

East Hoathly & District Preservation Society



V for Commemoration

Summer 2020

The Society is:
Affiliate Member of the CPRE
Associate Member of the Sussex Wildlife Trust
Supporter of the Sussex Butterfly Conservation Trust
Associate Member of the Woodland Trust

Committee

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Chris Pellett

SECRETARY

Marion Beal

TREASURER

Linda Butcher

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Chris Pellett

2020 EVENTS SECRETARY

Lesley Jepps

2021 EVENTS SECRETARY

Marion Salmon

Community Liaison, Communication and Social Media Secretary

Sue Redshaw

WEBSITE & IT

Leycester Whewell

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Jenny Pellett

Additionally, we thank all our members, as well as many others who come forward and assist with different aspects when needed

The Society aims to promote the preservation of the amenities of the village and its surrounding area, its heritage, historic buildings and footpaths. The Society hosts expert speakers, outings, monthly guided walks and issues seasonal newsletters.

Website address:

www.easthoathlypreservation.org.uk

Email:

ehdps@hotmail.co.uk

The Cover: V is for Chris & Jenny

Our May walk would have taken us to the top of Mount Harry and our approach would have been from the Plumpton road, where the 3000 trees planted to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 are clearly visible.

In recent years, many have assumed that the V was a wartime commemoration, and indeed, there is a Second World War connection: the defined shape of the V was maintained during the conflict as a subtle landmark for allied pilots.

Currently the V word uppermost in most people's minds is Virus. Let us hope that before too much longer, the V can really signify Victory and the virus will be beaten and we can meet up again and resume village life without the need for masks and sanitizer.



The blue photo-reconnaissance NHS Spitfire provided by the Aircraft Restoration Company is raising money for NHS Charities by bearing the names of up to 80,000 nominated local heroes who have helped their community or inspired others during the

pandemic.

We have nominated Pippa Cossens for her instigating and coordinating of the Village Community Hub which has helped many who live in or outside of the village that have been self-isolating or just needing assistance.

Click on [The NHS Spitfire](#) for more information

ACTING CHAIRMAN – Chris Pellett

Well done to all those that helped make the AGM and Annual dinner an outstanding success.



I hope that those that took part in the Friday Night Takeaway enjoyed their meal and those that made their own arrangements for eating raised a glass to the continuing success of the society.

Including spouses, 45 members actively took part in the AGM by Email.

The Committee has been suitably replenished and we look forward to recommencing meetings as soon as guidance allows, there is a will for it amongst members, and it is feasible to do so.

For the time being we will reschedule the visit to the Wings Museum.

Jenny and I did walk around the Rowland Wood Butterfly reserve in June, as I know many of you visited it during the last month also. Skippers seem to be doing very well!

The planned visit to Knepp in August is not practical as there are limited facilities there and the widespread publicity it has received, – white storks etc., has made it very popular.

As an alternative Johnathan Walker has kindly invited us to his inspirational garden at the Gate House in East Hoathly. I know that the Show Society and the Preservation Society share many members and interests and so please see the next page for details.

East Hoathly Village Hall remains closed and so the September talk by Ros Black “The Temperance and Hope Movement” is cancelled.

We are looking for an alternative venue for David Burrough’s October “Life in the Theatre” experience but it is too early to say if it will go ahead or not. There are a few AGM bits to get through, then to make up for it, good articles by our cancelled speakers, and a few ideas for the future.

Chris

SPECIAL EVENT!

**GATE HOUSE
WALDRON ROAD EAST HOATHLY
OPEN GARDEN SUNDAY 16th AUGUST
2pm-5pm**

Members and guests welcome.



Please do come along if you can.

You are welcome to bring your own refreshments and enjoy them in the garden at a table or bring a picnic rug.

Please do not attend if you are showing Covid-19 symptoms or believe that you have been exposed to someone with Covid-19 symptoms. Please maintain social distancing rules and do not sit in groups of more than 6 people. Please respect other people's personal space.

Sanitising facilities will be available.

We will make a list of those present in case someone does subsequently fall ill and we have to notify people. Social distancing, as we have all become accustomed to, will be necessary and if you can, please bring your own hand sanitizer.

The wearing of masks for outdoor activities is not required, but is a personal choice.

Virtual AGM & DINNER REPORT - Chris

The 2020 AGM started with the minutes of the 2019 AGM and other items on the agenda appearing in the Spring newsletter.

It continued with Emails, and telephone responses, culminating with the very successful Friday Night Takeaway dinner on the 12th June, rightly a celebratory affair.

The eagle eyed amongst you will note that the Acting Chair's report published in April ended with a comma, and failed to thank all of the many members that have volunteered, supported and continue to support the society, its aims and activities.

During what must be the longest running AGM ever, Maz Beal formally stepped forward offering her services as secretary and was quickly voted in. Sue Redshaw's offer to join the committee on the 6th June was similarly accepted.

The society has never been this close to closing its doors before but things now look more encouraging; thank you Maz & Sue.

The remainder of the committee were voted in en bloc and twenty eight members had ordered enjoyable takeaways.

And so to the missing AGM reports.

As you know Toni had to reluctantly step down from the committee last August. I am pleased that she remains active within the society and the wider community. Her report covers most of 2019's events.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT— Toni

As I write my last chairs piece I just want to say how much I have enjoyed myself. Thank you to all of you for making the society so special.

Looking back to 2019 we started with the Jewels and Wardrobe of the Duchess of Windsor. Janie's 25 years at Sotheby's was evident and we all learnt amazing insider information about the Duchess' life and her magnificent jewellery. What woman could even ask, yet alone command, Hitler/American troops to deliver her bikini in war torn Paris! Andy shone a light on some of the most significant English fights for freedom. Fran from the Sussex Wildlife Trust explained how wildlife and water are inextricably linked. Melinda gave a comprehensive insight into the History of Herstmonceux Castle and how events shaped its development. This was supplemented by humorous anecdotes by Jenny Davies about her Mum's experiences.

The AGM was a unique affair without Chris and Jenny's presence, Peter not wishing to stand again and Leycester and I wanting to step back but needing your help to do so. The King's Head back room looked the part for a fun social event. The business was brief, the chatter awesome and lots of clean plates. An enjoyable evening for the 42 attendees.

The trip to Newhaven RNLI Life Boat Station was planned along with an optional pub lunch so we could do our part in bolstering the RNLI's much needed coffers. The final organisation of the day was handed over to Jenny. Thank you for stepping in at such short notice.

I look forward to catching up with members when lockdown eases and some normality returns. Since taking on the Chairs mantle and the Programme of events over 6 years ago life has never been dull but this latest interruption to our meticulously planned programme certainly takes the Society biscuit! Good luck to our new committee, who I know will do the Society and its members proud and to you all, take care, keep safe and of course continue preserving so much that really matters.

Toni.

ACTING CHAIRMAN'S REPORT— Chris

Last year Jenny and I were in Canada at the time of the AGM just missing the unscheduled birth of our first grandchild Everett.

This year we should have been there for his first birthday.

Most of my Acting Chair's Report appeared in the Spring newsletter and I hope I can be forgiven for failing to complete it there.

The thanks were supposed to continue with... thanks to Lucie Thorneycroft, Linda Butcher and Leycester Whewell. Also, of course, my wife Jenny and all those that make up the society membership by their continued interest and concerns in our communities' and environment's past, present and future.

As you know both Peter and Toni stood down due to health issues.

Peter convinced Linda Butcher to take over the role of Treasurer and although Toni intended to battle on until the end of the year she announced her resignation on August 1st.

We then had a dilemma as that left us with no voted in committee or Chairman. The role of a Chairman is to ensure that the Committee functions properly.

Please note that we still only have an acting chairman. I have found it rewarding but I do not believe that I have the best attributes to do the society justice in that role.

The responsibilities of a Chairperson can be summarised under five areas:

1. To provide leadership, they must be an effective strategist and a good networker.
2. To ensure the Committee functions properly, the Chairperson is responsible for making sure that each meeting is planned effectively, conducted according to the constitution and that matters are dealt with in an orderly, efficient manner. The Chairperson must make the most of all his/her committee members, building and leading the team.
3. To ensure the organisation is managed effectively, co-ordinating the Committee to ensure that the organisation is managed effectively.

4. To provide support and supervision to the chief officer and senior team.
5. To represent the organisation as its figurehead, and sometimes be its spokesperson at, for example, functions or meetings.

We continue to look for a Chairman, there are many activities the society has the potential to be involved with, stifled only by not having strength at the helm.

Could that be you?

Chris ehdps@hotmail.co.uk

TREASURER'S REPORT – Linda Butcher

2019 Accounts – Notes to the accounts

1. You will notice that I have changed the format of the records from Income and Expenditure to Receipts and Payments. Income and Expenditure accounting methods mean that you have to include accruals and this seems over-complicated for something that is quite a small organisation.
2. I hope you will find that the Receipts and Payments method is easier to understand for most people in the membership. Income and Expenditure is fine for those people who are accountants!
3. Total Receipts in 2019 is down by £46.77 and although subscriptions appear to be less, some have come in since the end of the year.
4. Expenditure has risen by £672.04 and there are a few reasons for this, details of which are shown on the attached paper, e.g. Speakers and hire of Hall, Donations/Subscriptions, Website and A.G.M. There will also be some items which were not completed until after the year end. If we continued with Income and Expenditure these would be part of accruals but as the amounts are not guaranteed, I still believe it is best to show actual figures wherever possible.
5. I hope the Chairman and membership will agree these records are easy to interpret.

EAST HOATHLY and DISTRICT PRESERVATION SOCIETY
Financial Accounts for the year ended 31/12/2019

<u>2018</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>2019</u>
926.00	Subscriptions	816.00
258.50	Visitor fees	171.00
496.00	AGM Receipts	660.00
372.00	Social Receipts	93.60
-	Donations	-
1.30	Bank Interest	3.27
-	Raffles	263.16
2053.80	Total Receipts	2007.03
	<u>Payments</u>	
392.50	(Village Hall Hire	90.00
	(Speaker fees & expenses	395.00
162.50	Social Expenditure	69.39
164.48	Printing/Stationery	83.95
-	Postage/Telephone	-
253.50	Donations/Subscriptions	632.00
212.80	Insurance	212.80
33.58	Website	86.26
-	A.G.M. (to date)	696.50
1626.86	Payments	2298.90
426.94	Excess (+)/Deficit (-)	(291.87)
	<u>Assets</u>	
532.98	Cash in Hand	627.87
736.61	HSBC Current Account	646.60
1633.68	HSBC Deposit Account	1636.95
2903.27	TOTAL	2911.42

MEMBERSHIP – Jenny Pellett

At the end of 2019 we had a membership of 78 and corona was a word we only associated with beer, cigars, a solar eclipse, or in my case, a fizzy soft drink delivered to the door in pimply bottles.

Move forward a few months and we find ourselves experiencing a year unlike any other, and one which will undoubtedly continue to be challenging. At the very least the worldwide corona virus situation is unsettling and bewildering, which makes any kind of familiarity and continuity so important.

We are optimistic that things will gradually return to something like normal, even if we have to adapt how we do some things, and are confident that with the continued support of our membership, which currently stands at 81, we will be able to resume our scheduled programme and will be in a position to look to the future and plan speakers and activities for 2021.

To those who have paid for their 2020 membership, thank you. For those who haven't, we fully understand that it may well not have been top of your list of priorities and for some it may be considered just an extra expense at a financially uncertain time. I will say no more than we would be pleased to receive any outstanding subs., but in no way wish to put any pressure on anyone.

Hopefully the easing of restrictions will continue safely and we will all be able to meet again soon, even if suitably distanced and sanitised. In the meantime, our community will doubtless continue to care for each other in its own special way.

I REMEMBER WHEN.....

I remember when the corona man used to deliver his bottles of fizzy delights to our road. Each time, either my brothers or I were able to choose which flavour we would have - my choice was usually limeade, until I discovered cream soda!

Jenny Pellett Membership Secretary

Buckle Down for Change

The missing 46 Buckle & Bowbells milepost at Halland (by Crockstead Farm) has been replaced with a new one, instigated by the Eastbourne Historic Vehicle Club and paid for by East Hoathly with Halland Parish Council.

Number 47 went missing last year and 49 about 2015.

Would you be happy for the Preservation Society to financially assist in replacing these two?

Whilst it is hoped that next year we can resume with talks, walks, the occasional day out and bit of social frivolity, the impetus of the new committee and volunteers may enable us to be more proactive within the community.

Ideas so far have been

The School Local History Project

I Remember When Project

Chair Making Workshop

Village Directory

Pelham Buckle & Bow Bell Milestone and other antiquated street furniture maintenance

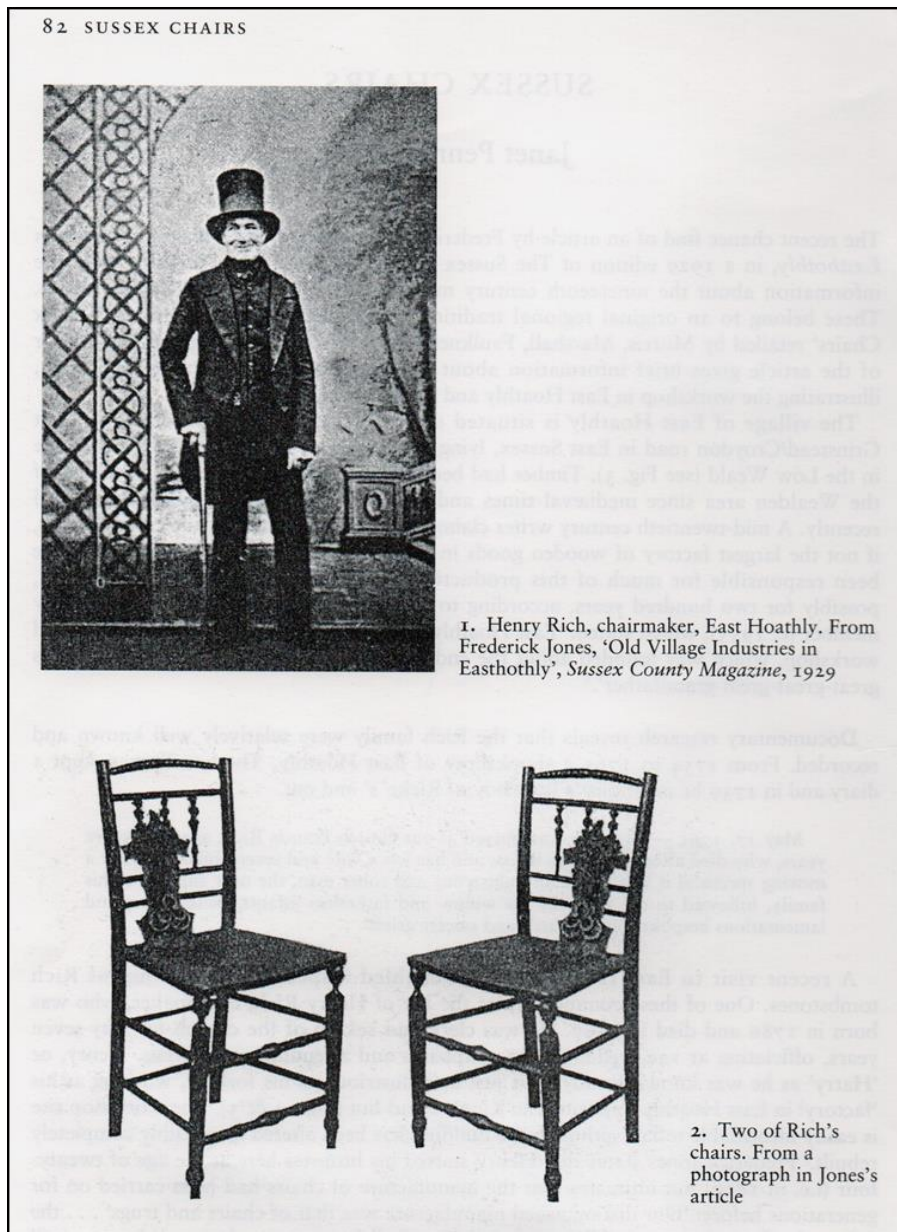
There is also the Chiddingly Oral History recordings to be digitalised.

If getting involved with one of these projects, or indeed any others, is something you would be interested in, please let us know.

SUSSEX CHAIRS – Janet Pennington

‘Sussex Chairs: how East Sussex influenced William Morris’

This is the title of the talk I was to have given to the Society’s April meeting. Your chairman suggested that I produce an article about the talk for your Newsletter, so this is how it all began:-



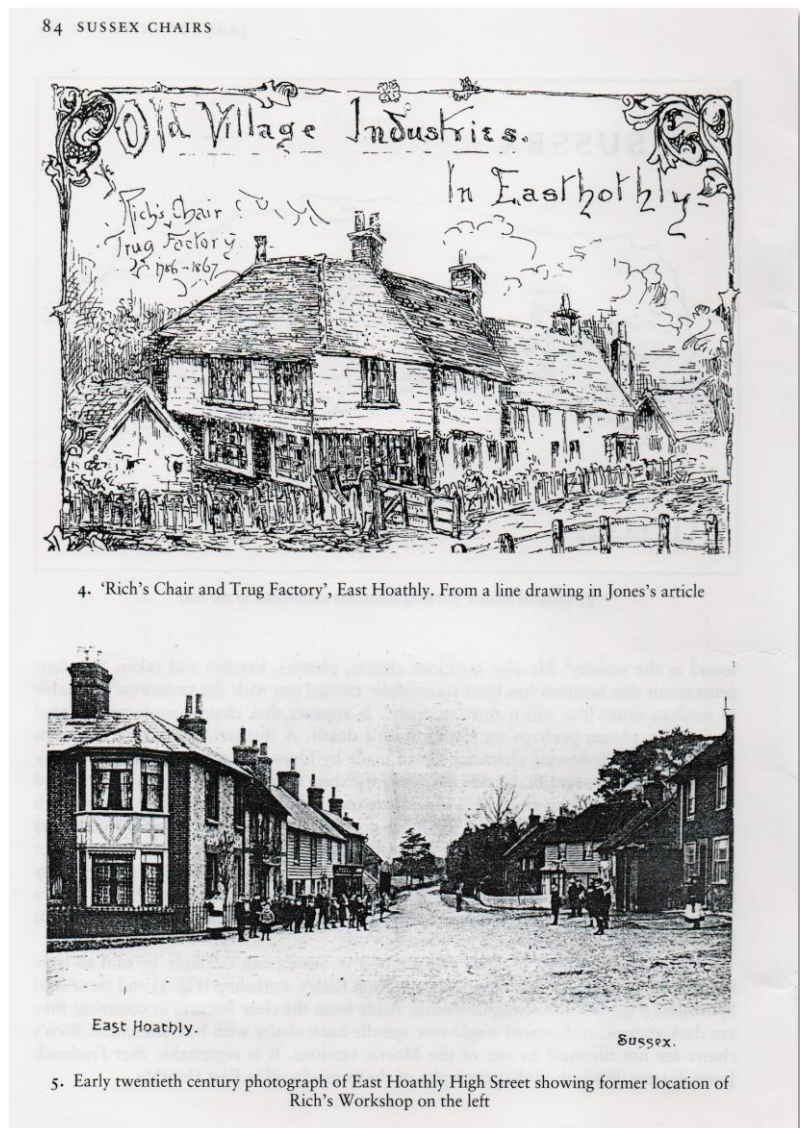
I joined the Regional Furniture Society in 1987 and when researching my PhD on Sussex inns and taverns in the 1990s I spent some time in Worthing Local Studies Library checking c.360 copies of *The Sussex County Magazine* (1927-1956). By chance, in Vol III, no. 7, July 1929, an illustrated article by Frederick Jones entitled 'Old Village Industries in Easthothly' (sic) caught my eye. The author (1842-1931), as you will know, had been the headmaster of your village school for nearly 20 years.

He thus introduced me to chair-maker Henry Rich (1786-1867) and two of his rush-seated chairs which you can see below; there is a decorative seat splat placed on each chair, showing that he could insert a different back if needed. Try to ignore those when you look at the chair design.

My colleague Joyce Sleight and I had already published an article which included rush-seated chairs: 'Furniture in Steyning, a Sussex Parish, 1587-1706: a Study of Documentary Sources', *Regional Furniture*, Vol. 1 (1987). So I thought I would visit East Hoathly where I had the good fortune to meet Eric Gould, churchwarden, and later corresponded with Jane Seabrook, both of whom gave me much help and information. Jones' drawing of Rich's 'Chair and Trug Factory' made it easy to see where the workshop had been, and also gave me an excuse to have lunch in the *King's Head* as part of my inns' study. My short article about Rich, chairs and William Morris was duly published in *Regional Furniture*, Vol 9, (1995), with acknowledgement to Eric and Jane, and copies sent to both.

I made reference to possible links with the William Morris 'Sussex' chairs in their various forms. However, that was the end of chair research as I needed to concentrate on my PhD thesis - eventually completed in January 2003.

To my surprise, in the spring of 2018 I was invited to be one of the speakers at a 'Celebration of the Rush-Seated Chair'. This was to be held in September of that year at Marchmont House, Greenlaw, in the Scottish Borders (see www.marchmonthouse.com). Dr David Jones of St Andrew's



University (no relation to your erstwhile headmaster, but a Chippendale chair expert and former editor of *Regional Furniture*) suggested I could talk about 'Sussex Chairs'. My first reaction was to say that I could not possibly give a talk on the basis of an article I had written 23 years previously, but I was persuaded to begin some new research to add to it. I was not an expert in the study of the Arts and Crafts Movement, but books, museums and internet sites gradually revealed more about William Morris and his many colleagues. A visit to Standen House near East Grinstead was helpful, and I was allowed to examine the Morris Easy Chair there and get a close-up view of a Sussex Chair. Here are the two chairs that interested me.



*The Morris
Easy Chair
(left)*



*The Sussex
Chair
(right)*

There is not space here to go into great detail about the Morris connection, but I very soon discovered that books and internet information about these two Morris chairs contradicted each other, names were wrongly spelt, dates were incorrect and even museum and other entries about the Morris chairs and the brief references to East Sussex chair-makers and carpenters had been misinterpreted.

As I explain in my talk, George Warrington Taylor joined the firm of Morris, Marshal, Faulkner & Co. in March 1865 as manager. He developed tuberculosis and moved to Hastings, presumably hoping that the sea air would help his condition. He died in 1870 but not before he had been to Herstmonceux, 10 miles to the south east of East Hoathly. It seems that the prototype of the Morris Easy Chair (not the Sussex Chair) was discovered by

Taylor in the workshop of an 'old carpenter' - Ephraim Coleman - between 1865 and 1870. Designer Philip Webb, friend of William Morris, also comes into the story. However, there is more to this than meets the eye!

I searched Census Returns to confirm that carpenter Ephraim Coleman was living in Herstmonceux in 1841 and was still there 30 years later, though had moved from where Sara Page at The Truggery now lives and works. Sara was extremely helpful when I visited her, giving me more information about Coleman. I am sure many of you will know her excellent book - *The Sussex Trug: Form, Function and Craft* (2018).

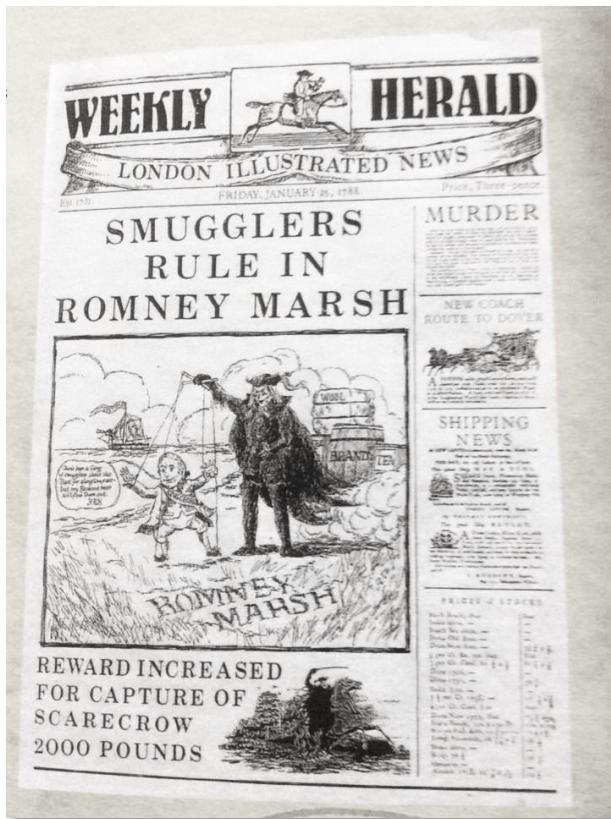
These chair-making links are far more complicated than I have outlined here and need many illustrations of chairs from the region and elsewhere, as are shown in my talk. Prototypes of the Sussex chair and the Morris Easy Chair seem to have evolved in eastern Sussex and Henry Rich's chairs with their spindle backs are in the thick of it, together with Ford Madox Brown and Rossetti in the early 1860s. Many other villages in eastern Sussex are also involved.

Christopher's suggestion for this article, and the encouragement of David Jones in Scotland (former editor of *Regional Furniture*) have persuaded me to begin writing a much longer article for publication in that journal. I will ensure that a copy comes to your Society. I hope that perhaps next year I will be able to give you my illustrated talk which will unfold a much more complicated story than can be written here, but in which East Hoathly and other East Sussex villages are involved. Many of my paternal ancestors came from this region, some were carpenter/joiners but I am sad to say that none were trug or chair-makers. Trugs are mentioned in my talk and I bring my own special one along.

This all began for me with Henry Rich - and his tombstone can be seen in the graveyard of your parish church - I will leave it to you to discover its whereabouts. There is also mention of the Rich family in Thomas Turner's diary, and I don't have to tell you who he is...Meantime, keep looking out for a surviving Henry Rich chair, as in Jones' illustration above!

Janet Pennington, Steyning - April 2020

SMUGGLING – A History – Antony Smith



Prior to the 12th century, England was largely self-sufficient & apart from the limited importation of some luxury goods there was little trade with mainland Europe. However, with a growing rural population & improved farming practices England began to develop an agricultural surplus for export. The biggest export was wool. English wool was of high quality & highly valued in Europe & in 1275 Edward I began taxing its export.

The King also recruited the first customs staff to collect the dues as it became clear that there was already a

considerable amount of evasion. This had serious consequences for the king, who needed the income to finance a succession of wars in Europe.

In 1337 Edward III began taxing imports & exports to pay for the Hundred Years War & successive monarchs increased the level of duties & imposed ever more complex regulations. However, they did little to ensure that the duties were collected efficiently. Goods were only supposed to be imported through thirteen official ports but it was impossible for a handful of officials to control a whole stretches of the coast.

In 1660, to stimulate cloth production in England, all export of wool was forbidden but over production & low prices in England encouraged producers to risk the gallows & smuggle the wool out of the country in vast quantities. It is estimated that by the end of the 17th century 120,000 packs of wool were exported illegally through the south of England every year.



THE OWLERS.

The centre of the trade was Kent, where the wool exporters were known as 'owlers'. In 1566 owling was made punishable by "cutting off of the left hand and nailing it in a public place".

In 1671, in an attempt to control the trade, Charles II set up the Board of Customs & by 1685 there were ten smacks patrolling the coast between Yarmouth and Bristol. On land, a force of mounted customs men, called riding officers, was established in 1690. However, there were only eight riding officers to patrol the whole of the Kent coast, trying to stem the tide of wool exports & the illegal import of foreign luxury goods.

In 1698, the force, now called the landguard was expanded & numbers gradually increased to 300. At the turn of the century the waterguard was established, with twenty-one vessels stationed around the coast.

These forces could sometimes be remarkably effective but pay & conditions were poor & being a riding officer was generally a thankless task. Out of their £42 annual salary they even had to buy & maintain their horse &, as they lived in the communities they were supposed to be policing, they were ostracised & persecuted. The alternative was to collaborate with the smugglers & they were often tempted to turn a blind eye in return for payment.

During the Civil War excise tax covered a wide range of items but it was later reduced to just chocolate, coffee, tea, beer, cider & spirits. However, after 1688 it was once again widened to include other essentials such as salt, leather & soap. During the 18th century duties were regularly increased,

causing further hardship to a rural population often close to starvation &, in the absence of effective opposition, the illegal trade expanded.

The process was accelerated in the early years of the 18th century by supporters of the Jacobite cause. Smuggling was seen as an act of rebellion & some of the gangs openly supported the Old Pretender, carrying sympathisers between England & France. Some smugglers are known to have acted as spies & double agents for the Jacobites.

What had previously been small-scale evasion of duty turned into a vast industry, bringing huge quantities of contraband into southern England. In peak years smuggling accounted for about a quarter of all England's overseas trade, employing up to 40,000 people. It was not unheard of for a smuggling trip to bring in 3,000 gallons of spirits; illegally imported gin was so plentiful that the inhabitants of some Kentish villages were said to use it for cleaning their windows; in 1766 a smuggler bought nearly 110 tons of tea in Nantes in one day & according to some contemporary estimates 80% of all tea drunk in England had not paid duty.

Whole communities were involved in smuggling, or stood to benefit from it. The Scilly Isles was totally reliant on the trade & the islanders were brought to near starvation when steps were taken to control it. Towns often invested every available penny in contraband & there were instances of whole communities uniting & taking up arms to reclaim cargoes seized by the revenue.

There were numerous small gangs in coastal towns & villages but the largest tended to be based inland. They could raise their own capital to purchase contraband abroad but most were financed by wealthy individuals or groups of merchants. In the south-east, where the gangs were well-placed on the routes to London it was relatively easy to find funds. Profit margins were high. Typically, tea cost seven pence a pound on the continent & could be sold in England for 5 shillings. Tobacco cost the same & fetched 2/6. A tub of gin or brandy cost £1 & brought in £4.

In the early 18th century goods were carried in small, highly manoeuvrable, fore-&-aft rigged vessels but later in the century smugglers began to use larger vessels, wherries & cutters, custom-made for the trade that could travel faster and carry greater burdens. There were also thousands of smugglers who shipped goods across the Channel on small fishing vessels. Purpose-made smuggling vessels were light, cheap to build & well armed with cannon & swivel-guns, & by the end of the century they could generally outsail & outgun their opponents. Smuggler's vessel could also travel much faster than a riding officer & there were numerous safe landing sites on the south coast.

The ships were frequently painted black & with dark sails they were almost invisible on a moonless night. Responsibility for bringing the ship to the right landing lay with the 'spotsman', who knew every inch of the coast & could guide the vessel to a pre-arranged point, where they met the landing party.

To show that they were off-shore, the spotsman showed a light; an answering flash indicated that the coast was clear. There were severe penalties for signalling to ships at sea & houses were built with small windows high in the roof, where a lamp could be placed & seen only from the sea.

If there was a risk of discovery the land party could light a beacon to warn the vessel off, although this too was forbidden by law. Daylight landings were not unknown, especially in remote areas, & wet gorse or bracken was burned to produce plumes of smoke.

Once the vessel reached the shore responsibility passed to the waiting 'lander', who supervised the unloading of the goods & organised ponies, horses & carts for transport. Often 'tubmen' were employed. They could carry two kegs, each weighing about 45lbs, one on the chest & one on the back, at a pace described as "a very brisk walk" for ten miles or more. They might also be expected to climb cliffs on rope ladders in the dark. The barrels were made with flattened sides to make carrying easier & often had false bottoms to disguise the contents. However, the combined pressure of the two tubs made breathing difficult & could cause permanent injury.

Tea & tobacco came in bales of a convenient size for one man to carry & were wrapped in oilskin to make a virtually watertight bundle. This also meant that bales tossed overboard by smuggling ships in an attempt to destroy evidence stayed afloat & relatively dry.

The tubmen were protected by 'batsmen', armed with clubs or pistols & there were frequent violent clashes with the revenue men, who were usually greatly outnumbered. There was often little they could do except signal for assistance but some took on gangs of smugglers against overwhelming odds. Smugglers had little to lose in these confrontations; until the late 17th century the penalty for a smuggler was death, whether he killed a revenue man or not hardly mattered, since, if caught, the penalty would be the same.

The tubmen & batsmen were usually labourers supplementing their agricultural wages. For those who could get it, a week's work on the fields paid seven or eight shillings but a successful cargo could mean over five shillings for a night's work. Large numbers of workers were needed to unload a cargo & by the middle of the 18th century some gangs were capable of mustering hundreds of labourers in a few hours. They also had access to professional skills, employing clerks to keep accounts & write letters, & some gangs maintained surgeons & solicitors.

Once the goods were landed they often needed to be hidden. There are many legends of smugglers' caves but although some were undoubtedly used, few coastal caves were really suitable. Inland caves, such as the ones found around West Hoathly were drier & more practical. Altar tombs were also popular hiding places. Where there were sandy beaches smugglers often excavated their own hides & these temporary stores probably inspired stories of smugglers' tunnels. In some instances they may have made use of storm drains or natural rock fissures but there is little evidence for smugglers digging their own tunnels & it is unlikely that they would have been needed, when large armed gangs could operate openly in daylight.



SMUGGLERS HIDING GOODS IN A TOMB.

Methods of moving smuggled goods from the coast to customers inland varied. In Sussex, goods were often moved by boat but generally a chain of armed horsemen, sometimes 150 men & twice as many horses would travel in open defiance of the riding offers. Some gangs maintained large numbers of horses to move goods, using a legitimate trade as a cover but extra transport could also be “borrowed” from farmers & landowners, with a keg of brandy as the price. Farmers who refused were often intimidated until they agreed to co-operate. However, in the early 19th century as opposition grew, more caution was needed. Distribution took place at night & consignments were split up to spread the risk. In the south of England smugglers followed roads & tracks, hollow

ways, to villages on the outskirts of London, where they traded with city merchants in wholesale markets.

In London smuggled goods were often distributed through apparently reputable dealers, who were able to undercut the competition but the goods would also be hawked round public bars or sold through gin houses.

A wide range of legislation was introduced to combat the expanding trade. In 1718 the Hovering Act made it illegal for vessels smaller than 50 tons to wait within six miles of the shore & brandy imported in smaller ships was liable to seizure. Vessels involved in these offences were impounded & destroyed, usually by being sawn up. In an attempt to prevent goods being

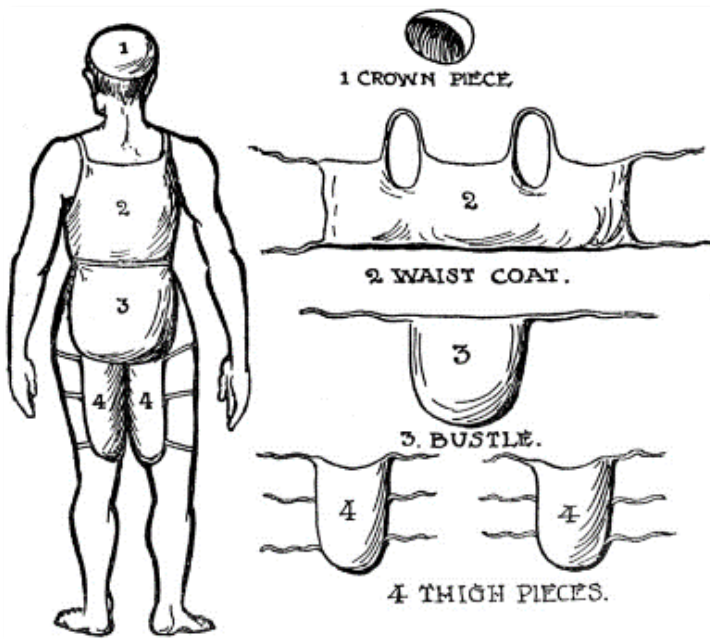
rowed across the channel, legislation outlawed Kent & Essex boats with four or more oars & introduced transportation to the colonies as a penalty for smuggling.

However, it was the 1736 Act of Indemnity that led to the outbreaks of violence that characterised smuggling in the south-east in the mid-18th century; introducing the death penalty for injuring preventive officers & heavy fines for bribery. Even an unarmed smuggler resisting arrest faced transportation. In an attempt undermine local support, free pardons were granted to smugglers who informed on their colleagues. The new laws were not backed by increased resources for the customs service & had little effect but the gangs responded with a further escalation of violence & intimidation of witnesses & jurors. With government forces over-stretched, fighting wars in Europe & the Jacobite Rebellion at home, smuggling by large armed gangs reached a peak in the 1740's.

The threat to public order posed by the smugglers was now as much an issue as the loss of revenue & in 1745 the tax on tea was reduced in an attempt to reduce the profits from free-trade. However, this move was only a partial success, as the smugglers simply turned to new forms of contraband, notably spirits, & tea duties were soon raised again.

The government passed further legislation in 1746, publishing the names of known smugglers in the London Gazette. A "Gazetted" smuggler had forty days to turn himself in or he was effectively outlawed, with a bounty of £500 on his head. The death penalty was extended to cover not just smuggling but assembly in preparation for a run & even harbouring smugglers. The bodies of smugglers who killed officers were to be hung on gibbets around the coast.

The new laws increased violence by gangs, who aimed to silence witnesses by intimidation or murder but this eventually caused widespread revulsion. The smugglers lost much of the local support they had once relied on & by the middle of the 18th century the larger gangs appeared to be breaking up.



Smuggling continued however, & when duties were raised again in 1759 there was a huge increase in demand for contraband tea. The outbreak of the American War of Independence took more troops away from guarding the coast & by the 1780's the trade had once more reached alarming levels. The revenue cutters could, under difficult circumstances, put up a fight

but once landed in England goods were run inland virtually unhindered & smuggling gangs sprung up once more. In response to the crisis William Pitt slashed the duty on tea in 1784, making it an unprofitable cargo but as in the past, this simply caused a shift to other forms of contraband & the trade went on.

Smugglers traded freely with French ports throughout the Revolutionary & Napoleonic wars, often acting as agents for both sides. An export trade in smuggled gold grew as Napoleon struggled to pay his troops & large galleys, rowed by dozens of men, carried gold across the channel at high speed on "Guinea Runs". French aristocrats, seeking refuge in England during the Revolutionary War, escaped on smuggling vessels & during the Napoleonic War, French prisoners-of-war, fleeing the hulks on the Kent coast, travelled the other way.

The war with Napoleon did, however, make life more difficult for the smugglers, as large numbers of troops were moved into south-east England. Martello towers provided purpose-made look-outs & the Royal Military Canal in Hythe effectively cut off Romney Marsh, so Kentish smugglers no longer had easy access to the beaches they had traditionally used.



In 1809 the Preventive Waterguard was established, bringing the cutters & rowing boats of the customs service under more central control, providing greater co-ordination. These changes improved morale in the service & free-trade began to decline. There was a brief resurgence at the end of the Napoleonic War, when soldiers & sailors no longer needed by the military turned their attentions to smuggling but for the first time they faced a well organised opposition. Two years after the Battle of Waterloo the preventive effort was stepped up again, with

the introduction of the “Coast Blockade” between North & South Foreland on the east Kent coast. The blockade was a force of land patrols who could take on the smuggling gangs on an equal footing, albeit sometimes reluctantly. At the same time, the Coast Guard was established on sections of the coast where the blockademen did not patrol & by the end of the 1820’s they were smothering the trade.

In the 1840’s Britain adopted a free-trade policy that cut import duties to realistic levels & within ten years the first age of large-scale smuggling was over.

FUTURE MEETINGS – 2020

TALKS & VISITS 2020 Fridays 7.30pm at East Hoathly Village Hall unless stated otherwise. Usually on the SECOND Friday of the month but not always.	
JULY 8 TH WEDNESDAY 2pm	Visit to WINGS MUSEUM, BALCOMBE <i>CANCELLED</i>
AUGUST 23 rd SUNDAY	Visit to KNEPP , West Sussex. <i>CANCELLED</i>
SEPTEMBER 11 TH	Ros Black; The Temperance and Hope Movement. <i>CANCELLED.</i>
OCTOBER 9 TH	David Burrough; Life in the Theatre. <i>A fascinating first-hand account by our very own IF WE CAN</i>
NOVEMBER 27 TH	Social Evening <i>Usual shenanigans IF WE CAN</i>

We are still hoping that David may be able to “perform” at a suitable location, and that some form of social may be possible by November.

We are offering the speakers the opportunity to write articles for the newsletter and hopefully this will be some recompense both for them and for you as paying members.

Look forward to an article on Temperance and Hope in the next newsletter!

WALDRON

Exploring Waldron in 1958, revealed this “Round frock”, which was only worn on Sundays (C 1850), and belonged to the uncle of Tom Gaston who lived at Foxhunt Green Farm, Waldron

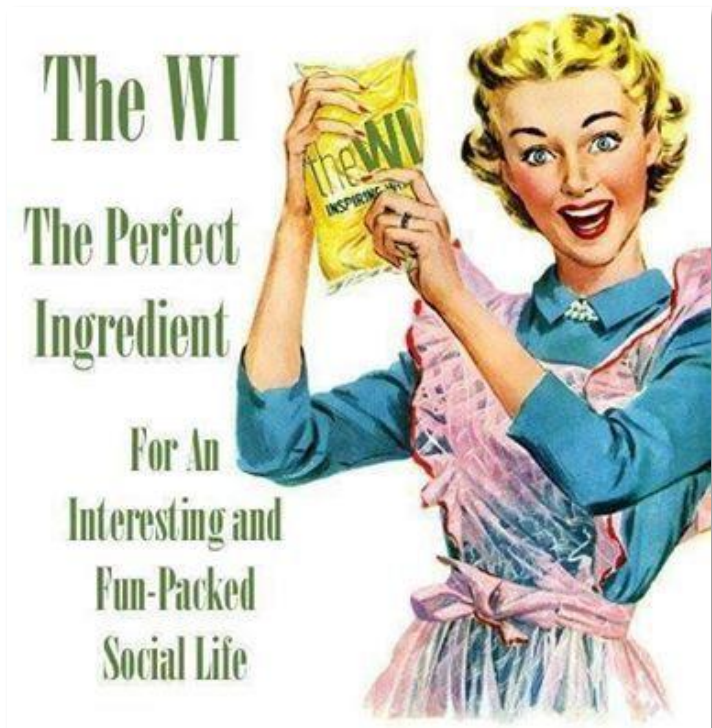
I REMEMBER WHEN

My Grandmother told us the smugglers used to come up Dern Lane having ridden with their load all the way from the sea. Both men and horses were very tired when they reached the top of the hill at Lyons Green, and they would halt and look towards Tanyard’s Farm in the valley. If the old farmer knew the excise man was about he would raise his right arm by way of a signal and the smugglers would whip up their horses and ride off. I’ve been told many a keg of gin has been hidden under the floor of the granary of the old Burgh Barn, and of a man who brought up a keg of gin from Tanners to Waldron, where he pitched it over the wall of the Old Rectory saying “Now Parson, you can take it the rest of the way yourself!”. – Tom Gaston

From the book; Waldron, Portrait of a Sussex village Russell, Parker & Chidson

W.I. East Hoathly – Wartime recollections continued**I REMEMBER WHEN**

The urgent need to grow more food, and the necessity to preserve all we could for winter use, accounted for the next two institute ventures which went hand in hand throughout the war years. An empty shop, which had housed antiques, was rented by the institute in the summer of 1940. This was turned into the East Hoathly W.I. Jam centre and Market Stall. At the same time an acre of land, now part of the Churchyard, which had been dug and cleared by the Chaucer Road school boys, was taken over by the institute on which to grow vegetables.



Facts and figures must be left to speak for themselves on the amount of work that institute members put into these two efforts in the next five years. The annual report of 1940 records that “a ton of jam was made in the centre this year, not to mention chutney and piccalilli.”

The report of 1942 makes mention of 1,200 pounds of jam made. “Every pound passed by Mrs Coolin, Ministry Inspector, as of excellent quality.” Perhaps future members might someday need to be reminded that this was done with no water laid on, every pail full being carried from the village pump.

And so it went on. The report of 1941 notes that a ton of potatoes, two tons of really excellent carrots, and loads of shallots were grown on the institute allotment by institute members alone. It even refers to the wheelbarrow as the president’s war-time badge of office!

LAUGHTON GREENWOOD formally VERTWOODS COMMUNITY WOODLANDS

The Management Committee of the woodland has been busy during lockdown strengthening the CBS and thinking about the next steps for our future.

Most of you will be aware that we recently [changed the name of the project to Laughton Greenwood](#) following consultation with our membership and wider supporters. In the second half of this strange year we are looking to develop opportunities to access the woods, increase our profit-turning activities to support our sustainability, expand our membership and raise our public profile, including with new signage in the woods.

We want and need your help to achieve this! If you have ever thought about getting more involved in helping make Laughton Greenwood a valuable community resource and biodiversity success story, then now is the time! Please read on...

<https://laughtongreenwood.co.uk/>



Great turn out today (July 18th) for our day in woods for potential new committee members, advisors and volunteers! Thanks to Tom, our woodland manager for such an interesting

walk...from leaky dams, to thinned trees to increase diversity, future plans of pond project, pathways, membership access and sharing nature carefully with groups! Want to get involved?

Contact info@laughtongreenwood.co.uk

Mirror on the Wall - East Hoathly circa 1955

The Preservation Society has been sent this picture from a play called Mirror on the Wall (Snow White) performed in the village hall about 1955. Chris Hartley-Clark has amazingly identified most of the boys and girls. Are you in touch with any?



Back row left: Margaret Banks, Lydfords, Tony Banks youngest sister.
 Mary Matthews, Gatehouse Flat, Florence Kemp, Laundry Cottage, Joy Green, South St, Christine Hartley, Butts Field Lane (my sister)
 Anne Riglesford, South St, Patricia Harris, Hesmonds Farm, Pat Oliver, South St, Tim Creed, Butchers shop, Daphne Bishop, Butts Field Lane, Keith Ades, Butts Field Lane, Caroline Barton, The Old Nursing home, South St,
 Centre Row: Not sure of him, Beryl Ellis, Post Office opp. Mill Lane,
 Mechelle Rosan, Park Corner Garage,
 Not sure of end one,
 Front Row: Eric Harrison, Sellens Cottages,
 Dennis Keely, South St, Andy Rich South St, Tony Rich, South St, (cousins), Catherine Salter, 2 Providence Terr.
 Jonny Eade, Mill Lane, Joy Burfield, Mill Lane, Carol Eade, Mill Lane (Jonny's sister),
 Not sure of the next two, Maureen Salter I believe, Providence Terr.
 Hope this is helpful.

East Sussex WRAS – Trevor Weeks

Due to Coronavirus we have lost thousands of pounds worth of funding. If you can help please make a donation. Thank you.

Coronavirus: Our Hospital is still taking in casualties, and we are still attending rescues where we can, but we are having to work with a reduced crew. This may at times cause some delays in responding. We have reduced the number of volunteers coming to our hospital to work, and all non-essential roles have been stood down.

This stunning sparrow hawk is just one of the many young birds currently in care.

Found alone on the ground in Seaford, luckily he was injury free but too young to be left on his own. He will now remain at WRAS until he is old enough to be released back to the wild.

To make a donation please call 01825-873003 or go to <https://wildlifeambulance.org/>

To report a casualty, phone the hotline



Please put this number in your phone 07815 078 234

Wealden Local Plan

I REMEMBER WHEN

In the Autumn of 2015 Wealden District Council published their Issues, Options and Recommendations document which was the public beginning of the process to revise the 2013 Local Plan.

For East Hoathly 190 houses were proposed, Halland 30 houses and “consultations” began.

Of course the officers already had their preferred options and sites, landowners had already been approached and others soon came forward.

When the revised document was released it was unbelievable, in the Autumn of 2017 the allocation for East Hoathly was reduced to zero (Halland 30) and the development boundary tightly drawn around the existing core development areas.

The options chosen by the officers for submission in the Draft Plan appeared to be the best objectors could ever have hoped for.

It all seemed too good to be true because it was.

The plan, submitted to the inspectorate WAS DESIGNED TO FAIL.

Just to make sure, the evidence base on air pollution in the Ashdown Forest, were even withheld from neighbouring councils.

As cited by the Planning Inspector Louise Nurser, the officers failed to cooperate with adjacent authorities and they had followed an inappropriate scenario.

As predicted, when the plan was withdrawn, the landowners’ agents stepped in. With regard to the Hesmonds Stud Application:

A report presented to Wealden’s planning committee south concludes that the East Hoathly development boundary must be considered to be out of date and the site is within a settlement where the council has recently been keen to support growth.

“The council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply and so the presumption in favour of sustainable development applies, and the council must approve the application unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits.”

The application to increase the number of homes in East Hoathly by 50% was therefore approved.

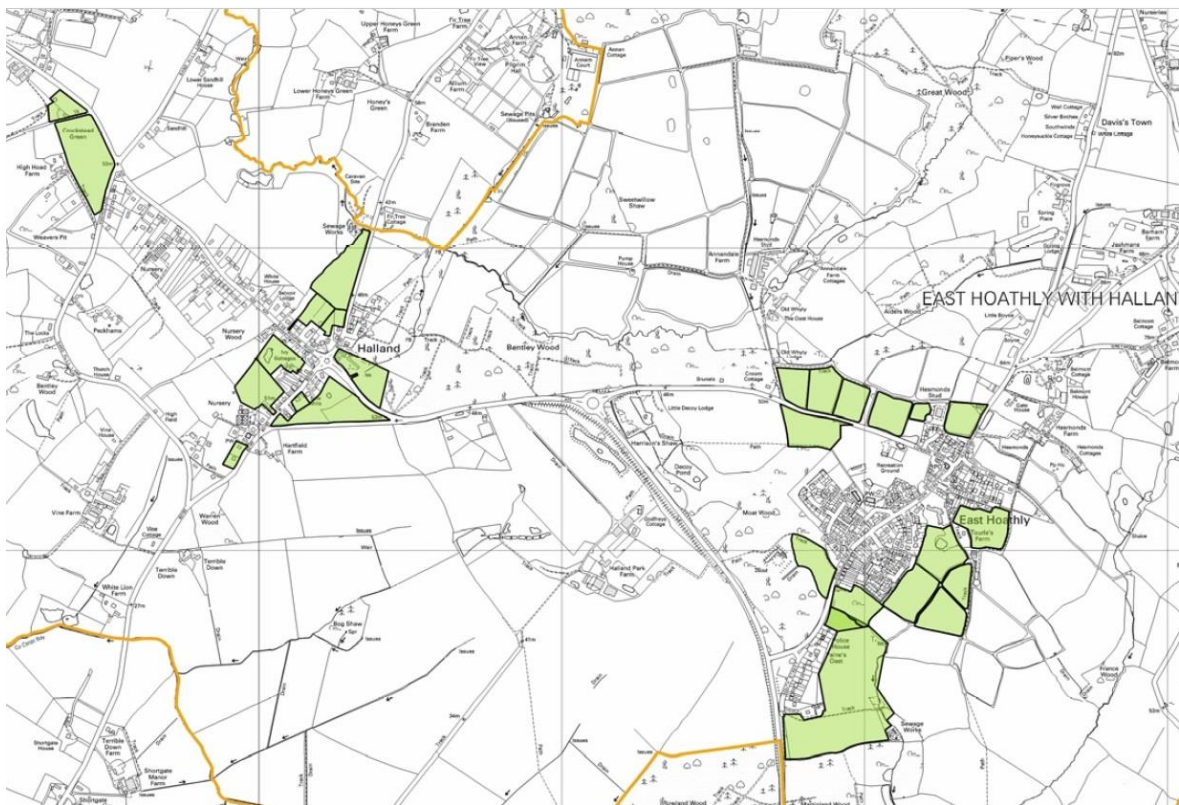
This statement impacts on ALL proposed developments.

The fact that the new owner of the East Hoathly site was in correspondence with the planning department before and during the development stage of the Local Plan stinks.

The fact that the council officers failed to follow the normal and natural course when drawing up the Local Plan is indefensible.

The fact that the officers deliberately submitted a Local Plan knowing it would fail is close to criminal.

This is a scandal and central government should be called upon to investigate. Please write to your MP and local councillor expressing your concerns and perhaps someone will step in and call a halt to this madness.



Sites of Interest within a settlement where the council has recently been keen to support growth

VILLAGE CONCERNS - Kate Richardson

On Thursday, July 16th 2020 Outline Planning Permission was granted for up to 205 houses on Hesmonds Stud at the Planning Committee South Meeting.

7 for approval, 3 against and one abstention.

We are devastated by the fact that all our many objections were disregarded and not properly and professionally debated before the decision was made.

Wealden do not have an up to date local plan or a 5 year land supply for housing. This appears to override everything. Hence applications which would previously not been considered are now being approved by Councillors.

Why was South Street Rejected?

South Street was rejected by a Committee of Councillors where 7 looked at the merits of the site and stood up to the Officers Recommendation and rejected the application. The Committee for Hesmonds was made up differently and this time 7 of these Councillors voted to approve the application.

South Street could go to appeal or put in another application.

What happens next for Hesmonds?

There are 106 agreements which have to be drawn up legally before the Decision Notice is actually given. This can take 3 to 6 months. Some of these will be subject to discussion with the Parish Council.

Reserved Matters has to come before the Committee. This gives the detail of the application and includes:

Layout and appearance of the buildings

Landscape

Access to and within the site

Work can only begin when reserved matters have been approved.

We are looking carefully at the decision process to see if we can make any legal and non-legal objections. We cannot appeal, only agents can appeal when an application is turned down.

We will give further details when we have considered the options.

Many thanks for all your support.

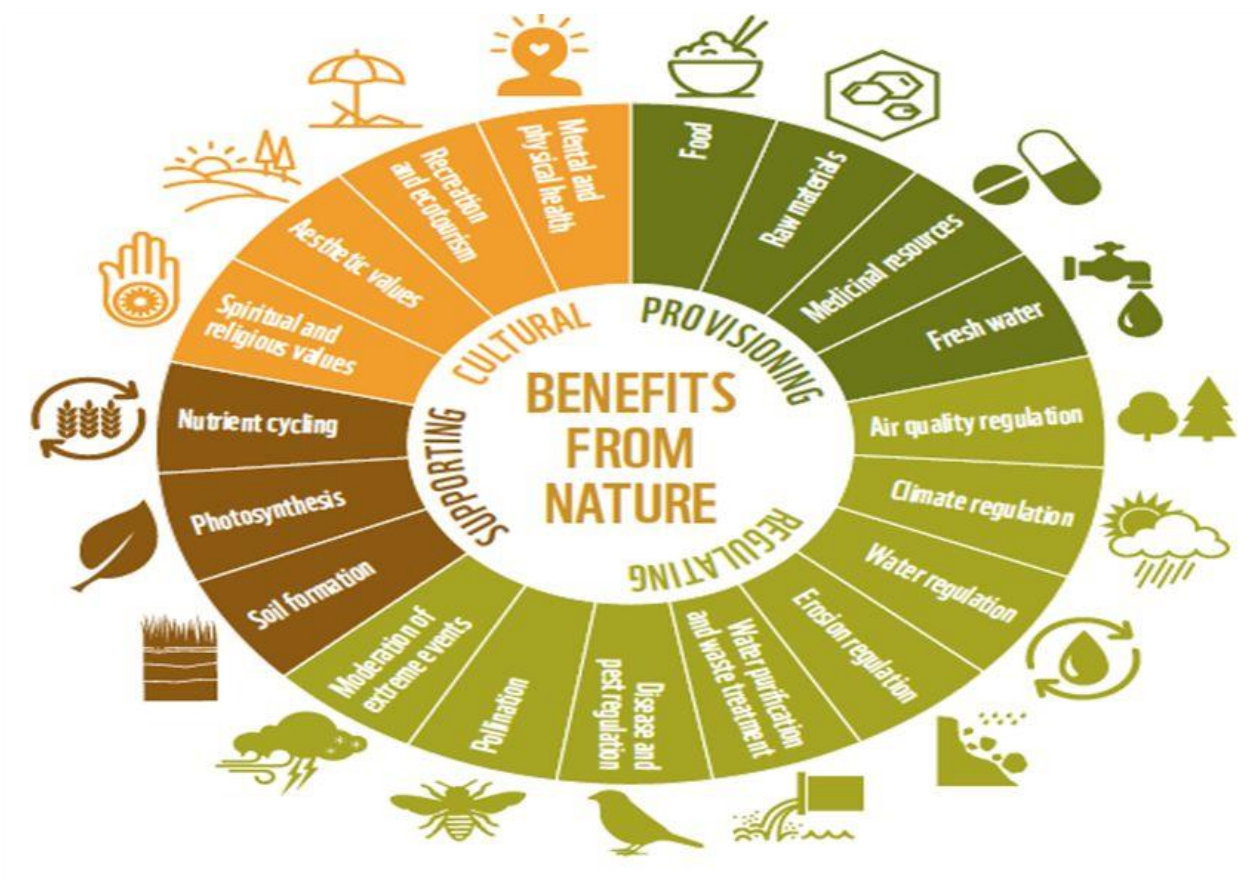
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

We are at a key juncture in history where biodiversity loss is occurring daily and accelerating in the face of population growth, climate change, and rampant development. Simultaneously, we are just beginning to appreciate the wealth of human health benefits that stem from experiencing nature and biodiversity.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study was launched by the European Commission to develop a global study on the economics of biodiversity loss.

Ecosystem Services are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being (TEEB D0). They support directly or indirectly our survival and quality of life.

TEEB study categorizes ecosystem services into four main types:



Provisioning services; the products obtained from ecosystems such as food, fresh water, wood, fibre, genetic resources and medicines.

Regulating services; defined as the benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification and waste management, pollination or pest control.

Habitat services; highlighting the importance of ecosystems to provide habitat for migratory species and to maintain the viability of gene-pools.

Cultural services; which include non-material benefits that people obtain from ecosystems such as spiritual enrichment, intellectual development, recreation and aesthetic values.

Studies clearly link biodiversity exposure to improved health and well-being.

As our understanding of the links between nature, biodiversity, and human health and wellbeing grows, several policy implications emerge. For public health, there is the possibility of making greater use of nature as a tool for delivering health outcomes. For conservation, the importance of green spaces and biodiversity for health and wellbeing offer a persuasive argument for protecting ecosystems.

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION - Nigel Symington

7th July, Huge butterfly activity on Rowland Wood today.



Large and small skippers,
Ringlet, Peacock, Red Admiral,



Meadow Brown, Gatekeeper, all flying in abundance.



Several high speed passes from Silver-washed Fritillaries. Most very active as it was warm and sunny, but I succeeded in getting a picture of one Gatekeeper and a female Brimstone. No White Admirals unfortunately! (Nigel Symington, [Rowland Wood](#) - TQ514151)

Photos by Peter Brooke & Pellett

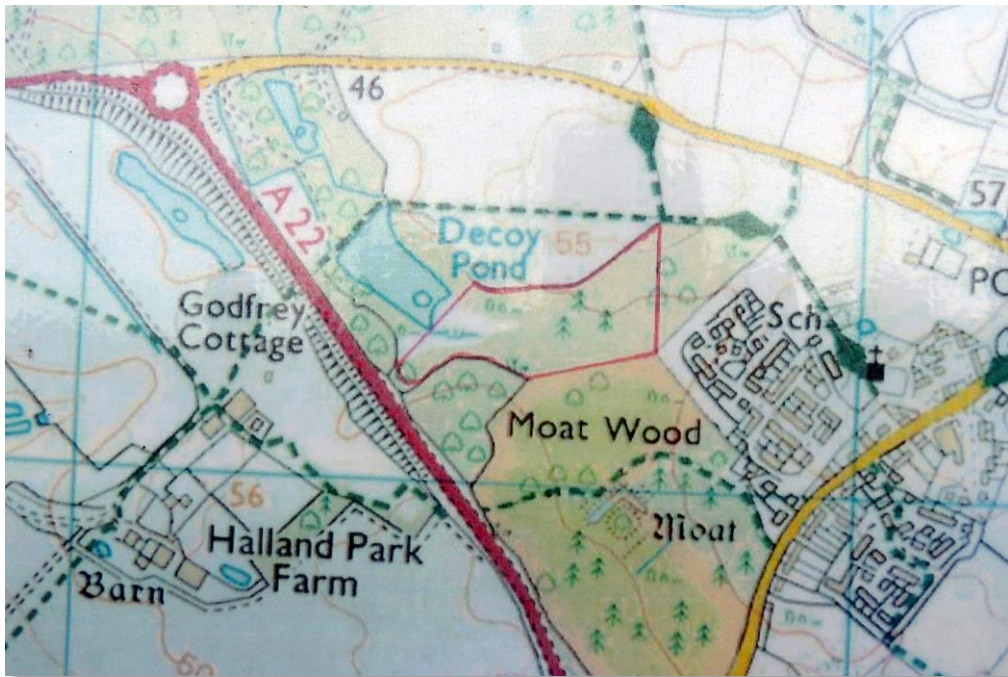
INTERESTING INSECTS - The Rose Chafer

We recently had a report from in the Mews of a strikingly beautiful emerald green Rose Chafer beetle, which, although it can be found widespread in England and Wales, is scarce. The grubs live in ants nests for 2-3 years before emerging in all their colourful glory.

Some gardeners may consider the Rose Chafer a pest for munching its way through the greenery, but it is in fact an important detritivore, feeding largely on dead and decaying matter and recycling the nutrients. This makes it a very helpful addition to the compost heap.

Not only should our gardens be nurtured for ourselves to enjoy, but also for wildlife's well being too. They are a vital resource providing a safe haven and green corridors which link habitats, allowing species to move about. Amazingly, in total, the UK's gardens provide more space for nature than all the National Nature Reserves combined. The best thing we can do for nature is to plant native plants and trees, leave the grass a little longer, have a wild area, and if possible have a pond, even a very small one. More information about how to encourage wildlife into our gardens can be found in the Wild About Gardens website - a joint initiative between the [Woodland Trust](#) and the RHS.



RIGHTS OF WAY GROUP

It is important for all private landowners to ensure that they are fully aware of the true extent of the land within their legal ownership and in particular, its use. If private land is not intended for use by the public, particularly where it adjoins a public footpath, then steps should be taken to close the area off and restrict public access. If the land is used by the public as a right of way for a minimum of 20 years without interruption then the land in question could be deemed to have been dedicated to the public as a right of way and the landowner could encounter difficulties if they decide to sell or change the use of the land at some point in the future.

To suggest that residents and visitors alike have not walked through the area outlined in red, from the Parish Woodland (behind Nightingales) into Moat Wood for far longer than 20 years would be preposterous and unreasonable.

John Deane has submitted over 40 user evidence statements, it never hurts to have more.

PAST WALKS THAT DIDN'T HAPPEN – CHIDDINGLY

To ensure plenty of time for refreshments it was intended to make this the short walk between pubs. As you know it wasn't to be so this is what we missed:

Lunch at the Six Bells.

Like all such establishments the Bells has had to adapt. It has now reopened with a well thought out system that inspires confidence and gives a pleasurable experience.

The village of Chiddingly is said to resemble Rome, due to the seven hills of the parish. The church spire rising to 130ft is a rarity, being one of only three stone built spires in the county.

We walk away from the church along the street first passing Cordwainers on the left, the bootmakers and original premises of William Russell of Russell and Bromley, and final home of this great granddaughter Josie Loosemore. Further along there are the remnants of Chiddingly Place, successfully adapted a few years ago to create desirable homes, on the left. Branching right along the old entrance to Frith Farm we pass more converted farm



building still charming though less grand than those of Place Farm. Through a gate we have two fields to cross with interesting hedgerows containing a potential abundance of wild fruits before another gate that leads us over the brow of a large sheep field (look out for the lambs tails with an elastic band at the end!) and onto Aillies Lane.

Across the road we enter another field where we walk closer to the hedge with wild flowers and the promise of butterflies when the sun comes out making for a desire to return to this field when summer is more summery!

A swing gate and descent to the bridge across the culvert, which is an idyllic setting then rises up to another newish gate into more fields. The second of these empty fields is fully fenced for horses, a reminder that we are on stud land and closer to human activity than nature.

A right then left takes us down Mill Lane which is a gem in itself. Again housing has taken over from industry but this time slowly, as if the rural activities have rolled down the hill where now just the 1648 brewery and King's Head pub remain. Opposite we can see the 1845 shopfront of Warnham Cottage. From the 19th Century until after 1941 this too was a shoe & bootmakers shop before becoming the new Post Office. It is now home to our society member John Ford, a former village postmaster himself.



PAST WALKS THAT DIDN'T HAPPEN – MOUNT HARRY, PLUMPTON.

Restrictions had lifted enough for Chris and I to venture slightly further afield and walk with someone from outside our household. Seeing our Debbie and Dan again was a longed for delight and to keep to the rules we walked in pairs at a distance.

The footpath, a bostal, up from the Plumpton road was lovely, with many, many blue butterflies and others rising from the grass as we walked. Orchids of at least 3 types were seen. Pausing to enjoy the view and catch our breath, we could see the entire Weald and the North Downs of Kent and Surrey.



Lockdown had certainly improved the air quality and the views were crystal clear.

Eventually and quite suddenly the path opened up to reveal our arrival at the top of the hill and more spectacular views, this time including towards Brighton in one direction and the Cuckmere estuary in another.

While we sat and enjoyed a breakfast of bacon rolls and coffee, to our left and right there was a steady stream of smiling walkers and riders out and about for the first time in weeks, enjoying the South Downs Way like quietly euphoric pilgrims!

And as we started to head back towards the path, we were thrilled to briefly see a majestic Red Kite fly past just twenty yards away. This walk was very special in many ways.



Sussex Heights and the I360 are just visible in the top right hand corner.

PAST WALKS THAT DIDN'T HAPPEN – ROWLAND WOOD

With the need for daily exercise and keeping away from crowds, it's not surprising that during lockdown Rowland wood and the butterfly reserve became rather popular. The scheduled group walk obviously didn't take place, but by going individually, as I know a number of members have, it is perhaps easier to take in the calming beauty of the wood and the wildlife that lives there.

On one visit when the weather was at its most glorious, I had an amusing and rather enchanting sighting I won't forget in a hurry. There was a gentleman, not a member, reminiscent of an excited 1950's schoolboy who had escaped the stuffy confines of the classroom, clad in big baggy beige shorts and battered sun hat, skipping joyously through the scrub swishing his net in search of the elusive, restlessly fluttering Clouded Yellow.



WALKS FOR 2020 – Dates for your Diary

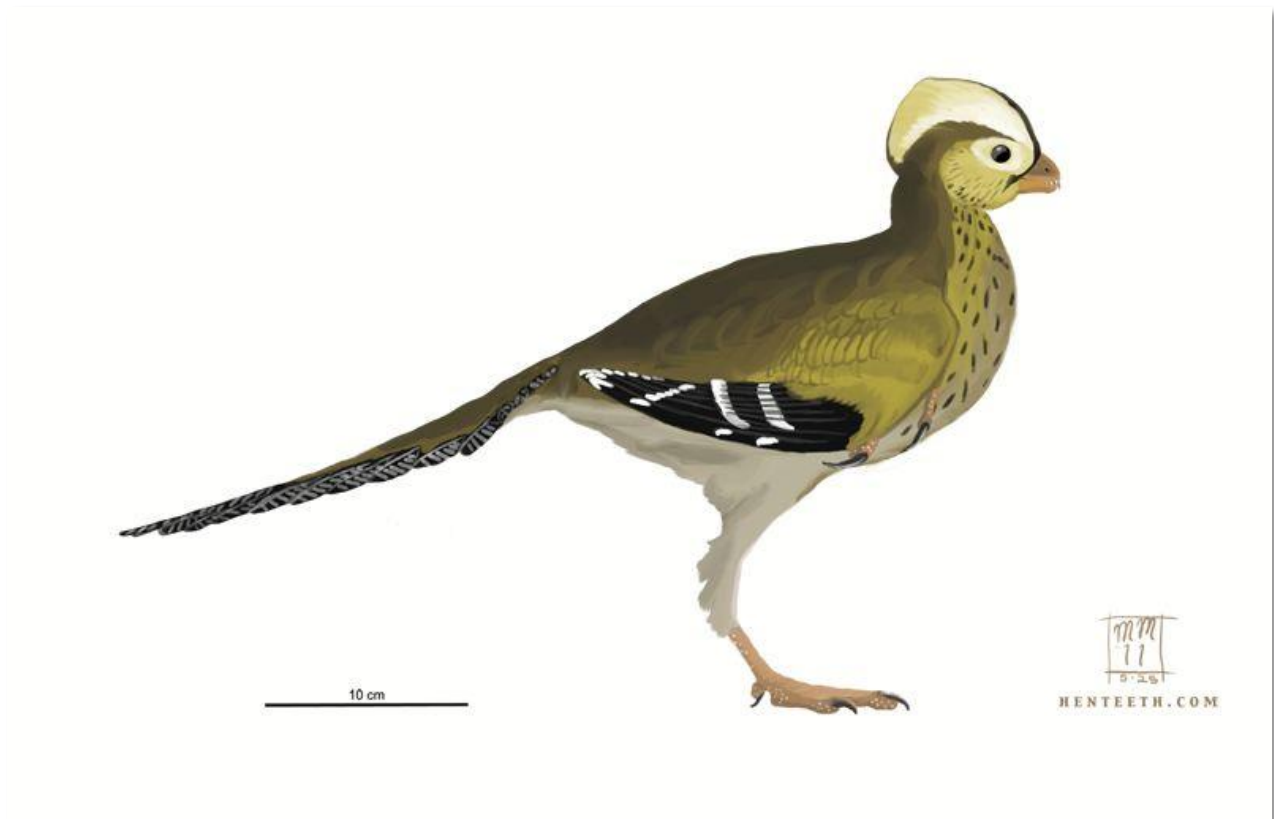
Walks 2020 Walks start at 2pm, usually after lunch in the appropriate pub. This year they will usually be on the FOURTH Sunday of the month but please check	
AUGUST 23 rd CANCELLED	The Burrell Estate Rewilding Project, Knepp Castle <i>Perhaps Next Year</i>
SEPTEMBER 27 th	Seaford Head, Seaford <i>Meeting point to be confirmed</i>
OCTOBER 25 th	Bentley, Halland <i>Meeting point to be confirmed</i>
NOVEMBER 22 nd	Cross in Hand, <i>Meet at The Cross in Hand</i>
DECEMBER 13 th	East Hoathly Street Walk, <i>Meet at the Kings Head</i>

FUTURE WALKS

Over the last few months we have very much missed our monthly walks, when we get a chance to catch up with regulars and new walkers alike and have a chat whilst enjoying beautiful surroundings....and then there's the welcome drink at the pub afterwards.

So much has changed, but optimistically assuming that the gradual easing of restrictions allows, we plan to resume our walks as of this month, starting off with not a walk as such, but with the visit to the Gatehouse, where Jonathan and Bettina have invited the society to have a wander round and enjoy the impressive gardens. (Further details nearer the start of the newsletter) Then, on 27th September, we should be starting at 2.00 from The View Restaurant & Bar at Seaford Head Golf Club and will be walking over Seaford Head. Refreshment and loo facilities should be available. Details will be confirmed nearer the time.

Old Birds of Sussex



The fossil of what is thought to be one of the world's smallest dinosaurs was found at Ashdown Brickworks near Bexhill.

Palaeontologist Dr Steve Sweetman said: "It represents the smallest dinosaur we have yet discovered in the European fossil record."

The bird-shaped fossil is between 13in (33cm) and 16in (40cm) in length.

The artist's impression is by Matthew P. Martyniuk, who has published several books including the extremely useful;

"A Field Guide to Mesozoic Birds and Other Winged Dinosaurs" available in paperback from Amazon <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Field-Guide-Mesozoic-Winged-Dinosaurs/dp/0988596504>

EDITORS FINAL NOTES – Chris Pellett

What I thought would be the easiest of newsletters has turned into the most difficult.

In this unpredictable world our best-laid plans have to be constantly adapted.

The idea of getting the newsletter out soon after the AGM has been a forlorn hope.

However, it is up to date, albeit a month late, and there is already plenty to go into the Autumn edition.

I do apologise that the content is predominately centred around E. Hoathly, I would be most pleased to receive copy and ideas from the adjoining parishes and communities.

Chris 01825 872830

ehdps@hotmail.co.uk

Although the episode of potential extensive new housing in the area is far from over, I would like to give special thanks to Kate Richardson and her team at Village Concerns for committing the last four years of their lives to battling against the threat of excessive development within our community that risks the beauty, health and wellbeing that we and nature are privileged to enjoy here in East Hoathly.

And finally, please do continue to put pen to paper for the **I Remember When** project, or ask a relative or neighbour to do so if you prefer.

EAST HOATHLY COMMUNITY HUB - Pippa Cossens**'A Thank You For Keeping Us Going Gift'**

For The East Hoathly Village Shop.

I have been asked to arrange a thank you gift for the village shop.

If you would like to thank them for adapting to keep the village fed and watered during the Covid-19 lockdown period we are asking for donations to put towards buying a bay tree (or 2) for outside the shop.

I will coordinate this so if you would like make a donation by bank transfer to P Cossens 20-23-97 64734764 using your name as a reference or in cash to me at 7, Waldron Road, East Hoathly.

If you would like to include a message please email it to me assistance@osteopathyforall.co.uk or write it in the space below & deliver to 7 Waldron Road

I will cut and stick all the messages into a large card.
Donations and messages by 19th August

Thank you
Pippa Cossens
Name:

Message: