

**T V A S**



**SOUTH**

**Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street,  
Wadhurst, East Sussex**

**Building Recording**

**by Sean Wallis**

**Site Code: WMC18/07**

**(TQ 6418 3173)**

**Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street,  
Wadhurst, East Sussex**

**Building Recording  
For Regents Bay Investments Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WMC 18/07

**September 2018**

## Summary

**Site name:** Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex

**Grid reference:** TQ 6418 3173

**Site activity:** Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 7th March 2018

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site code:** WMC 18/07

**Summary of results:** The project successfully recorded the building prior to the commencement of construction work to convert the former Methodist Church into residential dwellings. Most of the building clearly dates to the 1870s, although major alterations and additions took place in 1920. Much of the historic fabric of the building had been removed prior to the survey taking place.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited at East Sussex Record Office in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 31.08.18
	Steve Preston ✓ 30.08.18

# **Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex Building Recording**

by Sean Wallis

**Report 18/07**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of a building recording in respect of Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex (TQ 6418 3173) (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Bhav Patel of Regents Bay Investments Ltd. ,Blenheim House, 56 Old Steine, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1NH.

Planning permission (WD/2017/2023/F) had been granted by Wealden District Council to convert the former church into three residential dwellings. This was to involve the construction of two new rear extensions, and various internal alterations. The consent was subject to a standard planning condition (7) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, and it was agreed with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer that a building recording would be carried out prior to the commencement of any construction work, followed by an archaeological watching brief in respect of the groundwork for the new extensions.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on the historic environment. This report documents the results of the building survey: the watching brief will be reported separately. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes and Sean Wallis on 7th March 2018, and the site code is WMC 18/07.

The archive is presently held at TVAS, Brighton and will be deposited at East Sussex Record Office and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located on the east side of Wadhurst High Street, south-east of the historic core of the town (Figs 1 and 2). Although the area generally slopes down towards the south-east, the site itself is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 145m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Ashdown Beds (BGS 2006).

## Historical Background

The earliest record of a Methodist Society in Wadhurst dates from 1792, when 13 members were recorded. The society appears to have grown quickly, and an 1824 entry in the official Record of "dissenting meeting houses licenced in Sussex" notes "a schoolroom situated in the town and parish of Wadhurst". The first Methodist building in the town is believed to have been situated to the north-west of the existing church (Hunt and Sinden 1974). As will appear below, this was a 'United' Methodist building, which later became Baptist, while the original Wesleyan building was to the south

The growth of the Methodist Community in Wadhurst during the second half of the 19th century led to the decision to construct a new purpose-built building on an empty plot of land. The church was officially opened on 25th November 1874 by Reverend W Morley Punshon, although building work continued for a few years after this date. The estimated cost of the building was £500, but by the time the church was completed in 1877 the actual costs had risen to £801. The original building consisted a worship area and vestries at ground floor level, with a schoolroom above. Significant alterations took place in 1920, at a cost of £1400, including the construction of several new extensions. The original plans for this phase of work were available in the East Sussex Records Office (Fig. 16), and they also appear to show planned alterations which were never acted upon. Three of the new extensions were small, single-storey, structures to the rear of the main building, which housed toilet facilities and a coal store (later boiler room). Another extension was built along the north-western side of the building to house a new staircase. This extension also incorporated a new porched 'Sunday School entrance' which carries the date "1920" above it. Externally very little appears to have happened to the building since 1920, although the original front entrance to the church was blocked up in 1959 (Hunt and Sinden 1974).

There have been numerous changes to the internal layout of the building since 1874, most notably to the rear of the ground floor. The 1920 plans show that this area was split between the vestry, a classroom and a cycle storage area. Various partition walls have been built in this part of the building, most recently to house a disabled toilet, although most had been removed prior to the survey taking take. Elsewhere in the building it was sometimes difficult to identify original and later features as so much had been removed by the Methodist Society before the church was sold.

A range of maps was studied at East Sussex Record Office in order to ascertain the site's more recent history. The earliest available map to show the area in detail was the 1838 tithe map for the parish of Wadhurst (Fig. 3). This obviously predates the church, and the site was depicted as an open space called "barn field", which was owned by George Courthope, and used as pasture. The buildings immediately to the north-west and

south-east of the future church site, including a stable block, appear to have changed very little between 1838 and the present day. Most of these are now Listed Buildings.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey was published in 1880, but the area was clearly surveyed a few years before as the church is not depicted (Fig. 4). Interestingly, although the building is not on the map, two Methodist chapels are labelled, to the north-west ('United') and south ('Wesleyan') of the present site. The church on this site first appears on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey from 1898 (Fig. 5), and very little appears to have changed by the time the Third Edition was published in 1909 (Fig. 6). Both these maps were produced before various extensions were added to the building in 1920.

Unfortunately no detailed maps were available at the Records Office for the period from 1909 and the present day. The modern Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2) shows the church, but lacking in detail. The eastern toilet extension is shown but the western toilet extension and boiler room are not depicted. The relationship between the church and the building immediately adjacent to the north-west (formerly a stable block) is shown incorrectly, as the staircase extension built in 1920 actually juts out slightly to the north-west. What does seem clear however is that when the staircase extension was built in 1920 a narrow strip of land to the south-west of it must have been purchased, so that a new boundary wall could be built. This narrow strip is currently a flower bed.

## **Methodology**

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England (HE 2016 and the (former) Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHM(E) 1996) for a level 3 record. The survey comprised a fully analytical record of the building's development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which are catalogued (Appendix 1). Figure 7 shows the locations and directions of view of the photographs of the exterior. Figures 8 and 9 show the locations and directions of view of the photographs of the interior on the ground and first floors respectively (photograph numbers refer to the catalogue, not the plates).

## **Description**

### *Exterior (Figs 12–15)*

The church is set back slightly from the main road, and has a low brick boundary wall surmounted with iron railings (Pls 1 and 2). There are three ornamental iron gates along this wall. The north-western one leads to the current main entrance via a brick pathway which runs between the wall of the church and a raised flower bed. The central gate is positioned in front of the original door to the church (now blocked: Pl. 3), which was served by a stone slab path. The south-eastern gate leads to another doorway, which is the present fire exit, via a brick path.

The walls of building are constructed with standard sized red bricks, with yellow bricks being used for the numerous decorative features. The original building was roughly T-shaped in plan, with the worship area aligned approximately NE-SW, and the vestry and classrooms positioned perpendicular to it at the rear (Pl. 4). A two storey extension was built along the north-western side of the building in 1920, in the same style as the original structure, mainly to house a new staircase to the first floor. Three single-storey extensions were also built to the rear of the building in 1920, although these are slightly different in style to the main building, probably because they were not easily visible from a distance.

The red brick elements of the external walls are constructed in Flemish bond, with a sandy cement mortar dating from the late 20th century when the building was repointed. The original parts of the building appear to have had a low red brick plinth, much of which has now been obscured due to the external ground level being raised. The 1920 staircase extension does not appear to have had such a plinth. Yellow brick, in a variety of styles, has been utilised for all the decorative features of the building such as the window and door surrounds, the gable parapets and kneelers, and the buttresses.

The front (SW facing) of the original church has yellow brick corner buttresses, along with two central buttresses which support a large decorative blind arch. The central buttresses and blind arch enclose the original front door, a large window and the name plaque which reads "Wesleyan Chapel 1874". The original front door has a yellow brick surround, with a semi-circular head. The door was blocked up in 1959 with red bricks in Flemish bond to match the rest of the building (Pl. 5). It is not clear whether the fanlight window above the door is an original feature, or whether it was inserted when the door was blocked. The large window above the door has a yellow brick surround with a pointed head. A photograph dating from 1966 (Pl. 26) indicates that this window has been altered since that time. There is a decorative yellow brick string course between the corner and

central buttresses, with one large window below each section of the string course. Both these windows have yellow brick surrounds with semi-circular heads.

The north-west facing wall of the worship area has three yellow brick buttresses, including one on the corner (Pl. 6). There are also three large windows with yellow brick surrounds and semi-circular heads. The surround of the northernmost window was partially obscured when the staircase extension was built in 1920. This extension was built to match the original building. It therefore has yellow brick buttresses, and the windows have yellow brick surrounds with semi-circular heads (Pl. 6). The SW facing elevation of the extension has two large windows on the first floor level and a smaller one on the ground floor. The extension includes a small porch with side alcoves, which obscures the original external wall of the building. The existing wooden doors of the building are positioned within this original wall. The NW facing elevation of the extension has two windows with yellow brick surrounds and semi-circular heads, which provide light to the internal staircase. The rest of the extension is hidden behind the neighbouring buildings which abut the church. These also obscure the rest of the NW facing elevation of the original building apart from the top of the gable end, which contains an ocular window at first floor level.

The north-east facing elevation of the building is quite difficult to see in its entirety due to the boundary wall (Pls 7 and 8). It was this side of the building which had three small extensions added in 1920. The original part of the building has two windows at the first floor level, which are similar to those seen on the other elevations. However, they are smaller, and the semi-circular heads are in grey brick, with the rest being in yellow brick. There are two original rectangular windows on the ground floor, with yellow brick surrounds. These windows are less ornate than the ones with semi-circular heads, possibly due to the fact that they would not have been clearly visible from a distance.

The three small extensions built in 1920 have simple gabled single pitch roofs, and were constructed in red brick to match the rest of the building (Pl. 9). The western extension was originally built to provide a gentleman's WC, and to enable access to the rear of the church. The plans from 1920 show two windows in the western wall but, unless they were subsequently blocked up, these do not appear to have been included in the final design. Instead there was a simple rectangular window in the north wall (not shown on the 1920 plan), and a window and door in the east wall. The east window is rectangular with a red brick slightly arched lintel. The door has fanlight window above it, with a semi-circular head, constructed from red and grey bricks. The central extension was originally built as a coal store, and was later turned into a boiler room. It has a lower pitched roof than the two extensions on either side. There is a door in the west wall with a slightly arched yellow brick lintel



above it. The only window is in the east wall, and it has a semi-circular yellow brick head. The eastern extension was built to house the ladies WC and, once again the 1920 plans do not appear to have been followed in respect of windows. There is one rectangular window in the west wall with a slightly arched red brick lintel. The two rectangular windows in the north wall are largely obscured by the boundary wall.

The south-east facing side of the building incorporates the worship area, the former vestry / classroom, and the eastern wall of the 1920's WC extension. There are six yellow brick buttresses, including those on the corners of the worship area and former vestry / classroom. The worship area has three large windows with semi-circular heads, all in yellow brick, which match those on the north-west side of the building. The south-east wall of the former vestry / classroom has two windows on the ground floor with yellow brick surrounds and semi-circular heads. There are two similar windows on the first floor, along with a small ocular window. There is a south-west facing ground floor door into the former vestry / classroom, which latterly acted as one of the fire exits for the building. The door is positioned within two of the buttresses, and has a small fanlight window directly above it with a semi-circular head, constructed from a mixture of red and grey bricks. There is a first floor window above the door, which has a grey brick semi-circular head.

The original parts of the building each have a gabled roof covered in Welsh slate, with lead flashing where appropriate. There are parapets present at each of the three gable ends, with decorative yellow brick kneelers. The parapets themselves are constructed from yellow and red bricks in a decorative pattern, and are topped with coping stones. The staircase extension, built in 1920, appears to have a hipped roof of Welsh Slate, which projects from the gabled roof of the original building. It is not entirely clear how this extension roof relates to the gable end of the neighbouring property, as it is not visible from ground level. The three small extensions built to the rear of the building in 1920 each have gabled single pitch roofs covered with Welsh slate. The pitch of the central extension is noticeably lower than the other two.

There are two chimney stacks projecting from the roof of the former vestry / classroom. Both are primarily constructed from red bricks, although there are decorative courses of yellow brick. The chimney at the north-western end of the building has one ceramic chimney pot, whilst the chimney at the rear has two ceramic pots and a modern vent.

### *Interior*

In contrast to the exterior of the building, parts of the church's interior have been altered since it ceased being a place of worship. Many original items were removed by the Methodist Society before the property was sold. Some internal building work had commenced prior to the survey taking place, most notably in the former vestry

area, and this had been agreed with the local conservation officer. Unless noted elsewhere, the interior walls are all plastered and painted white.

#### Ground Floor (Fig. 10)

As mentioned above, the original front door was blocked up in 1959. The main entrance to the building is now through the staircase extension, which was built in 1920 to serve the Sunday school. There is a small lobby (A) immediately inside the entrance which provides access to a staircase to the first floor (H) (Pl. 10), the former vestry / schoolroom (C) (Pl. 11) and the main worship area (D) (Pl. 12). There is also a small closet (B) just inside the entrance, and another storage area under the stairs. The doorway into the worship area from the lobby does not appear to have been built as it was originally planned in 1920. The wooden staircase (H) appears to be original and it has carved newel posts with decorative finials (Pl. 10). There is a simple carved banister running up one side of the staircase, and the balustrade is comprised of alternating thin plain balusters and wider balusters with a carved decorative heart motif.

The entrance from the lobby (A) into the worship area (D) originally had double doors which have recently been removed, and there is a short ramp for wheelchair access. The worship area measures 13.60m by 7.65m, and the height from the floor to the ceiling is 5.54m. The pulpit had been moved to the southern end of the worship area when the original front door was blocked up in 1959. The pulpit and its raised dais had been removed by the Methodist Society, but its position could be determined due to the fact that the area was not carpeted. A photograph from 1966 showing this end of the church was available at the East Sussex Records Office (Pl. 27). The large organ shown in the photograph was sold to a Roman Catholic church in Bexhill in the late 20th century, whilst the wooden pews were removed and replaced by chairs in 1994. The removal of the pulpit area exposed the gas and electricity meters. The lower parts of the worship area's walls were originally timber panelled, but the wood had been removed by the Methodist Society exposing the bare brickwork. There is a first floor gallery at the northern end of the worship area (Pl. 13), which is supported by two decorative iron posts (Pl. 15). The gallery was screened from the worship area by moveable timber and glass panelling which was installed in 1960. Some of the few surviving decorative features of the building are the surrounds of the three air vents in the ceiling of the worship area (Pl. 14). Doorways at the northern end of the worship area lead into room C and corridor E, although the wooden doors had been removed prior to the survey. The 1920 plan of the proposed alterations indicates that the doorway to room C was to be blocked up, although this does not appear to have been achieved.

Room C had been used for a number of purposes over the years and, until recently, it had housed the disabled toilet, kitchen, vestry area, and a store room. Most of the stud partition walls had been removed before

the survey was carried out, along with the kitchen and toilet fittings. However, the timber frame of one of the partition walls was still standing (Pl. 17), and the scars of those which had been removed were clearly visible on the floor and walls. The western part of the room had a tiled floor, whilst the rest was covered with exposed wooden floorboards. The lower section of the walls in the eastern part of the room had previously been timber panelled, but these had been removed by the Methodist Society. Very few items of historical interest remained in the room, but these include the old fireplace in the northern wall (Pl. 18), and a series of brass tracks on the floor which may have been associated with some fitted cupboards which have subsequently been removed. The 1920 plan indicates that the room was to be split between a cycle store, vestry and classroom, but it is not clear if all the partition walls shown on the plan were built as planned. Certainly, the proposed staircase and partition wall at the eastern end of the room do not appear to have been constructed. Instead, the proposed staircase (J) (Pl. 16) appears to have been built slightly further south, in the area occupied by corridor E. An L-shaped partition wall was built to separate room C from corridor E (Pl. 20), and there were originally two doorways connecting the two. One of these, opposite the entrance to room F, had been blocked up in the past.

A small set of steps leads up from room C into room G, where a doorway provides access to the area behind the church. The rest of room G was the gentleman's toilet, complete with WC, urinal and hand basin. The room has a red tile floor, and it is clear that the toilet fittings are not the original ones from 1920. Another set of steps connects room C to room F (Pl. 19), which was formerly the ladies toilet. Room F has a linoleum floor and contains two WCs and a hand basin, none of which are the originals from 1920.

Corridor E provides access to the fire exit, and to the first floor via staircase J. Doorways from the corridor lead into rooms C and D, and there is a small closet underneath the staircase. The proposed changes to this area shown on the 1920 plan do not appear to have been carried out, as staircase J was constructed further south. It is likely that staircase J was built to provide secondary access to the first floor as it is much narrower than staircase H on the other side of the building. The staircase is housed within a wooden frame which extends into the first floor above. The wooden staircase itself probably dates from 1920, and is partially covered with a very worn carpet runner. However, as the 1920 plans were not strictly adhered to, there is a possibility that this staircase may date from the original construction of the building in the 1870s.

The boiler room at the rear of the church could not be accessed at the time of the survey.

#### First Floor (Fig. 11)

The first floor can be accessed from entrance lobby A via the main staircase (H) in the 1920 extension, or from corridor E via staircase J. It is not clear where the original staircase may have been as it is not depicted on the 1920 plan which shows a proposed staircase that does not appear to have been built. It is therefore possible that

staircase J may represent the original access point to the first floor, and that it was retained despite the plans in 1920.

Apart from the small landing at the top of staircase H, the first floor consists of one large room (I) which was used as a church hall until recently, but had formerly been a schoolroom (Pls 22, 23). As with the rest of the building, the timber panelling which once covered the lower parts of the walls had been removed by the Methodist Society before the church was sold. The entire floor is covered with bare boards, some of which had recently been lifted. Part of the southern wall of the room is an open gallery overlooking the worship area (D) below (Pl. 24). The gallery could be screened off from the worship area by moveable wood and glass panels, which were installed in 1960 to replace the curtains which had previously been used. The ceiling above the gallery was supported by two cast iron posts. There is a fireplace in the north wall of the room, which appears to have been revealed when the timber panelling was removed recently. A large wooden structure along the eastern wall houses the upper part of staircase J (Pl. 25). The ceiling of the room may be original, and consists of timber planks in a decorative herringbone pattern. Apart from these features there was little of historic interest in the room, and certainly nothing to indicate its former use.

## **Conclusion**

The project successfully recorded the building prior to the commencement of construction work to convert the former Methodist Church into residential dwellings. Most of the building clearly dates to the 1870s, although major alterations and additions took place in 1920. Much of the historic fabric of the building, such as its timber wall panelling, had been removed prior to the survey taking place. As a result, the structure which was recorded was largely an empty shell containing very few clues to its former function.

## **References**

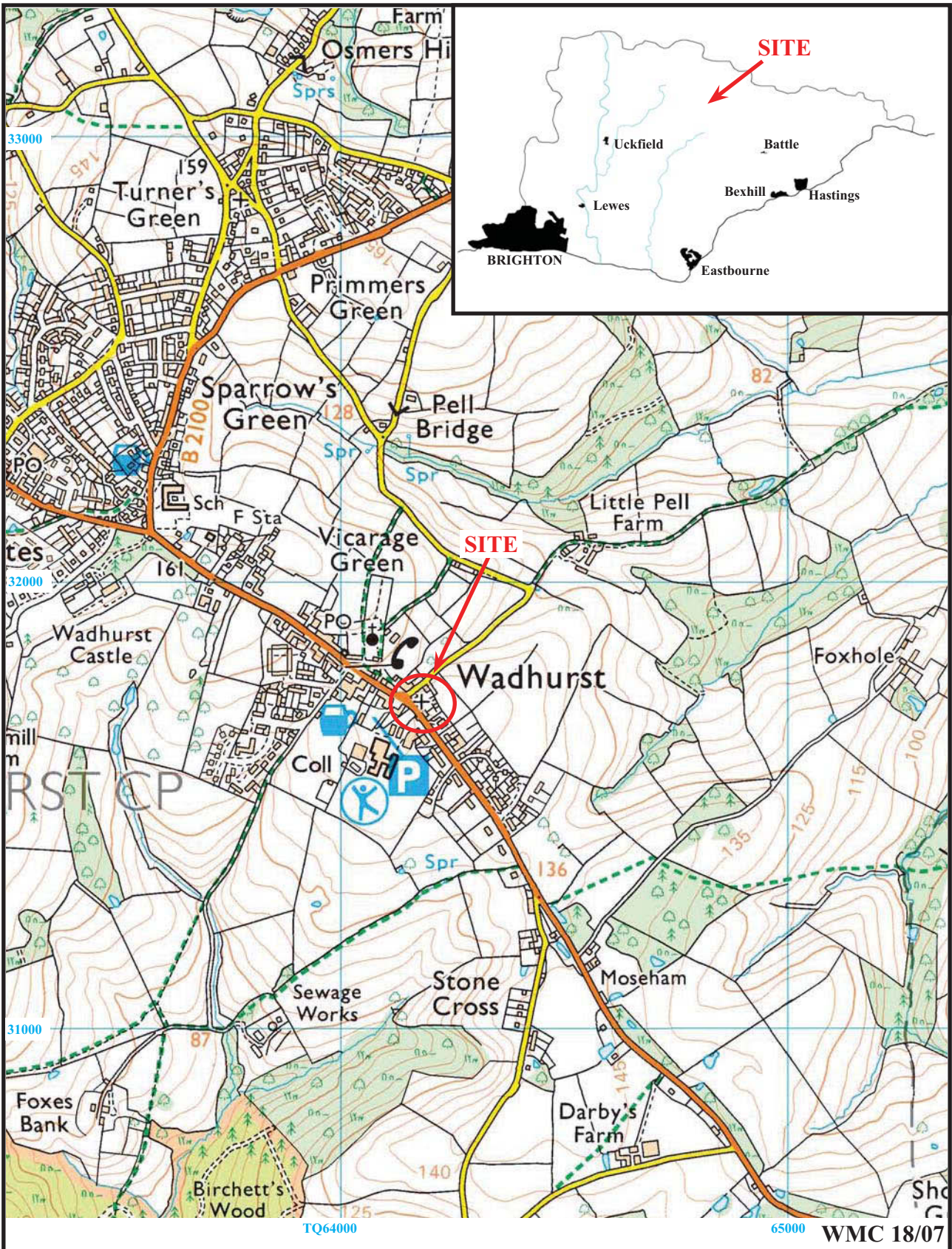
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## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	External	ESE	General view down High Street. <b>[PI. 1]</b>
2	External	E	General view from High Street. <b>[PI. 2]</b>
3	External	ENE	General view from High Street.
4	External	NNE	General view from High Street.
5	External	N	General view from High Street. <b>[PI. 3]</b>
6	External	NNW	General view up High Street.
7	External	ENE	Former door (now blocked). <b>[PI. 5]</b>
8	External	E	General view of western side of building.
9	External	SE	General view of front of building.
10	External	NE	General view of western side of building. <b>[PI. 6]</b>
11	External	NE	General view of main entrance.
12	External	NE	Close-up of main entrance.
13	External	NE	Close-up of window next to main entrance.
14	External	N	Alcove next to main entrance.
15	External	S	General view of north-west facing elevation.
16	External	E	Former door (now blocked).
17	External	NE	South-west facing elevation showing date plaque.
18	External	NE	General view along south-east facing elevation, towards fire exit.
19	External	N	General view along south-east facing elevation.
20	External	W	General view along south-east facing elevation.
21	External	W	General view along south-east facing elevation.
22	External	S	General view of rear of building.
23	External	SSW	General view of rear of building. <b>[PI. 4]</b>
24	External	S	General view of rear of building.
25	External	S	Entrance to boiler room.
26	External	SSW	Rear entrance. <b>[PI. 7]</b>
27	External	SE	General view of north-east facing elevation. <b>[PI. 8]</b>
28	External	SE	Eastern WC extension F.
29	External	W	Boiler room and western WC extension G. <b>[PI. 9]</b>
30	Ground floor	NW	Staircase H from entrance lobby A. <b>[PI. 10]</b>
31	Ground floor	NE	Detail of balustrade of staircase H.
32	Ground floor	W	Cupboard B from entrance lobby A.
33	Ground floor	NE	Room C from entrance lobby A. <b>[PI. 11]</b>
34	Ground floor	S	General view of worship area D. <b>[PI. 12]</b>
35	Ground floor	SW	General view of worship area D.
36	Ground floor	N	General view of worship area D. <b>[PI. 13]</b>
37	Ground floor	NE	General view of worship area D.
38	Ground floor	NNE	General view of worship area D.
39	Ground floor	NNE	Air vents in ceiling of worship area D.
40	Ground floor	NNE	Close-up of air vent in ceiling of worship area D. <b>[PI. 14]</b>
41	Ground floor	SE	Close-up of iron balcony support post. <b>[PI. 15]</b>
42	Ground floor	NE	Staircase J from corridor E.
43	Ground floor	NE	Staircase J from corridor E. <b>[PI. 16]</b>
44	Ground floor	S	Fire exit from corridor E.
45	Ground floor	SSE	Corridor E.
46	Ground floor	E	Blocked door at north end of corridor E.
47	Ground floor	WNW	General view of room C. <b>[PI. 17]</b>
48	Ground floor	E	Entrance to eastern WC extension F from room C.
49	Ground floor	NE	Close-up of fireplace in room C. <b>[PI. 18]</b>
50	Ground floor	S	General view from room C towards corridor E.
51	Ground floor	W	Close-up of metal runners in room C.
52	Ground floor	NE	Eastern WC extension F from room C. <b>[PI. 19]</b>
53	Ground floor	SW	Eastern WC extension F looking towards room C.
54	Ground floor	SW	Blocked doorway to corridor E from room C.
55	Ground floor	NE	Western WC extension G.
56	Ground floor	SE	View from back door towards boiler room.
57	Ground floor	N	Entrance to western WC extension G from room C.
58	Ground floor	NE	Entrance to western WC extension G from room C.
59	Ground floor	SE	General view of room C. <b>[PI. 20]</b>
60	Ground floor	S	View towards worship area D and lobby A from room C. <b>[PI. 21]</b>
61	Ground floor	W	Staircase H from entrance lobby A.
62	Landing	S	Doorway to first floor from staircase H.
63	First floor	SE	Doorway to first floor from staircase landing H.
64	First floor	E	General view of church hall I.
65	First floor	NW	Staircase H from church hall I.
66	First floor	SSE	Balcony in church hall I.
67	First floor	SE	General view of church hall I. <b>[PI. 22]</b>
68	First floor	SW	General view of church hall I.

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
69	First floor	SSE	General view of church hall I.
70	First floor	NE	Close-up of fireplace in church hall I.
71	First floor	W	General view of church hall I. <b>[Pl. 23]</b>
72	First floor	SSW	Staircase J from church hall I.
73	First floor	SSW	View down staircase J.
74	First floor	NW	General view of church hall I.
75	First floor	W	Balcony in church hall I. <b>[Pl. 24]</b>
76	First floor	NW	General view of church hall I.
77	First floor	E	Wooden panelling surround of staircase J. <b>[Pl. 25]</b>
78	First floor	SW	View from balcony in church hall I.
79	First floor	SW	View from balcony in church hall I.
80	Ground floor	E	Doorway to corridor E from worship area D.
81	Ground floor	N	Doorway to room C from worship area D.

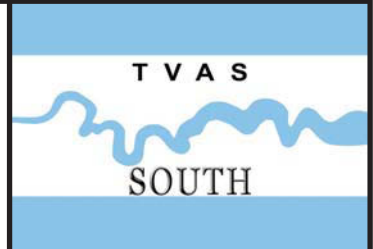




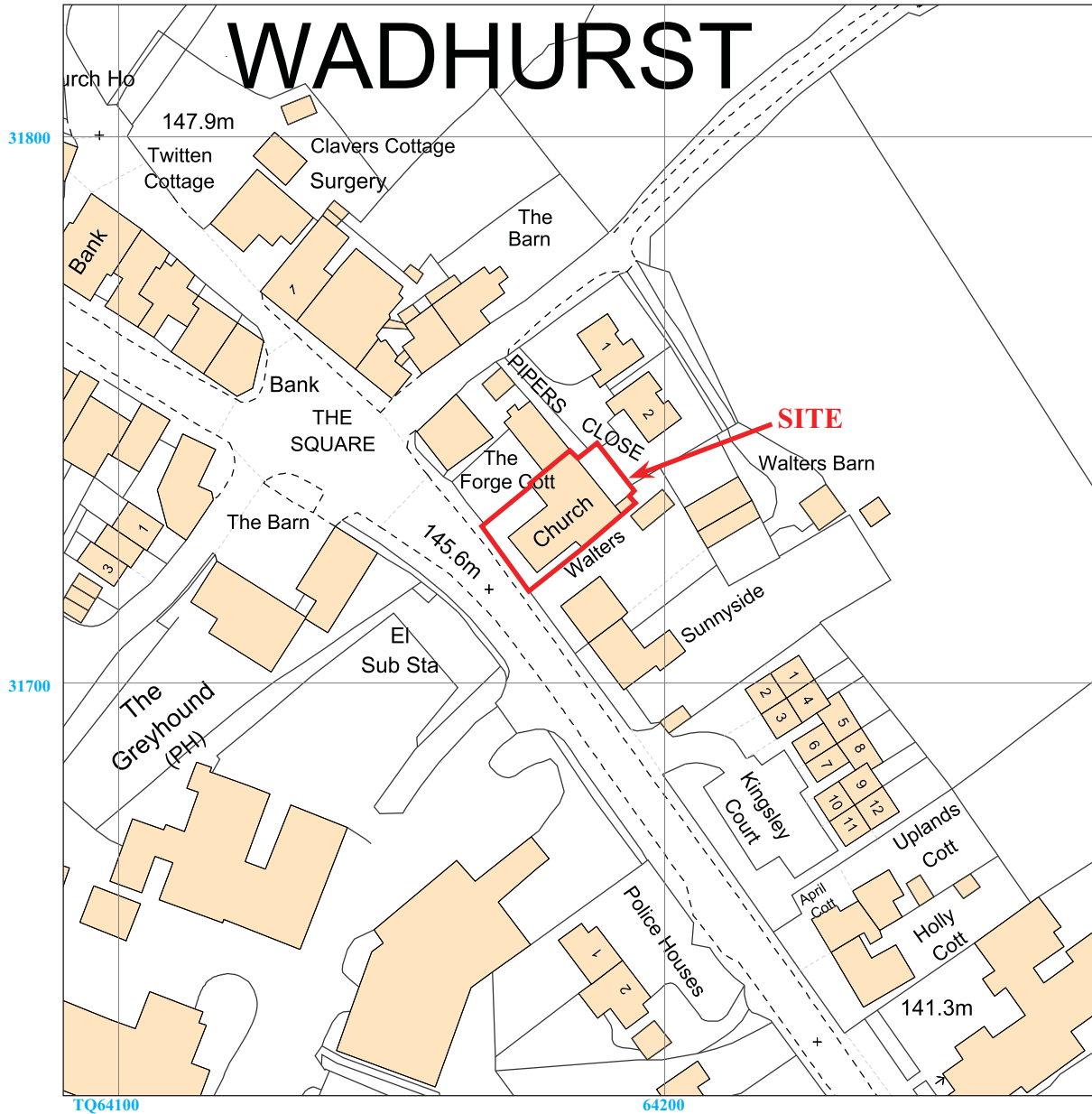
**Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street,  
Wadhurst, East Sussex, 2018  
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Wadhurst and East Sussex.

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# WADHURST



WMC 18/07



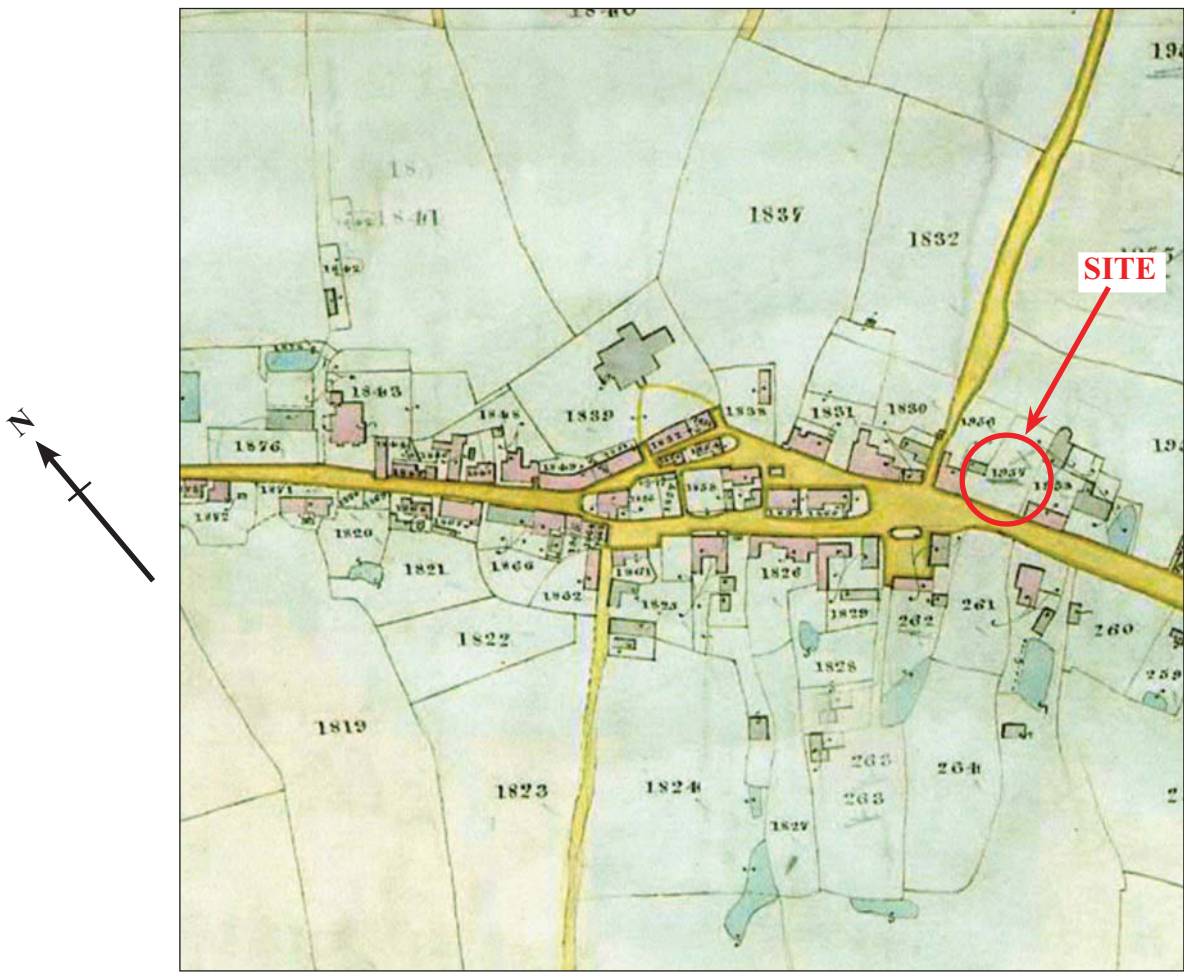
## Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex, 2018 Building Recording

Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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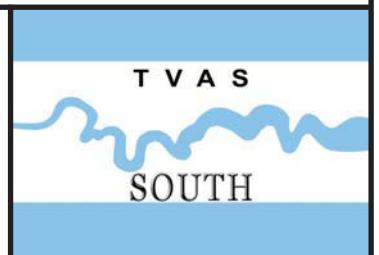


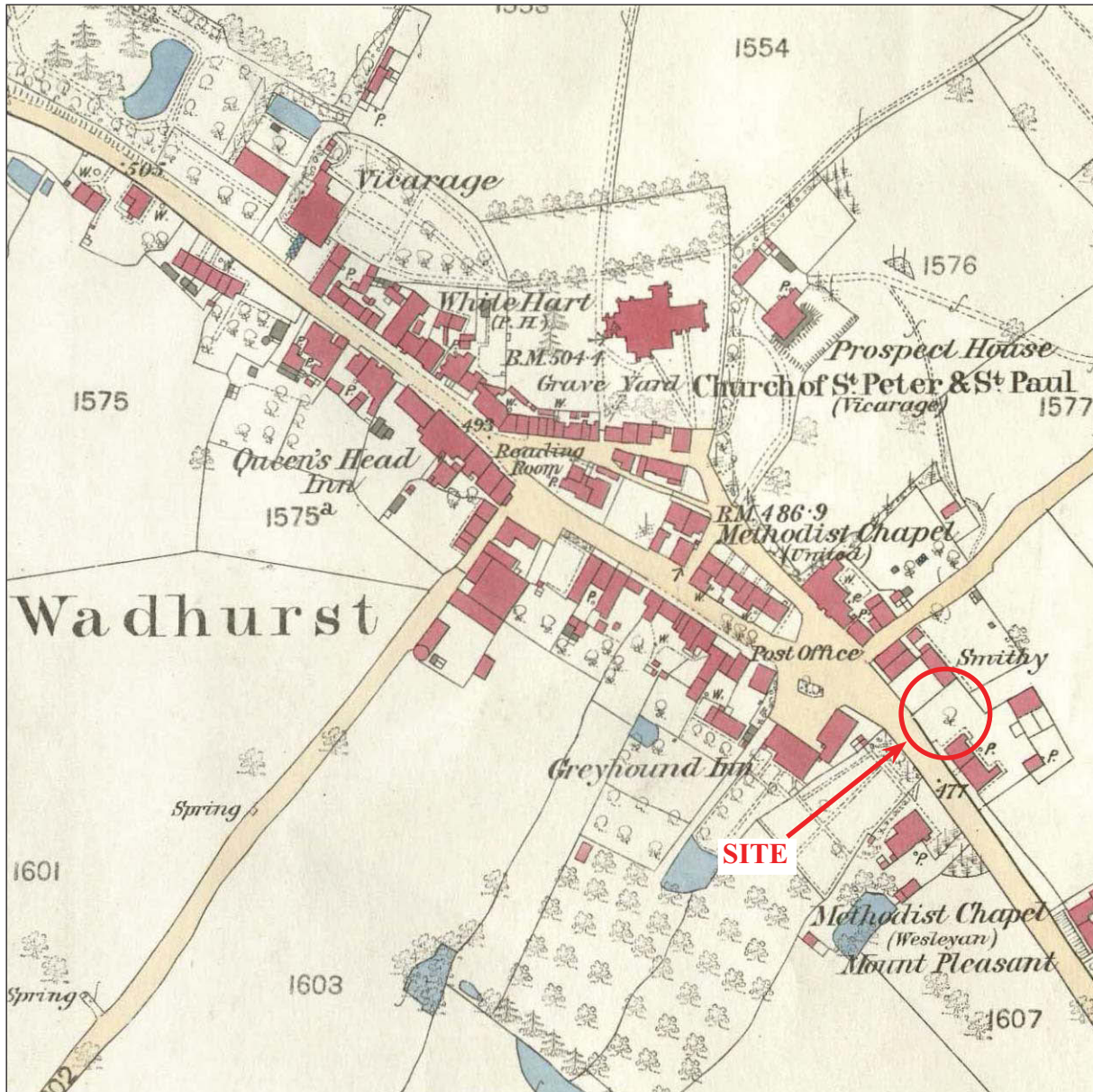


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Figure 3. Wadhurst parish tithe map 1838.



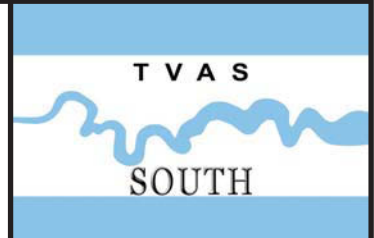


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Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey 1880.







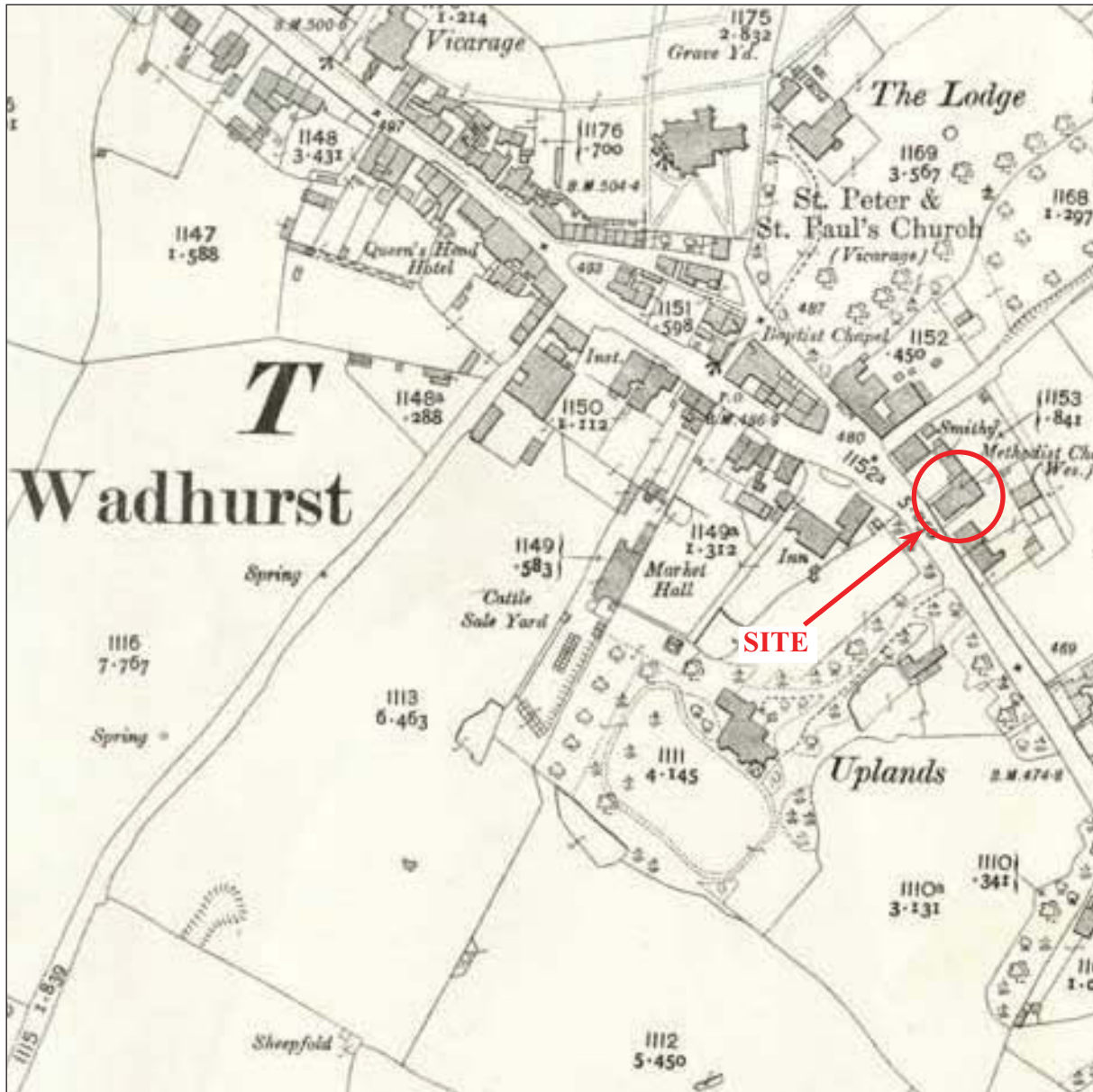
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Figure 5. Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1898.





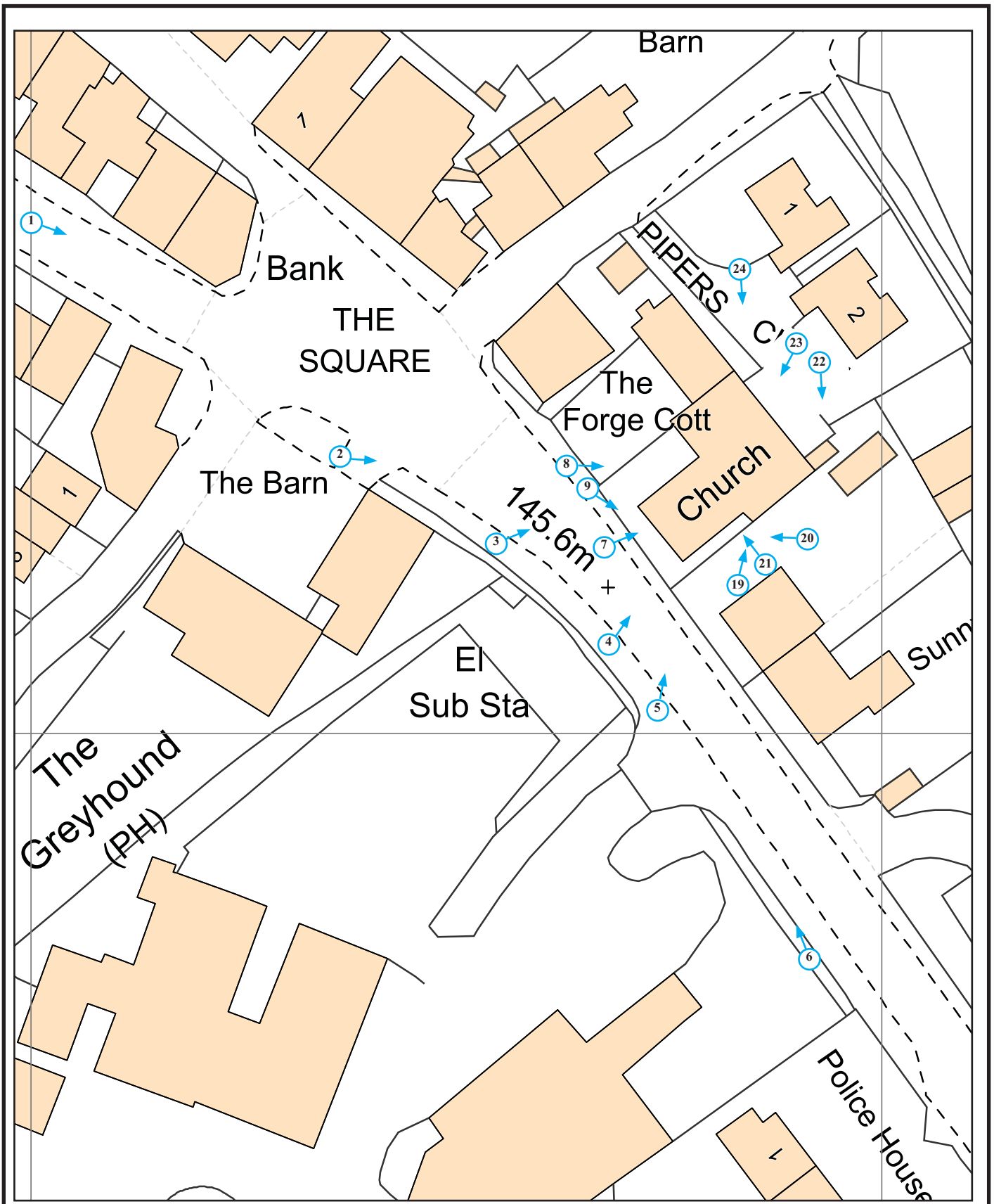
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Figure 6. Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1909.

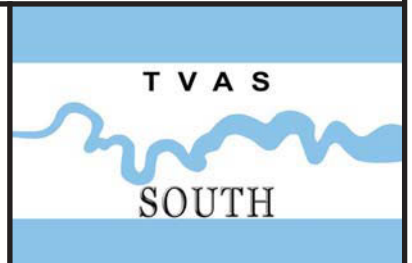


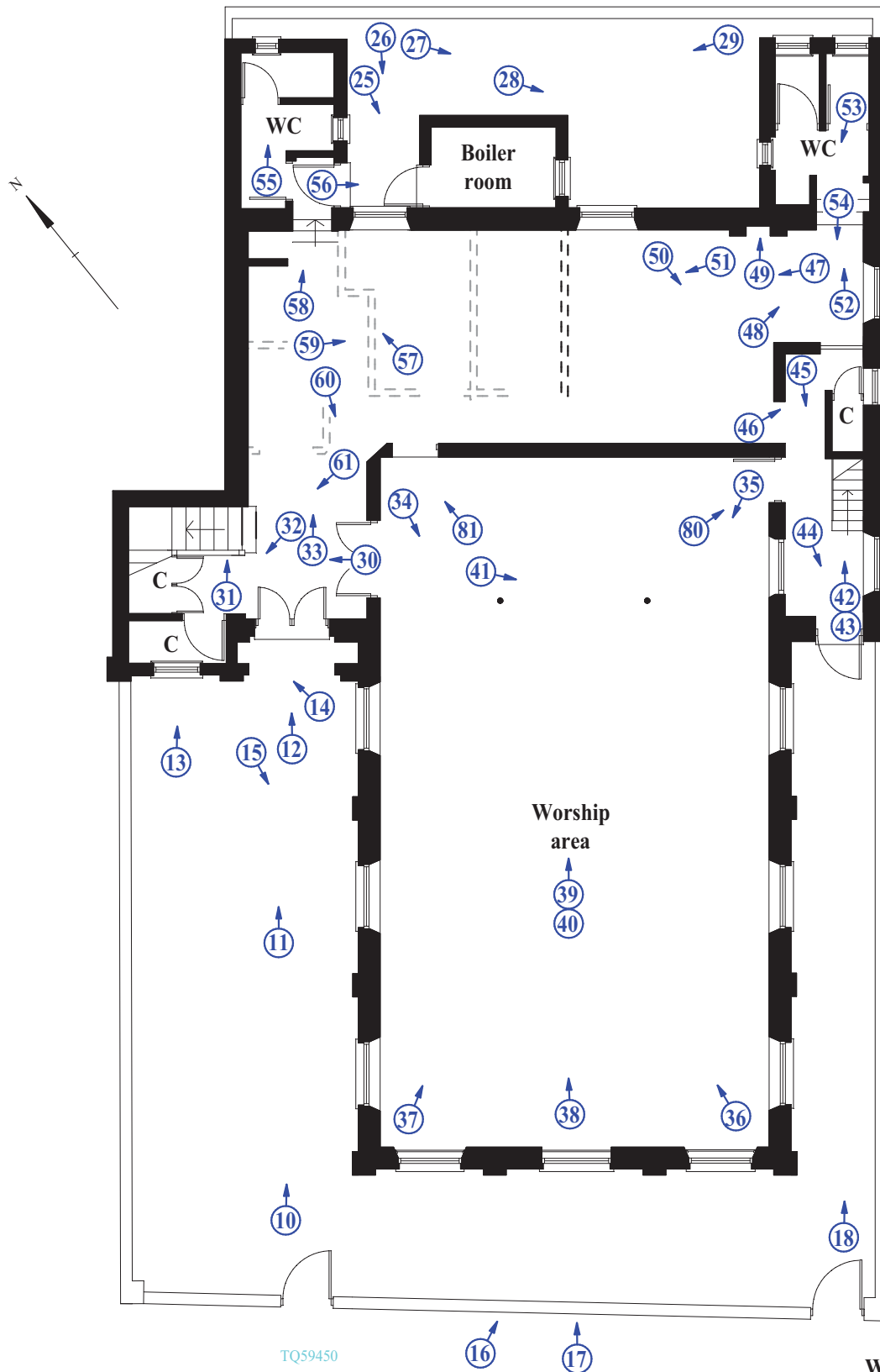


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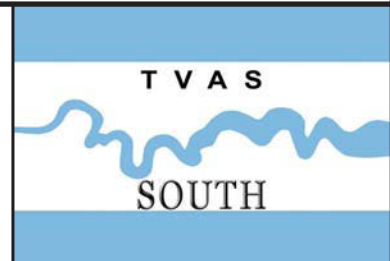
Figure 7. Detailed plan showing the location of external photographs.

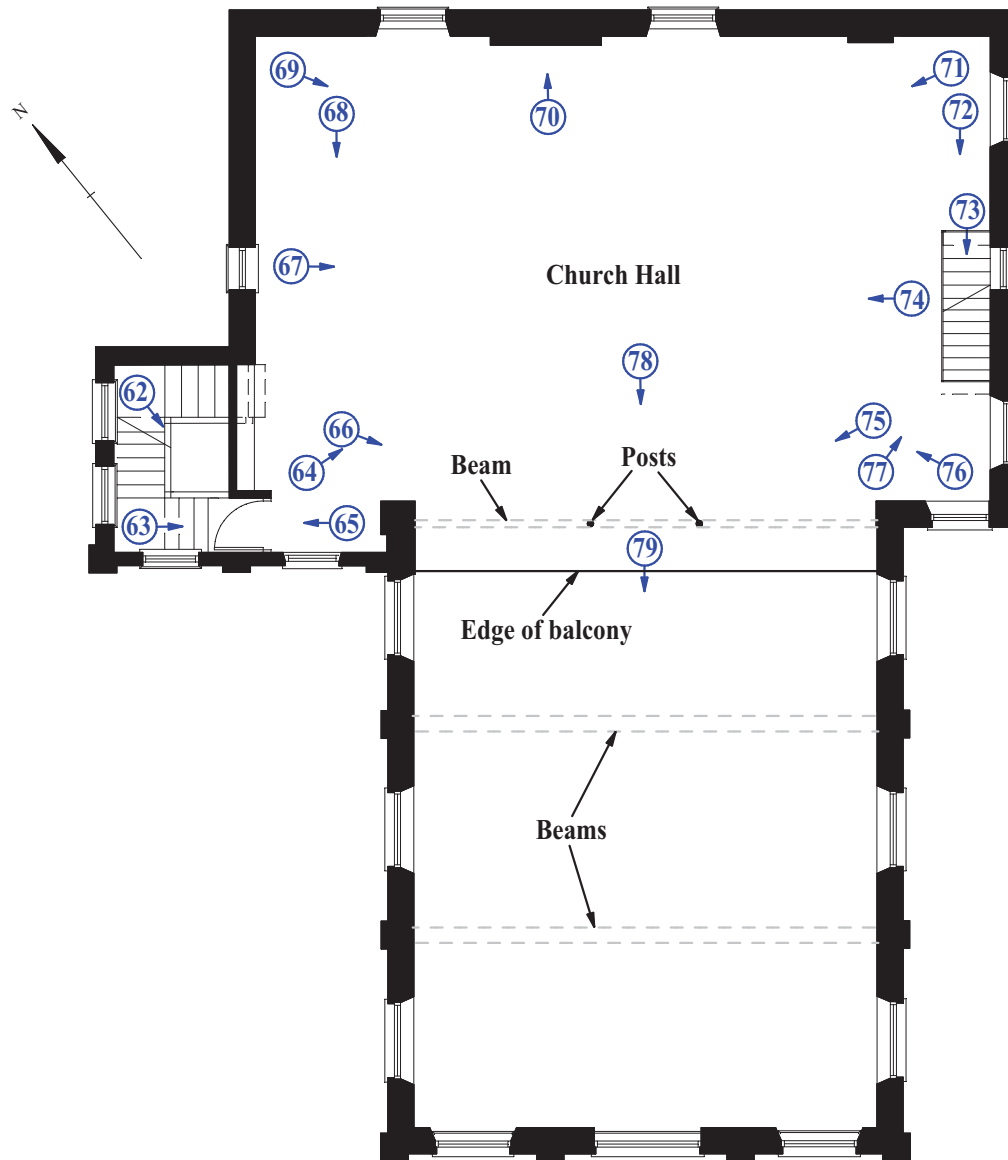




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Figure 8. Plan of ground floor showing the location of photographs taken.





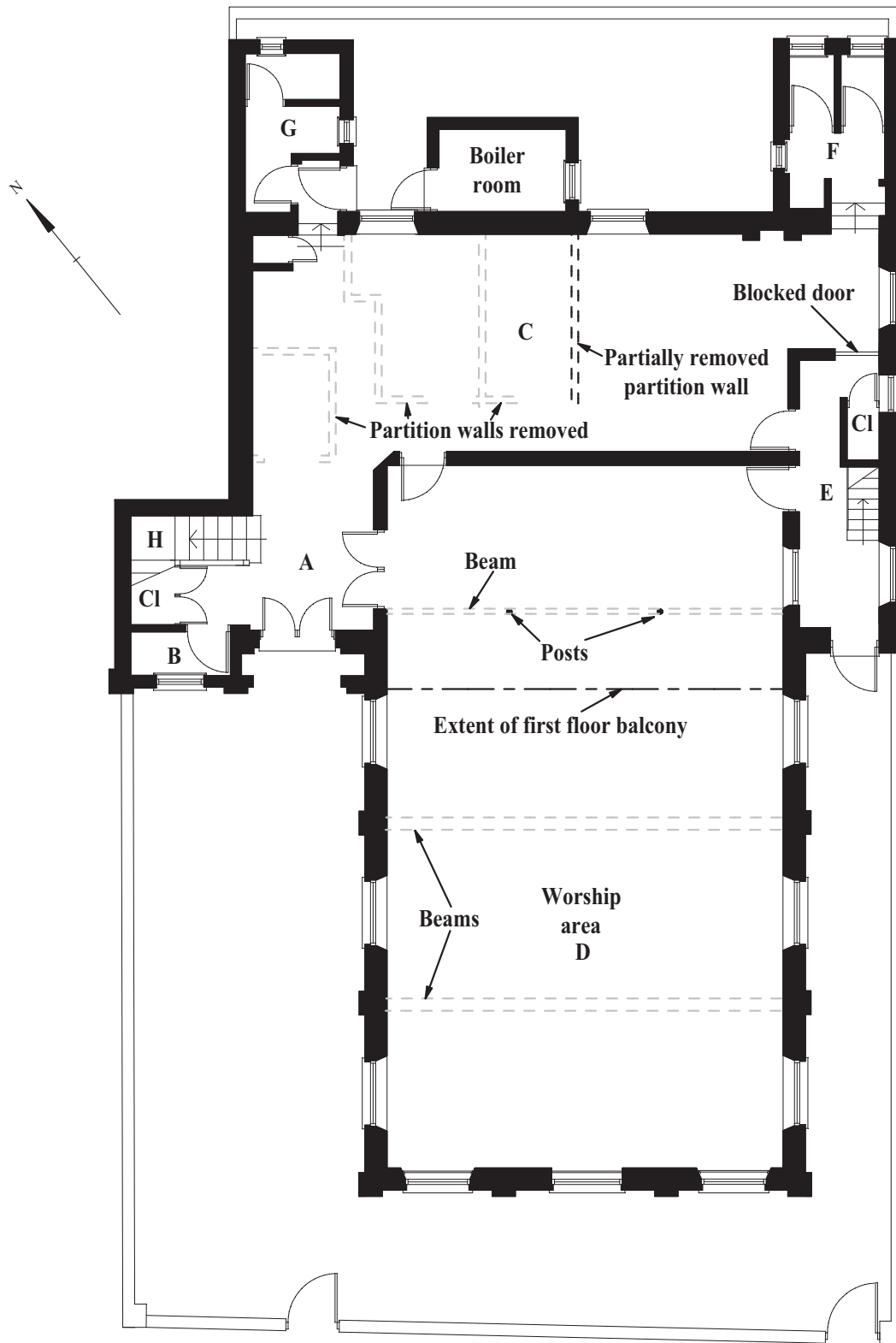
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Figure 9. Plan of first floor showing the location of photographs taken.

0 5m





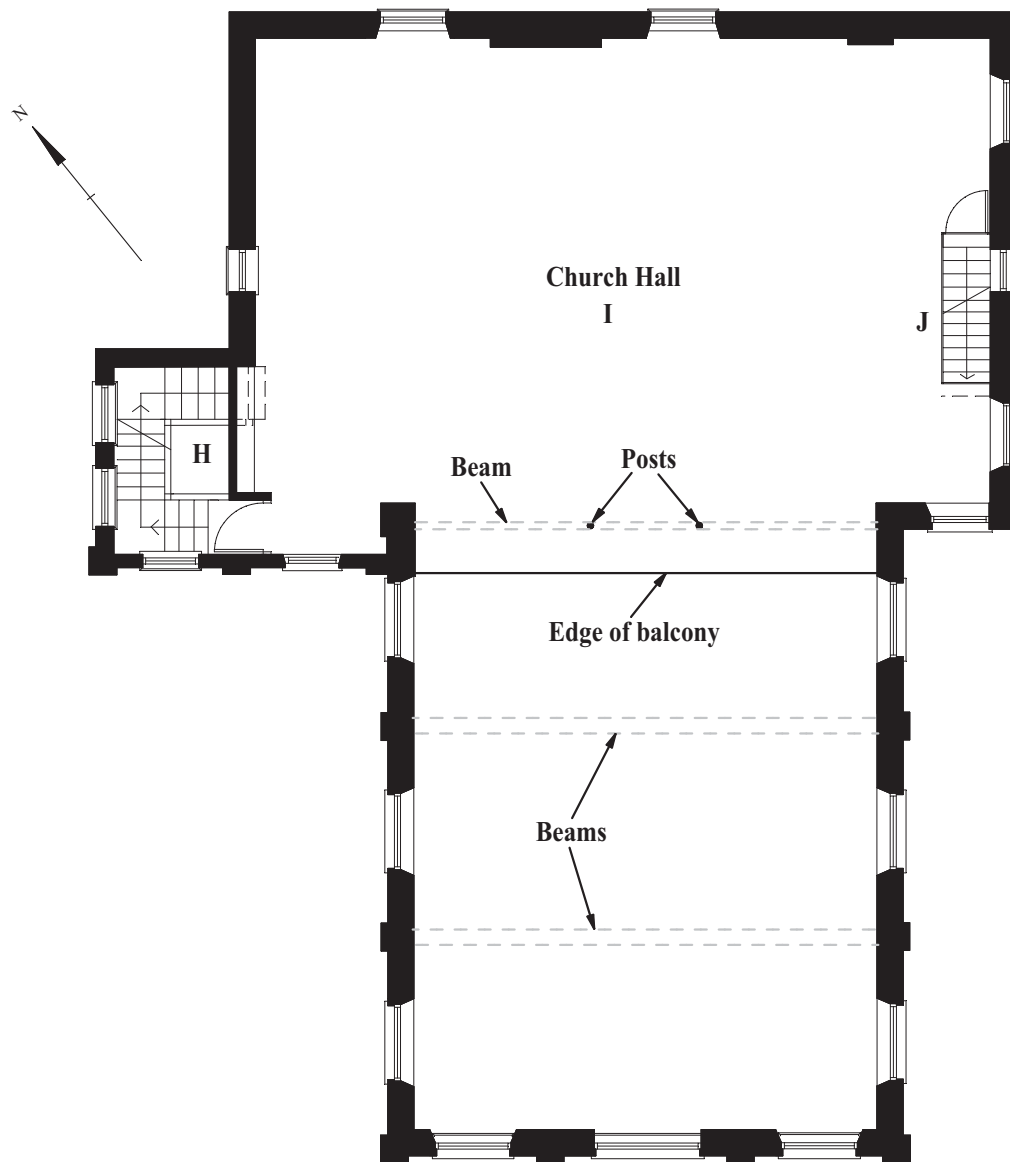
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Figure 10. Plan of ground floor.





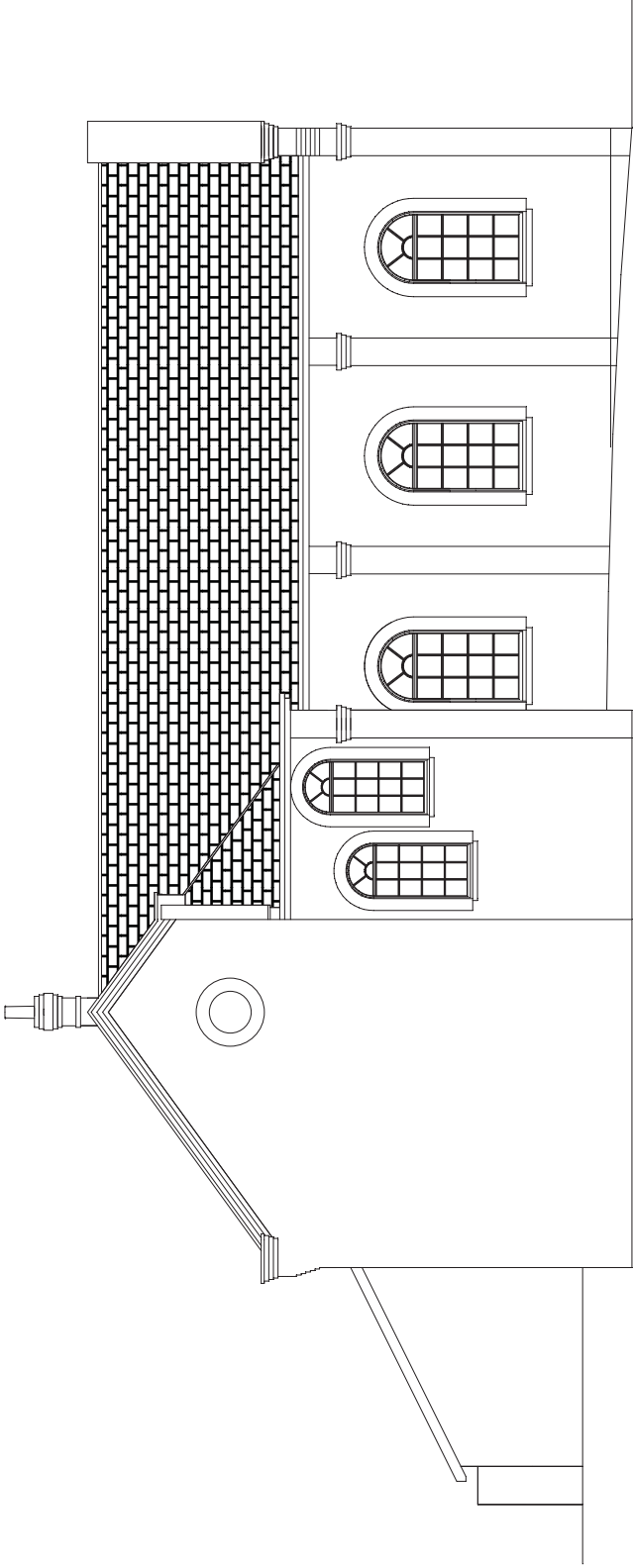


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Figure 11. Plan of first floor.





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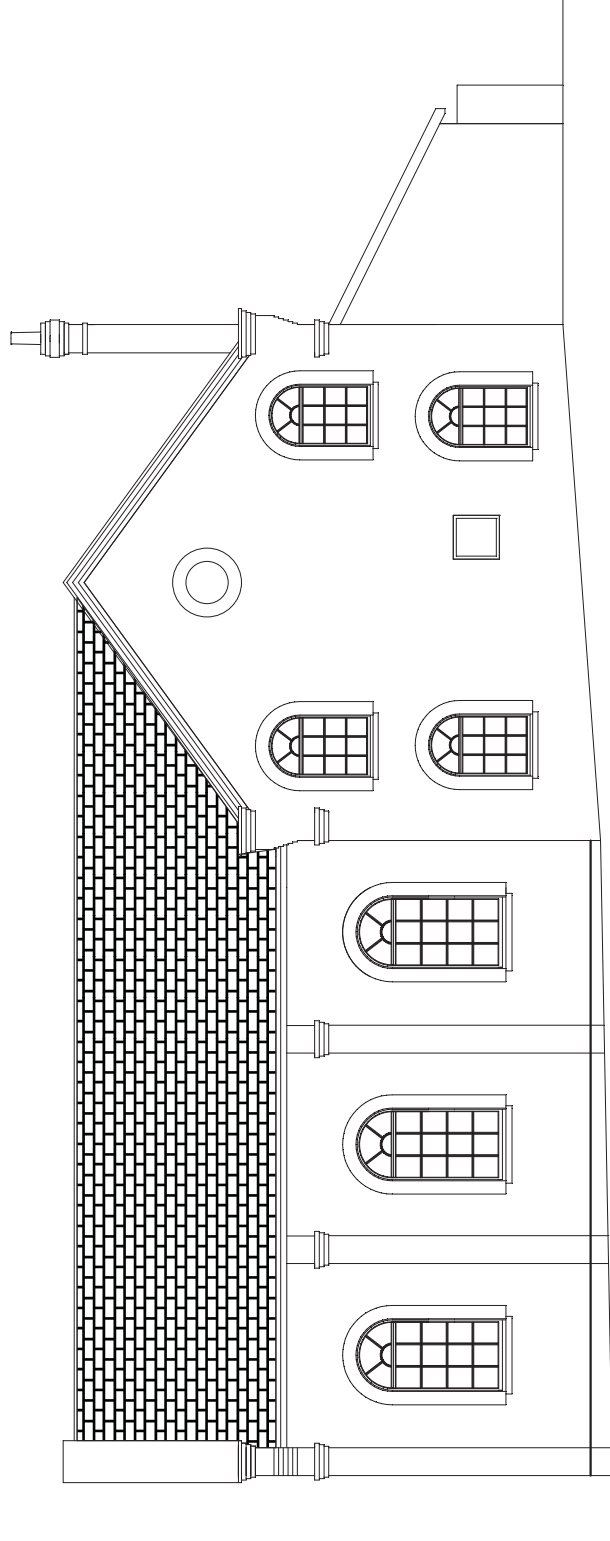
Figure 12. North-west facing elevation.



T V A S

SOUTH





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Figure 13. South-east facing elevation.



T V A S

SOUTH



South-west facing elevation

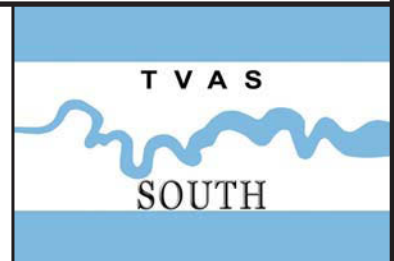


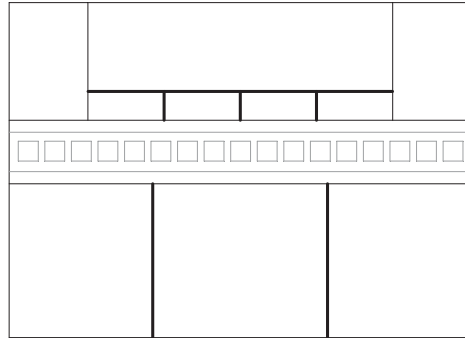
North-east facing elevation

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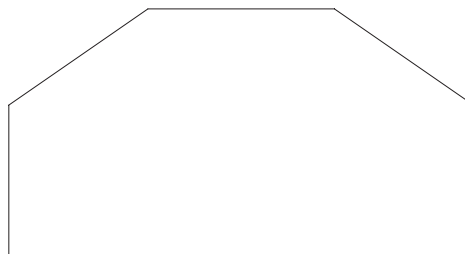
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Figure 14. South-west and North-east facing elevations.





**Section A - Worship Area looking North-east, showing gallery**



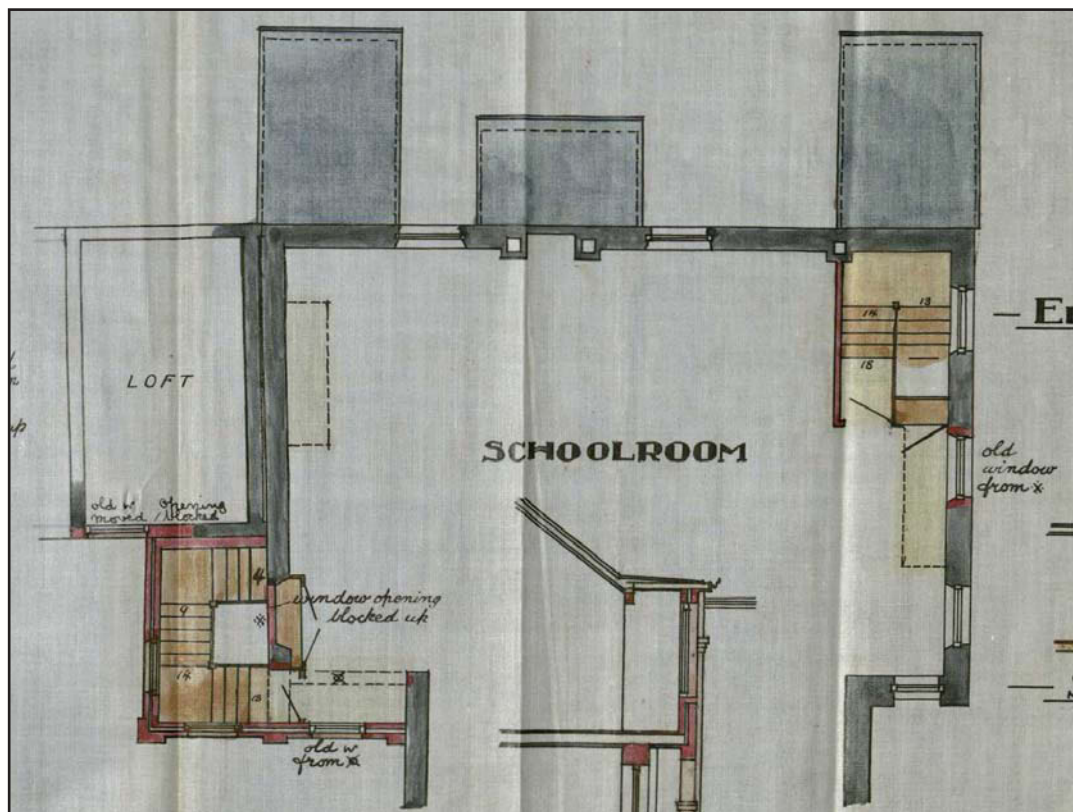
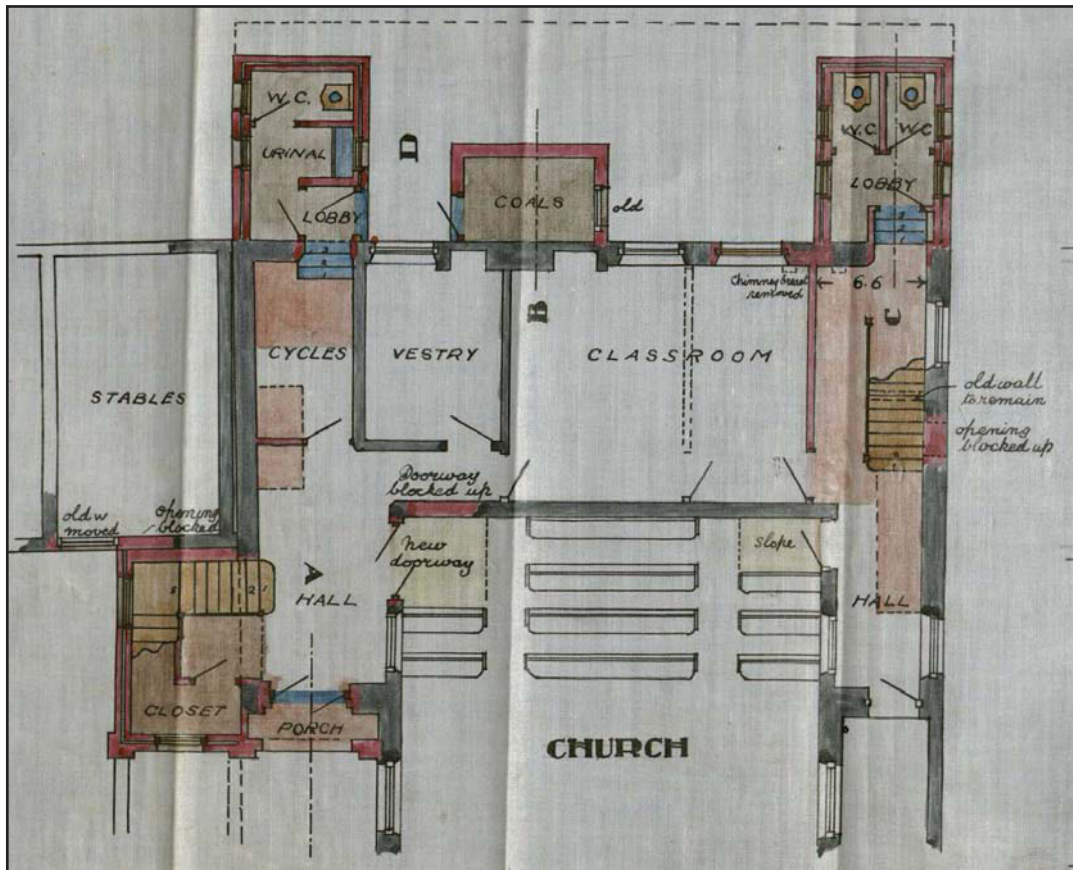
**Section B - Church Hall looking North-west**

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Figure 15. Sections.





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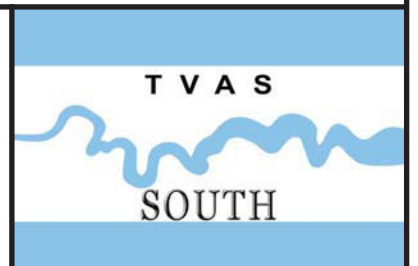


Figure 16. Plans from 1920 showing proposed alterations and additions for ground floor (top) and first floor (bottom).





Plate 1. General view looking South-East down Wadhurst High Street.



Plate 2. General view, looking East.



Plate 3. General view, looking North.



Plate 4. Rear of church, looking South South-west.



Plate 5. Original front door (now blocked), looking East North-east.



Plate 6. Present main entrance, looking North-east.

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**Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street,  
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Building Recording  
Plates 1 to 6.**

T V A S  
SOUTH



Plate 7. Rear door of church, looking South South-west.



Plate 8. Rear of church, looking South-east.



Plate 9. Rear of church, looking West North-west.



Plate 10. Staircase H, looking North-west from entrance lobby A.

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**Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street,  
Wadhurst, East Sussex, 2018**  
**Building Recording**  
Plates 7 to 10.

T V A S  
SOUTH





Plate 11. Room C, looking North-east from entrance lobby A.



Plate 12. Worship area D, looking South.



Plate 13. Worship area D, looking North.



Plate 14. Decorative air vent in ceiling of worship area D.

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**Building Recording**  
Plates 11 to 14.

T V A S  
SOUTH



Plate 15. Iron post in worship area D, looking South-east.



Plate 16. Staircase J, looking North-east.



Plate 17. Room C, looking West North-west.



Plate 18. Fireplace in room C, looking North-east.  
Scale: 1m.

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**Wadhurst Methodist Church, High Street,  
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**Building Recording**  
Plates 15 to 18.





Plate 19. Room F, looking North-east from room C.



Plate 20. Room C, looking South-east.



Plate 21. View towards worship area D and entrance lobby A, looking South from room C.



Plate 22. Church hall, looking South South-east.

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**Building Recording**  
Plates 19 to 22.

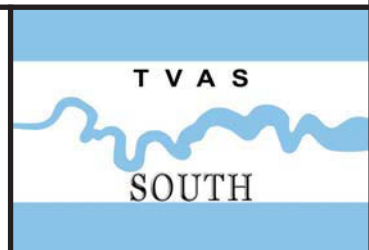




Plate 23. Church hall I, looking West.



Plate 24. Gallery in church hall I, looking West.



Plate 25. Wooden surround of staircase J, looking East.

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Plates 23 to 25.







Plate 26. Exterior, front.



Plate 27. Interior.

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Plates 26 and 27. Photographs from the East Sussex Records Office, dated 1966.



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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***Offices in:  
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***