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A Heritage Statement
for the
Nutley War Memorial Hall,
Nutley
East Sussex

Project No. CBAS01040

by
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Summary

A Heritage Statement was carried out for the Nutley War Memorial Hall, in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposal to add a new building between the existing hall and adjacent Social Club.

The Heritage Statement has established that there is limited archaeological knowledge of the Site and its immediate surroundings. Apart from the Iron Age, there is little evidence for activity from prehistory through to the Saxon period in the Study Area, but there is considerable archaeological and historical evidence for Medieval and Post Medieval activity in the area. There is moderate potential for the presence of archaeological remains for the Iron Age and low to moderate potential for the Medieval period. The increase in activity during the Post Medieval period means that there is a high possibility of encountering later Post medieval activity at the site.

The impact on the setting of the nearby Grade II Listed Building is considered to be low negative, but this is mitigated by the existing 20th century development already present around which reduces the impact to neutral.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) was commissioned by the Trustees of the War Memorial Hall (the Client) to prepare a Heritage Statement for the War Memorial Hall, Nutley, East Sussex (hereafter, the Site; Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and significance of any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed construction of a new preschool centre and changing accommodation for the local primary school (Fig. 2).
- 1.2** The Site is located at the north end of Nutley High Street (A22), and is accessed from Oakwood Park, a residential road on the west side of the High Street (centre point TQ 4418 2801). The site of the proposed new build is on the west side of the existing Memorial Hall, with the existing Social Club on its west side, a car park to the south, and a recreation ground to the north.
- 1.3** The Site lies at a height of c.140m aOD, on a ridge which falls away to the east and west, and more gradually to the south. To the north the ground rises slightly before falling away. According to the British Geological Survey², the bedrock geology of the Site comprises sandstone and siltstone of the Ashdown Formation.
- 1.4** The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) covering the medieval and Post-Medieval village of Nutley (DES9480 – Fig. 3). There are a further five ANA's within a 1km radius of the site, although none of these directly affect the site. Nutley is within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and is situated just outside Ashdown Forest, the modern boundary of which runs around the north and east sides of the village.
- 1.5** Listed Buildings, along with Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments, all have statutory protection. There are four Listed Buildings close to the site, the nearest of which is situated directly to the east of the site, and is a Grade II* 18th century Listed Building, previously called the Nutley Inn and then the Shelley Arms Hotel, but now a residential building (Nutley House). There is no Conservation Area in Nutley village, and there are no Scheduled Monuments within a 1km radius of the Site.
- 1.6** This Heritage Statement initially covers the objectives and scope of the report, then discusses the methodology used in the survey, followed by a review of the archaeological and historical assets located within a 1km radius of the Site centre. Before conclusions are drawn together, former impacts upon any potential archaeology within the Site are assessed, as is the possible impact of any development upon this potential archaeology. The setting of designated or non-designated heritage assets is also considered.

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

2.0 Objectives and Scope

- 2.1** The objective of this report is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and its immediate area. This information will include that relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character, extent, date, integrity and state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource. It should be noted this is a below ground assessment for the potential of archaeological presence.
- 2.2** This information will allow an assessment of the merit of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be outlined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource within a Study Area with a 1km radius around the Site centre.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the Site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology within the Study Area, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the Site itself.
- 2.5** The report will consider designated and non-designated built heritage assets within close proximity of the Site, and assess the impact of the proposed development on these assets and their setting. Guidance on setting is provided by Historic England⁴.

⁴ Historic England 2015. *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning*:3.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012), the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (Sussex County Councils 2017) and the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017).

3.2 The research for this Heritage Statement has included an analysis of the following resources:

- East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 327/18);
- Historic mapping;
- Office library resources;
- Sussex Archaeological Collections;
- *An Archaeological Survey of Ashdown Forest* (Butler, C. 2008)
- *Tracing the Pale of the Ashdown Forest Deer Park* (Blandford, V. 2012)
- Lidar image (544128DTM4C (1))
- Online resources; and
- British Geological Survey.

3.3 The following maps were used:

- Norden's Map of Sussex 1595 (not reproduced)
- Speed's Map of Sussex 1615 (not reproduced)
- Map attached to Decree of 1694 derived from Commissioners report (AMS4084)
- Map after Kelton's 1744 Map of Ashdown Forest (AMS4084)
- Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (1808)
- Maresfield Tithe map (1840) TD/E151;
- 1st Edition OS Map (1876);
- 2nd Edition OS Map (1898);
- 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)
- 4th Edition OS Map (1956)
- Later OS Maps

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained within the Post Medieval section below.

3.4 The monuments recorded on the East Sussex HER are shown on Fig. 4.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource within the Study Area and briefly defining its location, extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.
- 4.0.2 The review of each period will also bring in evidence from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential of the Site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.
- 4.0.3 Only one intrusive archaeological investigation is recorded within the Study Area. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with redevelopment at The Old Bakery, High Street, Nutley. The only deposits of any antiquity encountered during the monitoring were the remains of the footings of the two closely dated buildings which formerly occupied the site. The oldest building was either late 18th century or early 19th century in date, the second late 19th century (EES17633).
- 4.0.4 A major landscape survey of Ashdown Forest was undertaken in 2008⁵, with a second Lidar based survey published in 2011⁶. Subsequently a further project to trace the Forest Pale was carried out⁷.

4.1 Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC - 10,000BC)

- 4.1.1 This period covers a broad expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods.
- 4.1.2 In the southeast, the raised beach deposits at Boxgrove, near Chichester, have revealed a large number of *in situ* Palaeolithic finds up to 500,000 years old⁸. Elsewhere in this region, most Palaeolithic artefacts are isolated chance finds of hand axes or worked flint, which frequently relate to disturbed geological contexts, mostly from buried river terrace gravels and the coastal plain.

⁵ Butler, C. 2008 *An Archaeological Survey of Ashdown Forest*. CBAS Report

⁶ Butler, C. et. al. 2011 *Ashdown Forest Historic Environment Resource: A Lidar-Enhanced Archaeological Survey*. CBAS Report

⁷ Blandford, V. 2012 *Tracing the Pale of the Ashdown Forest Deer Park*. CBAS Report

⁸ Pope, M. 2003. 'The earliest occupation of Sussex: recent research and future objectives' in Rudling, D. (ed), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. King's Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd.

- 4.1.3 No Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the Study Area. On considering this recorded absence of artefacts and also the geology of the Site, it is thought that the Site holds low potential for containing Palaeolithic flintwork.

4.2 Mesolithic Period (10,000BC - 4,000BC)

- 4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period saw Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who exploited the resources on a seasonal basis⁹.
- 4.2.2 There is a great deal of evidence for Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups exploiting the resources of the High Weald throughout the Mesolithic period. These include sites associated with rock outcrops, which are thought to have been short-stay hunting camps, and are mainly associated with the Later Mesolithic period¹⁰.
- 4.2.3 Mesolithic flintwork was found near Yew Tree Farm to the southeast of Nutley in 1971 (MES4584). A number of Mesolithic sites have been found in Ashdown Forest, and have mostly originated as groups of finds eroding from worn paths. The flintwork comprises predominantly debitage (cores, flakes, blades and bladelets), but also includes a few implements including scrapers and at least one microlith.
- 4.2.4 Little Mesolithic activity has been recorded within the Study Area, and therefore the likelihood of Mesolithic material being found on Site is believed to be low.

4.3 Neolithic Period (4,000BC - 2,500BC)

- 4.3.1 The Neolithic period saw the hunter-gatherer economies gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles, associated with the introduction of arable cultivation and the domestication of animals. The southeast lowlands of Britain have provided a significant amount of archaeological evidence related to the Neolithic period, including causewayed enclosures, long barrows and flint mines. Many of these large-scale monuments are located on the South Downs and comparative evidence for the Neolithic period elsewhere in Sussex is limited¹¹.

⁹ Holgate, R. 2003. 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Kings Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd, 29-38.

¹⁰ Jacobi, R.M. & Tebbutt, C. F. 1981 'A late Mesolithic Rock-shelter site at High Hurstwood, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 119, 1-36.

¹¹ Harding, A. F. and Ostoja-Zagórski, J. 1987. Excavations in Rocks Wood, Withyham, SAC 125, 11-32.

- 4.3.2 Whilst evidence of Neolithic activity within the High Weald is limited, a small number of Neolithic sites have been recorded, including three artefact findspots in Ashdown Forest. The High Weald is thought to have remained largely forested until *c.* 2000 BC¹², and most evidence for activity suggests temporary settlement associated with hunter-gatherer activities, similar to those of the Mesolithic¹³.
- 4.3.3 There is no evidence of Neolithic activity within the Study Area. Therefore, there is low potential for encountering Neolithic artefacts or features at the Site.

4.4 The Bronze Age (2500BC - 800BC)

- 4.4.1 The Early Bronze Age provides limited evidence for settlement in lowland Britain, although the distribution of round barrows is a strong indicator of settled communities. By the Later Bronze Age, the use of bronze tools and weapons is more common and there is a significant change of focus in the archaeological record towards more visibly sedentary settlement patterns and increasingly developed agricultural exploitation.
- 4.4.2 There is some evidence of Bronze Age activity within the wider area around the Study Area. Several mounds identified as possible Bronze Age barrows have been recorded on a ridge at Duddleswell (MES4566), but no Bronze Age sites or findspots are recorded within the Study Area. The Site is therefore, considered to have low potential for producing Bronze Age archaeological remains.

4.5 The Iron Age (800BC - 43AD)

- 4.5.1 Social and economic growth increased rapidly during the Iron Age, leading to an increase in population and the need to exploit more marginal environments. In southern Britain, small-scale open farmsteads seem to have been sited within an emerging agricultural landscape, reflecting increasing control and manipulation of the environment. Larger defended hillfort settlements were interspersed between these farmsteads, field systems and trackways.
- 4.5.2 There is evidence for three enclosures and possible field systems on Ashdown Forest, whilst just outside the Forest is the Iron Age promontory hillfort at Garden Hill which is dated to the Late Iron Age¹⁴. The three enclosures are located at Kings Standing

¹² Waller, M. P. 1994. Flandrian vegetational history of south-eastern England. Stratigraphy of the Brede valley and pollen data from Brede Bridge, *New Phytologist* 126 386-90.

¹³ Drewett, P. 2003. 'Taming the Wild: The First Farming Communities in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 39-46.

¹⁴ Money, J.H. 1980 'Garden Hill', *Britannia* 11, 398-400.

(MES2830)¹⁵, Chelwood Gate (MES4555)¹⁶; and near Greenwood Gate Clump (MES5185) where a large sub-rectangular enclosure may be Iron Age¹⁷, but could also be Roman. A hoard of c.20 Iron Age coins was found at Duddleswell in the early 19th Century.

- 4.5.3 It was during the Iron Age that the Weald began to be exploited for iron production, with a relatively small number of sites being known²¹. An Iron Age bloomery site dating to the 1st century BC was found at Carr's Wood a short distance to the west of the Site (MES35294).
- 4.5.4 The presence of an Iron Age ironworking site nearby hints that there may be activity in the area. The Site is however located on higher ground not normally associated with ironworking activity, although there could be settlement activity in the area, thus there is low to moderate potential for encountering Iron Age features and finds at the Site.

4.6 The Roman Period (43AD - 410AD)

- 4.6.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic alterations to this island's social and economic environments²². It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Late Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period, such as those situated near to Kings Standing. Where they have been excavated elsewhere, they provide evidence for a mixed farming economy of crops and animal husbandry, but little evidence of Roman farming survives in the area surrounding the Site.
- 4.6.2 The Weald was one of the most important iron producing regions in Roman Britain, with around 100 bloomery sites of this age being identified in East Sussex¹⁰. However, no Roman bloomery sites have been identified within the Study Area. In the wider landscape, there are numerous undated ironworking sites, some of which may be Roman, but at present only the site at Misbourne, situated just to the east of Nutley, can be dated with any certainty²³.
- 4.6.3 The Ashdown Forest to Horsham ridgeway track (MES3038) is situated on the higher ground to the north of the site, and may have originated in prehistory, and continued in use through the Roman period.

¹⁵ Margary, I.D. 1946 'War Damage to Antiquities on Ashdown Forest', *Sussex Notes & Queries* **11**, 1-3.

¹⁶ Wickenden, N. 1988 'Excavations at Chelwood Gate: final interim report', *Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter* **54**, 11.

¹⁷ Margary, I.D. 1930 'A Celtic Enclosure in Ashdown Forest', *Sussex Notes & Queries* **3**, 71-6.

²¹ Hodgkinson, J. 2008. *The Wealden Iron Industry*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing.

²² Rudling, D. 2003. 'Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex: Continuity and Change', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd.

²³ WIRG (1998) WIRG Bulletin **18**.

- 4.6.4 There is little evidence for a Roman presence within the Study Area. Therefore, there is a low probability of encountering evidence of Roman activity at the Site.

4.7 The Saxon Period (410AD - 1066AD)

- 4.7.1 In the early post-Roman period there was a change in the economy; arable cultivation was replaced by a pastoral regime and there was some regeneration of woodland and scrub²⁴.
- 4.7.2 Evidence for Saxon settlement is scarce, with the discovery and excavation of larger settlements such as Bishopstone²⁵ and isolated Saxon buildings such as the Sunken Featured Building at Itford Farm, north of Newhaven²⁶, being rare examples, and none are known from the High Weald. The only Saxon activity recorded within the wider area surrounding the Study Area is the 9th century bowl furnace, hearths and slag (MES4587) found at Millbrook in Ashdown Forest.
- 4.7.3 No Anglo-Saxon archaeology has been recorded within the Study Area and the probability of encountering Anglo-Saxon remains on Site is low.

4.8 The Medieval Period (1066AD - 1500AD)

- 4.8.1 Nutley is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086²⁷, but probably originated in the medieval period as a hamlet on the edge of Ashdown Forest (MES21929). Nutley was first recorded in 1249, and by 1291 it was known as Notley and by 1333 Nuttely. It began as a series of farms and smallholdings carved out of the Forest edge²⁸. There is a record of a Forest Court being held at Nutley in 1519²⁹.
- 4.8.2 The Forest was granted by King Edward III to his third son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1372, and for the next three centuries it was known as Lancaster Great Park. The line of the Forest Pale ran north-south along the eastern side of Nutley High Street, although little remains to be seen today, placing the Site outside the Forest boundary³⁰. Although there was not a gate at Nutley, there were gates to the north and south of the village, and the settlement may have developed at the Forest edge to take advantage of the resources available within it.

²⁴ Gardiner, M. 2003 'Economy and Landscape Change in Post-Roman and Early Medieval Sussex, 450-1175', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

²⁵ Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

²⁶ James, R. 2002 'The excavation of a Saxon *grubenhaus* at Itford Farm, Beddingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 41-7.

²⁷ Morris, J (Ed.). 1976. *Domesday Book: Sussex*. Phillimore: Chichester.

²⁸ Penn, R. 1984 *Portrait of Ashdown Forest*. Robert Hale

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Blandford, V. 2012 *Tracing the Pale of the Ashdown Forest Deer Park*. CBAS Report

4.8.3 There are entries for the various Manors in the neighbourhood that imply use of the Forest for keeping pigs, and later records also refer to pannage for pigs, cattle grazing and timber. It is possible that the earliest rights of commoners to use the Forest date to the 13th century, and may be based on traditional practices dating back even earlier³¹. A survey of 1273, five years after the district had been vested in the Crown, tells us that '208 customary tenants living on the edge of the Forest were entitled to take all windfall wood within their "communia" except where the wind had torn it up by the roots, in which case it belonged to the King'.

4.8.4 The medieval origins of Nutley, and its position adjacent to Ashdown Forest suggest there is a moderate potential for the Site to produce medieval archaeological remains.

4.9 The Post-Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)

4.9.1 A settlement at Nutley is shown on early maps of Ashdown Forest, although there is not much detail shown. A copy of a map attached to a decree of 1694 (Fig. 5) shows a number of houses, and a similar situation is shown on a map of Ashdown Forest dated to 1744 (Fig. 6). On the latter map two buildings just inside the Forest at Nutley are labelled; Nutley Inn (h) and the ruins of Nutley Chapel (k); the former may relate to the Shelley Arms.

4.9.2 Physical evidence for the 17th century settlement at Nutley is provided by three Listed Buildings. Comfits/Tudor Cottages (DES4734), Old Nether Farmhouse (DES6168) and The Cottages (DES5634) are all 17th century Grade II Listed timber-framed buildings.

4.9.3 Within the Forest close to Nutley there are numerous hollow ways and braided trackways (MES8811, MES8820, MES8822, MES8824, MES8826, MES8840, MES8842, MES8845 & MES8847). It is thought that the ridges are actually Post Medieval tracks on the alignment of a major route, generally wide enough for a single person and pack animal, and when they have become impassable they simply migrate to a new parallel route. They would also have served as drove roads, the deep hollows being ideal to constrain the sideways movement of animals³².

4.9.4 The area around the edge of the Forest was frequently used for industrial activities, and evidence for this can be found around Nutley. Examples of stone quarries (MES8813), marl pits (MES16837) and charcoal burning platforms (MES16779) are known from the area around the village, whilst a bloomery (MES4572) and charcoal burning platforms (MES22711) in Tinkers Wood to the west of the village hint at iron production. The possible ironworking site at Boringwheel Mill Farm is to the southeast of Nutley.

³¹ Christian, G. 1967 *Ashdown Forest*, Lewes, Farncombe & Co.

³² Butler, C. 2008 *An Archaeological Survey of Ashdown Forest*. CBAS Report

- 4.9.5 The Maresfield Tithe Map of 1840 (Fig. 7) shows the site to be within Plot 323, called Seven Acres, part of Mascatts Farm, and arable at that time. It was owned by Major Edwards Cranston, and occupied by James Knight. The other surrounding fields are also part of Mascatts Farm, and are all arable, and to the south (Plot 327) is Nutley Farmyard, an outfarm of Muscatts Farm. The Nutley Inn, built c1807 by Squire Newnham of Maresfield Park is shown to the northeast of the site.
- 4.9.6 The 1st Edition OS map of 1876 (Fig. 8) shows the site as an open field, with the National School (boys & girls) to the east of the site, and the Nutley Inn (Shelley Arms) to the north of the school. The school was built on land given to the village by the Earl and Countess De La Warr in 1853³³. St. James's Church is shown to the south of the site, having been built in 1848³⁴. Two brickyards were in operation at Nutley during the 19th century, one at Marlpits (MES16521), and the other at Brickyard Farm (MES16522).
- 4.9.7 There is little change by the 2nd Edition OS map of 1898 (Fig. 9), although new houses are appearing along the High Street to the south of the site, and this is unchanged on the 1910 3rd Edition OS map (Fig. 10). See Plates 1 to 3 for images of the High Street adjacent to the site between 1900-1915. By the 1956 OS map (Fig. 11), further housing is shown to the south of the site, and the Nutley Inn has been renamed the Shelley Arms, but the site itself is unchanged.
- 4.9.8 The Nutley War Memorial Trust was formed in 1948 when a parcel of land was given by Frederick John Nettlefold for the benefit of the people of Nutley. The land was gradually sold off over the years and the proceeds used to build the Memorial Hall in commemoration of those from the village who lost their lives in the two world wars³⁵.

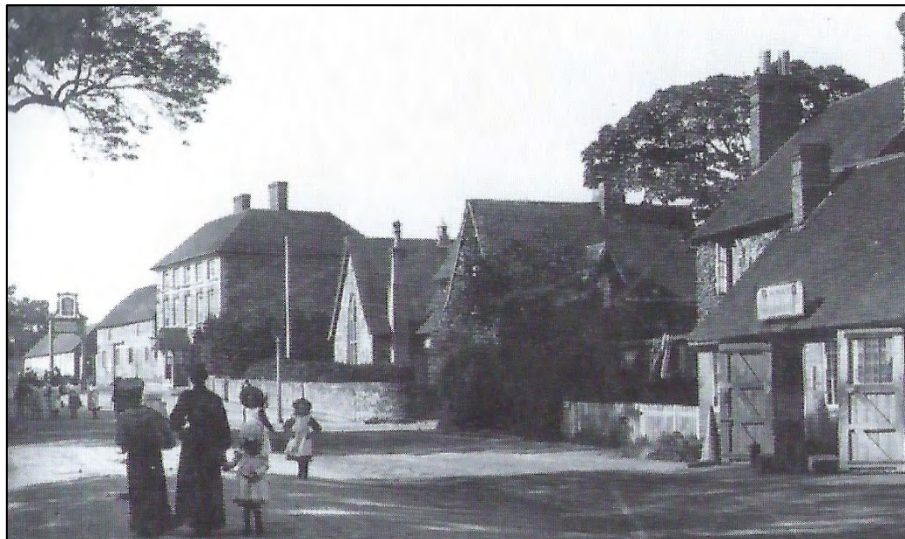


Plate 1: Nutley School with the Nutley Inn in the background c1900

33 P. Kirby 1999 *Forest Camera* Sweethaws Press

34 <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/23661>

35 <https://www.nutley-war-memorial-hall.co.uk/>



Plate 2: Nutley Inn looking south down the High Street c1912,
the site is just off picture to the right



Plate 3: The Nutley Inn looking north c1915

- 4.9.9 The available Lidar image was inspected. Much of the area around the site is now obscured by modern housing development. Nothing of relevance shows up within the site and adjacent playing field, apart from a modern boundary around the developed part of the site. The field to the west of Nutley shows linear features probably representing Post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, and this can also be seen in other fields around Nutley. Similar ridge and furrow may have existed at the site.

5.0 Site Visit and Setting

- 5.1** A site visit was made on the 3rd October 2018. The site is accessed from Oakwood Park, and has a central tarmac car park, with the Memorial Hall on the east side and Social Club on the west side (Plate 4). On the north side of the car park there is a brick wall connecting the two buildings with an access door to the north side (Plate 5).



Plate 4: The site from Oakwood Park

- 5.2** To the north of the wall is a small single storey brick built structure (Plate 6). The intention is that the wall and this building will be demolished to make way for the new building which will be located in this space between the existing Memorial Hall and the Social Club, with its entrance onto the car park



Plate 5: Location of new building



Plate 6: Building to be demolished

- 5.3** To the north side of the Memorial Hall is a rectangular grassed play area which extends almost from the High Street to the Social Club (Plate 7). The new build will extend across the western end of this play area, and slightly into the adjacent playing field (Plate 8), where there are currently a few small immature trees.



Plate 7: Western end of Play area



Plate 8: South end of playing field

- 5.4** To the north of the play area is the school playing field (Plate 9) which is surrounded by a hedge, and has modern housing development on its west and north sides, with the east side bounded by the A22. No potential archaeological features or artefacts were noted during the site visit.



Plate 9: School playing field

- 5.5** Opposite the site to the south of Oakwood Park is a small car park, bounded by a hedge with housing development and a petrol garage beyond. There is no outward view to the High Street from the proposed new build as this is blocked by the existing Memorial Hall.

- 5.6** The only potential impact on the setting of any heritage asset is from the new build extending into the play area and playing field to the north of the Memorial Hall. From here there is a partial view to the east to the Grade II Listed Building, previously the Nutley Inn / Shelley Arms (Plates 10 & 11), and its adjacent barn, which is not Listed but is probably contemporary with the Inn, being shown on all of the maps from the Tithe map onwards, and is therefore classified as a non-designated Heritage Asset. There is no view out towards the school (Plate 12), which although not Listed, is classified as a non-designated Heritage Asset.



Plate 10: View east to the Listed Building from the location of the proposed new building



Plate 11: Listed Building and associated barn taken from eastern end of the playing field



Plate 12: The school taken from Oakwood Park

- 5.7** The impact on the setting of the Grade II Listed building and its adjacent non-listed barn will be limited. The new building will be partly obscured by the existing Memorial Hall, and it is only the most northern part of the new building that extends into the play area that will potentially have an impact on its setting. Here however the new building is also partly screened by the existing hedge along the eastern side of the play area, and the trees that have been planted in front of the Listed Building. It should also be noted that the ground drops from the play area/playing field down onto the High Street which means that the Listed Building is situated on much lower ground. Therefore, the lower part of the Listed Building has no intervisibility with the proposed new building, and because of the intervening buildings and vegetation the intervisibility between the new building and the upper part of the Listed Building is limited.
- 5.8** As has been noted above, there will be no impact on the school building, or any of the other Listed Buildings or non-designated heritage assets in Nutley, as the proposed new building is constrained within the existing buildings, and has no intervisibility with any of these other buildings.
- 5.9** It should also be noted that the setting of the Listed Building has already been significantly adversely affected by new housing developments on all sides, and the now busy A22 road.
- 5.10** The early 20th century photographs (Plates 2 & 3) show the open nature of the ground to the west of the Listed Building and the school at that time, and this aspect of their historic setting has been respected by the way in which the existing Memorial Hall is set back from the High Street, and the grassed area at the entrance to Oakwood Park. The new building will not have any impact on this open area as it too is set well back from the road frontage.

6.0 Impact of Development

- 6.1 Given the evidence accumulated during this Heritage Statement, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Archaeological potential for each period

Period	Potential
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low to moderate
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Moderate
Post-Medieval	High

- 6.2 While there is evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape, the only record of pre Iron Age activity in the Study Area is the find spot of some Mesolithic flintwork. The lack of prehistoric discoveries in the Study Area may be due to the undeveloped and un-investigated character of the landscape, rather than an absence of activity during these periods. However, considering the limited archaeological evidence from the surrounding area, there is a low possibility of encountering prehistoric archaeology at the Site.
- 6.3 During the Iron Age, activity in the surrounding area appears to increase with evidence for both a farmed landscape of fields and settlements, and evidence for ironworking. This land use continues into the Roman period when the iron resources of the Weald were utilised fairly extensively, although there is little evidence for Roman activity in the immediate area of the site. Saxon activity is also limited within the Study Area.
- 6.4 Nutley originated as a settlement in the medieval period, and its location and economy was influenced by the adjacent Ashdown Forest. Evidence for medieval activity is likely to be ephemeral, but given the importance of the settlement during the medieval and early post medieval period, there is a moderate chance that evidence of medieval activity could be found at the site.
- 6.5 Nutley had grown in size during the Post medieval period, largely from encroachment into the Forest, and a number of Listed Buildings dating to the 17th and 18th centuries are present in the village. The Site appears to have remained a field until the Memorial Hall was built in the 20th century, and was being cultivated in the earlier 19th century.

- 6.6** There is no evidence for any past impacts on the site, apart from the 20th century buildings and past agricultural activity. However these are likely to have had some impact on any surviving archaeological remains, and it is only the northern part of the proposed development area (in the current play area and playing field) that it is likely that any surviving archaeological remains are likely to remain undisturbed.

7.0 Conclusion

- 7.1** This Heritage Statement has established that there is limited archaeological knowledge of the Site and its immediate surroundings. Apart from the Iron Age, there is little evidence for activity from prehistory through to the Saxon period in the Study Area, but there is considerable archaeological and historical evidence for Medieval and Post Medieval activity in the area.
- 7.2** It has not been possible to establish whether there is below-ground archaeology present on the Site due to the non-intrusive nature of this Heritage Statement. There is moderate potential for the presence of archaeological remains for the Iron Age and low to moderate potential for the Medieval period. The increase in activity during the Post Medieval period means that there is a high possibility of encountering later Post medieval activity at the site.
- 7.3** The impact on the setting of the nearby Grade II Listed Building is considered to be low negative, but this is mitigated by the existing 20th century development already present around which reduces the impact to neutral.
- 7.4** Given the likelihood of finding Medieval and Post Medieval remains, a programme of archaeological work would help to confirm the archaeological potential of the Site, and would add to the understanding of the Site's history and development.

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 8.1** I would like to thank The Trustees of the Nutley War Memorial Hall for appointing CBAS to produce this Heritage Statement, and Les Wilcox who showed me around the site, and explained the background to the project. East Sussex County Council provided the HER data.

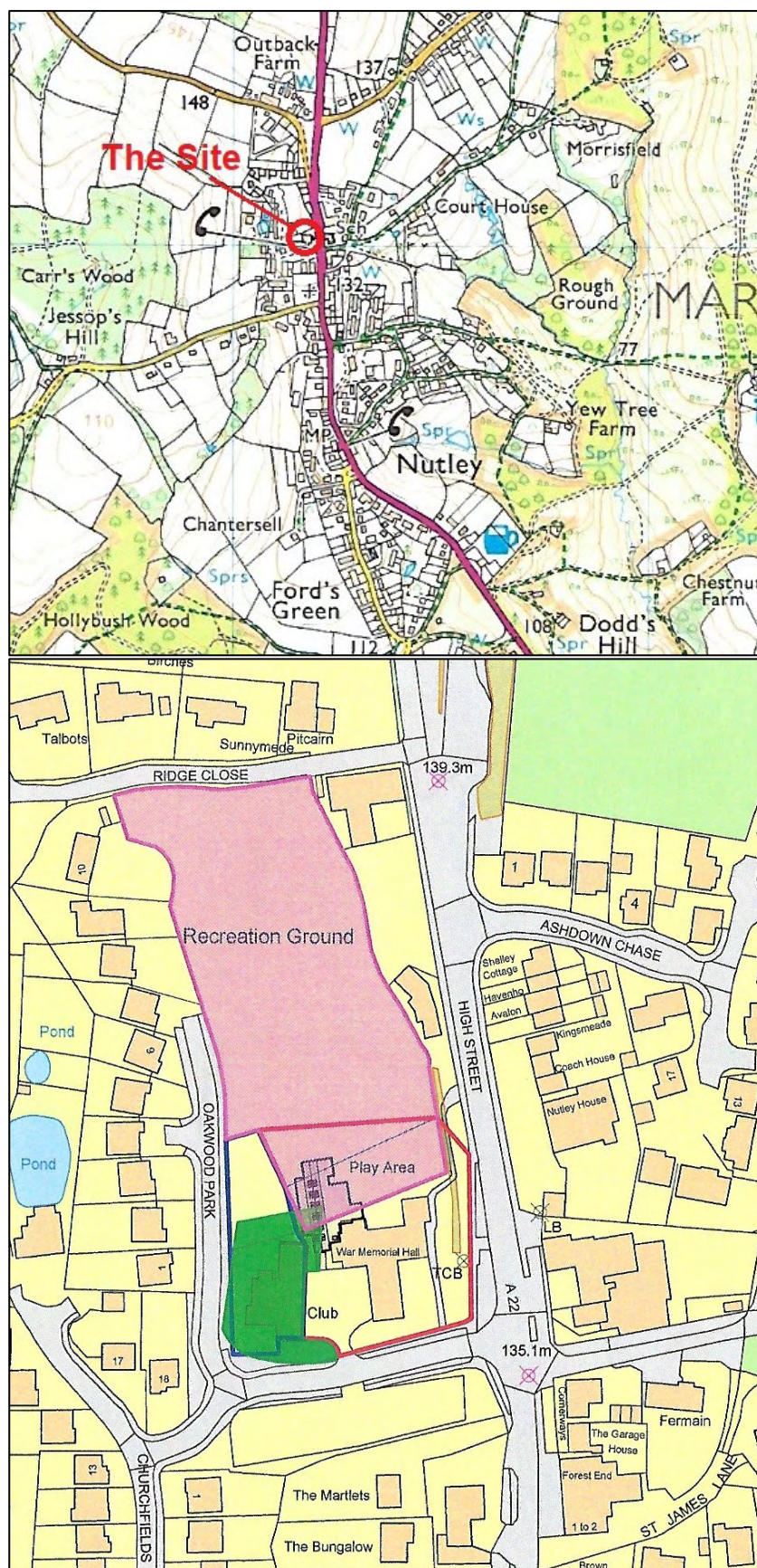


Fig. 1: Site Location Map
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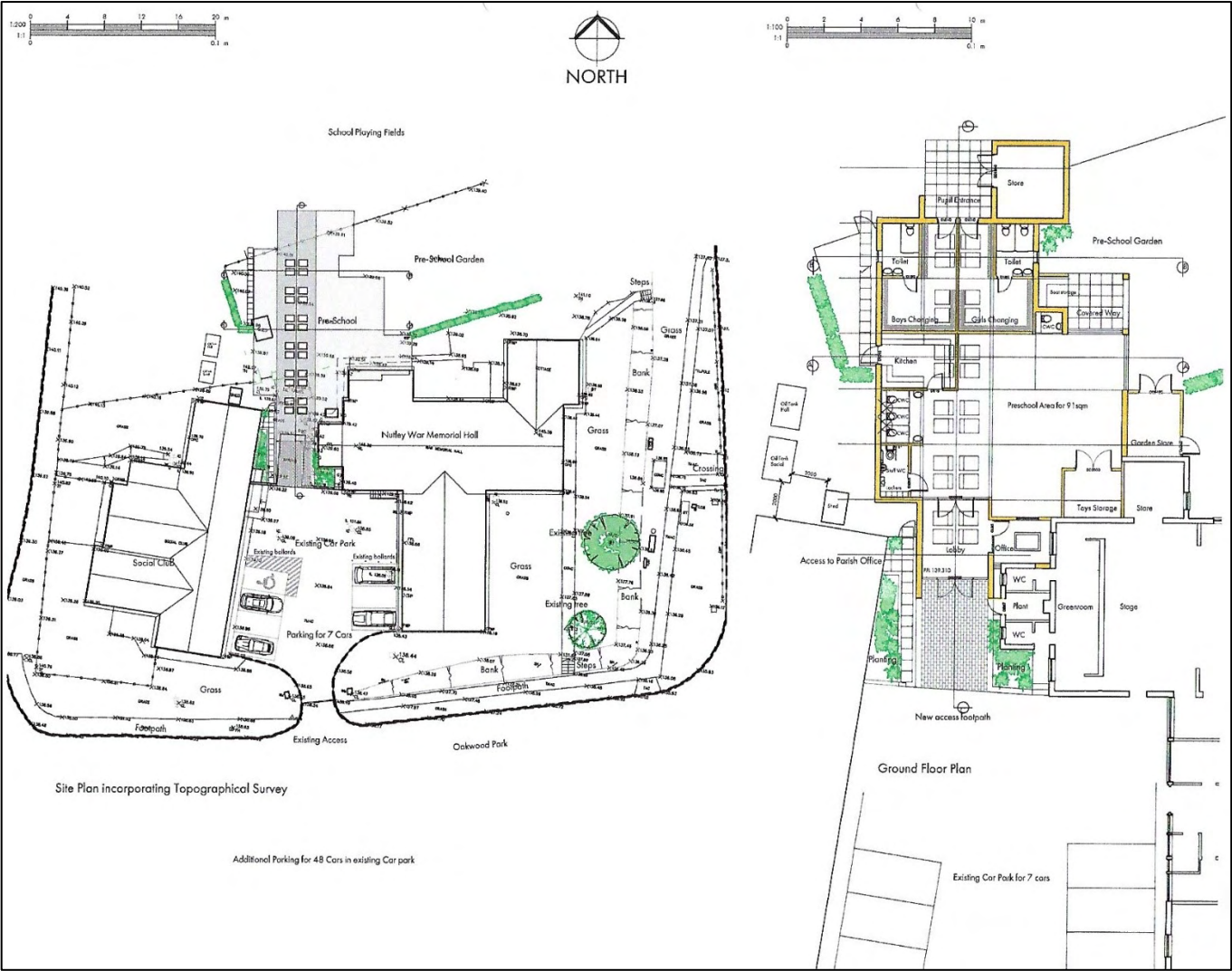
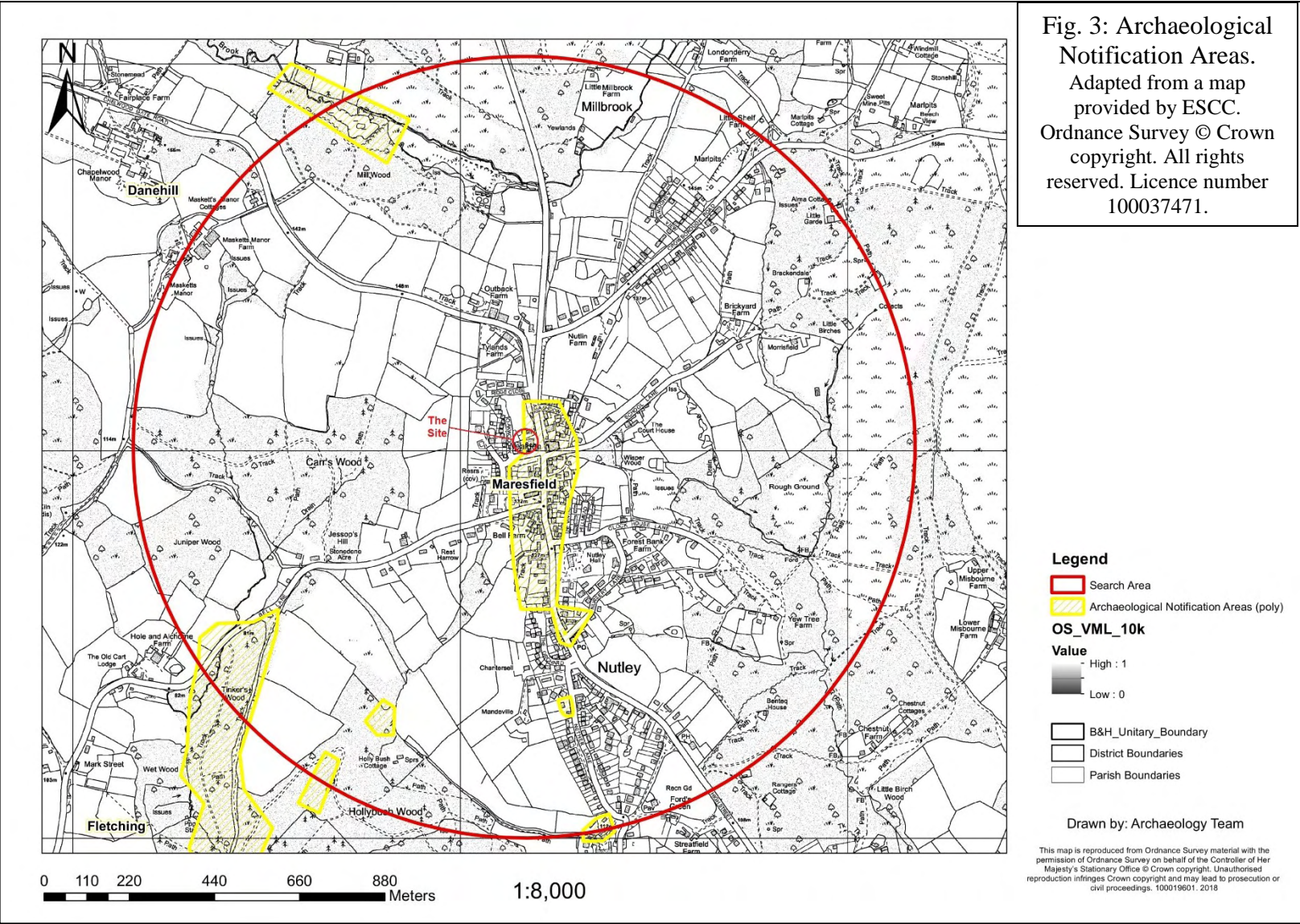
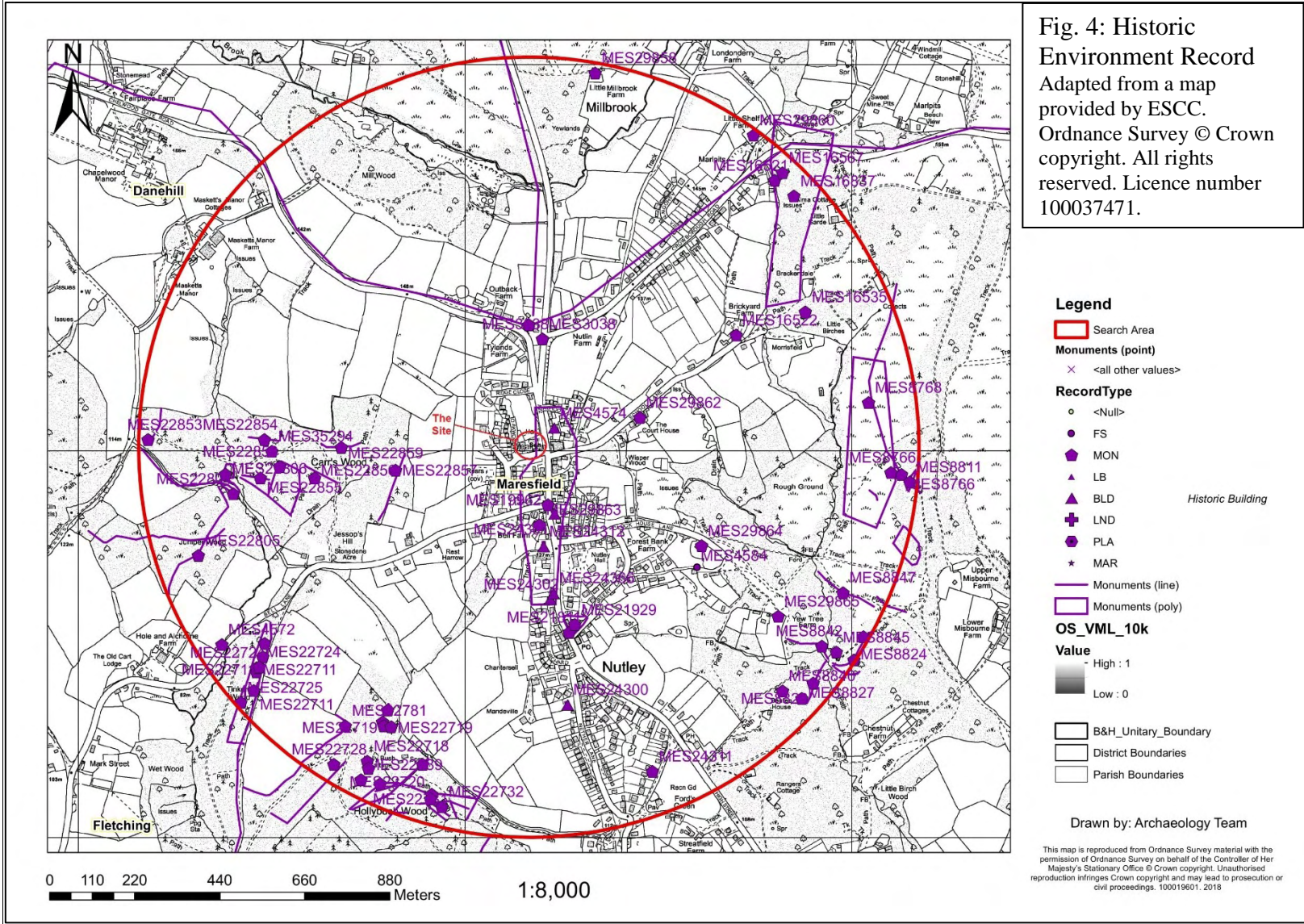


Fig. 2: Proposed Development Plan
Adapted from architect's plan





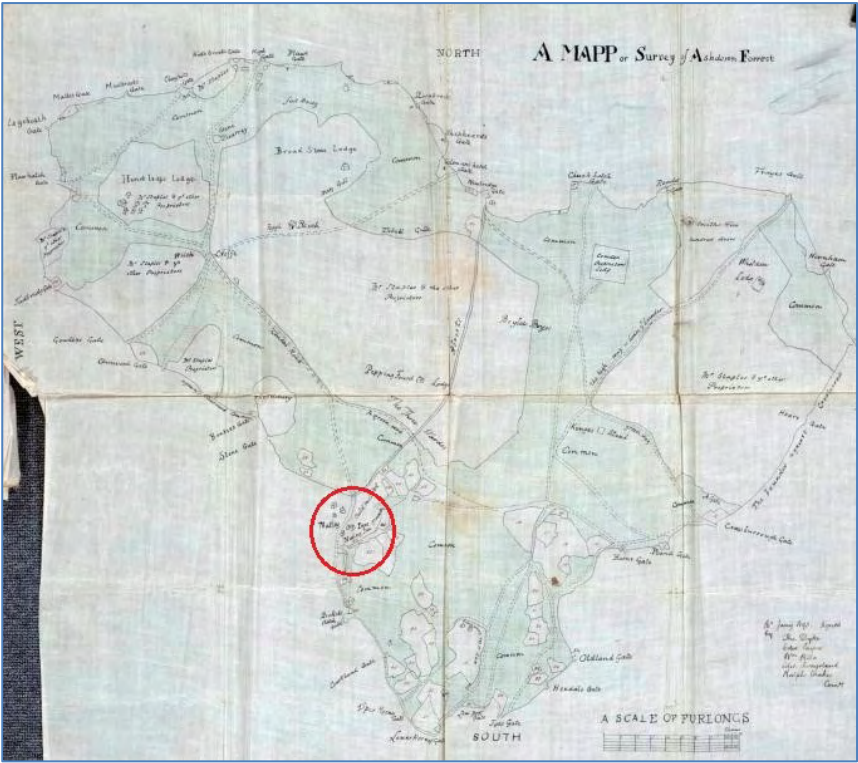


Fig. 5: Copy of map attached to decree of 1694



Fig. 6: Map of Ashdown Forest 1744

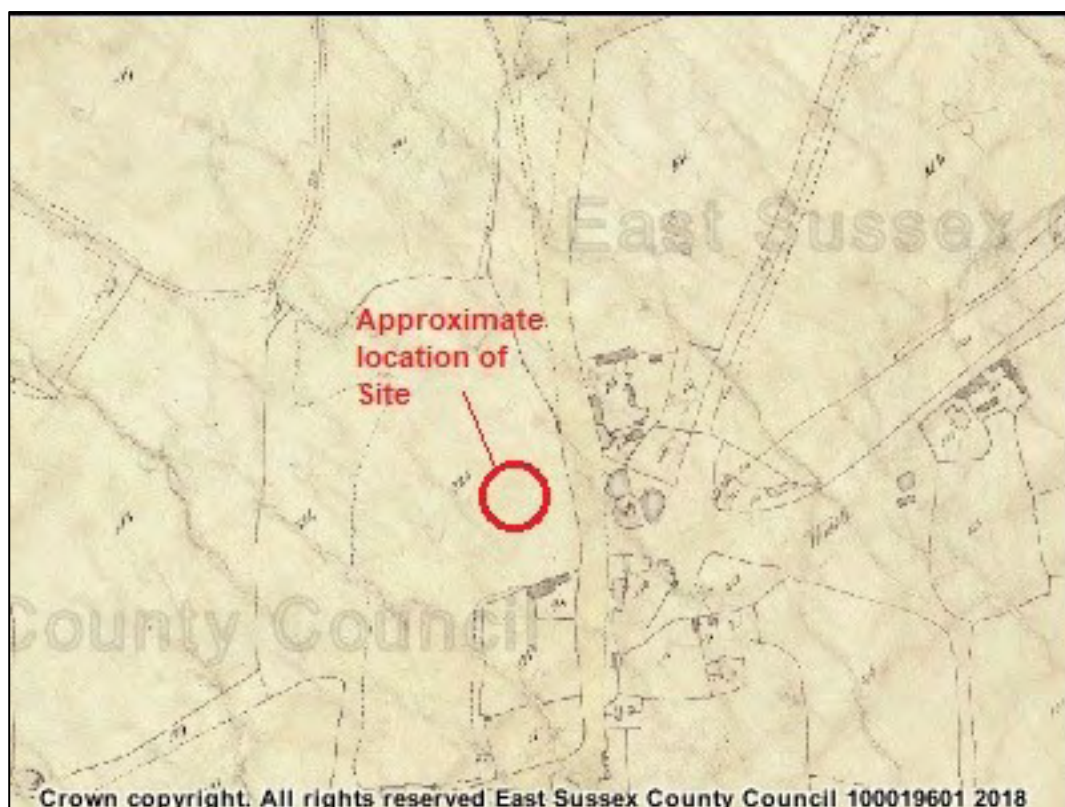


Fig. 7: Maresfield Tithe Map (1840)
ESRO TD/E151

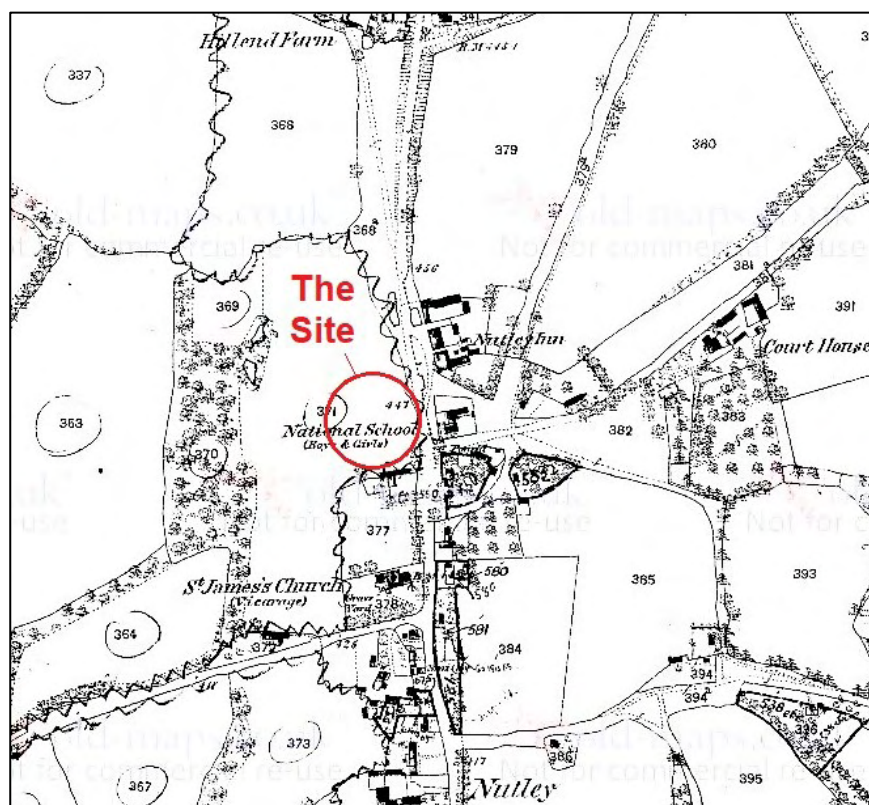


Fig. 8: 1st Edition OS Map (1876)

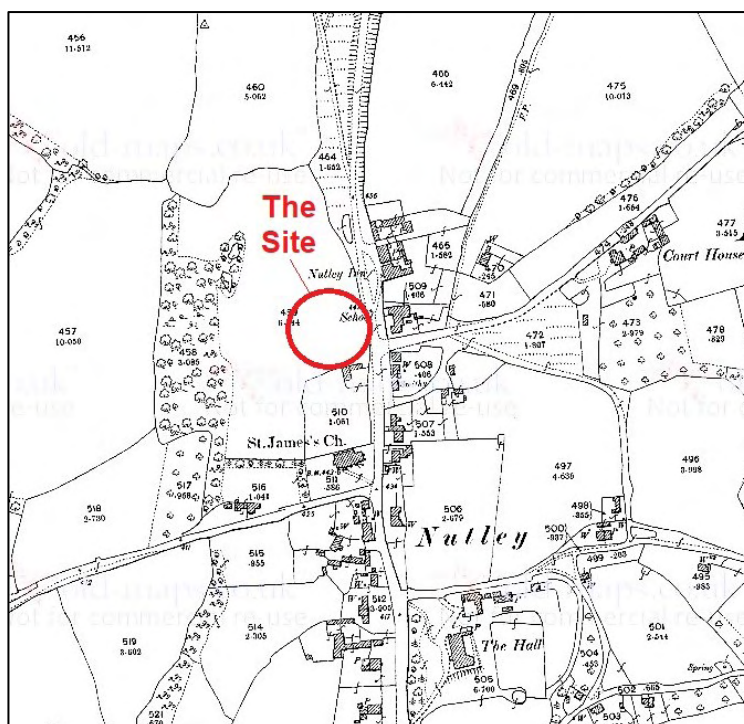


Fig. 9: 2nd Edition OS Map (1898)

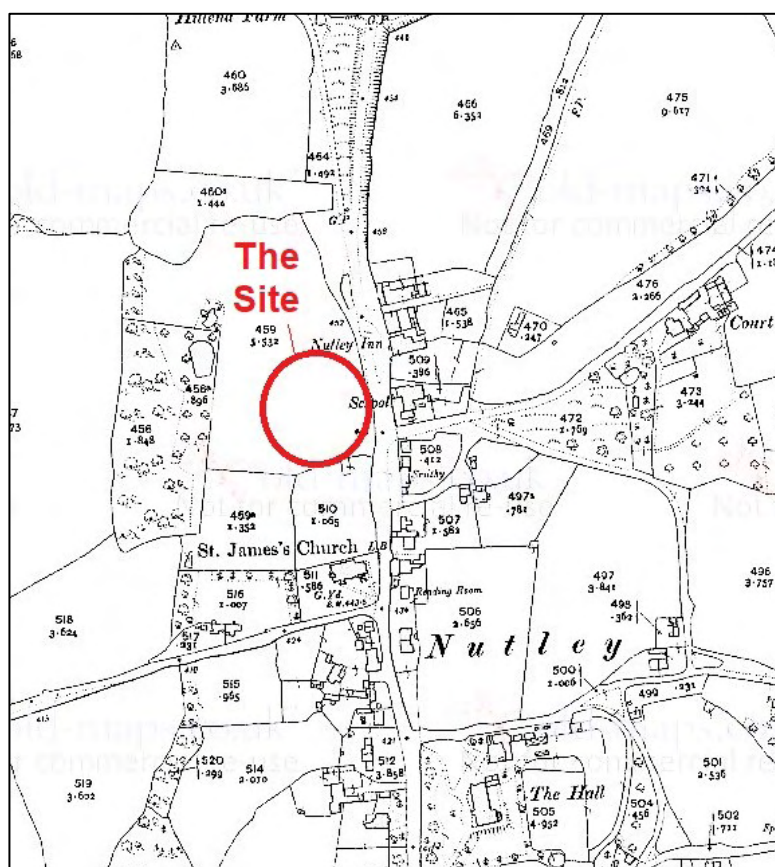


Fig. 10: 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)

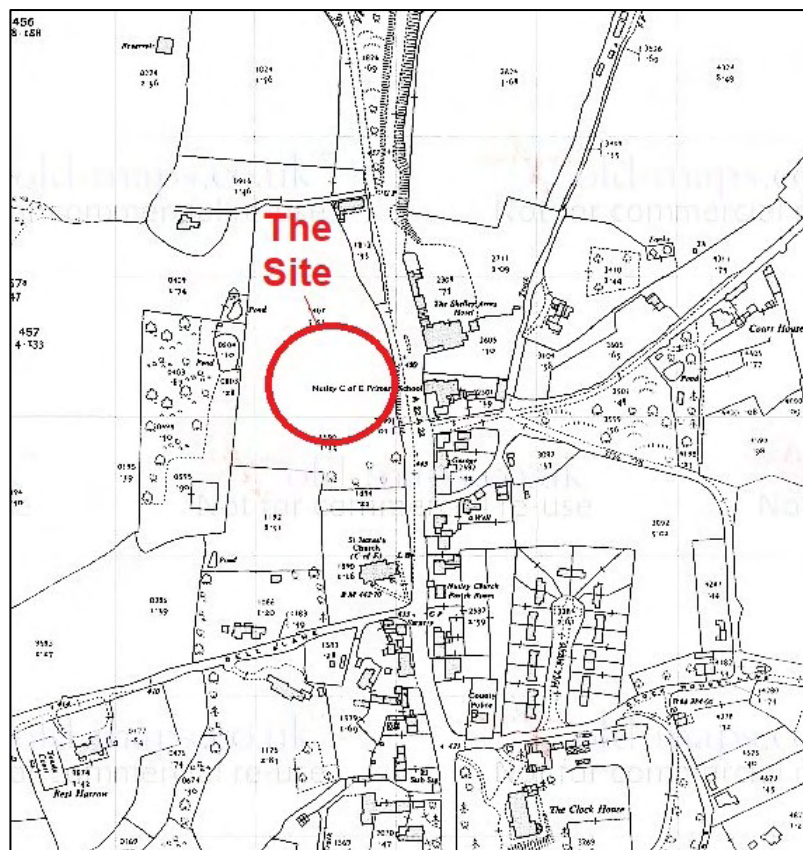


Fig. 11: 1956 OS Map

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

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Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Fieldwalking, Landscape & Woodland surveys, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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