



# BATH

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This is a personal 3 day trip map to Bath by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
-	Zone 1: Bath Central			
*****	Bath Station	Isambard Brunel	Kingdom Bath BA1 1SU, UK	Bath Spa railway station was built in 1840 for the Great Western Railway by Brunel. It is in an asymmetrical Tudor style with curving gables on the north bank of the Avon where the line curves across from the southern bank to the station and then back again. Opened on 31 August 1840, the station was named Bath and was renamed Bath Spa in 1949 to distinguish it from Bath Green Park station, which did not have its name altered from Bath until 1951.
*****	Parade Gardens	Beau Nash	Parade Gardens, Bath	These delightful two-and-a-half acre gardens are Bath's most popular pleasure grounds. They give fine views of Pulteney Bridge and the weir, especially from the colonnade which was built early in the last century. The bedding displays are among the finest in the country and are particularly noted for their displays of traditional carpet and sculptural bedding. General admission £2. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
*****	Bath Abbey		Bath BA1 1LT	Bath Abbey is an Anglican parish church and former Benedictine monastery. Founded in the 7th century, it was reorganised in the 10th century and rebuilt in the 12th and 16th centuries; major restoration work was carried out by Sir George Gilbert Scott in the 1860s. It is one of the largest examples of Perpendicular Gothic architecture in the West Country. The cathedral was consolidated to Wells Cathedral in 1539 after the abbey was dissolved in the Dissolution of the Monasteries, but the name of the diocese has remained unchanged. Free admission. Tower tours £8. Mon (9.30am-5.30pm), Tue-Fri (9am-5.30pm), Sat (9am-6pm), Sun (1-2.30pm / 4.30-6pm)
*****	The Pump Room Restaurant	Thomas Baldwin and John Palmer	13 Abbey Churchyard, Bath BA1 1LZ	The Grand Pump Room is a historic building adjacent to the Roman Baths and serves refreshments including water from the baths' hot springs. Along with the Lower Assembly Rooms, it formed a complex where social activity was centred, and where visitors to the city gathered. The main block, built of Bath stone, was begun by Thomas Baldwin, and the foundations of a Roman temple precinct were discovered during preparatory excavations. The North Colonnade of nine bays, with unfluted Ionic columns, was built by Baldwin in 1786-90. The novelist Jane Austen was familiar with the Pump Room, which is used as a setting in her novels Northanger Abbey and Persuasion. Mon-Sun (9.30am-4.30pm)
*****	The Roman Baths		Stall St, Bath BA1 1LZ	The Roman Baths complex is a well-preserved Roman site once used for public bathing. The Roman Baths themselves are below the modern street level. There are four main features: the Sacred Spring, the Roman Temple, the Roman Bath House, and the museum which holds finds from Roman Bath. The buildings above street level date from the 19th century. The museum was completed in 1897 to the designs of John Brydon. Visitors can tour the baths and museum but cannot enter the water. General admission £18. Mon-Sun (9am-9pm)
*****	Sally Lunn's Historic Eating House & Museum		4 North Parade Passage, Bath BA1 1NX	Sally Lunn's is one of the oldest houses in Bath (c.1482) and serves one of the most famous local delicacies - the original Sally Lunn bun. According to legend, Sally Lunn, a French refugee, arrived in 1680 and established her bakery. Today Sally Lunn's serve a menu based on the world-famous Sally Lunn bun during the day, and are open for fine English food in the evening (including prize-winning handmade pies). The downstairs museum, showing the original kitchen Sally used, is open daily until 6pm. Mon-Sun (10am-10pm)
****	Abbey Green		Abbey Green, Bath BA1	A Grade II listed building, parts of which date back to 1689, the main house has seven en-suite rooms, including two large suites ideal for families or groups, each with its own character and unique charm. Period features such as original fireplaces and wood panelled walls fit comfortably with tasteful contemporary furnishings.
****	Bath Street	Thomas Baldwin	Bath St, Bath BA1	Bath Street was built by Thomas Baldwin in 1791. It was originally named Cross Bath Street as it contains the Cross Bath. Bath Street in Bath is a historically significant location that dates back to the Georgian era, a time when Bath flourished as a renowned spa town. The street is part of the city's broader development during the 18th century, when Bath became a fashionable destination for the British elite seeking the health benefits of its natural hot springs. Bath Street is situated near the Roman Baths and the Thermae Bath Spa, both of which have deep historical roots, with the Romans first harnessing the area's hot springs in the 1st century AD.
*****	Thermae Bath Spa	Nicholas Grimshaw	The Hetling Pump Room, Hot Bath St, Bath BA1 1SJ	Thermae Bath Spa is a combination of the historic spa and a contemporary building. Bath and North East Somerset council own the buildings, and, as decreed in a Royal Charter of 1590, are the guardians of the spring waters, which are the only naturally hot, mineral-rich waters in the UK. The main spa building, the New Royal Bath, was designed by Grimshaw Architects in 2006 and is constructed in Bath stone, enclosed by a glass envelope. It has two natural thermal baths, an open-air rooftop pool and an indoor pool, and a large Wellness Suite with two aromatic steam rooms, an Ice Chamber, Infrared Sauna and a Celestial Relaxation Room. General admission £36. Mon-Sun (9am-9.30pm)



	The Cross Bath	Thomas Baldwin	9 - 10 Hot Bath St, Bath BA1 1SJ	The Cross Bath, a small, unique and beautiful gem of a Georgian building, sits somewhat precariously over its own spring source. Despite extensive alteration over the centuries, it is in its original use. This historic pool for bathing was rebuilt, in the style of Robert Adam by Thomas Baldwin around 1789. The warm water spring was possibly used before the nearby Roman Baths were developed. The bath was refurbished in the 1990s, by Donald Insall Associates. Access is now administered in conjunction with the adjacent Thermae Bath Spa. General admission £18. Exclusive use £200. Mon-Sun (9am-9.30pm)
	The Little Theatre		St Michaels Place, Bath BA1 1SG	The Little Theatre cinema opened in 1935, and was long-owned by the family of the founders, Consuelo de Reyes and her stage designer husband Peter King, until it joined Picturehouse Cinemas. It is now a three-screen art house cinema in a small square near the centre of Bath. Mon, Fri & Sun (12-11pm), Tue-Thu & Sat (10am-11pm)
	Theatre Royal	John Palmer and George Dance the Younger	Saw Cl, Bath BA1 1ET	The Theatre Royal was built in 1805 to replace the Old Orchard Street Theatre, funded by a Tontine and elaborately decorated. The architect was George Dance the Younger, with John Palmer carrying out much of the work. It opened with a performance of Shakespeare's Richard III and hosted performances by many leading actors of the time including Dorothea Jordan, William Macready and Edmund Kean. A major fire in 1862 destroyed the interior of the building and was quickly followed by a rebuilding programme by Charles J. Phipps, which included the construction of the current entrance. Further redecoration was undertaken in 1892; more extensive building work, including a new staircase and the installation of electric lighting, followed in 1902. The Theatre Royal is host to several annual events, including the Family Theatre Festival and the Shakespeare Unplugged Festival. Check events <a href="https://www.theatreroyal.org.uk/">https://www.theatreroyal.org.uk/</a>
	Francis Hotel Bath	John Wood, the Elder	6-12 Queen Square, Bath BA1 2HH	The Francis Hotel occupies seven of the nine town houses built between 1728 and 1736, on the south side of Queen Square. In the Georgian period, John Wood set out to restore Bath to what he believed was its former ancient glory as one of the most important and significant cities in England. In 1725 he developed an ambitious plan for his home town, which due to opposition he developed outside the existing city walls. The nine townhouses that make up the south side of Queen Square remained as individual dwellings until the late nineteenth century. J. Hopwood rebuilt the hotel in 1952-53, while The Beatles stayed in the hotel in 1963.
	Queen Square	John Wood, the Elder	Queen Square	Queen Square, in the heart of Bath, was designed and built by John Wood the Elder between 1728 and 1736. It marks the beginning of his development of the upper town and is a key part of the formal grouping with the Circus and the Royal Crescent. The focal point of the square is the obelisk, with its inscription by Alexander Pope. It was erected by Beau Nash in 1738 in honour of a visit by Frederick, Prince of Wales. The obelisk used to have a needle point, but it was blunted after being struck by lightning in the 1830s. Jane Austen stayed here, at number 13 on the south side of the square, in May 1799.
	Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution	John Pinch the younger	16-18 Queen Square, Bath BA1 2HN	It was founded in 1824 and provides a museum, an independent library, exhibition space, meeting rooms and a programme of public lectures, discussion groups and exhibitions related to science, the arts and current affairs. In 1932 the Institution moved to 16-18, the Georgian Queen Square, a Grade I listed Greek Revival building designed by John Pinch the younger in 1830[9] as a road improvement scheme entailed the demolition of the Terrace Walk. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
	Herschel Museum of Astronomy		19 New King St, Bath BA1 2BL	The Herschel Museum of Astronomy is dedicated to the many achievements of the Herschels, who were distinguished astronomers as well as talented musicians. It was from this house, using a telescope of his own design that William discovered the planet Uranus in 1781. The building is a particularly well-preserved small town house of the period. The town house is part of a terrace that was built around 1764-1770. General admission £6.70. Mon-Fri (1.30-5pm), Sat-Sun (10am-5pm)
	Victoria Bridge	James Dredge	75-76 Victoria Bridge Rd, Bath BA2 3ET	Victoria Bridge was built in 1836 across the River Avon. The bridge is an important example of a suspension bridge which initially carried horses and carts but later carried cyclists and pedestrians. Victoria Bridge is a Dredge taper bridge, a type which modern viewers often see as a hybrid between a suspension bridge and a cable-stayed bridge, built by Motley and Dredge. It has a span of 45.7 metres (150 ft) with the chains slung from Bath stone towers.
	The Jane Austen Centre		40 Gay St, Bath BA1 2NT	The Jane Austen Centre offers a snapshot of what it would be like to live in the Regency times - the fashion, food, society - everything that would have inspired Austen's timeless novels. The Centre also explores how the city of Bath impacted upon Jane Austen's life and writing in much-loved books such as Northanger Abbey and Persuasion. The Centre is set in a classically decorated Georgian townhouse but she never lived in this house. General admission £12, concessions £9.50. Mon-Sun (9.45am-5.30pm)
	Milsom Street		Milsom St, Bath BA1	Milsom Street built in 1762 by Thomas Lightholder. The buildings were originally grand town houses, but most are now used as shops, offices and banks. Most have three storeys with mansard roofs and Corinthian columns. The Octagon Chapel was a place of worship, then a furniture shop by Mallett Antiques. Opened briefly as a restaurant, which has subsequently closed. It is accessed beside number 46.
	Georgian Garden		Bath BA1 2EW	Behind No.4 The Circus, accessed from the Gravel Walk, you will find The Georgian Garden. It is a recreation of an eighteenth-century town garden, designed to an original plan of circa 1760/1770. The project was undertaken by Bath Archaeological Trust in conjunction with Bath Preservation Trust and the Garden History Society in 1985, and was the first project of its kind to have taken place in Britain. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
	Royal Victoria Park		Marlborough Ln, Bath BA1 2NQ	Princess Victoria, the future queen, came to Bath in 1830, aged just eleven years old, to officially open Royal Victoria Park. Unfortunately, she was never to return. It was the first park to carry her name, with an obelisk dedicated to her. Originally an arboretum, it is still home to beautiful botanic gardens and the Great Dell Aerial Walkway. To the north of the Botanical Gardens is the Great Dell, a sunken wooded area alongside Weston Road. It is a former stone quarry planted out in the 1840s with a collection of unusual trees, including some large North American conifers.
	Temple of Minerva		Botanical Gardens, Royal Victoria Park, Bath BA1 2YA	One of the most delightful features of Royal Victoria Park, The Botanical Gardens were formed in 1887, and within their nine acres are many choice trees, shrubs, a fine herbaceous border, a rock garden and pool, a scented walk, a collection of old shrub roses, and a replica of a Roman Temple. A small stream bubbles over stones and under small bridges, and there is a large, fish filled pond with a moorhen house. There are many benches dotted around for you to sit and enjoy a little peace and quiet, away from the bustle of the city centre. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9am-dusk)











	The Bath Priory		Weston Rd, Bath BA1 2XT	Built in 1835 as a private residence, on land once owned by The Priory of Bath Abbey, The Bath Priory with its architecturally gothic characteristics is discreetly situated on a tree-lined residential road on the west side of the city of Bath. The house was a private home until the 1960s when it was converted into the dormitory wing for The Park School. In 1969 the house was bought and converted into a seven bedroom hotel. The following 25 years saw The Bath Priory prosper as a hotel and in September 1994 it was the first hotel purchased by the Brownsword family. The gardens are an integral feature of The Bath Priory, covering over three acres, including a kitchen garden, meadow and lawns with plenty of private nooks for relaxing. Mon-Fri (7am-9pm), Sat-Sun (8am-8pm)
	The Royal Crescent	John Wood, the Younger	Royal Cres, Bath BA1 2LR	The Royal Crescent is a row of 30 terraced houses laid out in a sweeping crescent built between 1767 and 1774. It is among the greatest examples of Georgian architecture to be found in the United Kingdom. Although some changes have been made to the various interiors over the years, the Georgian stone façade remains much as it was when first built. No. 1 Royal Crescent museum and the large central house at number 16 is the Royal Crescent Hotel & Spa.
	No. 1 Royal Crescent	John Wood, the Younger	1 Royal Cres, Bath BA1 2LR	No. 1 Royal Crescent is the first building at the eastern end of the Royal Crescent. It's a museum which has been decorated and furnished just as it might have been during the period 1776-1796. The rooms feature historic furniture, pictures and objects that reveal what life was like for Bath's fashionable residents - both upstairs and downstairs. General admission £10.60. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
	The Circus	John Wood (Elder)	Bath BA1 2ET	The Circus, originally called King's Circus, was designed by the architect John Wood, the Elder. Construction began in 1754, however Wood died less than three months after the first stone was laid and so his son, John Wood, the Younger, completed the design in 1768. The Circus consists of three curved segments of Grade I listed townhouses, forming a circle with three entrances. When viewed from the air, the Circus, along with Queen Square and adjoining Gay Street, form a key shape, which is a masonic symbol similar to those that adorn many of Wood's buildings.
	The Museum of East Asian Art		12 Bennett St, Bath BA1 2QJ	Based in a restored Georgian building, the Museum of East Asian Art is the only museum in the UK solely dedicated to the arts and cultures of East and South East Asia. The collection of 2,000 objects represents more than 7,000 years of the finest artistry and craftsmanship from China, Japan, Korea and South East Asia. Displays include jades, ceramics, lacquerware and metalware, and the museum's Chinese bamboo and wood carvings are amongst the finest found in European collections. General admission £5. Tue-Sat (10am-5pm), Sun (12-5pm)
	Bath Assembly Rooms		Bennett St, Bath BA1 2QH	Built in 1771 as a set of elegant assembly rooms (gathering places for members of the higher social classes open to members of both sexes). In the 20th century they were used as a cinema and in 1931 were taken over by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and restored. They were bombed and burnt out during the Second World War, with restoration undertaken by Sir Albert Richardson before reopening in 1963. They are now owned by the National Trust and operated by Bath and North East Somerset Council for public functions. The basement of the building provides a home to the Fashion Museum. The Fashion Museum was started by Doris Langley Moore, who gave her collection to the city of Bath in 1963. It focuses on fashionable dress for men, women and children from the late 16th century to the present day and has more than 100,000 objects. General admission £8.55. Mon-Sun (10.30am-5pm)
	St Swithin's Church	John Palmer	The Paragon, Bath BA1 5LY	The Anglican Church of St Swithin on The Paragon was built between 1777 and 1790. The church stands on the site of a previous place of worship dating back to the 10th century, the remains of which are beneath the crypt. Jane Austen's parents were married at St Swithin's on 26 April 1764 and her father George Austen is buried there. Don't miss the café. Check <a href="http://www.stswithinswalcot.org.uk/visit-us.html">http://www.stswithinswalcot.org.uk/visit-us.html</a>
	The Paragon	Thomas Warr Attwood	The Paragon, Bath BA1	The Paragon in the Walcot area is a street of Georgian houses which have been designated as listed buildings. The Paragon is believed to be a roman road, leading north from Aquae Sulis and linking with the Fosse Way, around which Walcot originally grew as a Roman residential area in the 1st to 3rd centuries.
	Museum of Bath Architecture		The Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, The Paragon, The Vineyards, Bath BA1 5NA	The fascinating museum demonstrates how classical design influenced the buildings and illustrates the construction of a house from the cellars to the rafters. Based in the historic Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, the only complete eighteenth-century Gothic Revival building in Bath, the building is also home to the Bath Model, a detailed architectural model of the historic city centre, giving a unique insight into the layout of the Georgian city. The building which houses the Collection was built in 1765 as the Trinity Presbyterian Church. General admission £6.70. Mon-Fri (1-5pm), Sat-Sun (10am-5pm)
	St Michael's Church	George Phillips Manners	Broad St, Bath BA1, UK	St Michael's Church is of medieval original and lay originally ante muros. The present church is of 1835-7, by G. P. Manners. Its immediate predecessor dated from 1742 and had a dome (Collinson). The Church of St Michael's is known as St Michael's Without - it being the first church to be found outside the original city walls when exiting from the North Gate. The parish itself was known as St Michael's with St Paul's. From Mondays to Saturdays, the church plays host to a cafe serving hot drinks, cakes and snacks.
	Guildhall	Thomas Baldwin	High St, Bath BA1 5AW	The Guildhall was built between 1775 and 1778 as a town hall by Thomas Baldwin to designs by Thomas Warr Attwood. It was extended by John McKean Brydon in 1893. The current Bath stone building replaced a Stuart Guildhall, built in 1625, which itself replaced an earlier Tudor structure. The interior includes a banquetting hall with engaged Corinthian columns. It contains 18th century chandeliers and original royal portraits. The room is used on royal visits to the city including Queen Elizabeth II who had lunch in the banquetting room in May 2002. It now houses the Bath and North East Somerset Council chamber, the Register office for Bath and North East Somerset, which sees the building used as a wedding venue, and houses the Bath and North East Somerset Archives and Local Studies services in the Bath Record Office.
	Victoria Art Gallery	John McKean Brydon	Bridge St, Bath BA2 4AT	The Victoria Art Gallery is a public art museum opened in 1900 to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. It houses over 1500 objects of art including a collection of oil paintings from British artists dating from 1700 onwards. The ground floor was at one time a public library. The building was designed in 1897. General admission £4.50. Mon-Sun (10.30am-5pm)
	Pulteney Bridge	Robert Adam	Bridge St, Bath BA2 4AT	One of the most photographed examples of Georgian architecture in the city and one of only four bridges in the world to have shops across its full span on both sides, Pulteney Bridge was designed in 1769 by Robert Adam. The bridge is named after Frances Pulteney, wife of William Johnstone Pulteney. William was an important man in Georgian Bath,



				owning a lot of land in the surrounding area. He had grand plans to create a 'new town' to rival that of John Wood's on the west side of the city. His grand scheme needed a new bridge and he didn't want just any old bridge, he wanted a spectacular bridge, one which everyone would talk about. The architecture is classical, with pediments, pilasters and tiny leaded domes at either end. The shops are small and the roadway is not wide, but when the bridge opened in 1770 it was a revelation.
☆☆☆☆	Bath Rugby Stadium		Pulteney Mews, Bath BA2 4DS	The Recreation Ground (commonly the Rec) is a large open space built in 1894. About a quarter of the Rec is leased to Bath Rugby during the rugby union season as a sports ground capable of holding 14,500 people. During the summer the rugby ground's temporary East Stand is removed to make way for cricket on a larger pitch. Check events <a href="http://www.bathrec.co.uk/">http://www.bathrec.co.uk/</a>
☆☆☆☆	Great Pulteney Street	Thomas Baldwin	Great Pulteney Street	At over 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, Great Pulteney Street is the widest, grandest thoroughfare in Bath, flanked on either side by beautiful Georgian properties. Commissioned by Sir William Pulteney, it was designed by the architect Thomas Baldwin and completed in 1789. Famous former residents of the street include the novelist Jane Austen and the anti-slavery campaigner William Wilberforce. This beautiful street, completed in 1789, was commissioned by Sir William Pulteney and designed by Georgian architect Thomas Baldwin.
☆☆	St John's Church	Charles Francis Hansom	76 St John's Rd, Bath BA2 6PT	St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church completed in 1863. The walls are of Bath stone. The church's 222-foot (68 m) spire was added by Hansom in 1867. The baptistery, a shrine containing the relics of Saint Justina of Padua, was designed by Edward Joseph Hansom, his son, in 1871. The building was bombed in 1942: four people died and the south aisle was destroyed, but subsequently rebuilt in a similar Gothic style.
☆☆☆☆	The Holburne Museum	Charles Harcourt Masters and Eric Parry Architects	Great Pulteney St, Bath BA2 4DB	The Holburne Museum is the city's first public art gallery, established in 1882. Since 1916 the Museum has been housed in the former Sydney Hotel. The original design for the Hotel, prepared by Thomas Baldwin in 1794, was a two-storey building which would serve the pleasure gardens, known as Sydney Gardens, laid out by Baldwin beyond. After Baldwin was bankrupted his design for the hotel was not implemented. Instead a three-storey building was designed by Charles Harcourt Masters.[15] The foundation stone was laid in 1796 and the building was ready by 1799. Sydney Gardens provided a favourite walk for Jane Austen who set part of her novel Northanger Abbey across from the Holburne in Great Pulteney Street. The museum reopened in May 2011 after restoration and an extension designed by Eric Parry Architects. General admission £11, concessions £5.50. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm), Sun (11am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Sydney Gardens	Thomas Baldwin	Sydney Pl, Bath BA2 4DB	Sydney Gardens are the only remaining eighteenth-century pleasure gardens (or Vauxhall) in the country. The gardens were laid out in the 1790s, to plans by Thomas Baldwin which were completed by Charles Harcourt Masters, as a commercial pleasure garden with a variety of attractions. Features included a maze, grotto, sham castle and an artificial rural scene with moving figures powered by a clockwork mechanism. Events included promenades and public breakfasts which were attended by Jane Austen among others. It was also the venue for an annual flower show. The layout was affected by the construction of the Kennet & Avon Canal in 1810 and the Great Western Railway in 1840 which pass through the park. The gardens later fell into decline. In 1908, the site was bought by the local council and reopened as a park. Since 2015, work has been undertaken to improve the environment of the park and provide additional attractions for visitors. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
— Zone 2: Bath				
☆☆☆☆	Sham Castle		Golf Course Rd, Bath BA2 6JG	Sham Castle is a folly on Claverton Down overlooking the city of Bath. It was probably designed around 1755 by Sanderson Miller and built in 1762 by Richard James, master mason for Ralph Allen, "to improve the prospect" from Allen's town house in Bath
☆☆☆☆	Kilowatt House	Mollie Taylor	North Rd, Bath BA2 6HW	The house was built between 1935 and 1938 on a former quarry site for the electrical engineer Anthony Greenhill and was described in the Pevsner Architectural Guide as 'Bath's only Modern Movement house'. Greenhill had an interest in acoustics, so the house was 'an experimental laboratory' for his audio experiments. He produced 'colour music' in the house, which lit up an indoor 'cascade of glass', where an automatic system caused each note of the musical scale to light up a particular tint. Sadly, that all left as the house became derelict over the years. However, the grade II-listed house has now undergone complete restoration.
☆☆☆☆	University of Bath		Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY	The University of Bath is a public university. Like the University of Bristol and University of the West of England, Bath can trace its roots to the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, established in Bristol as a school in 1595 by the Society of Merchant Venturers. The university's main campus is located on Claverton Down, a site overlooking the city of Bath, and was purpose-built, constructed from 1964 in the modernist style of the time.
☆☆☆☆	University of Bath Library Extension	Alec French Architects	University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7PB	Bath University wished to convert their existing library to a "24 hour study centre", to provide an additional 550 reading spaces and computer terminals, to improve the overall quality of the working environment and to optimise the energy requirements of the whole building. The Library occupies a strategic site at the heart of the University campus and the importance of its function and image are recognised in its open and expressive façade.
☆☆☆☆	American Museum & Gardens	Jeffrey Wyattville	Claverton Manor, Claverton, Bath BA2 7BD	The American Museum and Gardens is based at Claverton Manor, believed to be the third manor house constructed at Claverton. The manor house was designed for John Vivian, a barrister who had purchased the manor in 1816, by Jeffrey Wyattville in 1820 and built on the site of a manor previously bought by Ralph Allen in 1758. The American Museum and Gardens is home to the finest collection of Americana outside of the United States. General admission £13. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm)
☆☆	Brown's Folly		Monkton Farleigh, Bradford-on-Avon BA1 8EA	Brown's Folly is a folly tower on the Farleigh Rise near the village of Bathford. The tower was built in 1845 by Colonel Wade Browne, the squire of Monkton Farleigh Manor, to provide employment during an agricultural recession. In 1907 the tower was renovated by the owner of the estate, Charles Hobhouse, who had his shooting parties meet at the tower. The Folly is structurally sound, but is not currently open to the public.
☆☆☆☆	Great Chalfield Manor		Great Chalfield Manor, Great Chalfield, Atworth, Melksham SN12 8NJ	Great Chalfield Manor is an English country house built around 1465-1480 for Thomas Tropenell, a modest member of the landed gentry who made a fortune as a clothier. The house passed into the Eyre family by the marriage of Ann Tropenell to John Eyre of Wedhampton in 1550. It passed down in the Eyre family for three generations until 1631 when Sir John Eyre sold it to Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London. It



				afterwards passed via Thomas and William Hanham, John Hall of Bradford and Evelyn Pierrepont, 2nd Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull to Robert Neale. The house was altered substantially (with some of the original character lost) after the Neale family commissioned the architect Thomas Larkins Walker, a pupil of Pugin, to carry out a detailed survey of the manor in 1836; though his restoration proposals of 1837 were never carried out, the house was reduced and in particular, the great hall, adapted as a farmhouse, lost its ornate ceiling, with only one of the original bosses surviving. Tue–Thu: Guided tours 11am, 12, 2, 3, 4pm
	Farleigh Hungerford Castle		A366, Farleigh Hungerford, Bath BA2 7RS	Farleigh Hungerford Castle is a medieval castle built in two phases: the inner court was constructed between 1377 and 1383 by Sir Thomas Hungerford, who made his fortune as steward to John of Gaunt. The castle was built to a quadrangular design, already slightly old-fashioned, on the site of an existing manor house overlooking the River Frome. A deer park was attached to the castle, requiring the destruction of the nearby village. Sir Thomas's son, Sir Walter Hungerford, a knight and leading courtier to Henry V, became rich during the Hundred Years War with France and extended the castle with an additional, outer court, enclosing the parish church in the process. By Walter's death in 1449, the substantial castle was richly appointed, and its chapel decorated with murals. By the 18th century, the castle was no longer lived in by its owners and fell into disrepair; in 1730 it was bought by the Houlton family, Trowbridge clothiers, when much of it was broken up for salvage. Antiquarian and tourist interest in the now ruined castle increased through the 18th and 19th centuries. The castle chapel was repaired in 1779 and became a museum of curiosities, complete with the murals rediscovered on its walls in 1844 and a number of rare lead anthropomorphic coffins from the mid-17th century. In 1915 Farleigh Hungerford Castle was sold to the Office of Works and a controversial restoration programme began. General admission £5.70. Mon–Sun (10am–6pm)
	Midford Castle	John Carter	Midford Castle, Bath BA2 7BU	Midford Castle is a folly castle built in 1775 for Henry Disney Roebuck from designs by John Carter in the shape of the "clubs" symbol used in playing cards (♣). The house has a sub triangular or trefoil plan formed by 3 semi-circular towers conjoined in a gothic style. In 1810, the castle was bought by one of the Conollys of Castletown House in County Kildare, who added the porch (said to give the clubs symbol its stalk) and built the nearby stables and chapel, known as the priory. In July 2007, the castle was sold to actor Nicolas Cage for £5 million. Cage sold the castle in 2009.
	Prior Park Landscape Garden	Lancelot Brown	Ralph Allen Dr, Bath BA2 5AH	This intimate eighteenth-century landscape garden was created by Bath entrepreneur and philanthropist Ralph Allen with advice from the poet Alexander Pope, and landscape architect Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Begin your visit in the grotto, designed by Alexander Pope, where you can watch a virtual tour of the garden as it was in 1764. Follow the winding paths through the wooded valley and you will find hidden architecture from the garden's Georgian past. General admission £7.50. Mon–Sun (10am–4.30pm)
	Alexandra Park		Alexandra Park, Bath BA2	This 11-acre park, opened in 1902 to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII, is situated at the top of Beechen Cliff providing magnificent panoramic views of the city and the surrounding wooded vales and hills. Access by car is via the Wells Road (A367) and then Shakespeare Avenue. Parking is free within the park and there is no charge for admission. Alexandra Park is open throughout the year, although the park is closed to vehicles between dusk and dawn.
	Circle hospital Bath	Norman Foster	Foxcote Ave, Peasedown St John, Bath BA2 8SQ	Built in 2009 as a private hospital. The building is dug into its hillside site and its physical profile kept low, with public entry arranged at the higher level and service access on the floor below. Throughout the hospital there is an emphasis on natural light and views: recovery spaces on the lower level are fully glazed, as are the operating theatres, and all look out across a quiet private garden. Balconies line the building's northern and southern edges, oriented to maximise views across the surrounding countryside. Sympathetic landscaping further emphasises the therapeutic natural environment – an overall approach very different from more familiar, institutional hospital surroundings.
	Bath Spa University		Newton Saint Loe, Bath BA2 9BN	Bath Spa University is a public university. The institution gained full university status in August 2005, and was previously known as Bath College of Higher Education, and later Bath Spa University College. The institution can trace its roots back to the foundation of the Bath School of Art in 1852, following the impact of The Great Exhibition of 1851. The Newton Park campus, located to the west of Bath near the village of Newton St Loe, is the largest of the university's three main campuses. It is here that courses from all schools are taught, with the exception of Art and Design and most post-graduate courses. The campus is based in Newton Park in grounds designed by English landscape architect Lancelot "Capability" Brown and leased from the Duchy of Cornwall. The campus features buildings from a mixture of ages including many listed buildings, all still used as teaching or administration spaces, such as the Grade I Listed Main House building built between 1762 and 1765 by Stiff Leadbetter for Joseph Langton.
	Beckford's Tower and Museum		Lansdown Rd, Bath BA1 9BH	This 120-foot neo-classical tower was built for wealthy eccentric William Beckford in 1827, and is the only surviving example of his great architectural achievements. Built as a study retreat, the tower housed part of Beckford's art collection and library, one of the greatest collections of books, furniture and art in Georgian England. Today, Beckford's Tower contains a museum collection on the first floor, displaying items of furniture originally crafted for the residence, alongside paintings and objects illustrating Beckford's life as a writer and collector. Visitors can follow in Beckford's footsteps and climb up the restored tower into the belvedere, for panoramic views over the Victorian Lansdown Cemetery and the rolling hills beyond. General admission £4.60. Sat–Sun (10.30am–5pm)
	Solsbury Hill		Solsbury Hill, Batheaston, Bath BA1 7JQ	Solsbury Hill, located just outside Bath, is a scenic hill offering stunning panoramic views of the city and surrounding countryside. Rich in history, it was once the site of an Iron Age hillfort and is famously referenced in Peter Gabriel's song Solsbury Hill. A popular spot for walkers and nature lovers, the hill provides a peaceful escape with rolling meadows, wildlife, and a sense of timeless beauty.

