



Victoria Baths

Heritage Impact Assessment
and DAS

Buttress

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1 Introduction





1.0 Introduction

This Assessment has been prepared to support an application for Listed Building Consent for works to Victoria Baths, in acknowledgment of its Grade II* designation. The following report: provides an understanding of the heritage context of the site; provides a breakdown of heritage significance; and assesses the potential impacts of the proposed scheme on this significance.

1.1 Methodology

The following Heritage Assessment has been written in accordance to the requirements of Chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023).

The document surveys the heritage, providing an overview of important information to foster better understanding of the site and its context. This is followed by an assessment of significance, the detail of which is required to be ‘proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’ An assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the heritage is then provided in accordance with the methodology outlined in [5.0 Proposed Works + Heritage Impact Assessment on page 16](#), and in-line with the requirements of paragraphs 205-214 of the NPPF (2023).

The document follows best practice guidance, such as Historic England’s Statements of Heritage Significance (2019), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) and Conservation Principles, Policies & Management for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2008), and BS7913 - British Standards Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings.

1.2 Authorship & Ownership

This document has been prepared by Freya Needham MA, Heritage Consultant at **Buttress**, with input from Andrew Harris, Architect at **Buttress**.

1.3 Pre-App and Consultation

Members of the conservation team at MCC were consulted at early strategy stages including during a meeting at Victoria Baths in August 2024 where the proposals were agreed in principle (as detailed in section 5 of this document). During the meeting the asbestos report findings were appraised and suitable remedial action proposed. Attendees included:

- The Manchester Victoria Baths Trust
- Manchester City Council Conservation Team
- Lucion Group Ltd (Asbestos Consultant)
- Weldgag Ltd (Specialist Asbestos Removal Contractor)
- Rosslee Construction Ltd (Main Contractor)
- Buttress Architects & Heritage Consultancy

The proposed electrical installation (primarily the replacement of out-of-service equipment) has previously been agreed with the MCC conservation team.

1.4 Location

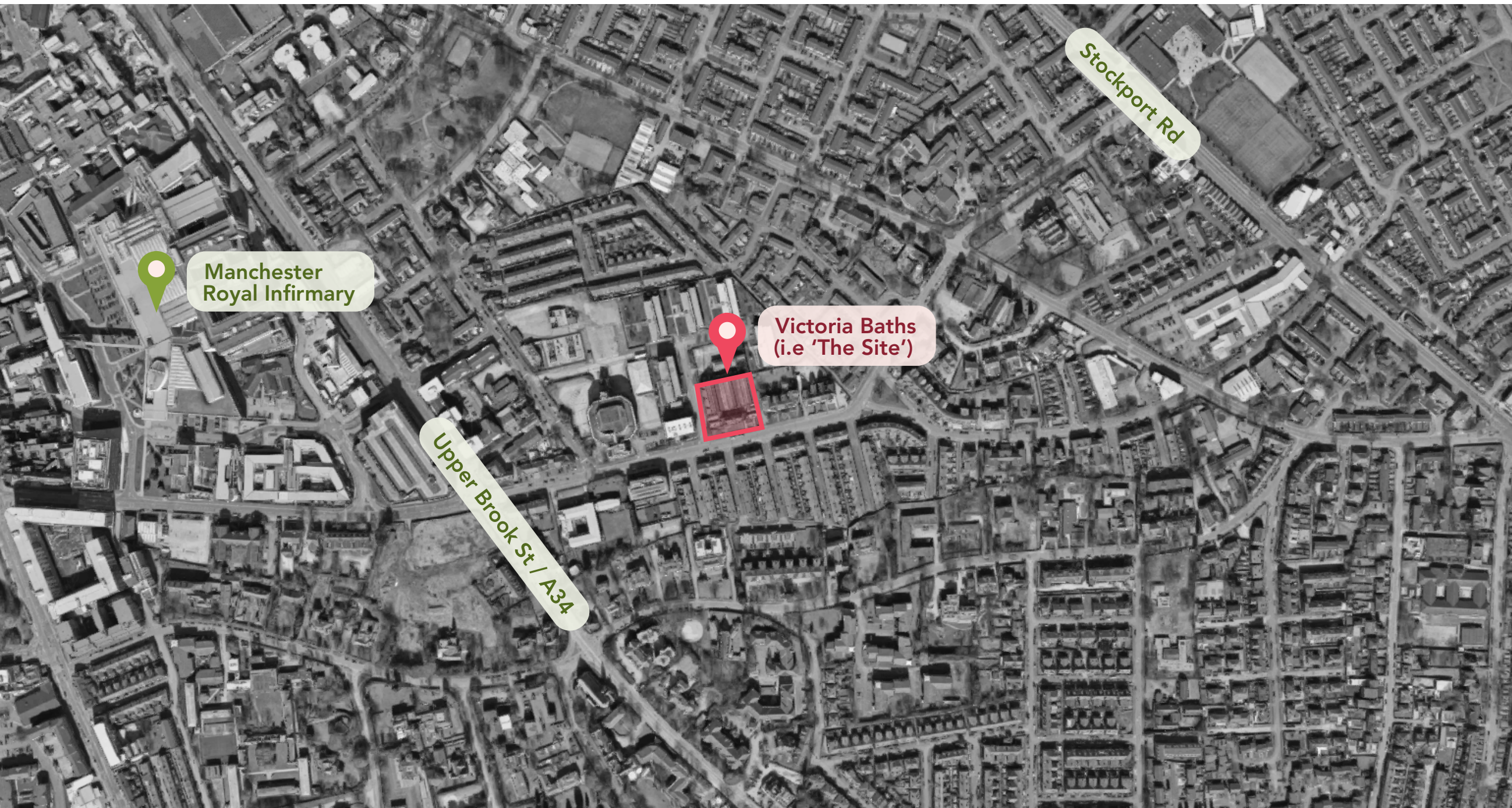
Victoria Baths is located on Hathersage Road in Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, approximately 2 miles south of the city centre. The site sits within a largely residential area, close to the University of Manchester's main campus and the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

1.5 Designation

Victoria Baths is Grade II* Listed designated in 1983, (List Entry No. [1200808](#)).

The site is not located within a Conservation Area and does not lie within immediate proximity to any other designated or Non-Designated Heritage Assets.

Figure 1 Location Plan



2 Description of the Heritage



2.0 Description of the Heritage

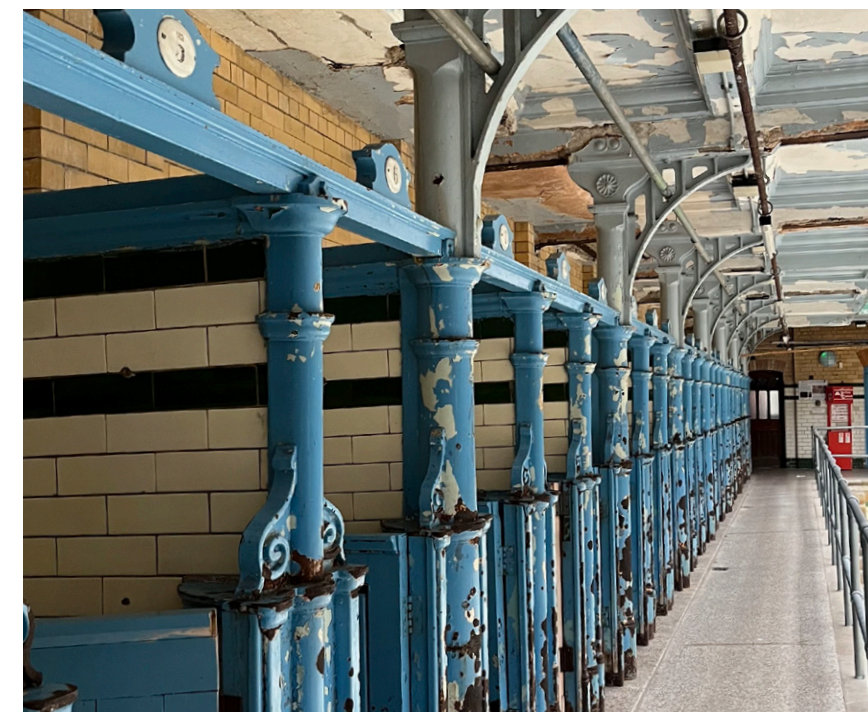
2.1 Overview + General Layout

Victoria Baths, completed in 1906, was built in the Edwardian Baroque style, designed by architect Henry Price. The building is constructed using a combination of red 'Ruabon' brick and common red brick with buff terracotta dressings and features a symmetrical frontage with large gables, sash windows, and intricate terracotta detailing, including floral and geometric motifs. The roof of the building is primarily finished with Welsh Blue slate on the east and west slopes of the pool halls, draining into lead-lined parapet and tapered valley gutters. The central lanterns, running continuously along each pool roof, feature bays of patent glazing with a lead-clad ventilated ridge and timber-framed casement windows.

The layout of Victoria Baths is arranged in a linear, symmetrical plan centred around the main entrance on Hathersage Road. The front block houses the entrance foyers, administrative areas, and the Turkish Baths suite, with these spaces arranged hierarchically to reflect their original function. Behind the front block are three parallel pool halls, designed for first-class males, second-class males, and females, each with separate entrances and associated facilities to maintain privacy and social order.

The pools are flanked by changing cubicles along the side walls and are overlooked by galleries that provide additional spectator seating. The basement level beneath the pools accommodates service areas, including plant rooms, filtration systems, and structural supports for the pool basins.

Figure 2 Victoria Baths - General Spaces



2.2 Description of the Area Affected by the Proposals

The areas affected by the proposals are principally located within the basement, with isolated areas of work proposed at ground and first floor.

The basement spaces have utilitarian finishes designed for functionality rather than decoration and lack the more ornate decoration and detailing of the upper floor public spaces. The exposed fairfaced common brickwork walls of the storage and plant spaces are painted in areas however are in poor condition with peeling paint. Areas of interest include historic fireplace openings and bullnose brick corners to fireplaces and to dividing room walls. Ceilings are a combination of the plastered underside of concrete 'filler joist' floors, as well as exposed timber joists, both recent and more historic.

The spaces are now largely filled within modern shelving, work benches and equipment, as well as a combination of more historic and modern pipework, plant and electrics.

The basement walls beneath the pools are also fairfaced common brickwork around the exterior of the building, the pool basins themselves made of concrete, exposed to the surrounding walkways.

Images of ground floor plant rooms and isolated first floor electrics which will also be subject to removal works can be found within supporting document '03 Asbestos Remedial Works Specification_Victoria Baths_Lucion_v3'.

Figure 3 Below: Basement Spaces to be Subject to Asbestos Removal



3 History + Development



3.0 History + Development

Initial plans for Victoria Baths were conceived in the late 19th century as part of the Manchester's broader efforts to improve public health and social amenities. Designed by the City Surveyor's Department and later refined by City Architect Henry Price, the construction of the baths began in 1903, following extensive planning by Manchester Corporation and its Baths and Wash Houses Committee. The site, originally the Victoria Park Lawn Tennis Club, was purchased in 1899, with the building completed in 1906, opening to the public on 7th September 1906.¹

Built in Edwardian Baroque style, the complex featured three swimming pools, Turkish baths, laundry facilities, and private wash baths, addressing the lack of such amenities in working-class homes. Segregation by class and gender was strictly adhered to, with separate entrances and facilities for first-class and second-class males and females.² The design incorporated high-quality materials such as Ruabon brick, buff terracotta, decorative glazed tiles, stained glass, and mosaic flooring, making it the most ornate of Manchester's municipal baths.

While the baths were initially a symbol of civic pride and social reform, improvements in housing and the advent of domestic appliances reduced the demand for public facilities. By the 1980s, parts of the complex had become redundant, leading to its closure by Manchester City Council in 1993. The Victoria Baths Trust, formed the same year, has since worked to restore the building. The building has since been in active use and has become a much-loved asset within the local community.³

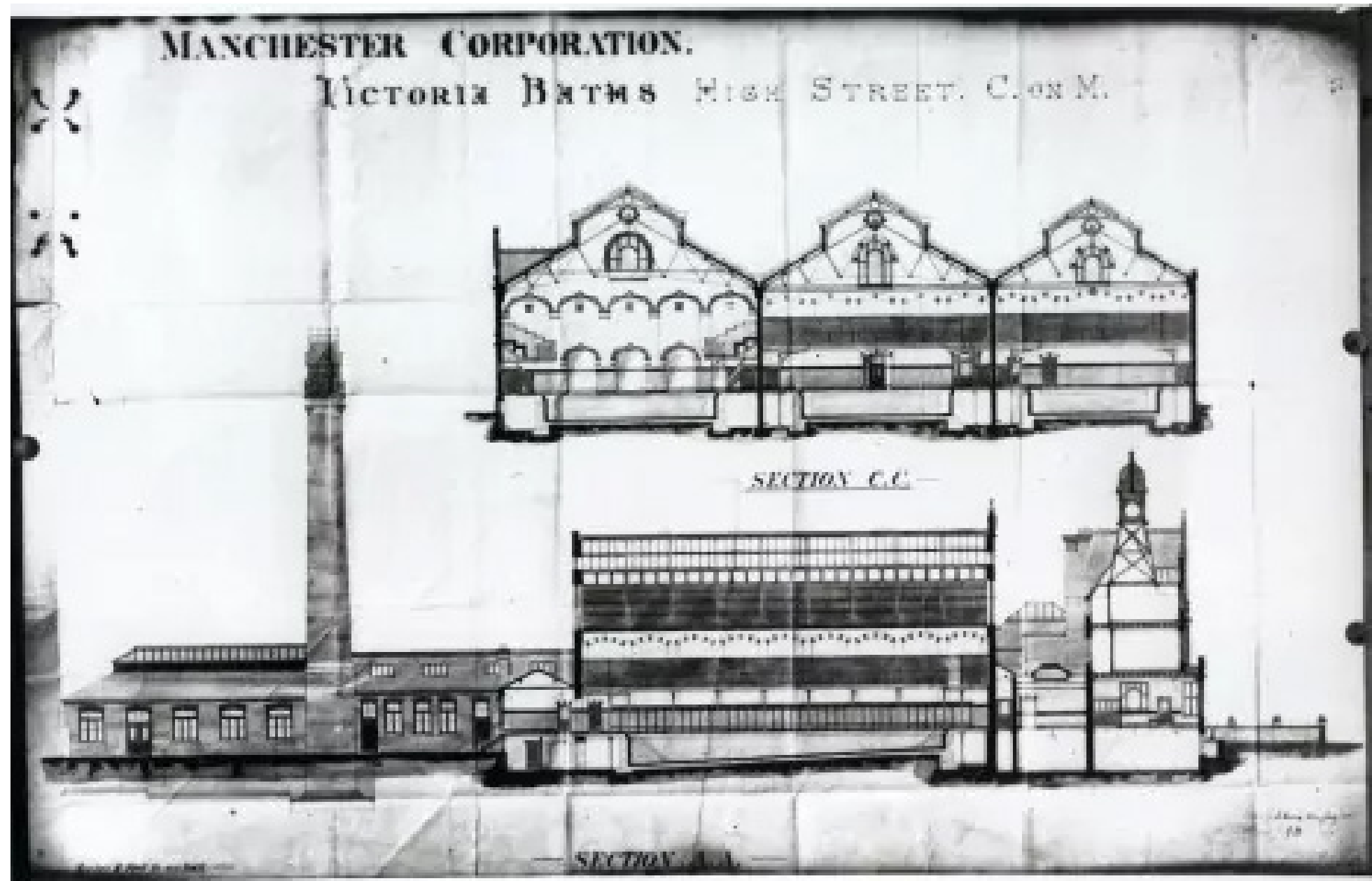


Figure 4 Historic Plans for the Baths⁴

4 Assessment of Significance



4.0 Assessment of Significance

Following guidance outlined in Historic England’s *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (2008), along with the more recent *Historic England Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*. For the purpose of proportionality, the following section will aim to assess any heritage interest(s) that may be present in the area of the proposed work. This is not an assessment of significance for the whole designated asset.

The level of significance will be assessed based on the scale below:

Levels of significance

Exceptional	Heritage interests having national or international importance, usually found where assets are designated at Grade II*, Grade I, Scheduled Monuments.
High	Heritage interests having national importance, usually found where assets are designated at Grade II*.
Medium	Heritage interests having regional importance, usually found where assets are designated Grade II. Also, generally applies to Conservation Areas.
Low	Heritage interests that make a positive contribution to their area, group or setting. Usually, Non-Designated Heritage Assets and historic townscapes.
Neutral	Historically unimportant.

Understanding of significance is broken down into the following categories:

Archaeological Interest

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

Architectural & Artistic Interest

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

Historic Interest

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

4.1 Summary Significance of the Grade II* Listed Asset

4.1.1 Archaeological Interest

The site holds archaeological significance primarily in its ability to illustrate early 20th-century municipal engineering and bathing infrastructure. Features such as the pool basins constructed of concrete and glazed bricks provide insight into the technology and materials used during this period. The surviving borehole for water supply adds to its technical interest.

Archaeological Interest: **Low**

4.1.2 Architectural and Artistic Interest

Victoria Baths is an outstanding example of Edwardian Baroque architecture, notable for its symmetrical design, vibrant red brick with buff terracotta detailing, and distinctive gabled façade. Internally, the baths are richly decorated with glazed tiles, mosaic floors featuring marine-themed designs, and leaded stained glass depicting sporting and allegorical scenes. The Turkish Baths suite, with its egg-and-dart cornices and “Angel of Purity” stained glass window, exemplifies Edwardian opulence and craftsmanship. The building’s high degree of preservation and use of high-quality materials make it a rare and intact example of public bath architecture.

Architectural and Artistic Interest: **High/Exceptional**

Historic Interest

Historically, the baths reflect the late 19th and early 20th-century movement towards improving public health and hygiene. They are an important testament to Manchester Corporation’s efforts to provide high-quality social amenities for its citizens, particularly the working class. The segregation of facilities by class and gender illustrates societal norms of the period. Additionally, the building played a significant role in the social and recreational lives of the community, hosting swimming clubs, galas, and water polo matches. Its later decline and eventual closure highlight the shifting role of public amenities in response to improved living standards. The baths have since come back into use, hosting community, cultural and social events.

Historic Interest: **High**

4.1.3 Overall Significance

The overall significance of Victoria Baths is **High**, evidenced through it’s Grade II* designation.

4.2 Significance of the Areas Affected by the Proposals

The proposed works are primarily concentrated in the basement plant spaces in the eastern bay of the building, as well as the rear plant rooms at ground floor, and a small plant area at first floor.

According to the 2004 Conservation Plan, the ‘Basement store and support rooms’ are considered to be of ‘low significance – areas that are not of overriding importance and where sensitive modifications would be admissible.’

This is largely due to their intrinsically limited architectural and artistic detailing, and lack of any significant historic fabric. Their main significance is drawn from their illustrative value in relation to hierarchy of spaces in comparison to upper floors, and their general plan form and construction, illustrative of the construction of the building overall and the pool basins. The spaces may also retain some historic plant relating to the function of the pools however this could not be determined at this stage due to lack of safe access to the spaces.

The overall significance of the basement spaces and upper floor plant rooms is **low**.

5 Summary of Proposals



5.0 Summary of Proposals

The project includes the removal of asbestos and installation of emergency electrical lighting.

Proposals are devised to minimise risk to historic fabric and unlock the currently quarantined areas for future public benefit.

5.1 Asbestos Report Findings

The asbestos report by Lucion Group Ltd details the asbestos identified at Victoria Baths. It is apparent that asbestos was used for lagging (insulating) mechanical pipework within the basement. This manual process, carried out once pipework was in place, often resulted in the product splashing onto adjacent surfaces i.e. walls, floors and services bracketry. The asbestos survey also identified asbestos within electrical goods i.e. woven seals, and in fibrous soft pipe insulation.

5.2 Asbestos Removal Strategy

Following an appraisal of the available methods of asbestos removal, a decision was made to pursue the ‘abrasive blasting’ technique. The alternative method of ‘encapsulation’, which involves the application of plastic-based paint to cover asbestos fibres, was deemed more harmful to the breathability of the historic fabric. The blasting method proved more progressive as it will result in asbestos being removed, rather than covered up, resulting in a safer environment once complete. This is particularly desirable at Victoria Baths as it will facilitate future use of the spaces for public benefit.

The ‘abrasive blasting’ technique includes propelling aggregates at the surface, in this case paint-covered-walls. The velocity and aggregates used can be adjusted to reduce the risk of unwanted damage, and poses no vibration threat, to historic building fabric. This has proven successful many times including recently at the Grade I Listed Harris Museum in Preston where blasting was carried out by Weldlag Ltd, who intend to undertake the works at Victoria Baths.



Pre-blast

Post-blast

Photographs of before and after the abrasive blast method was utilized at the Grade I Listed Harris Museum in Preston. Photographs by Weldlag Ltd.

5.3 Emergency Lighting

Victoria Baths is currently used as a venue for various events and gatherings. To enable continuation and future expansion of these events, suitable emergency lighting is required. The proposed scheme is based on the existing arrangement with minor tweaks and improvements. Existing lighting was deemed inadequate and MCC’s conservation team agreed that replacements were necessary. Proposed light fittings are based on the appearance of the existing and will enable compliance with current electrical installation Building Regulations.

5.4 Conservation Philosophy

Intervention to make the areas within this application safe is vital to ensure they can be accessed safely for future maintenance and to reduce the risk of future decay going unnoticed. Removing the asbestos will be beneficial to the building as a whole as it enables future utilisation of the basement areas. Future revenue gained through the use of the basement may contribute to the sustainable conservation of the Baths, which require extensive funding to maintain historic fabric going forwards.

There are areas of blistering paint in this basement, some of which appear to be modern and are likely plastic-based. Removal of this paint during the blasting process will benefit the breathability of walls and enable an appraisal on future redecoration. All paint removed will be recorded photographically and through paint analysis [where safe to do so].

5.5 Building Recording

Methods of building recording have been discussed with MCC conservation regarding the prioritization of surveyors’ and analysts’ safety. A photographic survey of historic fabric within the works area will be conducted once an initial clean has taken place including the removal of contaminated bric-a-brac. Paint analysis will be conducted if deemed safe to do so by an industry professional.

6 Proposed Works + Heritage Impact Assessment



6.0 Proposed Works + Heritage Impact Assessment

The following section will present a summary of the proposed works to Victoria Baths, followed by an assessment of the potential impacts on the heritage.

Impacts will be assessed and scaled per British Standards BS7913 guidance for the scale of impacts, which correlates with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments.

VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE & SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	No Change	Negligible Change	Minor Change	Moderate Change	Major Change
Exceptional	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

Figure 5 Significance/Scale of Impacts Table

Scale of Change

No Change	No material change to the heritage asset or its setting.
Negligible Change	A small change or alteration, but unimportant. Having no visual or indirect impacts on the asset or its setting. Slight changes to use or access.
Minor Change	A small change to an element of fabric or setting that results in a noticeable difference. Limited indirect impacts or changes to character.
Moderate Change	Changes to an element, including replacement, or insertion of a new element, where the asset or its setting has clearly been modified. Noticeable indirect impacts.
Major Change	A change of great extent, including the complete removal of an element. Changes to most or all of the asset or its setting. Total alteration of the asset. Extreme indirect impacts.

Scale of Impact

Major beneficial	The proposal will have an exceptionally positive impact on the significance of the heritage.
Moderate beneficial	The proposal will have a substantial positive impact on the significance of the heritage.
Minor beneficial	The proposal will have some limited positive impact on the significance of heritage.
Neutral	The proposal does not affect the significance of the significance of heritage.
Minor adverse	The proposal will have some limited negative impact on the significance of the heritage.
Moderate adverse	The proposal will have a substantial negative impact on the significance of the heritage.
Major adverse	The proposal will have a serious and irreversible impact on the significance of the heritage.

6.1 Proposed Works Overview

Proposed works relating to **asbestos removal** will include the following:

- Preparation Works: Set up a full enclosure & carry out a smoke test for leaks.
- Remove the asbestos insulation residues from pipework & floor.
- Remove all paint from the walls & ceilings by way of wet abrasive blasting.
- Carry out a full environmental clean throughout.
- Carry out a 4-stage clearance with the appointed analyst.

The drawing adjacent shows to area of proposed blasting works within the basement, extracted from supporting document '03 Asbestos Remedial Works Specification_Victoria Baths_Lucion_v3'. Please refer to this document for further plans for additional spaces.

Proposed works relating to the installation of **emergency lighting** will include the following:

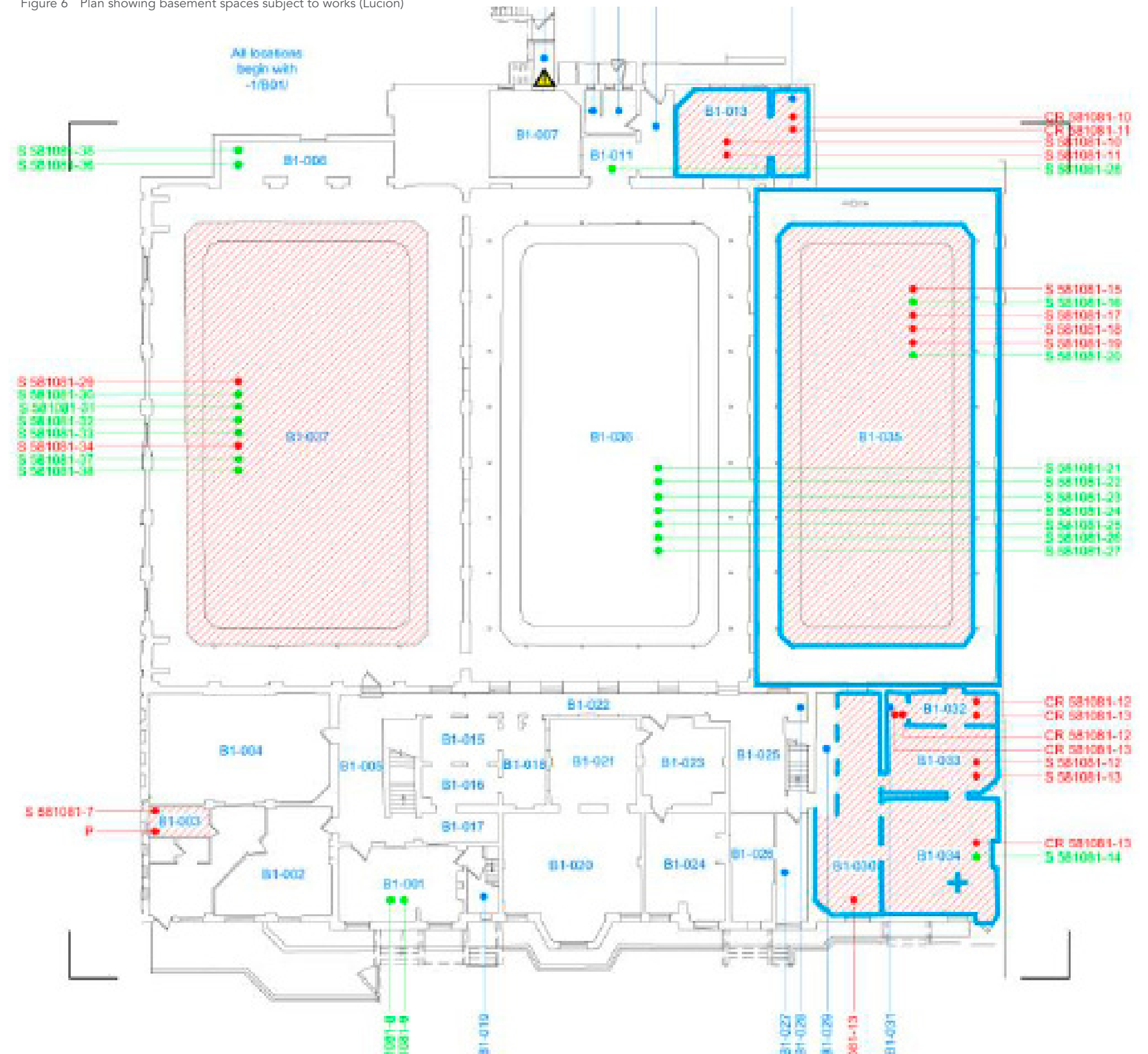
[The electrical installation included within this application has been verbally agreed with the conservation team at MCC. It is included within this application to document agreed works.]

- Installation of new emergency light fittings including replacements in locations of existing.
- Installation/ upgrading of switch controls.

Refer to the electrical works drawings and specification produced by MCC Capital Programmes Division for full details:

- VBC-MCC-B01-B1-DR-E-0010
- VBC-MCC-B01-GF-DR-E-0011
- Electrical Particular Specification

Figure 6 Plan showing basement spaces subject to works (Lucion)



6.2 Summary of Preparation Works

Prior to the commencement of the removal of asbestos insulation residues, the following works will be carried out to the spaces identified in the supporting plans (*03 Asbestos Remedial Works Specification_Victoria Baths_Lucion_v3*). The following has been taken from the supporting Method Statement (*04 Asbestos Removal Method Statement and Plan of Work_Victoria Baths_Weldlag*). Please refer to the Method Statement for full and accurate detail.

- 1. A double flap entry system will be installed, secured using tape wherever possible to reduce interaction with historic fabric and mechanical fixings will be avoided where possible. Where they may be required to ensure satisfactory enclosure and support temporary timber support framing, fixings will be made into mortar joints where possible.
- 2. Items stored within the spaces will be checked and cleaned and passed out of the double flap entry system, to be stored elsewhere. [Historically insignificant] redundant plant, pipework and electrical will be removed.
- 3. A photographic survey will be carried out of all work area walls, ceilings and floor. Assessment of historic significance of this fabric will be made by a conservation accredited architect of materials relating to the building fabric and fixtures.
- 4. Samples of paint will be taken of all types of paint within the work area and locations of samples documents. If safe to do so, paint will be assessed by a paint specialist.
- 5. While all of the above is being carried out, [the asbestos consultant] Lucion will be carrying out reassurance air monitoring.
- 6. Any historic fabric, as identified in the significance analysis, based on the photo report provided, will be pre-cleaned and boxed out / double sheeted with 1000g polythene.
- 7. Any cables on the walls which are required to remain in the space will also be unclipped pre-cleaned and placed away from the walls and ceilings, and sheeted out with 1000g polythene.
- 8. Once all other items have been removed, the setting up of the enclosure will begin. This will be carried out in line with the methodology outlined in '*04 Asbestos Removal Method Statement and Plan of Work_Victoria Baths_Weldlag*'.

6.3 Assessment of Heritage Impacts

6.3.1 Step 1: Determine the Asset’s Significance

Victoria Baths is a Grade II* listed buildings, and is considered of high significance.

The basement spaces which will be impacted by the proposed works are considered of **low significance**.

6.3.2 Step 2: Assess the Scale of Change

The proposed preparation works involve **minor change**, including the removal of redundant plant, pipework and electrical, as well as storage items.

The installation of the enclosure will be temporary for the duration of the blasting works and will therefore not result in any significant change.

The works are necessary to address highly dangerous asbestos contamination which requires removal.

6.3.3 Step 3: Evaluate the Impact Using the Matrix

Low significance + Minor change = **Neutral/Slight impact**.

6.3.4 Step 4: Interpretation

Impact

The impact of the proposed works is assessed as neutral/slight. The proposed alterations do not enhance the architectural or historic significance of the asset directly but are necessary to facilitate the removal of asbestos contamination which poses a risk to public health.

Benefits

The removal of redundant plant, pipework and electrical, as well as storage items will better reveal the space, ensuring that any remaining historic fabric or plant is more legible within the space.

Justification + Mitigation

Where fabric/fixtures of historic or architectural significance are identified following the photographic survey, these will be retained/reinstated within the spaces and protected from the blasting, as part of this stage of works. It is recognised that photographic survey and the identification of potentially significant fabric be preferable prior to the application for consent, however due to the contamination and safety concerns, this is not possible. This has been discussed prior to submission with the conservation team at MCC.

Historic paint analysis will seek to mitigate the loss of paint finishes, discussed further in [5.2.4 Step 4: Interpretation on page 21](#).

The enclosure system will require full and secure fixing to ensure it is safe. The use of tape versus mechanical fixings is preferable and will reduce the required intervention and subsequent potential damage to historic fabric. Any direct fixings should be placed in mortar joints where required.

6.3.5 Conclusion

The proposed works result in a minor beneficial impact on the heritage asset. They will secure the safety of the building, while also providing the opportunity to remove intrusive/redundant modern fabric. The proposed works will result in **no harm to the significance of the asset**.

6.4 Summary of Blasting + Removal Works

Following the preparation and enclosure of the spaces, the following will be carried out to remove the asbestos containing residues:

1. **Initial Testing:**
Once [preparation works are complete] Weldlag will carry out a test section of 1m² of wall in a discreet location where the wet blast system will be set on the low setting and low-grade garnet to be used. This will then allow Weldlag to inspect the test area of brick & mortar to ensure no damage has taken place to the historic fabric. The abrasive blast machine is operated by a 1-3 setting, 1 being the lowest and 3 being the highest. All settings can be demonstrated on the test area. Weldlag anticipate through past experience & supplier knowledge that there will only be need to run the machine on the number 1 setting. Following tests, pictures can be taken for others to see what the finish on the walls will be like.
2. **Blasting:**
All paint residues to walls / ceilings within the areas, will be removed so far as is reasonably practicable by way of wet abrasive blasting, subject to agreement of finish. Prior to blasting all services, cables, fixtures, and fittings will be unclipped from walls following the confirmation that all isolations have been conducted and certified.
3. **Cleaning and Environmental Management:**
Regular cleaning of the enclosure shall be conducted including shovelling, and wet vacuuming to reduce any risk of water ingress. This will be done daily to eliminate any slips & trips risks.
4. The entire area will undergo a final environmental cleaning by way of vacuuming with a H-Type vac and a wipe down with rags wetted in fibre suppressant to remove remaining traces of dust or debris. Presumed paint residues to walls / ceilings. The work area will be presented to an analyst from LUCION to conduct a thorough visual inspection, to confirm that it has been completed to an acceptable level before clearance air monitoring is conducted as part of the 4-stage clearance and issuing of the certificate of reoccupation.
5. On completion of the works, all plant and equipment to be removed from site and all waste to be disposed of to a licensed landfill site, under the Hazardous Waste Regulations.

6.5 Assessment of Heritage Impacts

6.5.1 Step 1: Determine the Asset's Significance

Victoria Baths is a Grade II* listed buildings, and is considered of high significance.

The basement spaces which will be impacted by the proposed works are considered of **low significance**.

6.5.2 Step 2: Assess the Scale of Change

The proposed preparation works involve **moderate change**, including the removal of all paint finished from walls and ceilings.

The works are necessary to address highly dangerous asbestos contamination which requires removal.

6.5.3 Step 3: Evaluate the Impact Using the Matrix

Low significance + Minor change = **Slight impact**.

6.5.4 Step 4: Interpretation

Impact

The impact of the proposed works is assessed as slight. The proposed alterations do not enhance the architectural or historic significance of the asset directly, may result in the loss of potentially historic paint finishes.

Benefits

The proposals are necessary for the removal of asbestos contamination which poses a risk to public health. It's removal will improve the overall safety and usability of the asset, helping to secure its future viable use, and removing the risk posed to staff and users.

Justification + Mitigation

Blast testing will be carried out in locations chosen for discreetness and perceived limited value to reduce the overall impact on the appearance of the space should damage occur. If damage does occur from initial testing, this should be repaired like-for-like using appropriate methods.

The existing paint finishes are in poor condition and it unknown at this point whether they are of historic value. This will be captured and better understood following the analysis of the paint (where deemed safe and appropriate). The loss of paint finishes/decorative schemes is therefore mitigated by the fact that they will be extensively recorded prior to removal. The reinstatement of paint schemes will not be included within this stage of works, however the findings from the paint analysis will be used to inform any potential future schemes.

In line with the methodology outlined in '*04 Asbestos Removal Method Statement and Plan of Work_Victoria Baths_Weldlag*', there is no perceived vibration risk as a result of the blasting.

6.5.5 Conclusion

The proposed works result in a negligible impact on the heritage asset. They will secure the safety of the building, while also providing the opportunity to remove intrusive/redundant modern fabric. The proposed works will result in **no harm to the significance of the asset**.

7 Bibliography + Sources



7.0 Bibliography + Sources

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7.1 Endnotes

- 1 Lloyd Evans Prichard, "Victoria Baths Conservation Plan," 2004.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Victoria Baths, "History," Victoria Baths, accessed January 28, 2025, <https://victoriabaths.org.uk/about/history/>.
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Thank you



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