



Knowledge Organiser: How has transport changed Oxted?

Timeline of key events

1086	Oxted appears in the Domesday Book as <i>Acstede</i>
1884	Arrival of the railway
1971/2?	A25 bypass M25 motorway
29 October 1986	The Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher officially opened the M25 on 29 October 1986. It had taken 11 years to build.
	Beadle's Lane School built
1963	The Bishop officially opened St. Mary's School on the current site
September 2019	St. Mary's and Downs Way amalgamate

Key information

- Oxted is a town and civil parish in the Tandridge district of Surrey, England
- It is at the foot of the North Downs and the Greensand Ridge
- It is 9 miles (14 km) south south-east of Croydon in Greater London, 8.5 miles (13.7 km) west of Sevenoaks in Kent, and 9 miles (14 km) north of East Grinstead in West Sussex
- It is on the main route from Westerham to Bletchingly
- The River Eden runs through Oxted. The River Eden is a tributary of the River Medway. Its name is derives from Edenbridge, the main town through which it flows. Edenbridge was originally called in "Eadhelmsbrige" ("Eadhelm's Bridge") in the Old English language.
- There is a sand pit and chalk pit nearby
- Oxted appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Acstede, meaning 'Place where oaks grew'. Also Acstede (xi century.); Ocstede (xiii cent.); Oxtede (xv cent.).The town lay within the Anglo-Saxon Tandridge hundred.
- The original village of Oxted (now Old Oxted) is a small village centred on a short high street with four pubs (The Old Bell, The George Inn, The Crown Inn and The Wheatsheaf) just off the A25.
- With the coming of the railway, the town of Oxted boomed around its station, north-east of Old Oxted, and new buildings created "New Oxted". These new buildings were built in the Tudor style,
- Villages nearby: Tandridge, to the southwest, which sits on an edge of the Greensand Ridge, Limpsfield, to the east, is contiguous with Oxted, Godstone is to the west and Crowhurst, to the south and Woldingham on the North Downs is to the north.
- The population in 1911 was 2846.
- 1913 records that the parish comprised 3646 acres of land and 13 acres of water. The chief crops grown were wheat, oats, grass, roots and hops and most of the inhabitants were employed in agriculture.
- St. Mary's School was in Beadles Lane
- St. Mary's School was a junior school until September 2018

Key places:	
St. Mary's Church	St Mary's is Oxted's oldest church. It dates from at least Norman times and stands on a mound. It was built in a field, upstream from and northeast of the medieval heart of Oxted.
The Greenwich Meridian	This runs through Oxted, passing through Oxted School and Woodward's in Station Road East.
Morrisons & the Leisure Centre	These were built on the coal depo for the railway
The Fire Station	This was on the site of the present council offices
Oxted and Limpsfield War Memorial Hospital	<p>The Oxted and Limpsfield (War Memorial) Hospital opened in 1923 in Gresham Road. It had been founded to commemorate "the Men and Women of Oxted and Limpsfield who in the Great War 1914 to 1918 gave faithful service to God, their King and their Country". It was the last war memorial hospital to be built in England.</p> <p>Building work was completed in July 1927. The Hospital then had 17 beds (including 3 private patient rooms), 3 cots and one emergency bed (when required, to be set up in a public ward).</p> <p>By the 1930s the Hospital too small. In 1939, just before the outbreak of war, the Hospital moved to its new site in Eastlands Way. During WW2 the Hospital joined the Emergency Medical Service. It joined the NHS in 1948</p> <p>In 1993 the Trust suggested that the Hospital should close as its buildings were in a poor state of repair. There was a public outcry so it remained. In 2001 it was decided that it would be more cost-effective to fund an alternative building to provide modern healthcare, rather than repair the Hospital, which was now suffering from subsidence.</p> <p>The first site of the Hospital in Gresham Road now contains the offices of Tandridge District Council.</p> <p>The second site in Eastlands Way has been redeveloped and is now Lankester Square, a small private estate.</p> <p>The Tandridge Heights Memorial Care Home was built nearby in Memorial Close, so the word 'Memorial' at least survives.</p>
Barrow Green Manor	Off Barrow Green Road. It is possible the name derive from the 'barrow' the church sits on
Waitrose, Chantelle and Boots	These were garages
Detillens House	This was a large manor house originally timber-framed with plaster panels; it was modernised in the early C18
Foyles Farmhouse	Now a Grade II listed building

Grants House	A Grade II listed building. Built C16 with C19 alterations. Timber-framed on stone and brick plinth
Stocketts Manor	The estate is now represented by the farm called Stocketts
Tenchleys Manor	A Grade II listed building which was erected initially in the Elizabethan period and modified by the Victorians
Oxted-The railway station, library, old police station and, the council offices, the Barn Theatre, Master Park, site of old gas works, site of farm next to church-now St. Mary's Close. Old Oxted-site of Beadles Lane School, old shops which are now houses, the lock-up Bennetts Cottage on the High Street, the pubs	
Key Figures	
The Master family	Lived in Barrow Green House were one of the leading landowners in the area
Charles Hoskins Master	In 1923 donated the land for the recreation ground known as Master Park.
Dr Beeching	Initiated the closure of lots of railway lines. In 1965 he took the title Baron Beeching of East Grinstead, where he lived. "Oh, Dr Beeching, what have you done? There once were lots of trains to catch, but soon there will be none. I'll have to go and buy a bike, cause I can't afford a car. Oh, Dr Beeching, what a naughty man you are!"
Key skills	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use aerial photographs to identify St. Mary's School, the railway & station, fire station, old police station and site of cottage hospital, the council offices, the Barn Theatre, Master Park, the sand pit & the chalk pit I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Oxted, Old Oxted, Tandridge, Godstone, Limpsfield, Crowhurst, Woldingham, Croydon, Edenbridge, East Grinstead Sevenoaks, the counties surrounding Oxted including Surrey, Kent & West Sussex, the United Kingdom and British Isles I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the North Downs, the Greensand Ridge, the River Eden & River Medway I can use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the area surrounding Oxted, United Kingdom and the wider world I can use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in and around Oxted using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. I can use evidence from fieldwork and looking at other sources to say what Oxted is like, how it has changed and suggest reasons for changes 	
Key Questions	
<p>What is Oxted like?</p> <p>Where is Oxted in location to other places?</p> <p>Who lives/works in Oxted?</p> <p>How is Oxted 'connected' to other places?</p> <p>Why did the settlement of Oxted grow up in Anglo Saxon times?</p> <p>Why are there so many pubs in Old Oxted?</p> <p>Why did the main settlement change location?/How has Oxted changed?</p>	

Key concepts	
<p>A sense of place Importance of location and the things which influence it Physical characteristics of the environment Human influence on the landscape A map/plan is a representation of a physical place Direction Distance Chronology Change Continuity</p>	
Impact	
<p>What has been the impact of other settlements and physical features of the locality to Oxted's location? How have new roads/the coming of the railway changed Oxted and its location?</p>	
Key Vocabulary	
Hamlet	A hamlet is a small human settlement with just a group of houses which is smaller than a village
Village	A village is a small settlement usually found in a rural setting. It may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall. Some geographers specifically define a village as having between 500 and 2,500 inhabitants.
Town	A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
City	A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.
Market town	"Market town" is a term originating from the Middle Ages for a settlement that has the right to host markets
Commuter town	A commuter town is a town with residents who normally work elsewhere
Parish	A small administrative district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.
County	Is a way countries in Britain are divided up into areas, which can be looked after by local government. A county usually consists of several towns and the rural areas that surround them.