

1 Abbey Church Yard Beneath your feet are the remains of Aquae Sulis, the Roman Baths, Sacred Spring and Temple to Sulis Minerva (right). In the Pump Room (1795) you can drink the king's Bath spring water and see the king's Bath (c.1120). The Abbey (c.1611) has memorials to many famous residents and visitors. The National Trust shop and visitors. The National Trust shop facade is an early example of Palladian style (c.1720). It was the house of Field Marshal George Wade, who suppressed the 1715 Jacobite Rebellion.



2 UNESCO World Heritage Symbol This is set into the street. The circle represents global protection for nature and the square represents human skill and inspiration. The Pump Room facade is Palladian style and stonework at its best. Looking down Stall Street to Beechen Cliff you can see the close relationship between townscape and landscape. Bath Street (c.1790) is the only double colonnaded street in Britain, and a fine example of 18thC town planning.

3 Thermae Bath Spa (c.2006) Here you can swim in the Spa water. The Cross Bath has Roman origins, and behind it is St John's Hospital (founded c.1174). Royal visitors to the Spa included Elizabeth I (1574, 1591), Mary of Modena, wife of James II (1687) and Queen Anne (1692, 1703, 1703). Anne wanted a cure for gout and dropsy. Mary wanted a baby. The birth of her son led to the Glorious Revolution (1688) and the Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

4 Theatre Royal Originally the house (c.1720) of Richard 'Beau' Nash, Master of Ceremonies and 'King of Bath', who transformed the city into a fashionable entertainment centre. Later he lived next door with his mistress, Juliana Popjoy. The original theatre entrance (c.1805) is in Beauford Square (c.1730). General James Wolfe, who captured Quebec, Canada (1759), lived in Trim Street.

5 Queen Square (c.1736) The sequence of Square, Circus, Crescent is Bath's finest example of 18thC town planning. Designed by John Wood the Elder. The north side of the Square is a terrace of houses in the style of a Palladian palace. The obelisk celebrates the visit of Frederick, Prince of Wales (1738). On the west side, Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution has links to William Smith ('father' of

6 Gravel Walk and Georgian Garden In *Persuasion*, this is where Anne and Captain Wentworth are finally reunited. Notice the town gardens and the less formal backs of the houses. The Georgian Garden is the first town garden in the world to be rediscovered by archaeology, then recreated. **7 Royal Crescent (c.1775)** Bath's first and finest crescent, probably by John Wood the Younger to his father's design. Giant Ionic columns turn a terrace of houses into a Palladian palace. Its unique shape (semi-ellipse) may have been inspired by the Colosseum in Rome*, or the New Moon. Famous residents included the beautiful Elizabeth Linley who 'sang like an angel' and married playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan (*The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal*). No. 1 Royal Crescent is a museum run by Bath Preservation Trust.

8 The King's Circus (c.1766) This combines ideas from Ancient Rome, prehistory and mythology, and was originally paved. It may have been inspired by Stonehenge*. Look for the carved frieze over the ground floor, and pairs of columns with (starting at the ground floor) Doric, Ionic and Corinthian capitals. The stone acorns on the parapet refer to the legend of Prince Bladud and the pigs. Famous residents included painter Thomas Gainsborough, Prime Minister William Pitt and Major John André, hanged as a spy in the American Revolutionary War for assisting Benedict Arnold.

9 Assembly Rooms (c.1771) One of Bath's finest public buildings with beautiful interiors where fashionable society danced and gambled. William Herschel led the orchestra, before becoming King's Astronomer, and Charles Dickens gave public readings. He wrote about the Ball Room, Tea Room and Card Rooms in *The Pickwick Papers*. The Fashion Museum is in the basement. Admiral Arthur Phillip (first Governor of New South Wales and founder of Sydney, Australia) lived at 19 Bennett Street.

10 St Swithin's Church (rebuilt 1777) Bath's only remaining classical-style Georgian parish church. Jane Austen's parents were married in an earlier church and her father is buried here. William Wilberforce, a leading anti-slavery campaigner, was married here in 1797.

*World Heritage Site

11 Building of Bath Collection This is the place to discover how Georgian Bath was built. It has a magnificent City model. The house, a rare example of 18thC Gothic style (c.1765), and the chapel were built by the Countess of Huntingdon, a Methodist Evangelical, to 'protect the residents from the evils of Bath society'. **12 Guildhall (c.1778)** The first floor Banqueting Hall in this Palladian villa style building is the finest 18thC interior in Bath. It has many large paintings, including King George III and Queen Charlotte, who founded the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew*, Ralph Allen and William Pulteney.

13 Great Pulteney Street (c.1790) One of Bath's great architectural set pieces and Britain's finest streets. At the far end are the Holburne Museum of Art and Sydney Gardens. These were named after Viscount Sydney (Sydney, Australia; Nova Scotia). From Laura Place, look south along Johnstone Street to the hills. At the top of the hill is Prior Park, England's finest Palladian villa, built for the entrepreneur Ralph Allen who made his fortune from the postal service and Bath stone. The gardens, created with advice from 'Capability' Brown, are now managed by the National Trust.

14 Pulteney Bridge (c.1774) This was designed by Robert Adam, who also designed Edinburgh New Town*. It was possibly inspired by Palladio's proposals for the Rialto Bridge in Venice*. Across the river, at the top of the hill, is Sharn Castle (c.1762). This was built by Ralph Allen as a focal point in the landscape. Victoria Art Gallery contains original drawings and plans of the City.

15 North Parade Bridge There are views of Pulteney Bridge, Parade Gardens and Bath Abbey. The wide pavements along North Parade, South Parade and Duke Street (c.1748) were for 'parading'. Famous residents here included the poet William Wordsworth and Admiral Nelson. Return via North Parade Passage (look for Sally Lunn's house), Abbey Green and Abbey Church Yard to the Tourist Information Centre. We hope the trail has inspired you to find out more about this wonderful city!



The City of Bath World Heritage Site

The hot springs – the only ones in Britain – are the reason for Bath's existence. They rise in the valley of the River Avon. The surrounding hills provide the City's building stone and landscape setting.

Natural heritage has attracted and inspired for thousands of years. This was a sacred place for the Celts, who worshipped Sulis, goddess of the springs. The Romans built a complex of baths, a temple to Sulis-Minerva, and the town of Aquae Sulis (Waters of Sulis) which sits on the Fosse Way, Roman Britain's first frontier.

Bath's Saxon monastery had one of the finest churches in England, where King Edgar was crowned in 973. Later, the Normans built a cathedral, new baths and hospices for the sick, and Medieval Bath was a centre of the woollen trade. In the 18thC Bath became the country's most fashionable health resort, and was transformed by leading architects and designers. Consistent use of stone and style is an important feature of the townscape.

This cultural heritage makes the City of Bath a World Heritage Site - a place "of outstanding universal value to the whole of humanity" – a status it shares with the Taj Mahal, Pyramids of Giza, Great Wall of China and Grand Canyon.

The City of Bath is a World Heritage Site because:

Roman Remains: The Roman Baths and Temple thermal establishment are the most impressive architectural remains of Roman Britain.

18thC Architecture: Bath was extended and rebuilt in the fashionable Palladian style. Andrea Palladio was a 16thC Italian architect whose influence spread across Europe to England and North America.

18thC Town Planning: The City's new developments were laid out with terraces, squares and crescents, public spaces, gardens and views, in harmony with the green landscape setting.

Social Setting: Bath and its springs have always been a place of both resort and pilgrimage. In the 18thC the City attracted royalty and the aristocracy, writers, artists, scientists, military and political leaders, entrepreneurs and gamblers!

Further information

Bath and North East Somerset Council
www.bathnes.gov.uk/worldheritage

Bath Preservation Trust
www.bath-preservation-trust.org.uk

World Heritage Sites in South West England
www.worldheritagesouthwest.org.uk

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
whc.unesco.org



Bath & North East Somerset Council



BATH PRESERVATION TRUST

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The trail begins by the Roman Baths – heart of the World Heritage Site

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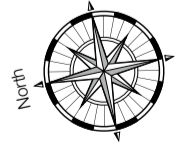
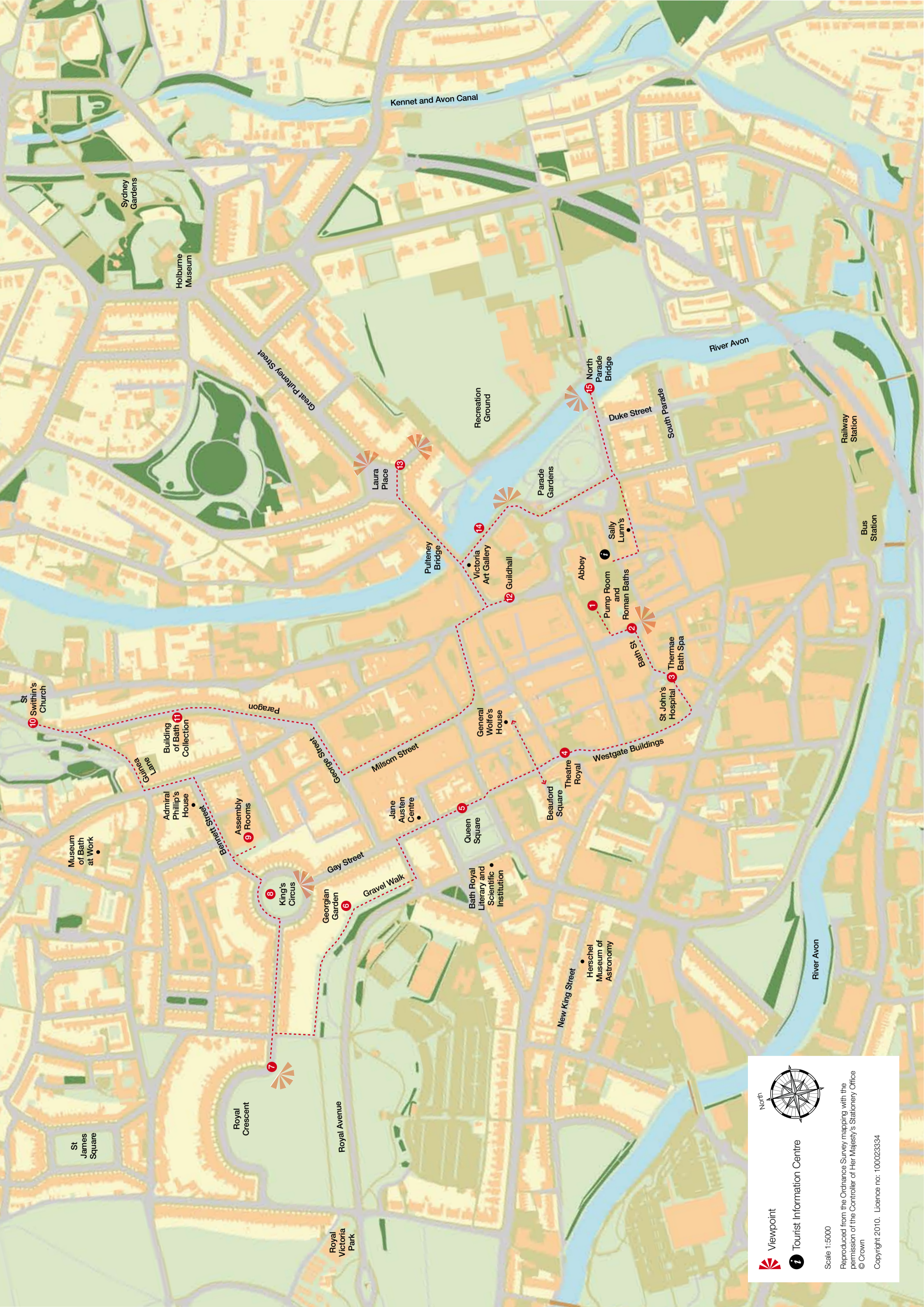


WORLD HERITAGE SITE

City Trail

This trail explains why Bath is a World Heritage Site – it takes about one and a half hours





Viewpoint
Tourist Information Centre

Scale 1:5000
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