

**An Archaeological Evaluation on
Land to the South of
17 High Street, Old Oxted, Surrey**

**NGR: 538680 152245
TQ 386 522**

Planning Reference: TA/2011/134

**Project No: 4921
Site Code: HOO 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011120
OASIS id: archaeol6-101944**

**By Kathryn Grant MSc, AIFA
With contributions by
Sarah Porteus and Elke Raemen
Illustrations by Dylan Hopkinson**

June 2011

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Abstract

On 24th May 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land to the south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted, Surrey for Chartwell Land and New Homes.

Two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 15.5m in advance of a proposed redevelopment. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavations. Modern activity in the form of levelling and landscaping was recorded at the site. No surviving subsoil horizon was encountered over the natural horizon and it is therefore likely that some truncation of natural deposits has taken place.

The natural geological horizon consisting of Sandgate Beds was encountered at 96.26m AOD in the east of the site and 96.94m AOD in the west. No surviving subsoil horizon was encountered during the excavations and the natural geology was sealed directly by modern made ground layers which were between 750 and 850mm thick.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), University College London, was commissioned by Chartwell Land and New Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted, Surrey (NGR: 386 522; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The proposed development consists of the demolition of the existing sheds and the construction of two houses with associated parking and access.

1.1.3 The evaluation, which was undertaken in a single phase of work, consisted of 2 x 10m trenches (Figure 2).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The development has received full planning permission conditions of which No.7 relates to archaeology:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority'

1.2.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the site and following discussions with the County Archaeological Officer (Gary Jackson), an archaeological strategy was agreed in the form of evaluation by trial trench.

1.2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological work was prepared (ASE 2011) and outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation conforming to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001). The WSI was duly approved by Gary Jackson (SCC) prior to the commencement of archaeological works. All fieldwork undertaken during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI unless otherwise stated below.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The aim of the archaeological fieldwork was to prospect the site with a view to ascertaining the distribution of archaeological remains and to place these within our current understanding of landscape development.

1.3.2 The general aims of the archaeological investigation in summary are to ascertain:

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposit

- How they might be affected by the development of the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

1.3.3 A specific aim is:

- Is there any evidence of back-plot activity relating to medieval buildings fronting the High Street to the immediate north?

1.3.4 The evaluation set out to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted, Surrey on 24th May 2011.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathryn Grant (Archaeologist/Field Officer). The project was managed by Jon Sygrave/Andy Leonard (Fieldwork Managers) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located behind existing houses down a small lane to the south of 17 High Street in Old Oxted, Surrey. The site is centred on NGR 386 522. The village of Old Oxted is located in eastern Surrey on a sandstone ridge at the foot of the North Downs escarpment (Robertson 2003).
- 2.1.2 The site measures c.40m by 10m and comprises vacant land with some hard-standing areas, patchy grass and derelict shed structures. The site lies on a hill which rises to the southwest.
- 2.1.3 According to British Geological Survey Sheet 286 (BGS 1996) for Reigate, the site lies on Sandgate Beds. The village lies on Hythe and Sandgate Beds of the lower Greensand with a narrow band of alluvium running roughly north-south at the eastern end of the village, following the line of the stream that issues from the escarpment of the North Downs just to the north of the village (Robertson 2003, 2).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Synopsis

- 2.2.1 Old Oxted is an 'Area of High Archaeological Potential' (AHAP). This is largely due to the rich medieval core of the village. The site lies on the outskirts of this conservation area.
- 2.2.2 A search of Surrey's Historic Environment Records (HER) for archaeological sites and monuments within a 350m radius of the site was carried out in order to assess the potential for archaeological remains at the site in light of its surrounding heritage. A full listing of all the known archaeological sites in the immediate surroundings of this site has been tabulated in the Appendix. Although this search demonstrated abundant HER's around the site, only excavation at the site itself can account for the survivability of archaeological remains which is why an archaeological evaluation of the site was necessary prior to development.
- 2.2.3 The earliest archaeological evidence in Old Oxted is of stray flint artefact finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date, not indicative of focused activity. No later prehistoric or Roman settlement is known in the vicinity of the site but this could be due to the lack of archaeological investigation in the area.
- 2.2.4 The village of Old Oxted has medieval origins and was established around the 13th century as a ribbon development along the High Street (Robertson 2003). The historic core of the village is centred on the crossroads at the western end of the High Street, some 400m from the site.
- 2.2.5 The overall size of the village appears to have remained largely unchanged since the medieval period until the later 20th century when it was subsumed by the growth of the adjacent commuter town of Oxted (Robertson 2003).

2.3 Statement of Archaeological Potential

- 2.3.1 Given the sites close proximity to the medieval core of the village and its position within a conservation area, the site was considered to have some potential for archaeological remains to survive. One objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the impact of modern disturbance and truncation on any surviving archaeological remains.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methods Employed

- 3.1.1 The evaluation work comprised two archaeological trenches excavated under archaeological supervision by mini mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket to minimise damage to deposits. A toothed bucket was used to break through the top 100mm of hardcore material overlying the trenches. The trenches were positioned across the development area so as to ensure that an optimum sample of the area was investigated (Figure 2). A risk assessment of the fieldwork to be carried out was produced prior to any work on site. The area was CAT scanned prior to machine excavation and all excavation proceeded with due caution. No services were picked up during the survey, but the alignment of possible waste water pipes (from two manholes present on the site) were marked on the surface prior to excavation.

- 3.1.2 The trenches were located using hand-tapes in relation to a scaled plan of the site. The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Trench sections were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts, which were recovered and bagged for dating and analysis. The trenches were fully recorded on trial trench record sheets and ASE context sheets. All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991) using pro-forma context record sheets. Each deposit uncovered during the archaeological trial-trenching was assigned its own unique context number system prefixed with the trench number. A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation. The trenches were levelled in relation to Ordnance Datum.

- 3.1.3 On completion of excavation and recording, the County Archaeologist, Gary Jackson (SCC) was informed and permission was obtained to backfill the trench on Tuesday 24th May 2011.

3.2 The Project Archive

- 3.2.1 The project archive is currently held at offices of ASE and will be submitted to the relevant repository at the end of the project. The contents of the archive are tabulated below for reference in this report.

Number of Trenches	2
Number of Contexts	10
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	c.
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	None

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1, measuring 6m in length with a width of 1.8m, was positioned on an east-west alignment at the eastern end of the site near to the entrance. The trench was positioned in the proposed car parking area. The trench was reduced to 6m from 10m in length because of limited space and the presence of waste water pipes crossing the site.

4.1.2 Seven contexts were recorded and are summarised below.

4.1.3

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Made ground/demolition rubble	100-200	96.93 – 97.06
1/002	Deposit	Made ground	550	-
1/003	Deposit	Natural	-	96.26
1/004	Cut	Amorphous Pit/Pond/Soakaway	-	96.26
1/005	Fill	Fill of 1/004	-	-
1/006	Cut	Cut for wall footing 1/007	-	-
1/007	Masonry	NW-SE wall footing	-	97.00

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 1

4.1.4 Natural geology comprising light orange brown sandy clay [1/003] was encountered at 96.26m AOD (750mm below ground level) in the eastern end of this trench. Cutting into the natural horizon was an amorphous pit or pond-

like feature [1/004] containing a dark bluish-grey clay deposit [1/005]. It is worth noting that this context closely resembled a natural alluvial deposit, a narrow band of which is known to be in this part of the village; the limitations of the trench make it difficult to determine exactly what this feature was. This feature appeared to contain fragments of modern ceramic building materials (CBM) of which a 18th – 19th century brick sample was retained for dating, although the feature was directly overlain by layers of recent made ground [1/002] and demolition rubble [1/001] so intrusion is also possible. The feature is likely to have functioned as a pond or soak away given the fact that water was present within the trench at this level.

- 4.1.5 A northwest-southeast aligned wall footing [1/007] was revealed at the easternmost end of the trench. This was found immediately under the surface [1/001]. It is likely that this wall was a front garden wall to the bungalow property which previously occupied the site.

4.2 Trench 2

- 4.2.1 Trench 2, measuring 9.5m in length with a width of 1.8m, was positioned on a north-south alignment at the eastern end of the site near to the entrance and west of Trench 1. The position of this trench was beneath the proposed residential development. The trench was 9.5m long, reduced due to the location of a waste water pipe crossing the northern end of the trench.

- 4.2.2 Three contexts were recorded within this trench. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Made ground/demolition rubble	200 - 250	97.65 – 97.92
2/002	Deposit	Made ground	550 - 600	-
2/003	Deposit	Natural	-	96.86 – 96.94

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 2

- 4.2.3 Natural geology comprising light orange brown sandy clay [2/003] was encountered at depths of between 800mm and 850mm below ground level (96.86-96.94m AOD). The natural horizon was immediately overlain by mixed made ground layers [2/002] and rubble [2/001] which had probably resulted from the demolition of the bungalow that previously occupied this land.

- 4.2.4 In addition to various fragments of CBM, context [2/002] also contained pottery sherds and an 17th – 19th century peg-tile fragment. The depth of these deposits and the fact that there is no surviving subsoil horizon would suggest that recent truncation and levelling activity has taken place on the site.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered. Finds were all washed and dried. They were counted, weighed and bagged by context and by material. None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)
1/005			1	638
2/002	3	58	1	16

Table 4: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

- 5.2.1 Three fragments of pottery were recovered. Included is a high-fired fragment of red-earthenware with metallic glaze and of 19th-century date. Other pieces consist of a blue transfer-printed fragment of china dating to the 19th century and a sherd of blue transfer-printed pearlware (first half 19th century).

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 A total of two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from two contexts. A fragment of peg tile in a fine orange fabric with sparse fine quartz and black iron rich inclusions of 17th to 19th century date was recovered from [2/002]. A partial brick from context [1/005] was unfrogged of 50mm thickness was hard-fired in a red fabric with iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse quartz is of probable 18th to 19th century date.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The character and depth of the overburden deposits found within both of the evaluation trenches suggests that there has been substantial landscaping on the site, with the removal/redistribution and subsequent importation of material to level the site in the recent past. This importation/redistribution of material has led to a considerable depth of overburden above the surface of the natural geology. As no surviving subsoil horizon was encountered over the natural horizon it is likely that some truncation of the natural has taken place. The thickness of overburden within Trenches 1 and 2 was between 750mm and 850mm.
- 6.2** A small quantity of residual finds, consisting of pottery sherds and CBM fragments, was recovered from the deposits revealed during the evaluation. These finds dated broadly from the 17th century onwards demonstrating evidence only of post-medieval and modern activity on the site. No finds predating the post-medieval period were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.
- 6.3** With the exception of an amorphous feature, thought to be of recent or natural origin, no other features were encountered at the site. No evidence of back-plot activity relating to medieval buildings fronting the High Street was uncovered. No deposits of an archaeological nature were encountered during the excavations.
- 6.4** Given the negative results of this archaeological evaluation in light of the sampled area of the proposed development, it is unlikely that archaeological remains will be impacted during further intrusive work at the site. The archaeological evaluation demonstrated a very low potential for archaeological remains to have survived on the site. Most of the intrusive groundwork associated with the development is proposed for the area around Trench 2 which was found to be entirely negative of archaeological remains.

Bibliography

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English Heritage 1991. *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. 2nd edition. London: English Heritage

IFA 2000. Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*

IFA 2001. Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* documents

Robertson, J. 2003. *Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey: Old Oxted*. SCAU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Martyn Avery of Chartwell Land and New Homes for commissioning the work and Gary Jackson of SCC for his guidance throughout the project.

SMR Summary

Site Code	HOO 11					
Identification Name and Address	Land to the south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	NGR 538680 152245					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	4921					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 24-05-11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Martyn Avery (Chartwell Land and New Homes)					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>On 24th May 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land to the south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted, Surrey for Chartwell Land and New Homes.</p> <p>Two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 15.5m in advance of a proposed redevelopment. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavations. Modern activity in the form of levelling and landscaping was evidenced at the site. The natural geological horizon consisting of Sandgate Beds was encountered at 96.26m AOD in the east of the site and 96.94m AOD in the west. No surviving subsoil horizon was encountered during the excavations and the natural geology was sealed directly by modern made ground layers which were between 750 and 850mm thick.</p>						

Oasis Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-101944

Project details

Project name	Land south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted
Short description of the project	On 24th May 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land to the south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted, Surrey for Chartwell Land and New Homes. Two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 15.5m in advance of a proposed redevelopment. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavations. Modern activity in the form of levelling and landscaping was evidenced at the site. The natural geological horizon consisting of Sandgate Beds was encountered at 96.26m AOD in the east of the site and 96.94m AOD in the west. No surviving subsoil horizon was encountered during the excavations and the natural geology was sealed directly by modern made ground layers which were between 750 and 850mm thick.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2011 End: 24-05-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HOO 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY TANDRIDGE OXTED Land south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted
Postcode	RH8 9LN
Site coordinates	NGR 538680 152245
Height OD / Depth	Min: 96.26m Max: 96.94m

Project creators

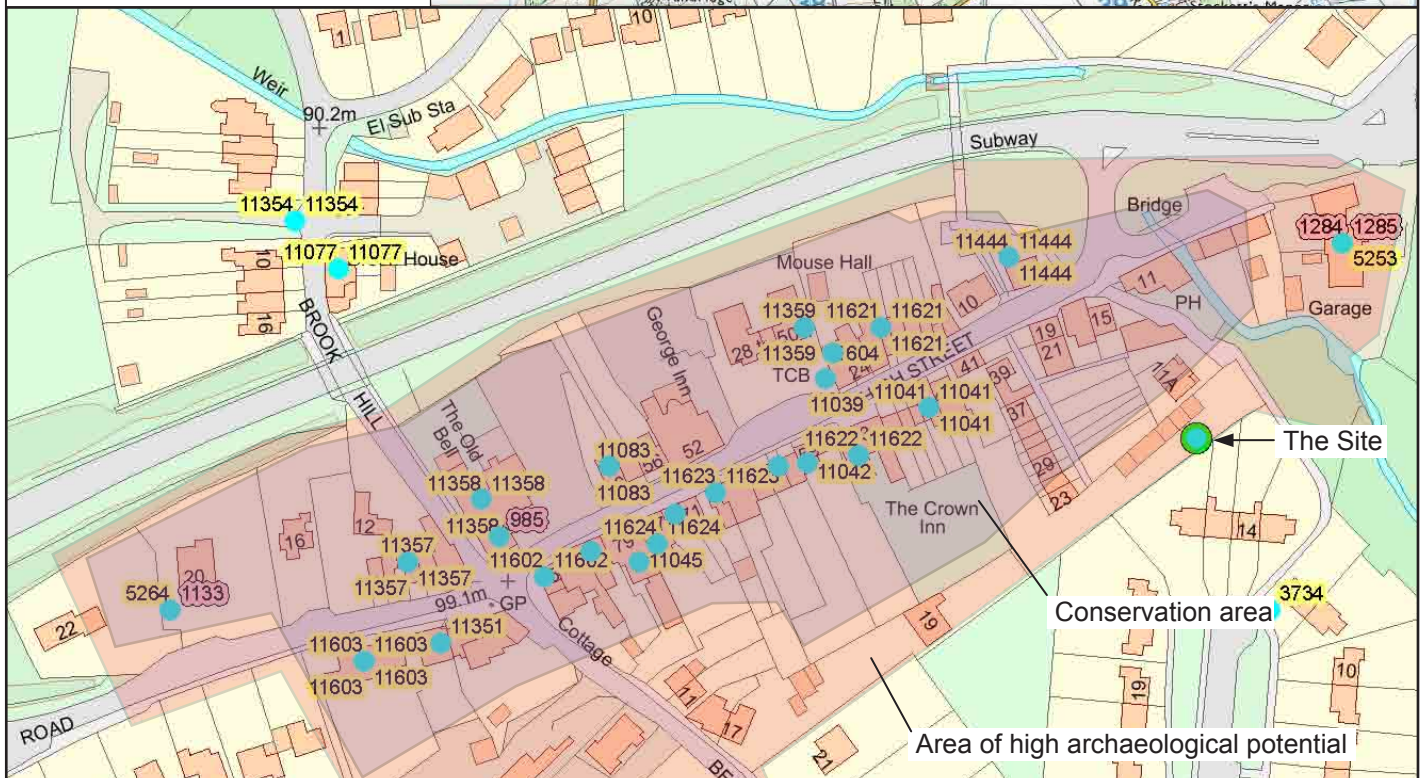
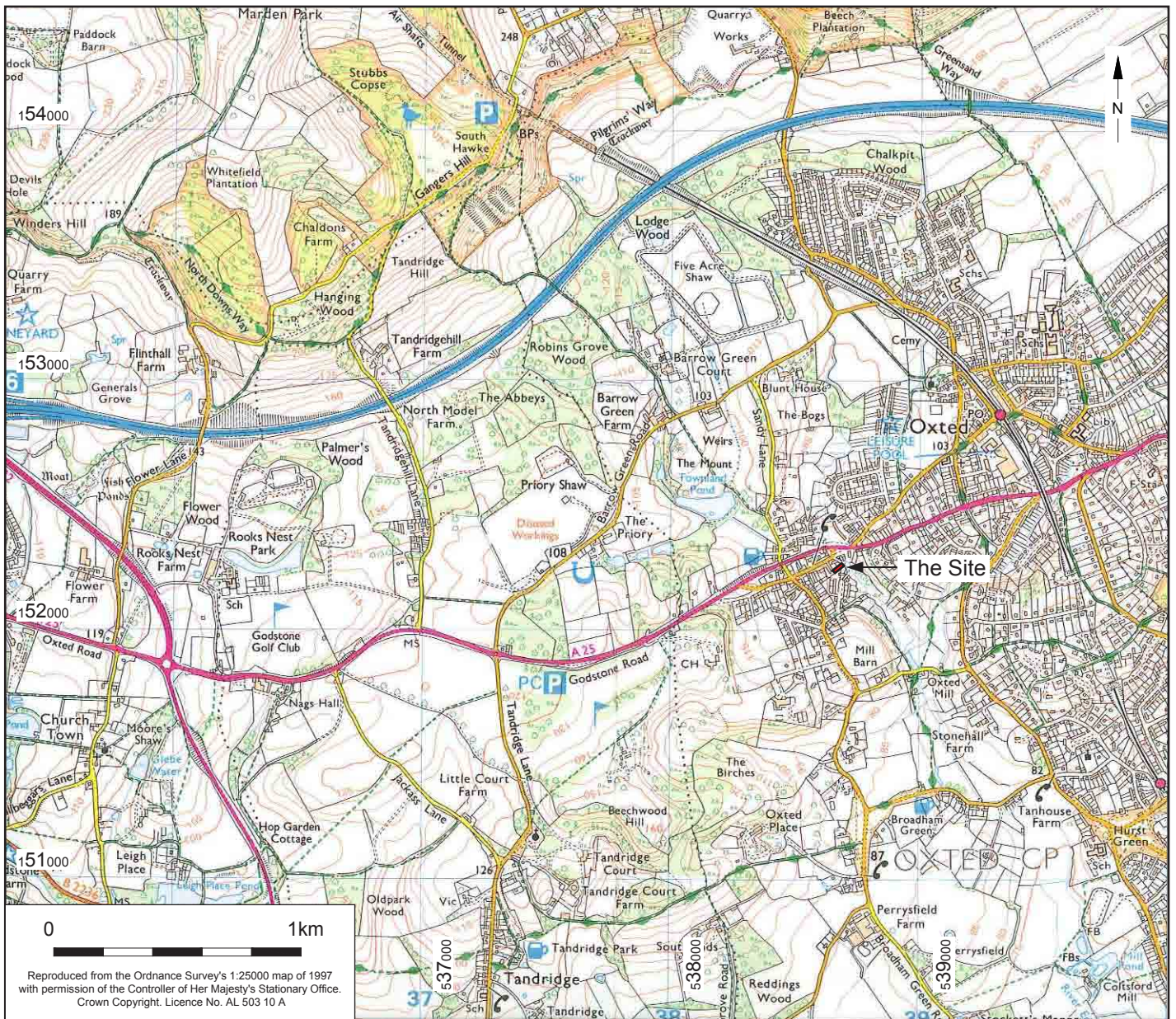
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Chartwell Land and New Homes
<hr/>	
Entered by	Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	27 May 2011

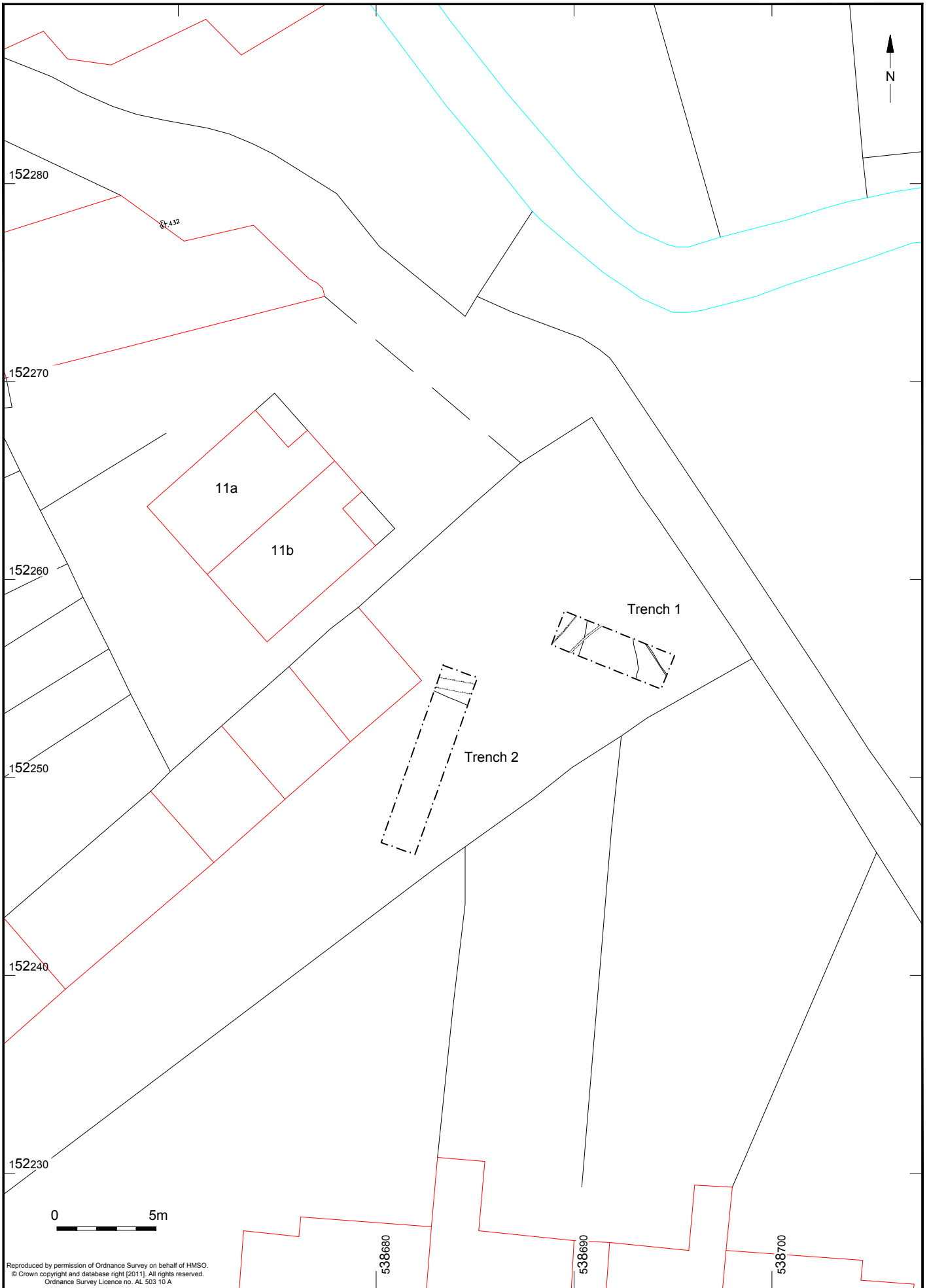
Appendix: Summary Table of Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings (plotted on Figure 1)

HER	MONUMENT	DESCRIPTION	GENPERIOD	SPECPERIOD
3734	Oxted Upper Mill	Two watermills are mentioned in the Domesday Surve	Post Medi	18th Cent
5253	Mill pond of Upper Mill, Old Oxted Service Station, Oxted	A watching brief was maintained by SutAS in advanc	Post Medi	Post Medi
5264	Tavern, Old Bell, High Street, Oxted	Observation by Surrey Archaeological Society on th	Post Medi	Post Medi
11039	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (OXTED 712248), High Street, Old Oxted	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir G	Post Medi	20th Cent
11041	45-51 (ODD) HIGH STREET, Oxted	2 Hall houses, now divided. 15th century with 16th	Post Medi	16th Cent
11041	45-51 (ODD) HIGH STREET, Oxted	2 Hall houses, now divided. 15th century with 16th	Medieval	15th Cent
11041	45-51 (ODD) HIGH STREET, Oxted	2 Hall houses, now divided. 15th century with 16th	Post Medi	18th Cent
11041	45-51 (ODD) HIGH STREET, Oxted	2 Hall houses, now divided. 15th century with 16th	Medieval	15th Cent
11042	THE NEST, 59 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House. 17th century. Timber framed on rubble and	Post Medi	17th Cent
11043	61-65 (ODD) HIGH STREET, Oxted	Cottage row. 17th century. Timber framed on rubb	Post Medi	17th Cent
11043	61-65 (ODD) HIGH STREET, Oxted	Cottage row. 17th century. Timber framed on rubb	Post Medi	17th Cent
11044	71-73 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 17th century. Timber framed	Post Medi	17th Cent
11044	71-73 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 17th century. Timber framed	Post Medi	20th Cent
11045	UNWINS, 79 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Shop. c.1870. Red brick with plain tiled roof; stac	Post Medi	19th Cent
11046	LONDON HOUSE, 81 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House. c.1700. Red brick rendered on rendered pli	Post Medi	17th Cent
11077	BROOK HOUSE, Brook Hill, Oxted	House. 17th century extended and altered in 20th	Post Medi	20th Cent
11077	BROOK HOUSE, Brook Hill, Oxted	House. 17th century extended and altered in 20th	Post Medi	17th Cent
11083	BEAM COTTAGE AND FORGE HOUSE AND OAK COTTAGE, 56-60 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Hall house now divided. 15th century with 16th ce	Post Medi	16th Cent
11083	BEAM COTTAGE AND FORGE HOUSE AND OAK COTTAGE, 56-60 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Hall house now divided. 15th century with 16th ce	Medieval	15th Cent
11083	BEAM COTTAGE AND FORGE HOUSE AND OAK COTTAGE, 56-60 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Hall house now divided. 15th century with 16th ce	Post Medi	17th Cent
11083	BEAM COTTAGE AND FORGE HOUSE AND OAK COTTAGE, 56-60 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Hall house now divided. 15th century with 16th ce	Medieval	15th Cent
11083	BEAM COTTAGE AND FORGE HOUSE AND OAK COTTAGE, 56-60 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Hall house now divided. 15th century with 16th ce	Post Medi	18th Cent
11083	BEAM COTTAGE AND FORGE HOUSE AND OAK COTTAGE, 56-60 HIGH STREET, Oxted	Hall house now divided. 15th century with 16th ce	Post Medi	19th Cent
11084	22-26 (CONSEC.) HIGH STREET, Oxted	Listed only for rear wing of No. 26 (The Old Post	Post Medi	17th Cent
11084	22-26 (CONSEC.) HIGH STREET, Oxted	Listed only for rear wing of No. 26 (The Old Post	Post Medi	19th Cent
11351	BEADLES COTTAGE, 2 BEADLES LANE, Oxted	Cottage; remainder of larger house. 16th century.	Post Medi	16th Cent
11354	BROOK HOUSE COTTAGE, Brook Hill, Oxted	Cottage. Early 18th century with 19th century add	Post Medi	18th Cent
11354	BROOK HOUSE COTTAGE, Brook Hill, Oxted	Cottage. Early 18th century with 19th century add	Post Medi	19th Cent
11357	2-4 (EVEN) AND IVY COTTAGE, 6 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House, now divided and part office. 15th century	Post Medi	19th Cent
11357	2-4 (EVEN) AND IVY COTTAGE, 6 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House, now divided and part office. 15th century	Post Medi	16th Cent

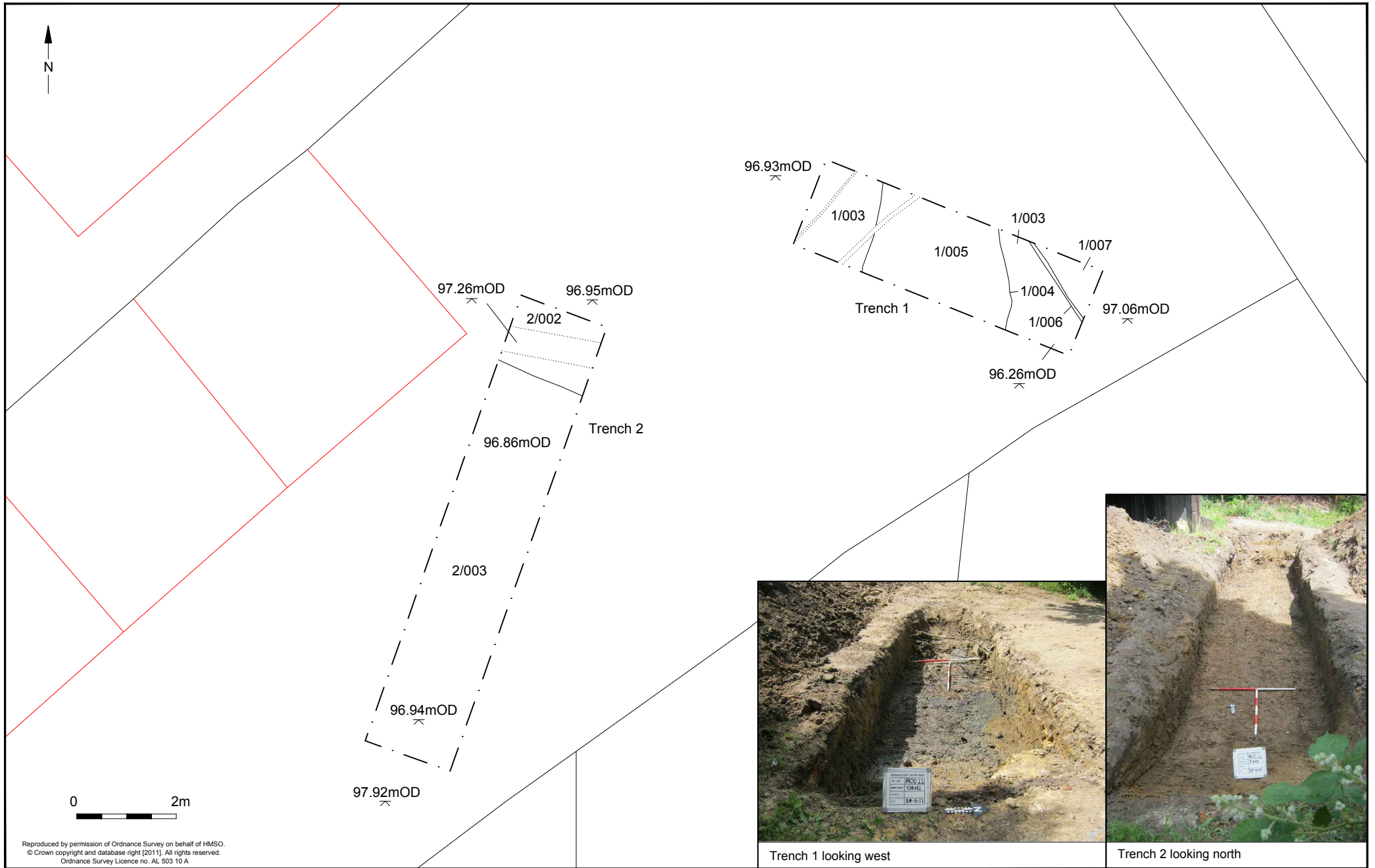
HER	MONUMENT	DESCRIPTION	GENPERIOD	SPECPERIOD
11357	2-4 (EVEN) AND IVY COTTAGE, 6 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House, now divided and part office. 15th century	Medieval	15th Cent
11358	THE OLD BELL INN, 68 High Street, Oxted	Inn. 16th century with 17th century additions, 19	Post Medi	17th Cent
11358	THE OLD BELL INN, 68 High Street, Oxted	Inn. 16th century with 17th century additions, 19	Post Medi	16th Cent
11358	THE OLD BELL INN, 68 High Street, Oxted	Inn. 16th century with 17th century additions, 19	Post Medi	20th Cent
11358	THE OLD BELL INN, 68 High Street, Oxted	Inn. 16th century with 17th century additions, 19	Post Medi	16th Cent
11358	THE OLD BELL INN, 68 High Street, Oxted	Inn. 16th century with 17th century additions, 19	Post Medi	19th Cent
11359	THE GEORGE INN, 52 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, much extended, now Public House. 16th cent	Post Medi	16th Cent
11359	THE GEORGE INN, 52 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, much extended, now Public House. 16th cent	Post Medi	20th Cent
11359	THE GEORGE INN, 52 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, much extended, now Public House. 16th cent	Post Medi	18th Cent
11444	THE STONE HOUSE, 2 AND 2A HIGH STREET, Oxted	Formerly two cottages, now in one ownership. Two e	Post Medi	17th Cent
11444	THE STONE HOUSE, 2 AND 2A HIGH STREET, Oxted	Formerly two cottages, now in one ownership. Two e	Post Medi	18th Cent
11444	THE STONE HOUSE, 2 AND 2A HIGH STREET, Oxted	Formerly two cottages, now in one ownership. Two e	Post Medi	19th Cent
11602	THE OLD COTTAGE, Beadles Lane, Oxted	Cottage with shop attached. 16th century to rear	Post Medi	20th Cent
11602	THE OLD COTTAGE, Beadles Lane, Oxted	Cottage with shop attached. 16th century to rear	Post Medi	16th Cent
11603	THE WHITE HOUSE, 9 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House. Late 18th century with early 19th century	Post Medi	18th Cent
11603	THE WHITE HOUSE, 9 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House. Late 18th century with early 19th century	Post Medi	20th Cent
11603	THE WHITE HOUSE, 9 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House. Late 18th century with early 19th century	Post Medi	19th Cent
11603	THE WHITE HOUSE, 9 GODSTONE ROAD, Oxted	House. Late 18th century with early 19th century	Post Medi	19th Cent
11604	CROWN COTTAGES, 14-20 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 15th century with 18th centur	Medieval	15th Cent
11604	CROWN COTTAGES, 14-20 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 15th century with 18th centur	Post Medi	18th Cent
11621	BENNETTS COTTAGE and THE OLD LOCK UP, 19-21 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 15th century with 17th centur	Post Medi	17th Cent
11621	BENNETTS COTTAGE and THE OLD LOCK UP, 19-21 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 15th century with 17th centur	Post Medi	19th Cent
11621	BENNETTS COTTAGE and THE OLD LOCK UP, 19-21 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. 15th century with 17th centur	Medieval	15th Cent
11622	THE CROWN INN, High Street, Oxted	House, extended, now Public House. 16th century wi	Post Medi	19th Cent
11622	THE CROWN INN, High Street, Oxted	House, extended, now Public House. 16th century wi	Post Medi	16th Cent
11623	CATMINT COTTAGE AND THE OLD TOWN HOUSE, 67-69 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. Late 16th century with 17th c	Post Medi	17th Cent
11623	CATMINT COTTAGE AND THE OLD TOWN HOUSE, 67-69 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House, now divided. Late 16th century with 17th c	Post Medi	16th Cent
11624	75 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House with shop front below. 16th century refaced	Post Medi	19th Cent
11624	75 HIGH STREET, Oxted	House with shop front below. 16th century refaced	Post Medi	16th Cent



© Archaeology South-East		Land at the rear of 17 High Street, Old Oxted	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4921	June 2011	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2011120	Drawn by: FEG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4921	June 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011120	Drawn by: FG/JR		



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Land south of 17 High Street, Old Oxted

Project Ref: 4921

June 2011

Report Ref: 2011120

Drawn by: FG/JR

Trench plans

Fig. 3

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