Winchester Cathedral

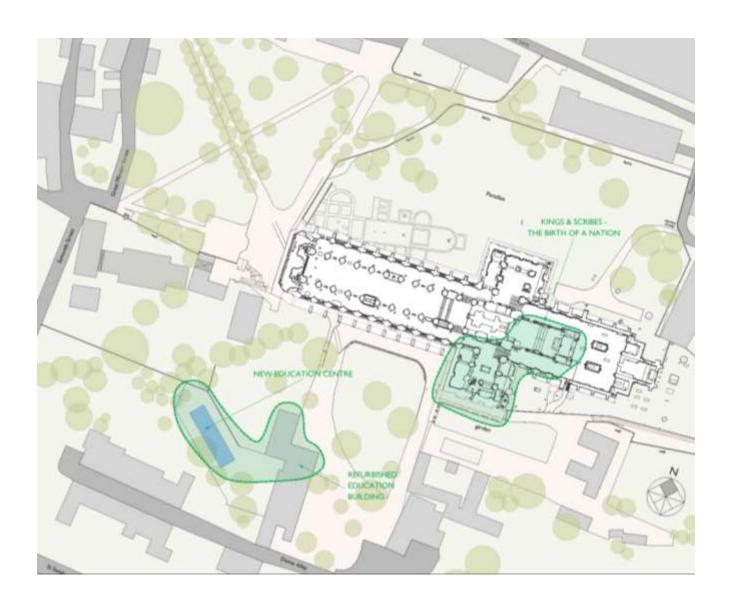
Planning, commissioning and using conservation consultants when managing major projects



Kings and Scribes - The Birth of a Nation

Three key areas of work

- New Learning Centre
- Presbytery conservation work
- South Transept new exhibition



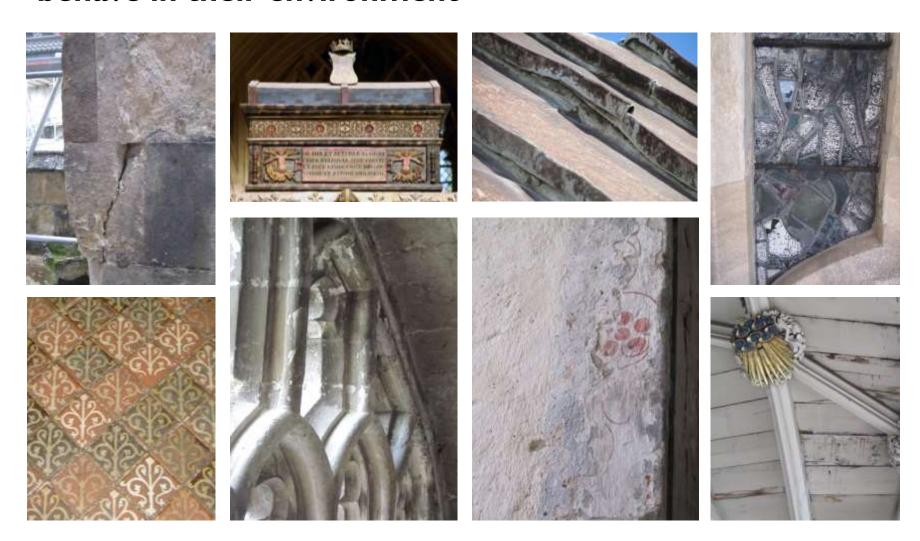
Commissioning conservation consultants

So just how many conservation consultants do you need?

- Architect
- Archaeologist
- Structural engineer
- Timber decay specialist
- Timber construction expert
- Paint analyst
- Wall paintings specialist

- Metalwork specialist
- Stained glass conservator
- Stonework conservator
- Sub specialist analysis of materials
- Non-destructive below ground investigations
- Geotechnical analysis

Consultants are often looking at materials and how they behave in their environment

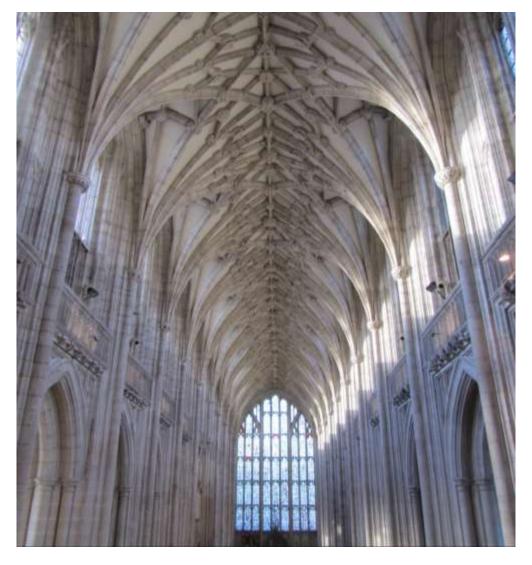


These materials reside within the building envelope

Which present an external face...



...and an internal face.



The environment in which all these different materials sit is a key factor in understanding their behaviour.

Three thoughts on commissioning conservation consultants

Brief: The brief is critical

Interrelationship of Disciplines: A need for dialogue

• Timing: You cannot start too soon

Presbytery conservation work

A brief case study

Renewal of the lead roof coverings





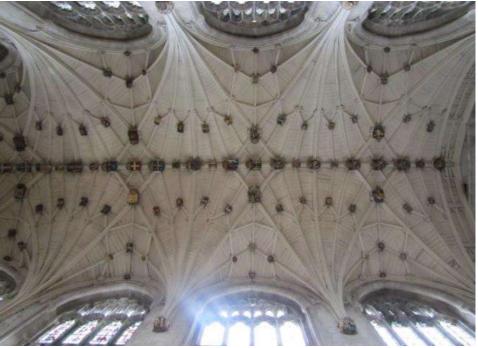




Repair of the timber vault











Conservation of decorative paintwork













Conservation of the stained glass



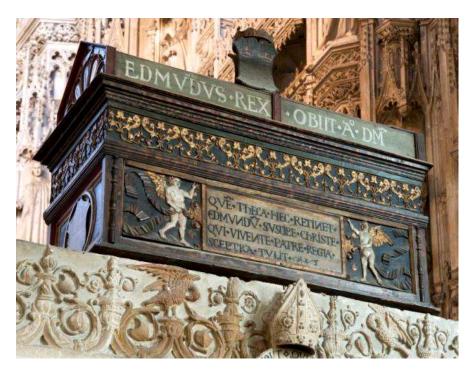






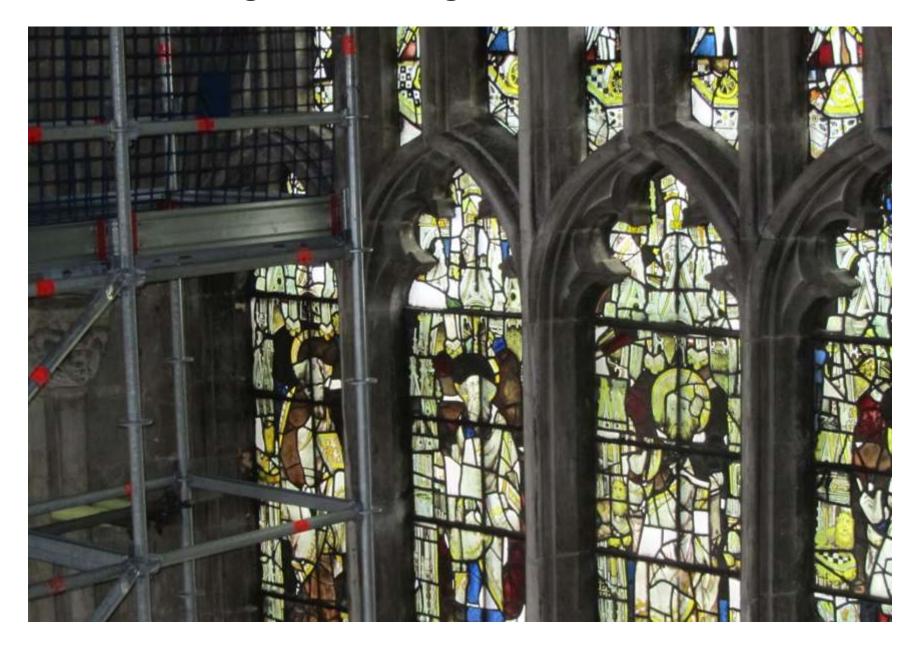


Conservation of mortuary chests



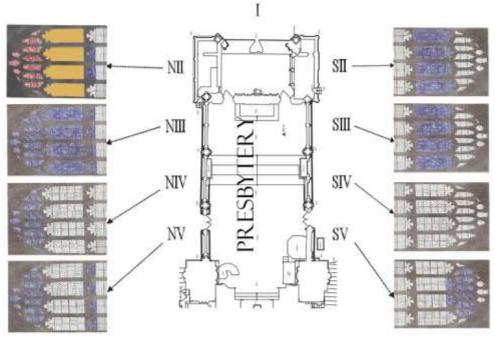


Understanding the stained glass



Glass of different dates







Medieval glass circa 1440's



Medieval glass circa 1404-26

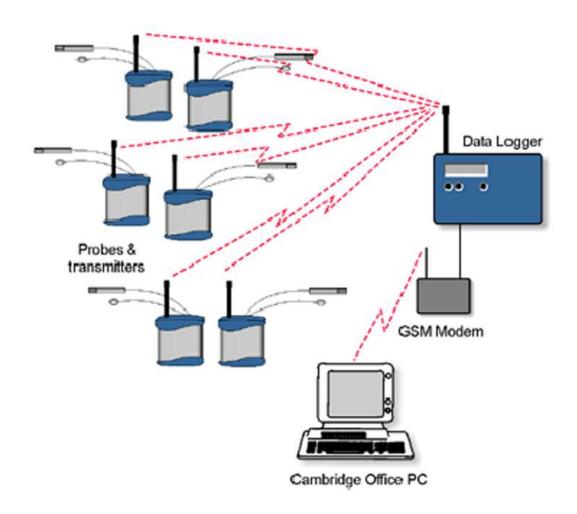


Early 16th century glass probably inserted by Bishop Fox

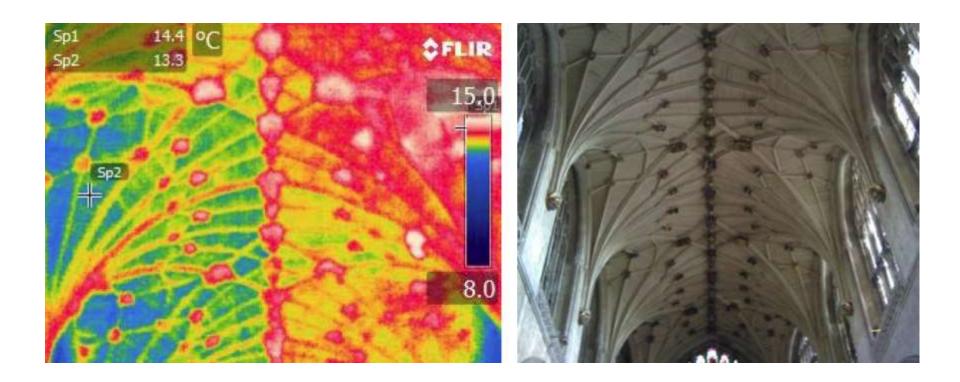
Winchester Cathedral, Presbytery Clerestory

Distribution of surviving medieval and late medieval alass

Establishing a central data logger



Establishing baseline data



Assessing environmental impact

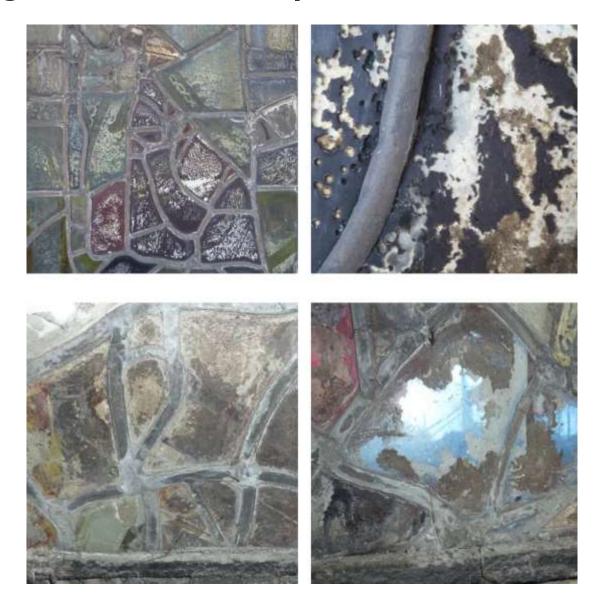
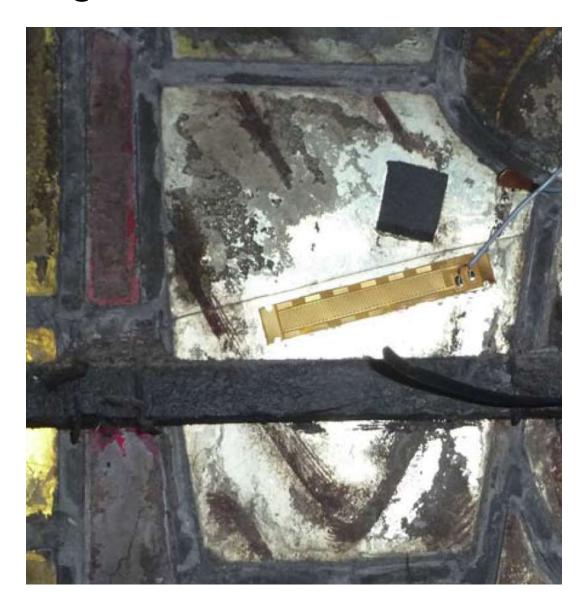


Image courtesy of Tobit Curteis Associates

Understanding the micro-climate



Specialist glazier condition assessment



Winchester Cathedral Presbytery Clerestory

An investigation into the condition
Of the stained glass with recommendations
towards a conservation strategy.

Prepared by Stephen Clare Stained Glass Consultancy Limited July 2012

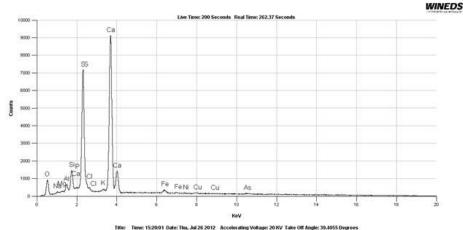
Window SII. Panel 5d internal face.

Sample 2 is same surface layer but with an internal crust on the surface of the applied layer.

Questions:

- . Is the crusted surface on the internal face of the applied layer different to the base material?
- Is it possibly due to microbial growth?
- Is it likely that the link between any microbial growth and the applied surface layer is a factor in the loss of painted detail?
 - * The layer appears to be an organic pigment probably a thin wash of oil paint. There is evidence of microbial growth at the interface between the oil paint layer and the glass surface and on the inner surface of the oil paint layer.





Key findings from the environmental monitoring included:

Condensation occurring on the glass on all elevations throughout the year being most pronounced between September and March and worst on the north windows.

Whilst the north was wetter the **number** of wetting and drying cycles was higher on the south side

The **radiators in the feretory** were having little impact at high level

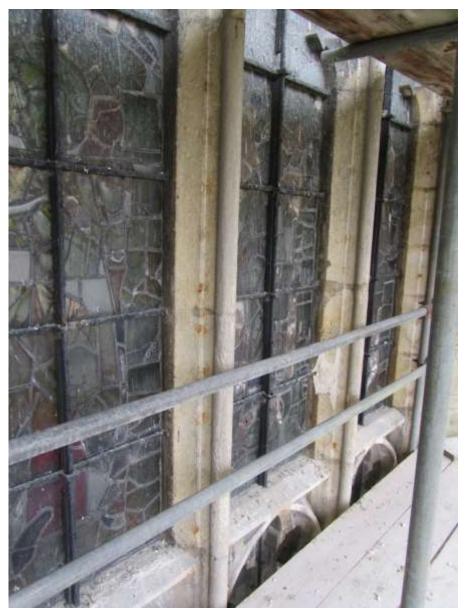
The pollutants on the widows interact with the condensation, in this case not only external deposits but also internal one from previous Gurney stove heating systems

The case for protective glazing was strong



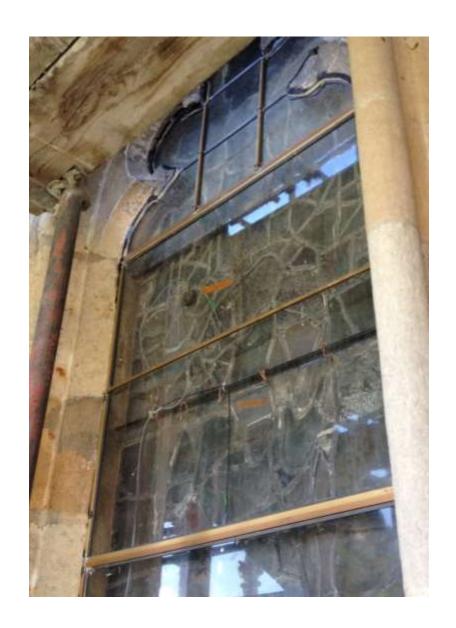
Current state of play





South side North side

Design development informed by trials





The goal is to do the best we can to care for the glass for now...



... and in the future