

Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study



Information Paper
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Chapter 1 Introduction

Background to the Study

Bath is renowned for its outstanding architecture while its landscape and the landscape setting of the city has not always enjoyed the same recognition and has often been taken for granted. The setting is protected through planning policy but there is limited literature on what is important to the setting, how far it extends or how impacts should be assessed. This study brings these together in one document so that decisions can be made based on a thorough understanding of the consequences of any proposals.

The protection of the setting of a World Heritage Site (WHS) is inextricably linked to the protection of the site itself. This is particularly true in the case of Bath where the landscape of the site and its surroundings not only enhances but has been instrumental in the location, form and special character embodied in the core values of the site. The rationale behind the proper protection of the setting is given in a number of key policy and guidance documents. The UNESCO Operational Guidelines is the key document providing the criteria for the inscription, protection and management of WHSs. This firmly establishes the link between the site and its setting with reference to authenticity¹, to the description of the WHS and development pressures on the site being nominated for inscription² and to the requirements for inclusion in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)³. Government planning guidance in PPG15 expects protection of WHSs and their setting through Local Plan policies⁴. This has been reinforced in the Circular 07/2009 on the Protection of WHSs⁵ which states '*Policies for the protection and sustainable use of a particular World Heritage Site should apply both to the site itself and, as appropriate, to its setting, - - -*'. The Guidelines also state that protection and management of WHSs '*should ensure that the outstanding universal value, the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription are maintained or enhanced in the future*' (para. 96). The concept of identifying, understanding, maintaining and protecting setting is therefore an essential part of the World Heritage Convention and government policy.

At a local level protection also provides significant benefit in reinforcing key characteristics of the WHS and supporting the Councils' vision of maintaining a distinctive place with vibrant and sustainable communities where everyone fulfils their potential at a time of significant change. Bath and North East Somerset Council has a policy in the current Local Plan, and it is anticipated that it will have in the emerging Core Strategy, for protecting the WHS and its setting. The location and extent of the setting of the WHS of Bath and identification of the significant elements and characteristics of the setting have not, however, been comprehensively defined. This document seeks to fill this gap and thereby carry out action number 30, in the City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan 2003-9.

Work on identifying the setting was started in 2006. It was timed so that it could inform the Examination in Public of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy. The results were produced in draft form and consulted on in 2007. In the light of the consultation comments and in particular the publication of the Statement of OUV in 2008 (included in Appendix 1), English Heritage requested revisiting the setting work and providing definition of the setting in relation to the OUV. This report is a revision of the earlier document to take account of these comments and also the subsequent draft guidance produced by English Heritage in their document 'Seeing the

¹ Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO and World Heritage Centre Jan 2008 paragraph 82 and Annex 4

² Operational Guidelines Annex 5

³ Operational Guidelines Annex 7

⁴ Planning Policy Guidance 15

⁵ Circular on the Protection of World Heritage Sites July 2009, Department for Communities and Local Government and Department for Culture Media and Sport.

History in the View' (April 2008), Planning Policy Statement 15 consultation draft (July 2009) and Circular 07/2009 on the Protection of WHSs.

This project has been jointly managed by the Council's World Heritage Manager and the Council's Landscape Architect with input from the Councils' Archaeologist. Assistance has been provided in the survey work by Bath Preservation Trust's Conservation Officer. Presentations and meetings have been held to engage with stakeholders, in particular English Heritage, The Bath Preservation Trust and the World Heritage Site Steering Group, during the progress of the study.

Aims of the Study

There are three key aims to the study listed below.

- to define the key characteristics of the setting,
- to study the extent of the setting, included in Part 1, and
- to provide guidance on how to carry out impact assessments which is covered in Part2.

There are a number of issues, some of which have been listed in Part 3, relating to the protection of the OUV and the WHSs setting. These issues will be considered in the emerging refresh of the World Heritage Site Management Plan.

The study seeks to provide the information and tools needed for the protection and management of the setting including both the developed and undeveloped landscape. By understanding the implications of any proposed changes it will help inform decisions to ensure that the characteristics that make up the setting are maintained and where appropriate enhanced. This will be through policy, through managing appropriate development and through encouragement of enhancement projects.

The document has been produced initially to inform policies and options in the Core Strategy. It is anticipated that this study will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in due course, initially to supplement policy BH.1 in the Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan and subsequently to supplement policy in the Core Strategy.

The document is designed to be used by policy planners, development managers, developers, planning consultants, landowners, statutory undertakers, residents and visitors to the city. It will give greater clarity and certainty in decision making affecting the WHS setting and will be a key document to guide the management and enhancement of the WHS and its setting.

The objective of protection of the setting not only has value in its own right in protecting the historic authenticity of the WHS but also contributes directly to maintaining and enhancing local distinctiveness and the high quality environment which is so important to the economy, health and welfare of the city and its residents. The importance of the rural undeveloped landscape setting of Bath in reinforcing the OUV can perhaps best be understood by considering the implications of development spilling out beyond the hollow.

- The city would no longer be contained within the hollow created by the surrounding hills
- Views from the city to undeveloped and treed slopes around the edge of the city could be lost / compromised
- Views from development would uncharacteristically face outwards from Bath rather than into or across Bath
- The city would be widely visible from the surrounding area losing its hidden nature
- The distinct break from urban to rural would be broken with development influencing the character of the adjoining rural areas.

Work Undertaken

Initial work investigated the meaning of setting in relation to heritage assets and as a result the following key aspects of setting; landscape and topographic, visual and historical, have been identified. A summary of the background to this work is included under the heading 'Setting of Heritage Assets'. The three main prongs of landscape characterisation and assessment of views and the historical context each have their own particular characteristics and settings of differing extent. Through understanding them in combination they present a picture of what constitutes the setting of the WHS.

The findings are presented with a series of maps and photos supported with text. The landscape, topographic and visual settings are shown separately with an indicative boundary in maps 3, 4 and 5n. A firm boundary is not considered appropriate because of the need for each case to be considered in relation to variables such as the location and nature of the proposed development, the distance from the WHS and the impact on different aspects of the OUV. The setting maps provide an indication of areas which form the setting and therefore where particular care is required when considering changes and management issues. The study includes a framework methodology as a means for assessing whether, and to what degree, potential or proposed development or other changes or interventions will impact on the WHS and its setting. This dual approach of identifying the setting and establishing a framework for judging proposed changes provides the information and means for protecting the setting. The policy for protecting the setting is being developed through the Core Strategy.

Existing relevant planning designations have been identified and are shown in a set of maps in Appendix 14. These designations do not specifically seek to protect the setting of the WHS and would therefore not in themselves provide adequate protection.

Using the OUV as a basis for the assessment ensures that the study is more robust and provides greater certainty on what does and does not constitute an impact on the WHS and its setting. Given the strong focus of the OUV on the Georgian city, where mapping is concerned, the setting data has been referenced to an 1852 map of the city (see Map 8 at the end of chapter 4) which accurately shows the full extent of the Georgian development including parks, and more outlying Georgian development, before the first wave of Victorian development. For the purposes of this study the Georgian period is taken to include the reigns of George I, II, III and IV and William IV from 1714 to 1837 and to therefore include both the Georgian and the Regency periods. The OUV is given in Appendix 1 and can be summarised for the purposes of this study as:

- *'The Roman Remains' marking 'the beginning of Bath's history as a spa town',*
- *'The Georgian city - - with architecture and landscape combined harmoniously',*
- *'The Neo-classical style of the public buildings' and 'the monumental ensembles' in harmony and*
- *Palladio's ideas transposed 'to the scale of a complete city situated in a hollow in the hills and built to a picturesque landscape aestheticism'*

In order to define the landscape setting previous character appraisals were reviewed⁶ and an assessment was carried out of the landform around the city. The methodology used is described in Chapter 2. Two historical studies, which are included in Appendices 2 and 3, and an analysis of a number of historic illustrations listed in Appendix 4, were undertaken to contribute to defining the visual setting and formed the basis for identifying and assessing a

⁶ Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment April 2003 and Bath City-wide Character Appraisal Supplementary Planning Document August 2005

representative selection of key views. The methodology used is described in Chapter 3. For the historic aspects of setting a search was carried out of the Historic Environment Record to inform preparation of a simplified map (Map 7 at end of chapter 4) of the Roman town and associated activities and a historic map of 1852 was used to indicate the presence of Georgian buildings and activities.

The results of this survey work have been used to define what constitutes the setting of the City of Bath WHS in relation to the OUV and identify the key characteristics that need to be maintained and managed. As the study progressed the work and literature on the subject increasingly suggested a move away from defining setting as a fixed line on a map towards identifying what constitutes setting and providing a means of being able to assess the degree and significance of impact of any particular development or other change on setting. This study therefore includes a framework or toolkit in part 2 for assessing the impact of proposals on setting.

The final part of the study, included in Part 3, investigated how the setting will be protected. It includes recommendations resulting from the study. These will be covered fully in the upcoming updated World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Setting of Heritage Assets

The principle of protecting the setting of heritage assets such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas and listed buildings is addressed either in statute or through government guidance. In practice the setting, with notable exceptions, is rarely defined and it is therefore the responsibility of the local planning authority to decide the setting for planning purposes on a case by case basis. A set of maps (3 and 4 at the end of chapter 2 and 5m at the end of chapter 3) show an indicative boundary representing the landscape, topographic and visual setting which can be used to identify locations where changes will need to be carefully considered because of sensitivity to impacts on the WHS setting. Its key purpose is to provide an understanding of what constitutes the setting. Issues such as the nature of proposed interventions, distance from the WHS and the nature and degree of impact on aspects of setting need to be taken into account when assessing potential impact on setting.

In planning terms there is no definition of setting although there are principles which have developed over time. The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines setting as '*A person or thing's immediate environment or surroundings*'. The setting of cultural heritage assets are often dealt with differently from the asset itself for example Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected by statute⁷ while their setting is a material consideration⁸. In relation to WHSs, there are no additional statutory controls resulting from the inscription but it is a key material consideration. Local planning authorities are expected to protect WHSs and their setting through development plan policies. The Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan includes such a policy, BH.1. which states '*Development that will have an adverse impact on the World Heritage Site of Bath or its setting will not be permitted*'. It is often considered that setting is primarily to do with views for example Collcutt states '*in planning usage --- setting is taken to be fundamentally a visual concept*'⁹. Visual setting will take account of views to and from a visible asset and also other relevant views such as those which take in both the heritage asset and for example an area of proposed development. In practice the setting of a heritage asset will have considerations in addition to views to or from it and this is recognised by Collcutt. The OUV for which the City of Bath is inscribed as a WHS is rooted in the landscape from which the city has grown. This includes the visual setting of the city within its distinctive landscape of plateaux, hills

⁷ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

⁸ PPG 16

⁹ S Collcutt 'The Setting of Cultural Heritage Features' pg 500 Journal of Planning and Environmental Law 1999

and valleys; the physical contribution of the landscape to the creation, design and culture of the city (in terms of hot springs, building stone and inspirational beauty); and the historical context of the city. These elements physically extend beyond the boundary of the WHS itself and have an important bearing on the distinctiveness and character of the city, and its OUV. The setting of a WHS, the environment or surroundings in which the site is situated, therefore makes an important contribution to its character, form and significance. There are typically strong historical and visual links between a WHS and its environs. As such, these elements need to be identified, understood and managed in an appropriate way.

Research undertaken for the Saltaire WHS¹⁰ in 2006 included a review on setting and its definition which is shown in Appendix 5. It includes a list of contributory factors which has been used as a basis for this description of the Bath WHS setting.

How the Study will be Used

The indicative boundaries for the landscape, topographical and visual setting provide an indication of areas likely to be particularly sensitive to change. The impact assessment framework outlined in Part 2 provides a structure for assessing impact on setting for individual cases using recognised assessment methodologies such as Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment¹¹ and the emerging methodology contained in the consultation draft 'Seeing the History in the View'¹². With respect to the latter this study provides a basis for carrying out Part 1, the Baseline Analysis and therefore to inform Part 2: the Assessment. The Vienna Memorandum¹³ succinctly states *'The central challenge of contemporary architecture in the historic urban landscape is to respond to development dynamics in order to facilitate socio-economic changes and growth on the one hand, while simultaneously respecting the inherited townscape and its landscape setting on the other. Living historic cities, especially World Heritage cities, require a policy of city planning and management that takes conservation as one key point. for conservation. In this process, the historic city's authenticity and integrity, which are determined by various factors, must not be compromised.* It is intended that this study will inform understanding of the setting and therefore help to move towards achieving this balance.

This document provides the background information needed to assess any potential impacts on the WHS and its setting. This will ensure that the setting is protected by requiring a full assessment of potential impacts on the WHS setting as part of any development proposal. It will also provide background information for more detailed assessments of aspects of the work including building up a resource of photos, historic views and analyses to provide a fuller understanding of WHS setting. It is also intended to inform a range of current and future work which may include the following:

- Ongoing analysis to expand understanding of Bath WHS and its setting
- Policies in the Core Strategy
- Background information to inform the form and location of development both within and outside the WHS
- Preparation of a WHS Supplementary Planning Document
- Projects emerging from the Public Realm and Movement Strategy

¹⁰ WS Atkins 'Saltaire World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study' 2006

¹¹ Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, The Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment 2002

¹² English Heritage, Seeing the History in the View: A Method for Assessing Heritage Significance within Views. Draft for Consultation April 2008

¹³ UNESCO, Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape (2005)

- Work on issues such as protection of views (Action 34 in the World Heritage Site Management Plan) linking to Core Strategy policies
- Guidance on proposed building design and heights.
- Preparation of a Landscape, Tree and Woodland Strategy

Part 1 Defining the World Heritage Site Setting

Chapter 2 Landscape and Topographic Setting

Methodology

The landscape setting of the World Heritage Site (World Heritage Site) is the 'context' and 'surroundings' in which the city of Bath lies¹⁴. The topographic setting is intricately linked and consists of the key components of the landscape resulting from the geological and geomorphological processes which have shaped the three dimensional form of the landscape of Bath and its surroundings. An eloquent description of the special importance of landscape to the historical development of Bath is given in the introduction to *Cherishing Outdoor Places – A Landscape Strategy for Bath* (Feb 1994) and is included in Appendix 7.

In order to define the landscape setting two main pieces of work were undertaken. Firstly previous character appraisals were reviewed¹⁵ and secondly an assessment was carried out of the landform around the city.

Description of Landscape Setting

The landscape and topography of Bath and the surrounding area are integral to the understanding of the WHS and of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The presence of the hot springs, cold springs, the river and its crossing points all influenced the location of the city and together with the distinct landform influenced the form of development as we see it today.

Bath sits in a striking and complex landform created by the River Avon and its tributaries, in particular the Newton Brook and the Midford and Cam Brooks which cut through the southern tip of the oolitic limestone Cotswolds plateau. At this point the plateau is dipping down and gradually merging with a complex surrounding geological landscape. The plateau areas and the river and tributary valleys are shown on Map 1 and the contours are shown on Map 2 at the end of the chapter.

Flowing from the south east through Bradford-on-Avon, the River Avon bends northwards cutting into the Cotswolds plateau through the Limley Stoke valley and turning sharply to the west at Bathampton towards Bristol where it continues to cut through the Cotswolds plateau before leaving the plateau at Twerton.

Where the River Avon cuts through the plateau between Bathampton and Twerton its meandering course has effectively given rise to a hollow within the Cotswold plateau, the base and sides undulating where tributary streams (many now unfortunately culverted) have eroded the plateau unevenly. The city has expanded from its original location on the gravel beds of the valley floor in the bend of the River Avon in the centre of this landform hollow and has spread up the slopes of the hollow to the edge of the plateau, and in places onto the plateau itself. The containment of the city by the bowl form of the landscape has given it one of its distinct characteristics of being compact and inward looking, physically quite hidden from the wider countryside. Why the city has not continued to spread beyond the hollow and out into the wider countryside can be explained today by a combination of the complex topography and strong planning controls especially those associated with the Bristol - Bath Green Belt and the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The AONB surrounds the city except

¹⁴ English Heritage Conservation Principles

¹⁵ Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment April 2003 and Bath City-wide Character Appraisal Supplementary Planning Document August 2005

for the western side; however, this is within the green belt. Maps 14a to d in Appendix 14 show the extent of the Cotswolds AONB, green belt around Bath, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens. Land ownership is also a factor and of particular note are the holdings of the National Trust which have secured the open green character and management of land such as at Bathampton Down and Prior Park.

To the north of the city lies the high Cotswold plateau incised by the steep sided River Avon tributaries such that there are three distinct plateau areas; Lansdown, Charmy Down and Bannerdown. A very small amount of development of housing, the Ministry of Defence complex at Ensleigh, and some urban fringe development of playing fields and a Park and Ride has extended up onto the plateau at Lansdown.

To the east of the city the Bathampton and Claverton Downs contained partly within the city boundary, and the wide, steep sided Limpley Stoke valley act as a constraint to development spreading in this direction.

To the south, the city lies close to the southern outer edge of the Cotswold plateau, which includes Combe Down and Odd Down, effectively forming the sides or lip of the bowl. Progress any further south is prevented by the strong, steep sided Midford and Cam Brook valleys, which form an abrupt edge to the high plateau.

To the west a steep sided tributary valley of the Newton Brook and the brook itself runs up against the western outer scarp slope of the Cotswold plateau and similarly prevents the city spreading over the lip of the bowl. There is an uncharacteristic example at Twerton where housing development has been allowed to spread down over the lip of the bowl to face the wider countryside with a strongly anomalous effect on character and views.

The Cotswold plateau and the river and tributary valleys described above contribute strongly to the setting of Bath and each have a distinctive landscape character and are shown on Map 3. They are as follows:

- Cotswold Plateaux and Valleys Landscape Character Zone **16**
- Bathford and Limpley Stoke Valley Landscape Character Zone **18**
- South Wraxall Plateau Landscape Character Zone (mainly within Wiltshire)
- Hinton Charterhouse Plateau Landscape Character Zone **17**
- Cam Brook Valley Landscape Character Zone **12**
- Peasedown St. John Ridge Landscape Character Zone **13**
- Newton St. Loe Plateau Lands Landscape Character Zone **6**
- River Avon Valley Landscape Character Zone **14**

The coloured shading in map 3 extends to approximately 2 km beyond the WHS boundary broadly indicating the immediate landscape setting to the WHS. Each of these zones within Bath and North East Somerset lies within and in some cases forms a substantial part of landscape character areas described in the publication '*Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment 2003*'. Appendix 8 includes extracts from the publication describing each Landscape Character Area on which the Landscape Character Zones are based.

The character within the city is equally important in protecting the OUV and indeed some character zones straddle the WHS boundary. Map 3 also shows the character areas within the city which are broadly based on the assessment included in the Bath City-wide Character Appraisal. Some of the areas are largely Georgian such as areas 5 (Lower Lansdown and Camden) and 8 (city centre) and others have a significant element of Georgian development.

The character of others often towards the periphery of the city are dictated to varying degrees by Victorian and twentieth century expansion yet even here the Roman and Georgian influence can be seen for example in some road and building alignments. Some of the character areas retain a significant proportion of undeveloped land thereby retaining some of the qualities appreciated during the Georgian period.

The buildings of the Georgian period combine harmoniously with their landscape setting both at the city wide level with views across the city and to undeveloped landscape and at the local level in the way buildings are in harmony with open landscape areas and the public realm. Characteristically the countryside appears to extend into the city through a series of interlinked green spaces forming an integral part of the character of the city providing cohesion to the city and integration between the city and the surrounding countryside.

Significant Components of Landscape Setting

All of the Landscape Character Zones surrounding Bath are of a high quality, emphasised by the Cotswold AONB designation which surrounds much of the city (see Map 14a in Appendix 14). In the areas to the west and south of the city, which have been excluded from the AONB primarily due to the difference in geological landscape, the quality of the landscape setting to the city is just as high as those areas within the AONB. Landscape condition is generally very good in all the zones and even though the city is so close, there is little of the urban fringe activity which characterises the edges of many settlements and often leads to deterioration in both quality and overall condition of landscape. An abrupt edge between built development and rural countryside is characteristic.

All landscape, developed and undeveloped, which forms the surroundings and context for the WHS are important parts of the setting. How they are protected and how change is managed to maintain and enhance its character is fundamental to ensure their significance and value is maintained for the benefit of future generations. Key aspects of landscape setting which particularly reinforce the OUV are listed below. Quotations in italics are taken from the Statement of OUV.

- *'The Roman Remains - - -'*. Features or remains associated with the founding or workings of the Roman town of Bath particularly associated with characteristic landscapes or landforms will be of particular significance. Prehistoric hill forts and camps such as Little Solsbury Hill and Bathampton Down, Roman roads and their adjoining landscape and Roman villas which often were located in prominent and commanding locations fall within this category.
- *'The Georgian City - - - with architecture and landscape combined harmoniously - - -'*. This includes both landscapes such as valleys and their associated slopes and surrounding ridges and plateaux which may contribute over a wide area and more local landscapes associated directly with particular buildings or groups of buildings such as the lawns in front of the Royal Crescent. These landscapes were and are valued both as part of the view and as a recreational resource and background to the life of the city.
- *'- - - transposing Palladio's ideas to the scale of a complete city, situated in a hollow in the hills and built to a picturesque landscape aestheticism creating a strong garden city feel - - -'*. The open countryside outside the hollow in the hills and the undeveloped landscape both within and outside the WHS are relevant. In the Georgian period the Picturesque landscape which includes features such as dramatic changes of slope, trees in pasture and comparisons with the Italian landscape were particularly valued.

Particular importance should be given to maintaining those areas which retain the past qualities of landscape which were appreciated particularly during the Georgian period and wherever possible to enhance or restore those landscape qualities. This includes the inward looking

character of the city and its predominantly hidden nature with respect to the wider countryside. This is expanded further in the chapter on visual setting.

The landscape setting of the WHS broadly encompasses the strong landform features of the Avon, Cam Brook and Newton Brook valleys and the plateau or ridge lines which form Bath's distinct hollow and outer ring of hills and plateaux. It is difficult to describe a definitive boundary of the setting because of the undulations and variations in the topography. For the purposes of protection and enhancement of the landscape setting a 2 km boundary from the edge of the WHS provides a useful guide.

Summary

The key characteristics of importance to the landscape and topographic setting of Bath include:

- Strong landform features giving rise to distinctive landscape character zones around the city which reinforce the containment of the city within its landscape hollow and its predominantly hidden nature with respect to the wider countryside.
- High quality landscape in all the surrounding landscape character zones.
- Abrupt edge between built development and the rural countryside with minimal urban fringe activity.
- Individual character areas within the city combine harmoniously to produce the distinct character of Bath incorporating the three main components of 1) Georgian townscape, 2) green open spaces, undeveloped tracts of land and treed townscape and 3) later development from the Victorian period through to the present day.

Landscape and Topographic Setting shown on Maps 3 and 4 consists of:

- The city within the hollow incorporating its distinct character including the three main components of Georgian townscape, green open spaces, undeveloped tracts of land and treed townscape, and later development from the Victorian period through to the present day.
- The Landscape Character Zones adjoining the built up areas extending out from the WHS boundary incorporating the distinct landscape character zones and landform features which have been instrumental in forming the character of the city.
- Aspects of landscape setting of particular significance include Roman features and remains associated with specific landscape features, character areas and those that have influenced the present morphology, the relationship of the landscape and Georgian architecture, the significance given to the picturesque qualities of the landscape setting of Bath, the open countryside outside the hollow in the hills and the undeveloped landscape both within and outside the WHS.

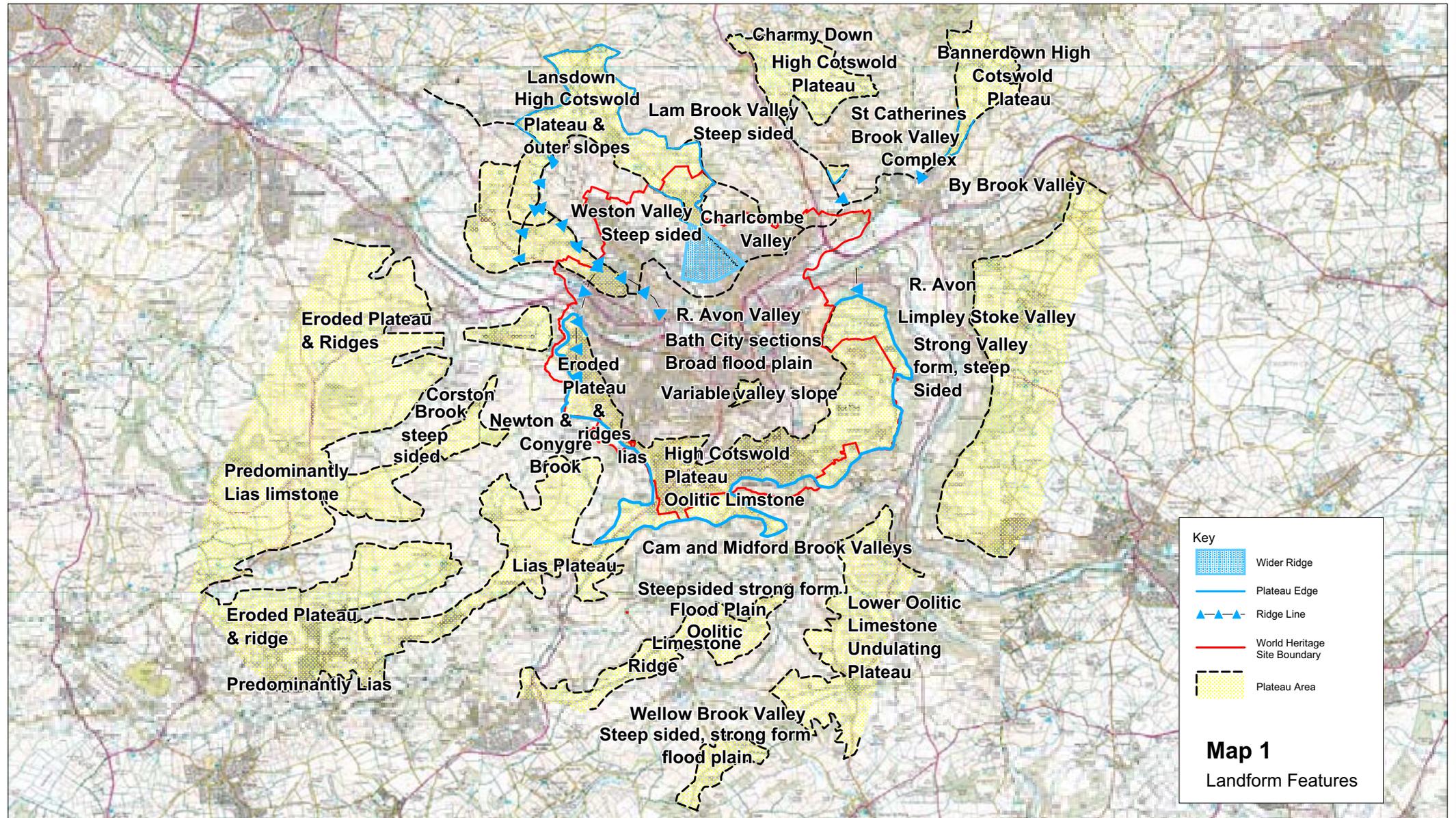
Map 1

Landform Features

Bath World Heritage Site study

Scale 1:70000

Bath & North East Somerset Council
Trimbridge House
Trim Street
Bath BA1 2DP
Tel 01225 477000



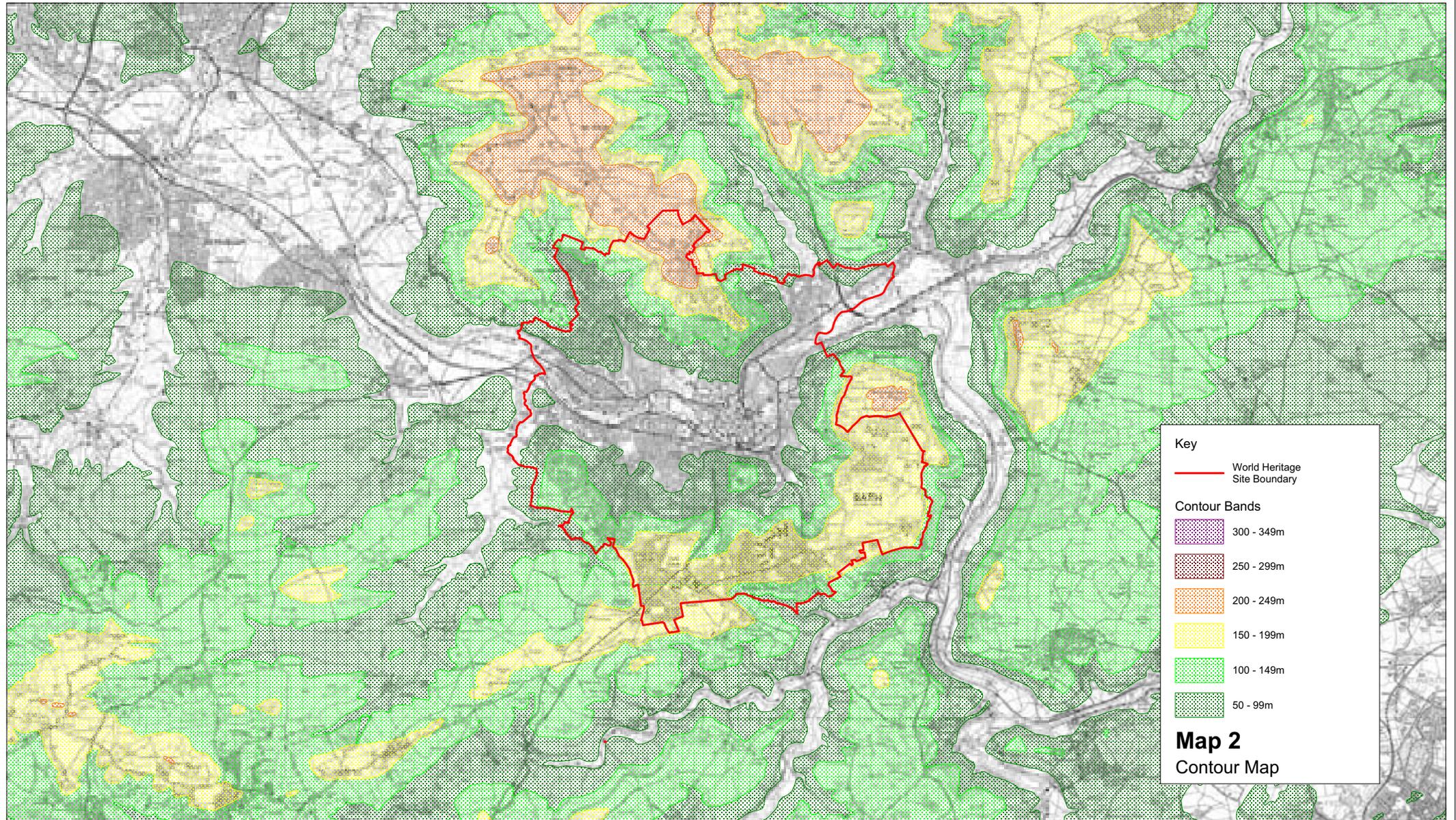
Map 2

Contour Map

Bath World Heritage Site study

Scale 1:60000

Bath & North East Somerset Council
Trimbridge House
Trim Street
Bath BA1 2DP
Tel 01225 477000



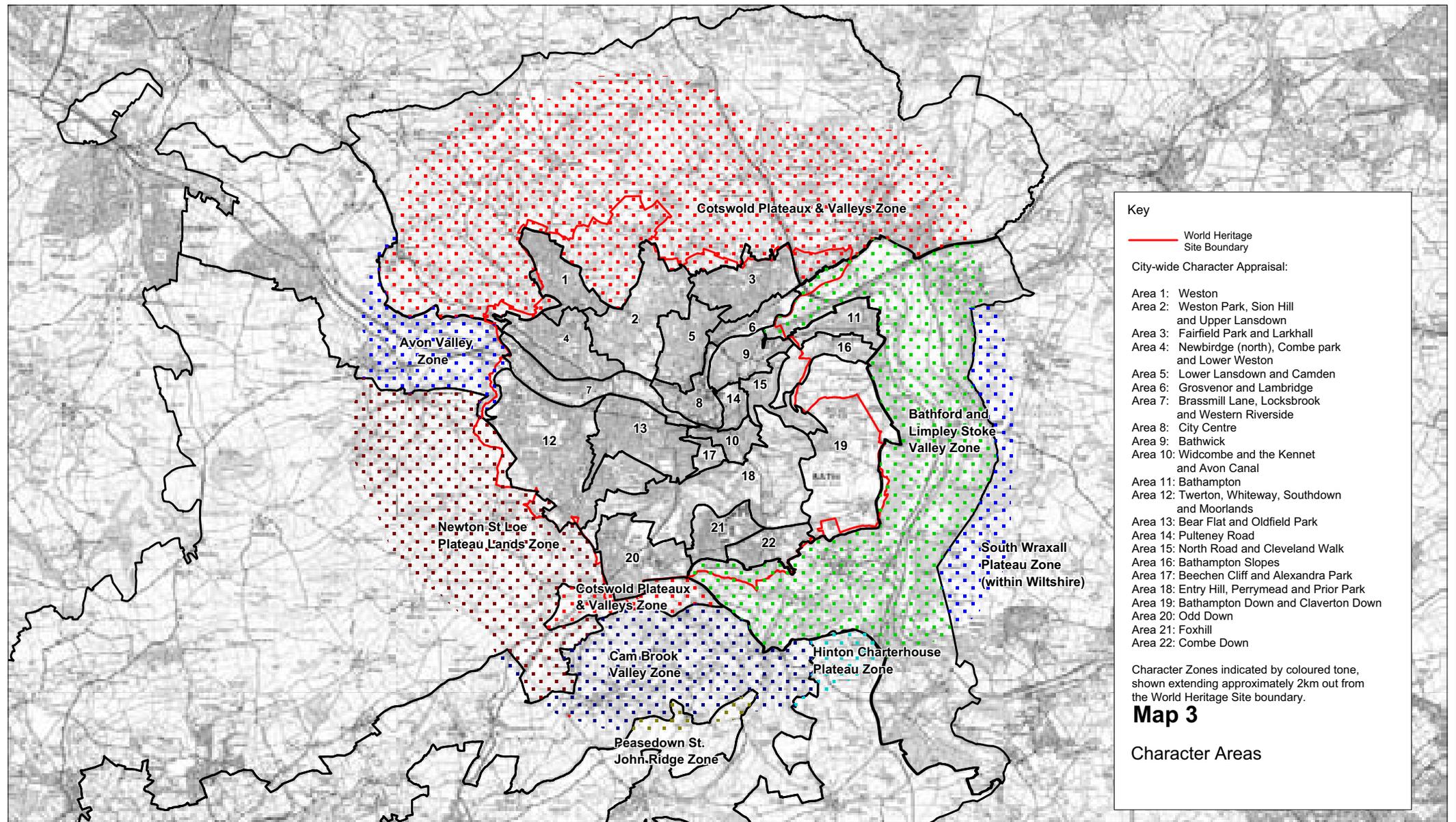
Map 3

Character Areas

Bath World Heritage Site study

Scale 1:60000

Bath & North East Somerset Council
Trimbridge House
Trim Street
Bath BA1 2DP
Tel 01225 477000



Map 4

Indicative Topographic Setting of the World Heritage Site

Bath World Heritage Site study

Scale 1:60000

Bath & North East Somerset Council
Trimbridge House
Trim Street
Bath BA1 2DP
Tel 01225 477000

