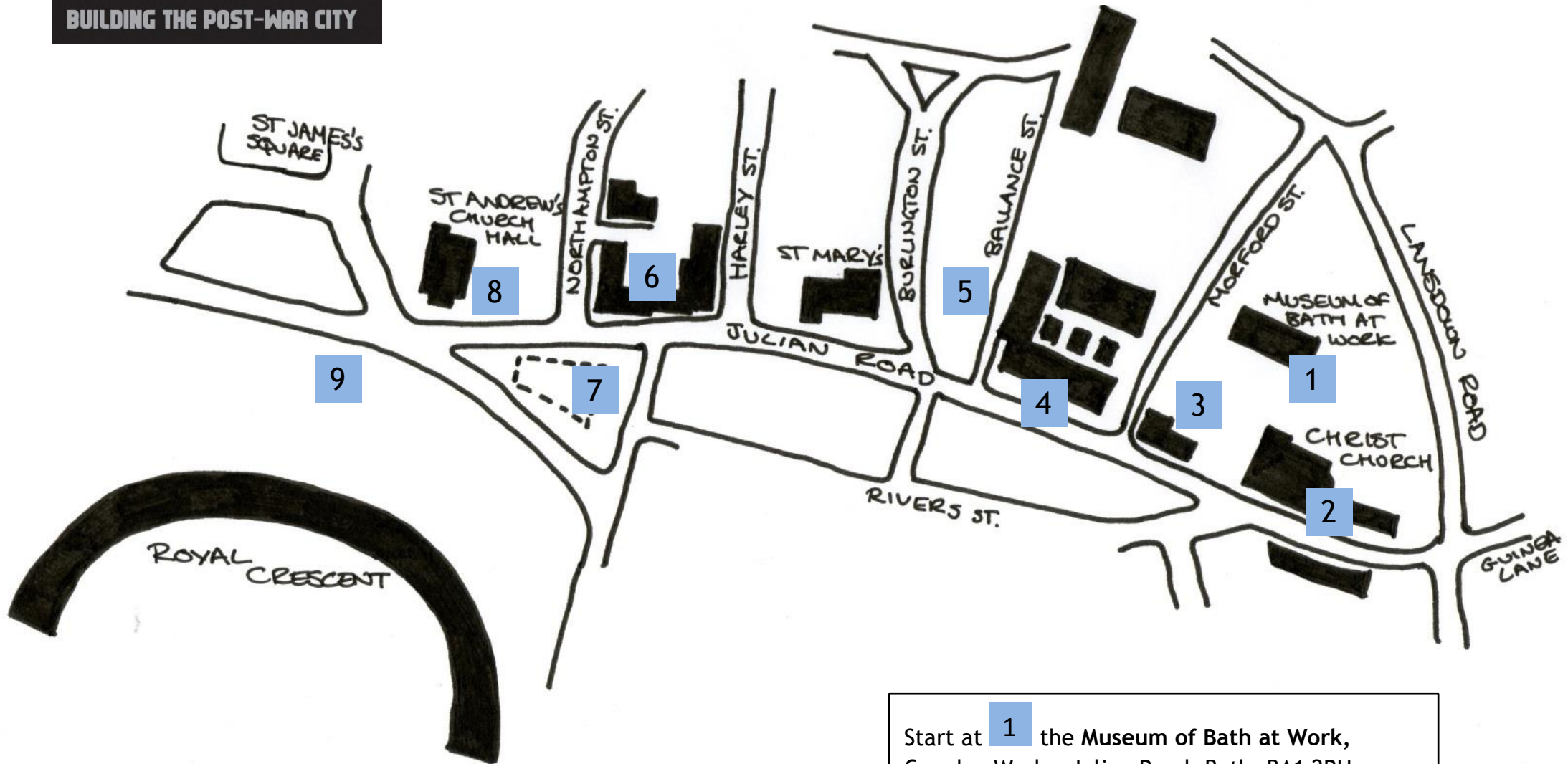


## A walking tour of Post-war Julian Road



Start at **1** the Museum of Bath at Work,  
Camden Works, Julian Road, Bath, BA1 2RH  
Opening times April - Oct daily 10.30am -  
5.00pm. Nov - March weekends only 10.30am -  
5.00pm.

[www.bath-at-work.org.uk](http://www.bath-at-work.org.uk)



BUILDING  
OF BATH  
COLLECTION

Museum of  
**Bath**  
at  
**Work**



**1** Start at the Museum of Bath at Work (former Royal Tennis Court 1777). Exit museum and at the end of the car park where it meets the main road turn left. Stand on the pavement alongside Christ Church and look towards Lansdown Road. The houses on the left next to the church are Montpellier on the opposite side of the road is Brunswick Place.



**2** In 1945 Abercrombie's *Plan for Bath* suggested the creation of a new main road that would go up Guinea lane, underneath Lansdown Road and out onto Julian Road. The drawing on the right shows the proposed view from where you are on Julian Road looking back down Guinea Lane. Turn around and look back along Julian Road. To create the road for Abercrombie's plan Christ Church (1798) as well as the Roman Catholic St Mary's Church (1879-81) further down the road would both have been demolished.



**3** Walk back along Julian Road past the Museum stopping outside the modern development of Jaguar House. This building occupies the site of the old Jaguar House and the former Georgian Riding School. The original building and the only riding school that had survived from the Georgian period, was demolished in 1973 during the period of systematic demolition in the city known as the Sack of Bath. Jaguar house was built in 1974.

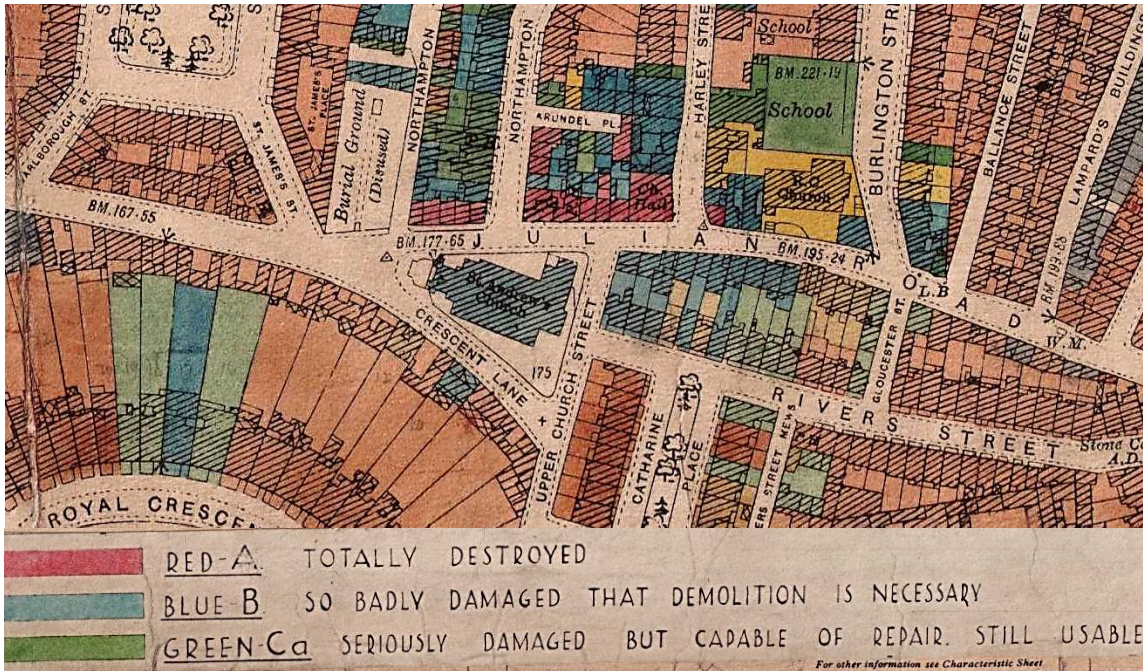
**4** Cross over Morford Street and stop in front of Lampard's Buildings, the Ballance Street Flats development. Lampard's Buildings and Balance Street were two parallel street of late Georgian terraces that by the 1960s were considered dilapidated and unfit for habitation. Both streets were demolished during the Sack of Bath and a programme of building flats followed the final phase of which was the 1975 zigurat form Lampard's Buildings flats.



**5** At the end of Lampard's Building turn right and walk a short distance up Balance Street. On the left you will see a surviving piece of wall from the original houses.

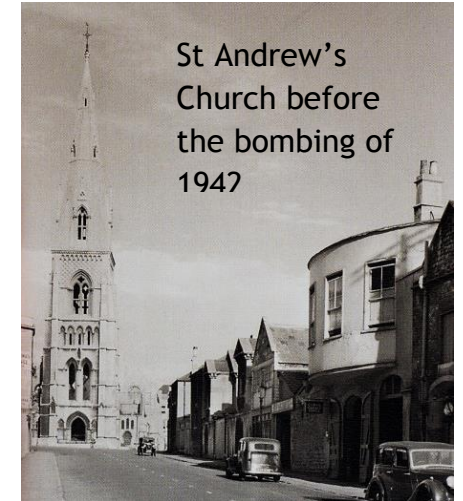
**6** Carry on alking along Julian Road past St Mary's Church, cross Harley Street and stop infront of Phoenix House. Phoenix House designed by the Bath archiect Hugh D. Roberts, was built on a site where the original buildings had been completly destroyed by bombing in 1942. The new flats were completed in 1951 making it one of the earliest post-war social housing developments in this part of Bath.





This map of Bath was marked up by the City Engineer in 1942 to show colour coded levels of damage caused by the bombing of Bath. You can see on this map the roads that were demolished to make way for the new flats.

**7** Cross over onto the triangle of grass. This was the site of St Andrew's Church designed by the Victorian architect George Gilbert Scott and built 1869-73. In 1878 a spire was added to this church making it 220ft tall. St Andrew's took a direct hit during the bombing and was



largely destroyed. Plans to restore it and add a church hall were discussed but it was eventually demolished and the new Church Hall was built on the other side of the road.

**8** Stay standing on the grass triangle and look back across Julian Road to St Andrew's Church Hall was built in 1961-3 designed by Hugh D. Roberts and is one of the most simple, yet effective post-war buildings in the city. It has an abstract stained glass panel that was paid for with money from the War Damage Commission. In 1991 the single storey St Andrew's School building was constructed next door designed by Nealon Tanner Partnership, and both the school and the church hall are now connected internally.

**9** Stay on the grass triangle but turn around to look at the back of the Royal Crescent and the Crescent mews buildings. As part of his 1945 plan for the redevelopment of Bath Patrick Abercrombie proposed connecting the central houses of the Royal Crescent to a new building facing onto Julian Road which would become the centre for civic administration in the city. In his drawing showing what this could have looked like you can clearly see that he would have restored St Andrew's Church but not rebuilt the spire.

Walking tour by Amy Frost, Building of Bath Collection. All Images are Bath in Time - Bath Preservation Trust, [www.bathintime.co.uk](http://www.bathintime.co.uk), except the bombing map which can be seen at the Bath Record Office.

