The need
Weather-related damage to the stonework of the leaded lights and stained glass windows on the extremely exposed south side of this hilltop cathedral, only five miles from the sea, had led to significant leaks. These threatened the interior structure and fittings of the building and would have meant parts being closed to visitors and services.

Outcomes
The window repairs have stopped the leaking, so the cathedral is drier and more comfortable for visitors. The aesthetics of the stonework have been greatly improved and the building is safer due to reduced risk of falling masonry. This project also enabled the cathedral to do some additional masonry work on the transept while the scaffolding was up, and the grant money enabled the cathedral to allocate other funds to urgently improving its lighting.

Economic and social impact
This project supported traditional building techniques such as stone masonry, stained glass and leaded lights. Around eight jobs in these traditional methods were supported, including one trainee glazier.

As part of the First World War centenary commemorations, Arundel Cathedral is creating displays of information for visitors about the repair works and the history of the building. It receives in the region of 70,000 visitors per year.

Works completed and timescale
Chapel Studio of Kings Langley were appointed as the contractor. Work started in April 2015 and ended in October 2015. The work consisted of the removal, dis-assembly, repair and re-leading of the glazed panels. The opportunity was taken to review the condition of the masonry of the window tracery, mullions and jambs, and some repairs were undertaken by locally-based specialist masons ahead of the reinstallation of the windows.

It proved difficult to obtain tenders from specialist stained glass contractors: this was attributed to parallel demands from other First World War glazing projects. However not all the grant was required: £161,929 was claimed and the saving was passed back for re-allocation by the Fund’s Expert Panel.

The Cathedral
The Cathedral Church of Our Lady and Saint Philip Howard, built in 1873 in a French Gothic style by the architect Joseph Hansom, was designated a Cathedral in 1965. As such it serves as the mother church of the catholic parishes throughout East and West Sussex, Surrey, and Brighton and Hove.
The need
The original application was for a £212,000 grant to include repairs to the Rose Window. Following the offer of a £20,000 grant, the project was reduced in scope to focus on repairing the masonry of the west porch and the statuary band immediately above, and improving protection from pigeons and other birds roosting and nesting in the many potential perches on this part of the ornate façade with new, unobtrusive anti-bird netting. The balance of the funding was provided by the Diocese.

Outcomes
The aesthetics of the stonework have been greatly improved and the building is safer due to reduced risk of falling masonry. Receiving this grant allowed the cathedral to focus its resources on other critical projects elsewhere, for example they were able to spend £80,000 on urgent lighting repairs.

Economic and social impact
This project supported traditional stone masonry techniques. Approximately six jobs in these traditional methods were supported, including two carving specialists. One of these, Tom Francis, won the 2017 Duke of Gloucester Award for Excellence in Stonemasonry whilst working on the project.

As part of the First World War centenary commemorations, Arundel Cathedral is creating displays of information for visitors about the repair works and the history of the building. It receives in the region of 70,000 visitors per year.

Works completed and timescale
Local firm Chichester Stoneworks Ltd were appointed as the contractor for the work, which ran from August 2017 until January 2018. It began with cleaning of the masonry surfaces and the removal of hard cement-based pointing and repairs dating from the late 1970s. This led to the unwelcome discovery of the very poor condition of the base stone of the southern pinnacle flanking the porch. It was judged that this entire stone was beyond effective and safe repair and thus a new stone was specified to provide a stable and safe base for this important architectural element.

The Cathedral
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