

## Historic Vaults in Bath

The modern renaissance of Bath and its fortunes, having experienced a decline in the post war years, has resulted in the renewed interest in its 18th and 19th century town houses as desirable, fashionable and elegant homes. This has in turn occasionally led to development pressure on domestic vaults for conversion to habitable accommodation with a concurrent risk of harm to their heritage value and significance. This short guidance note attempts to offer advice in order to provide a greater understanding of vaults, their original functions, heritage value, and the common problems relating to damp ingress and the Local Planning Authority's position in determining listed building applications for their alteration and in particular damp proofing works.

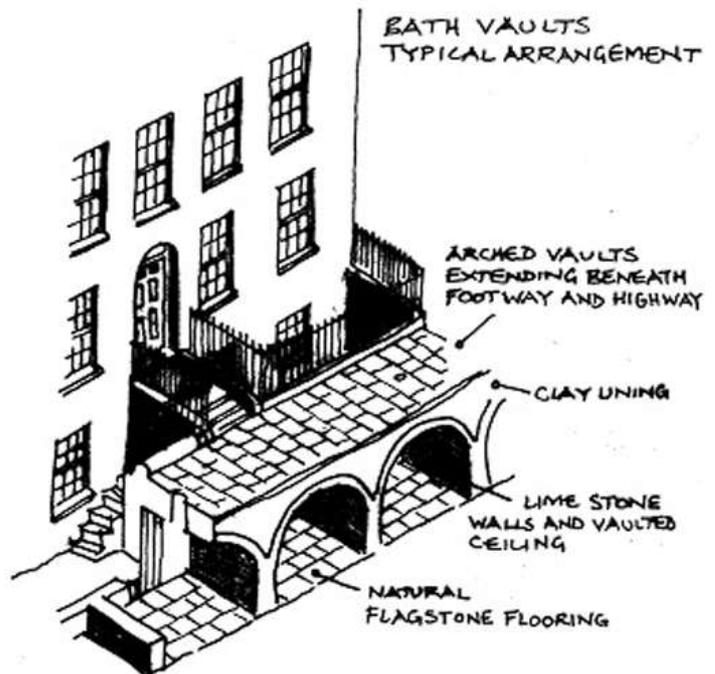
Vaults are a common feature of 18th and 19th century buildings in Bath. They were usually built to support the highway above, and were a constructional response to the precipitous topography that surrounds Bath in order to provide a level site. They provided storage for coal and a service area for the principal building. It has been said that, in common with basements, they were the 'engine rooms' of the building. Although vaults are subterranean spaces they were actually built on what was the original ground level. English Heritage says of vaults:

'Basement vaults are an important diagnostic feature of the planning of terrace houses in the 18th century and 19th centuries and a characteristic feature of the construction of houses and the support of terraces in Bath and surrounding districts. In our view the vaults associated with historic houses, though unseen, are an integral part of their historic integrity'.

Vaults are sometimes regarded as marginal and unimportant parts of the building. However, a proper, informed understanding of the hierarchy of floors of most 18th and early 19th century buildings in Bath reveals that vaults are significant in both architectural and social historic terms. Frequently they possess evidential value relating to the firm social structures and hierarchies that existed in society during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Vaults, in common with basements, are intended to provide a service function within buildings. However, unlike basements, they always fall outside the main footprint of the principal building, separated by a lightwell and are usually located beneath the adjacent street and were never intended for habitation. As well providing a structural function in supporting the surface of the highway, they provided a solution when developing inclined ground. They were used for the storage of coal and often for service areas, for instance the laundering of clothes. Surviving features such as coal holes and sinks and coppers provide evidence and testimony for this use and such features can often be found in vaults. Vaults are often subdivided by limestone ashlar partitions in order to segregate these two uses: storage and service. Their character reflects their humble functions including stone floors (of either rubble or flagstones that can be either local limestone or pennant sandstone), limestone rubble masonry walls and, in some rare cases, brick can be found in Bath. The internal face of the masonry would usually have been covered with a lime wash finish, which would usually have been white in order to maximise levels of light. Joinery would have been modest and functional. Ceiling heights are characteristically low. These features are intrinsic to the character of vaults and their utilitarian functionality and alterations that attempt to increase their status risks causing harm to their character and significance. They also risk destroying the relationship to the principal building and the important hierarchy of parts of the building and their social historic context within the building and the wider social context of society at the time of their construction.

As part of their construction, vaults were often provided with a covering of clay to protect them from excessive damp ingress but as would be expected of a subterranean space damp levels are higher than other parts of the property. However damp levels differ greatly for a variety of reasons including: damage to the original outer clay lining resulting from works to the highway, faulty and failing services, lack of maintenance and inappropriate repair, poor ventilation and drainage, , the existence of natural springs and the location of the vault. In attempting to improve, repair and maintain vaults and reduce damp levels conservation best practice approach of minimal intervention and the use of appropriate permeable, traditional materials is highly recommended. This should include seeking independent, specialist advice from a conservation specialist such as an accredited conservation specialist surveyor in order to gain a thorough understanding of the causes of excessive damp. Once the causes have been identified and understood they should be dealt with as opposed to merely dealing with the symptoms, which is likely to result in harm to the character and significance of the vaults.



Whilst vaults should not be regarded as providing habitable spaces they can invariably be improved to provide meaningful storage spaces and even utility spaces, both of which are consistent with their original functions. However, a sensitive, sympathetic and informed approach should be employed as opposed to resorting to dealing with the symptoms by utilising damp proofing methods such as using cementitious damp proofing renders or cavity membranes, which are harmful to the character and architectural interest of vaults. These works result in the covering of masonry intended to be exposed (other than a limewash covering) and the lifting of the original stone floor surface the disturbance of which is often detrimental. It also results in a gentrified appearance that is discordant with their service function, utilitarian character and their status within the building.

Expectations for the use of vaults should be realistic and consistent with their original function and use and trying to attempt to reduce damp to a level consistent with residential occupation is likely to cause considerable harm. It should also be noted that damp proofing works can, and has, resulted in an increase in levels of damp in neighbouring vaults. Attempts are sometimes made to justify particular methods of damp proofing on the basis of reversibility however this is not regarded as convincing; for instance a damp proofing cavity membrane requires multiple fixings that results in damage to historic masonry and the covering results in significant historic fabric being lost from view.

In the past many vaults were damp proofed using a variety of methods however in all cases this has resulted in harm and therefore there is now an imperative to preserve the remaining unaltered vaults. However the Council accepts that there will be a number of instances where the damage has already been done and these cases will need to be assessed on their individual circumstances. The general aim should be to conserve the

significance of the vaults. This does not preclude appropriate and enhancing improvement measures and the Local Planning Authority and independent specialist architectural practitioners can provide expert advice and more detailed guidance as to the most appropriate approaches to improvement. Furthermore there have been a number of successful listed building applications that proposed a sensitive and informed approach to improvement and these also provide a useful resource for anyone considering alterations to their vaults.

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