information please contact mayor@reigate-banstead.gov.uk



Saturday 11th September 1100–1400
Reigate & Banstead Borough Council, Town Hall,
Castlefield Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 0SH

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DID YOU KNOW?

West Lancashire in England is the home to an exotic mushroom farm.

Smithy Mushrooms covers three acres of land and has 26 growing rooms. They featured on BBC's Supermarket Secrets and Gregg Wallace discovered how Tesco is turning exotic mushrooms grown in England into burgers.

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