

A SNAPSHOT OF UK WORLD HERITAGE SITES

07. DERWENT VALLEY MILLS, Central England
The Valley contains a series of 18th and 19th Century intact cotton mills and associated historic industrial landscapes and settlements. Modern factory technology owes its origins to the water driven spinning mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions resulted in the birth of industrial-scale production.

06. MINING LANDSCAPE OF CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON, South West England
Radical reshaping of the region's landscape during the 18th and 19th Centuries resulted from rapid growth of copper and tin mining. An extensive legacy of mines, engine houses, ports, canals, railways, industries and settlements remain. These reflect the rapidly developed mining innovation that was exported around the World.

05. CITY OF BATH, South West England
Founded by the Romans as a thermal spa, Bath became an important centre of the wool industry in the Middle Ages. In the 18th Century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend harmoniously with the Roman baths. Today's well preserved townscape still reflects this evolution.

04. GWYNEDD CASTLES AND TOWN WALLS OF KING EDWARD, Wales
The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech and the fortified complexes of Caernarfon and Conwy are extremely well-preserved monuments and are examples of the colonization and defence works carried out in Wales throughout the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and the military architecture of the time.

03. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL AND RELATED SITES, Kent
Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Related monuments are the Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic architecture.

02. BLENHEIM PALACE, Oxford
The Palace stands in a romantic park created by the landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was given to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, for his victory in 1704 over French and Austrian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th Century princely dwelling.

01. BLANAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE, Wales
The area around Blanaeron is evidence of the pre-19th-century iron and coal industry. The site is a testament to the necessity of coal and iron in the early 19th century, and the primitive railway systems, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

02. BIENHEIM PALACE, Baden-Württemberg
The Palace stands in a romantic park created by the landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was given to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, for his victory in 1704 over French and Austrian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th Century princely dwelling.

03. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL AND RELATED SITES, Kent
Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Related monuments are the Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic architecture.

04. GWYNEDD CASTLES AND TOWN WALLS OF KING EDWARD, Wales
The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech and the fortified complexes of Caernarfon and Conwy are extremely well-preserved monuments and are examples of the colonization and defence works carried out in Wales throughout the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and the military architecture of the time.

05. CITY OF BATH, South West England
Founded by the Romans as a thermal spa, Bath became an important centre of the wool industry in the Middle Ages. In the 18th Century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend harmoniously with the Roman baths. Today's well preserved townscape still reflects this evolution.

06. MINING LANDSCAPE OF CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON, South West England
Radical reshaping of the region's landscape during the 18th and 19th Centuries resulted from rapid growth of copper and tin mining. An extensive legacy of mines, engine houses, ports, canals, railways, industries and settlements remain. These reflect the rapidly developed mining innovation that was exported around the World.

07. DERWENT VALLEY MILLS, Central England
The Valley contains a series of 18th and 19th Century intact cotton mills and associated historic industrial landscapes and settlements. Modern factory technology owes its origins to the water driven spinning mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions resulted in the birth of industrial-scale production.

08. DORSET AND EAST DEVON COAST, South West England
The Dorset and East Devon coast provide an almost continuous sequence of rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era, or some 185 million years of the earth's history. Also known as the 'Jurassic Coast', the area's important fossil sites and classic coastal geomorphological features have contributed to a study of earth sciences for over 300 years.

09. DURHAM CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL, Northern England
The Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th Centuries to house the relics of St Cuthbert and the lakeland modelled by glaciers and shaped by particular agro-pastoral landscape systems. The harmony and drama of the landscape inspired the 18th Century literature and paintings of the Picturesque and late Romantic movements. Awareness of landscape beauty inspired and triggered early preservation efforts.

10. THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, North West England
An extensive and self contained mountainous lakeland modelled by glaciers and shaped by particular agro-pastoral landscape systems. The harmony and drama of the landscape inspired the 18th Century literature and paintings of the Picturesque and late Romantic movements. Awareness of landscape beauty inspired and triggered early preservation efforts.

11. FORTH BRIDGE, Scotland
Opened in 1890 and crossing the Forth estuary, the world's longest spans (541m). It remains one of the greatest cantilever trussed bridges, marking an important milestone in bridge design and continues to carry rail traffic today. Its innovative style and Wall/farthworks across Scotland was started in AD142 (60km in length) as defence against the 'barbarians' of the north.

12. FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, Northern England; Scotland
The Northern border line of the Roman Empire stretched from Britain through Europe to the Red Sea. In the UK, Hadrian's Wall, built AD122 (118km in length) is a striking example of the Roman organisation of a Roman military zone. The Antonine Wall/farthworks across Scotland was started in AD142 (60km in length) as defence against the 'barbarians' of the north.

13. GIANTS CAUSEWAY, Northern Ireland
A spectacular area of geological importance on the sea coast of the Antrim plateau. The most characteristic and unique feature is the exposure of 40,000 massive regularly shaped black basalt columns created 50-60 million years ago and now forming cliffs and pavement slacking out from the sea. Studies of these formations over the last 300 years greatly contributed to the development of the earth sciences.

14. HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY, Scotland
The group of monuments consists of a chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stennes/the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae), together with a number of unexcavated burial, ceremonial and settlement sites. This prehistoric cultural landscape is clear evidence of life in this remote, northern archipelago 5,000 years ago.

15. IRONBRIDGE GORGE, Central West England
Well known as a symbol of the industrial Revolution, ironbridge contains all the elements of progress that contributed to the rapid development of this 18th Century industrial region. The Bridge, the world's first constructed of iron, had a considerable influence on developments in the field of technology and architecture. The blast furnace of Caalbrookdale (1708), is a reminder of the discovery of coke.

16. JODRELL BANK OBSERVATORY, Central West England
One of the world's leading radio astronomy observatories. This observatory, still in operation, is an exceptional technological ensemble including several radio telescopes and working buildings, illustrating the transition from traditional movement of people, from Europe to America, and Liverpool pioneered modern dock technology and astronomy (1940s to 1960s) which led to radical changes in the understanding of the universe.

17. LIVERPOOL – MARITIME MERCANTILE CITY, Northwest England
The buildings and features in the historic centre and docklands of the City reflect the development of one of the world's major trading centres at the heart of the British Empire in the 18th and 19th Centuries. It was the major port for the mass movement of people, from Europe to America, and Liverpool pioneered modern dock technology and astronomy (1940s to 1960s) which led to radical changes in the understanding of the universe.

18. MARITIME GREENWICH, London
The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, and their setting, symbolise English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The Queen's House (by Inigo Jones) was the first Palladian building in England, while the complex workers' housing, and Royal Naval College designed by Christopher Wren. The park, based on an original design by André Le Nôtre, contains the Old Royal Observatory.

19. NEW LANARK, Scotland
New Lanark is a small 18th Century village set in a sublime landscape where the phalanx-pastor and Utopian idealist Robert Owen modelled a model industrial community in the early 19th Century. The imposing cotton mill buildings, the spacious and well-designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still testify to Owen's humanism.

20. OLD AND NEW TOWNS OF EDINBURGH, Scotland
The City has been the Scottish capital since the 15th Century. It has two distinct areas: the Old Town, dominated by a medieval fortress; and the neoclassical New Town, whose development from the 18th Century onwards had a far-reaching influence on European urban planning. The harmonious juxtaposition of these two contrasting historic areas, each with many important buildings, gives the city its unique character.

21. PALACE OF WESTMINSTER AND RELATED SITES, London
Westminster Palace, rebuilt from the year 1840 on the site of important medieval remains, is a fine example of neo-Gothic architecture. The Site – which also comprises the small medieval Church of Saint Margaret, built in Perpendicular Gothic style, and Westminster Abbey, where all the sovereigns since the 11th Century have been crowned – is of great historic and symbolic significance.

22. PONTYSYLITE AQUEDUCT AND CANAL, North East Wales
The 18 kilometre long aqueduct and canal is a feat of civil engineering of the industrial Revolution, completed early in the 19th Century. Challenging topography required bold design solutions. The monumental and elegant aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and metal architecture, conceived by the celebrated civil engineer Thomas Telford.

23. ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew, London
The spectacular landscape of the volcanic archipelago comprise the islands of Hiria, Dun, Soay and Bereray. Including some of Europe's highest cliffs and large colonies of rare and endangered birds, the archipelago has been uninhabited since 1930. They bear evidence of over 2000 years of human occupation adapted to the extreme and exposed conditions of the Hebrides.

24. ST KILDA, Hebrides, Scotland
The spectacular landscape of the volcanic archipelago comprise the islands of Hiria, Dun, Soay and Bereray. Including some of Europe's highest cliffs and large colonies of rare and endangered birds, the archipelago has been uninhabited since 1930. They bear evidence of over 2000 years of human occupation adapted to the extreme and exposed conditions of the Hebrides.

25. SALTIAIRE, West Yorkshire
A complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th Century. Its harmonious textile mills, public buildings and workers' housing are of high architectural standards and the urban plan survives intact. It is an example of Victorian philanthropic paternalism which had a profound influence on social welfare and urban planning in the UK and beyond.

26. STONEHENGE, AVEBURY AND ASSOCIATED SITES, Southern England
Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world, while Avebury is the largest. Together with inter-related monuments, and their associated landscapes, they demonstrate around 2000 continuous years of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary practices, and a monument built by William Burges.

27. STUDLEY ROYAL PARK AND THE RUINS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY, Yorkshire
An elegant eighteenth-century water garden in the 'English Style' incorporates the ruins of Fountains Abbey, some of the largest Cistercian abbey ruins in Europe. The water gardens and abbey share the landscape with a deer park, Jacobean mansion Fountains Hall and a magnificent Victorian church designed by William Burges.

28. TOWER OF LONDON
The massive White Tower, with its strategic position on the River Thames, is a typical example of Norman military architecture, whose influence was felt throughout the kingdom. It was built by William the Conqueror in 1066 to protect London and assert his power. A rare survivor of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings. The Tower of London is an imposing fortress with many layers of history and has become one of the symbols of royalty.

29. GORHAM'S CAVE COMPLEX, Gibraltar
Four caves with archaeological and palaeontological deposits that provide evidence of Neanderthal occupation over a span of more than 100,000 years.

30. GOUGH AND INACCESSIBLE ISLANDS, South Atlantic
The Site, located in the south Atlantic, is one of the least-disturbed island and marine ecosystems in the cool temperate zone.

31. HENDERSON ISLAND, South Pacific
One of the few atolls in the world whose ecology has been practically untouched by a human presence.

32. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

33. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

34. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

35. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

01. BLANAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE, Wales
The area around Blanaeron is evidence of the pre-19th-century iron and coal industry. The site is a testament to the necessity of coal and iron in the early 19th century, and the primitive railway systems, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

02. BIENHEIM PALACE, Baden-Württemberg
The Palace stands in a romantic park created by the landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was given to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, for his victory in 1704 over French and Austrian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th Century princely dwelling.

03. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL AND RELATED SITES, Kent
Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Related monuments are the Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic architecture.

04. GWYNEDD CASTLES AND TOWN WALLS OF KING EDWARD, Wales
The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech and the fortified complexes of Caernarfon and Conwy are extremely well-preserved monuments and are examples of the colonization and defence works carried out in Wales throughout the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and the military architecture of the time.

05. CITY OF BATH, South West England
Founded by the Romans as a thermal spa, Bath became an important centre of the wool industry in the Middle Ages. In the 18th Century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend harmoniously with the Roman baths. Today's well preserved townscape still reflects this evolution.

06. MINING LANDSCAPE OF CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON, South West England
Radical reshaping of the region's landscape during the 18th and 19th Centuries resulted from rapid growth of copper and tin mining. An extensive legacy of mines, engine houses, ports, canals, railways, industries and settlements remain. These reflect the rapidly developed mining innovation that was exported around the World.

07. DERWENT VALLEY MILLS, Central England
The Valley contains a series of 18th and 19th Century intact cotton mills and associated historic industrial landscapes and settlements. Modern factory technology owes its origins to the water driven spinning mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions resulted in the birth of industrial-scale production.

08. DORSET AND EAST DEVON COAST, South West England
The Dorset and East Devon coast provide an almost continuous sequence of rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era, or some 185 million years of the earth's history. Also known as the 'Jurassic Coast', the area's important fossil sites and classic coastal geomorphological features have contributed to a study of earth sciences for over 300 years.

09. DURHAM CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL, Northern England
The Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th Centuries to house the relics of St Cuthbert and the lakeland modelled by glaciers and shaped by particular agro-pastoral landscape systems. The harmony and drama of the landscape inspired the 18th Century literature and paintings of the Picturesque and late Romantic movements. Awareness of landscape beauty inspired and triggered early preservation efforts.

10. THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, North West England
An extensive and self contained mountainous lakeland modelled by glaciers and shaped by particular agro-pastoral landscape systems. The harmony and drama of the landscape inspired the 18th Century literature and paintings of the Picturesque and late Romantic movements. Awareness of landscape beauty inspired and triggered early preservation efforts.

11. FORTH BRIDGE, Scotland
Opened in 1890 and crossing the Forth estuary, the world's longest spans (541m). It remains one of the greatest cantilever trussed bridges, marking an important milestone in bridge design and continues to carry rail traffic today. Its innovative style and Wall/farthworks across Scotland was started in AD142 (60km in length) as defence against the 'barbarians' of the north.

12. FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, Northern England; Scotland
The Northern border line of the Roman Empire stretched from Britain through Europe to the Red Sea. In the UK, Hadrian's Wall, built AD122 (118km in length) is a striking example of the Roman organisation of a Roman military zone. The Antonine Wall/farthworks across Scotland was started in AD142 (60km in length) as defence against the 'barbarians' of the north.

13. GIANTS CAUSEWAY, Northern Ireland
A spectacular area of geological importance on the sea coast of the Antrim plateau. The most characteristic and unique feature is the exposure of 40,000 massive regularly shaped black basalt columns created 50-60 million years ago and now forming cliffs and pavement slacking out from the sea. Studies of these formations over the last 300 years greatly contributed to the development of the earth sciences.

14. HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY, Scotland
The group of monuments consists of a chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stennes/the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae), together with a number of unexcavated burial, ceremonial and settlement sites. This prehistoric cultural landscape is clear evidence of life in this remote, northern archipelago 5,000 years ago.

15. IRONBRIDGE GORGE, Central West England
Well known as a symbol of the industrial Revolution, ironbridge contains all the elements of progress that contributed to the rapid development of this 18th Century industrial region. The Bridge, the world's first constructed of iron, had a considerable influence on developments in the field of technology and architecture. The blast furnace of Caalbrookdale (1708), is a reminder of the discovery of coke.

16. JODRELL BANK OBSERVATORY, Central West England
One of the world's leading radio astronomy observatories. This observatory, still in operation, is an exceptional technological ensemble including several radio telescopes and working buildings, illustrating the transition from traditional movement of people, from Europe to America, and Liverpool pioneered modern dock technology and astronomy (1940s to 1960s) which led to radical changes in the understanding of the universe.

17. LIVERPOOL – MARITIME MERCANTILE CITY, Northwest England
The buildings and features in the historic centre and docklands of the City reflect the development of one of the world's major trading centres at the heart of the British Empire in the 18th and 19th Centuries. It was the major port for the mass movement of people, from Europe to America, and Liverpool pioneered modern dock technology and astronomy (1940s to 1960s) which led to radical changes in the understanding of the universe.

18. MARITIME GREENWICH, London
The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, and their setting, symbolise English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The Queen's House (by Inigo Jones) was the first Palladian building in England, while the complex workers' housing, and Royal Naval College designed by Christopher Wren. The park, based on an original design by André Le Nôtre, contains the Old Royal Observatory.

19. NEW LANARK, Scotland
New Lanark is a small 18th Century village set in a sublime landscape where the phalanx-pastor and Utopian idealist Robert Owen modelled a model industrial community in the early 19th Century. The imposing cotton mill buildings, the spacious and well-designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still testify to Owen's humanism.

20. OLD AND NEW TOWNS OF EDINBURGH, Scotland
The City has been the Scottish capital since the 15th Century. It has two distinct areas: the Old Town, dominated by a medieval fortress; and the neoclassical New Town, whose development from the 18th Century onwards had a far-reaching influence on European urban planning. The harmonious juxtaposition of these two contrasting historic areas, each with many important buildings, gives the city its unique character.

21. PALACE OF WESTMINSTER AND RELATED SITES, London
Westminster Palace, rebuilt from the year 1840 on the site of important medieval remains, is a fine example of neo-Gothic architecture. The Site – which also comprises the small medieval Church of Saint Margaret, built in Perpendicular Gothic style, and Westminster Abbey, where all the sovereigns since the 11th Century have been crowned – is of great historic and symbolic significance.

22. PONTYSYLITE AQUEDUCT AND CANAL, North East Wales
The 18 kilometre long aqueduct and canal is a feat of civil engineering of the industrial Revolution, completed early in the 19th Century. Challenging topography required bold design solutions. The monumental and elegant aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and metal architecture, conceived by the celebrated civil engineer Thomas Telford.

23. ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew, London
The spectacular landscape of the volcanic archipelago comprise the islands of Hiria, Dun, Soay and Bereray. Including some of Europe's highest cliffs and large colonies of rare and endangered birds, the archipelago has been uninhabited since 1930. They bear evidence of over 2000 years of human occupation adapted to the extreme and exposed conditions of the Hebrides.

24. ST KILDA, Hebrides, Scotland
The spectacular landscape of the volcanic archipelago comprise the islands of Hiria, Dun, Soay and Bereray. Including some of Europe's highest cliffs and large colonies of rare and endangered birds, the archipelago has been uninhabited since 1930. They bear evidence of over 2000 years of human occupation adapted to the extreme and exposed conditions of the Hebrides.

25. SALTIAIRE, West Yorkshire
A complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th Century. Its harmonious textile mills, public buildings and workers' housing are of high architectural standards and the urban plan survives intact. It is an example of Victorian philanthropic paternalism which had a profound influence on social welfare and urban planning in the UK and beyond.

26. STONEHENGE, AVEBURY AND ASSOCIATED SITES, Southern England
Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world, while Avebury is the largest. Together with inter-related monuments, and their associated landscapes, they demonstrate around 2000 continuous years of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary practices, and a monument built by William Burges.

27. STUDLEY ROYAL PARK AND THE RUINS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY, Yorkshire
An elegant eighteenth-century water garden in the 'English Style' incorporates the ruins of Fountains Abbey, some of the largest Cistercian abbey ruins in Europe. The water gardens and abbey share the landscape with a deer park, Jacobean mansion Fountains Hall and a magnificent Victorian church designed by William Burges.

28. TOWER OF LONDON
The massive White Tower, with its strategic position on the River Thames, is a typical example of Norman military architecture, whose influence was felt throughout the kingdom. It was built by William the Conqueror in 1066 to protect London and assert his power. A rare survivor of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings. The Tower of London is an imposing fortress with many layers of history and has become one of the symbols of royalty.

29. GORHAM'S CAVE COMPLEX, Gibraltar
Four caves with archaeological and palaeontological deposits that provide evidence of Neanderthal occupation over a span of more than 100,000 years.

30. GOUGH AND INACCESSIBLE ISLANDS, South Atlantic
The Site, located in the south Atlantic, is one of the least-disturbed island and marine ecosystems in the cool temperate zone.

31. HENDERSON ISLAND, South Pacific
One of the few atolls in the world whose ecology has been practically untouched by a human presence.

32. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

33. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

34. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

35. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

01. BLANAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE, Wales
The area around Blanaeron is evidence of the pre-19th-century iron and coal industry. The site is a testament to the necessity of coal and iron in the early 19th century, and the primitive railway systems, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

02. BIENHEIM PALACE, Baden-Württemberg
The Palace stands in a romantic park created by the landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was given to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, for his victory in 1704 over French and Austrian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th Century princely dwelling.

03. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL AND RELATED SITES, Kent
Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Related monuments are the Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic architecture.

04. GWYNEDD CASTLES AND TOWN WALLS OF KING EDWARD, Wales
The castles of Beaumaris and Harlech and the fortified complexes of Caernarfon and Conwy are extremely well-preserved monuments and are examples of the colonization and defence works carried out in Wales throughout the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and the military architecture of the time.

05. CITY OF BATH, South West England
Founded by the Romans as a thermal spa, Bath became an important centre of the wool industry in the Middle Ages. In the 18th Century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend harmoniously with the Roman baths. Today's well preserved townscape still reflects this evolution.

06. MINING LANDSCAPE OF CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON, South West England
Radical reshaping of the region's landscape during the 18th and 19th Centuries resulted from rapid growth of copper and tin mining. An extensive legacy of mines, engine houses, ports, canals, railways, industries and settlements remain. These reflect the rapidly developed mining innovation that was exported around the World.

07. DERWENT VALLEY MILLS, Central England
The Valley contains a series of 18th and 19th Century intact cotton mills and associated historic industrial landscapes and settlements. Modern factory technology owes its origins to the water driven spinning mills at Cromford, where Richard Arkwright's inventions resulted in the birth of industrial-scale production.

08. DORSET AND EAST DEVON COAST, South West England
The Dorset and East Devon coast provide an almost continuous sequence of rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era, or some 185 million years of the earth's history. Also known as the 'Jurassic Coast', the area's important fossil sites and classic coastal geomorphological features have contributed to a study of earth sciences for over 300 years.

09. DURHAM CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL, Northern England
The Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th Centuries to house the relics of St Cuthbert and the lakeland modelled by glaciers and shaped by particular agro-pastoral landscape systems. The harmony and drama of the landscape inspired the 18th Century literature and paintings of the Picturesque and late Romantic movements. Awareness of landscape beauty inspired and triggered early preservation efforts.

10. THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, North West England
An extensive and self contained mountainous lakeland modelled by glaciers and shaped by particular agro-pastoral landscape systems. The harmony and drama of the landscape inspired the 18th Century literature and paintings of the Picturesque and late Romantic movements. Awareness of landscape beauty inspired and triggered early preservation efforts.

11. FORTH BRIDGE, Scotland
Opened in 1890 and crossing the Forth estuary, the world's longest spans (541m). It remains one of the greatest cantilever trussed bridges, marking an important milestone in bridge design and continues to carry rail traffic today. Its innovative style and Wall/farthworks across Scotland was started in AD142 (60km in length) as defence against the 'barbarians' of the north.

12. FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, Northern England; Scotland
The Northern border line of the Roman Empire stretched from Britain through Europe to the Red Sea. In the UK, Hadrian's Wall, built AD122 (118km in length) is a striking example of the Roman organisation of a Roman military zone. The Antonine Wall/farthworks across Scotland was started in AD142 (60km in length) as defence against the 'barbarians' of the north.

13. GIANTS CAUSEWAY, Northern Ireland
A spectacular area of geological importance on the sea coast of the Antrim plateau. The most characteristic and unique feature is the exposure of 40,000 massive regularly shaped black basalt columns created 50-60 million years ago and now forming cliffs and pavement slacking out from the sea. Studies of these formations over the last 300 years greatly contributed to the development of the earth sciences.

14. HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY, Scotland
The group of monuments consists of a chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stennes/the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae), together with a number of unexcavated burial, ceremonial and settlement sites. This prehistoric cultural landscape is clear evidence of life in this remote, northern archipelago 5,000 years ago.

15. IRONBRIDGE GORGE, Central West England
Well known as a symbol of the industrial Revolution, ironbridge contains all the elements of progress that contributed to the rapid development of this 18th Century industrial region. The Bridge, the world's first constructed of iron, had a considerable influence on developments in the field of technology and architecture. The blast furnace of Caalbrookdale (1708), is a reminder of the discovery of coke.

16. JODRELL BANK OBSERVATORY, Central West England
One of the world's leading radio astronomy observatories. This observatory, still in operation, is an exceptional technological ensemble including several radio telescopes and working buildings, illustrating the transition from traditional movement of people, from Europe to America, and Liverpool pioneered modern dock technology and astronomy (1940s to 1960s) which led to radical changes in the understanding of the universe.

17. LIVERPOOL – MARITIME MERCANTILE CITY, Northwest England
The buildings and features in the historic centre and docklands of the City reflect the development of one of the world's major trading centres at the heart of the British Empire in the 18th and 19th Centuries. It was the major port for the mass movement of people, from Europe to America, and Liverpool pioneered modern dock technology and astronomy (1940s to 1960s) which led to radical changes in the understanding of the universe.

18. MARITIME GREENWICH, London
The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, and their setting, symbolise English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The Queen's House (by Inigo Jones) was the first Palladian building in England, while the complex workers' housing, and Royal Naval College designed by Christopher Wren. The park, based on an original design by André Le Nôtre, contains the Old Royal Observatory.

19. NEW LANARK, Scotland
New Lanark is a small 18th Century village set in a sublime landscape where the phalanx-pastor and Utopian idealist Robert Owen modelled a model industrial community in the early 19th Century. The imposing cotton mill buildings, the spacious and well-designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still testify to Owen's humanism.

20. OLD AND NEW TOWNS OF EDINBURGH, Scotland
The City has been the Scottish capital since the 15th Century. It has two distinct areas: the Old Town, dominated by a medieval fortress; and the neoclassical New Town, whose development from the 18th Century onwards had a far-reaching influence on European urban planning. The harmonious juxtaposition of these two contrasting historic areas, each with many important buildings, gives the city its unique character.

21. PALACE OF WESTMINSTER AND RELATED SITES, London
Westminster Palace, rebuilt from the year 1840 on the site of important medieval remains, is a fine example of neo-Gothic architecture. The Site – which also comprises the small medieval Church of Saint Margaret, built in Perpendicular Gothic style, and Westminster Abbey, where all the sovereigns since the 11th Century have been crowned – is of great historic and symbolic significance.

22. PONTYSYLITE AQUEDUCT AND CANAL, North East Wales
The 18 kilometre long aqueduct and canal is a feat of civil engineering of the industrial Revolution, completed early in the 19th Century. Challenging topography required bold design solutions. The monumental and elegant aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and metal architecture, conceived by the celebrated civil engineer Thomas Telford.

23. ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew, London
The spectacular landscape of the volcanic archipelago comprise the islands of Hiria, Dun, Soay and Bereray. Including some of Europe's highest cliffs and large colonies of rare and endangered birds, the archipelago has been uninhabited since 1930. They bear evidence of over 2000 years of human occupation adapted to the extreme and exposed conditions of the Hebrides.

24. ST KILDA, Hebrides, Scotland
The spectacular landscape of the volcanic archipelago comprise the islands of Hiria, Dun, Soay and Bereray. Including some of Europe's highest cliffs and large colonies of rare and endangered birds, the archipelago has been uninhabited since 1930. They bear evidence of over 2000 years of human occupation adapted to the extreme and exposed conditions of the Hebrides.

25. SALTIAIRE, West Yorkshire
A complete and well-preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th Century. Its harmonious textile mills, public buildings and workers' housing are of high architectural standards and the urban plan survives intact. It is an example of Victorian philanthropic paternalism which had a profound influence on social welfare and urban planning in the UK and beyond.

26. STONEHENGE, AVEBURY AND ASSOCIATED SITES, Southern England
Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world, while Avebury is the largest. Together with inter-related monuments, and their associated landscapes, they demonstrate around 2000 continuous years of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary practices, and a monument built by William Burges.

27. STUDLEY ROYAL PARK AND THE RUINS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY, Yorkshire
An elegant eighteenth-century water garden in the 'English Style' incorporates the ruins of Fountains Abbey, some of the largest Cistercian abbey ruins in Europe. The water gardens and abbey share the landscape with a deer park, Jacobean mansion Fountains Hall and a magnificent Victorian church designed by William Burges.

28. TOWER OF LONDON
The massive White Tower, with its strategic position on the River Thames, is a typical example of Norman military architecture, whose influence was felt throughout the kingdom. It was built by William the Conqueror in 1066 to protect London and assert his power. A rare survivor of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings. The Tower of London is an imposing fortress with many layers of history and has become one of the symbols of royalty.

29. GORHAM'S CAVE COMPLEX, Gibraltar
Four caves with archaeological and palaeontological deposits that provide evidence of Neanderthal occupation over a span of more than 100,000 years.

30. GOUGH AND INACCESSIBLE ISLANDS, South Atlantic
The Site, located in the south Atlantic, is one of the least-disturbed island and marine ecosystems in the cool temperate zone.

31. HENDERSON ISLAND, South Pacific
One of the few atolls in the world whose ecology has been practically untouched by a human presence.

32. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

33. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

34. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

35. TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS, Bermuda
Founded in 1612, the town is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World.

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

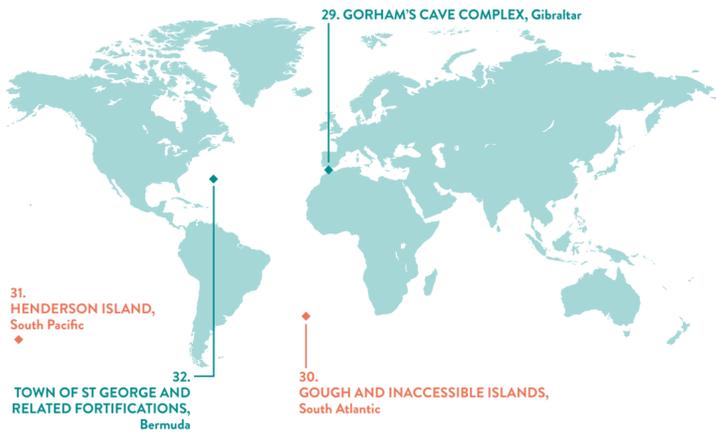
World Heritage Site descriptions text adapted from text available under license CC-BY-SA. IGO 3.0 at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/istatesparties/>

01. BLANAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE, Wales
The area around Blanaeron is evidence of the pre-19th-century iron and coal industry. The site is a testament to the necessity of coal and iron in the early 19th century, and the primitive railway systems, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

02. BIENHEIM PALACE, Baden-Württemberg
The Palace stands in a romantic park created by the landscape gardener 'Capability' Brown. It was given to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, for his victory in 1704 over French and Austrian troops. Built between 1705 and 1722 and characterized by an eclectic style and a return to national roots, it is a perfect example of an 18th Century princely dwelling.

03. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL AND RELATED SITES, Kent
Canterbury, in Kent, has been the seat of the spiritual head of the Church of England for nearly five centuries. Related monuments are the Church of St Martin, the oldest church in England; the ruins of the Abbey of St Augustine, and Christ Church Cathedral, a breathtaking mixture of Romanesque and Perpendicular Gothic architecture.

04. GWYNEDD CASTLES AND TOWN WALLS



UK WORLD HERITAGE SITES

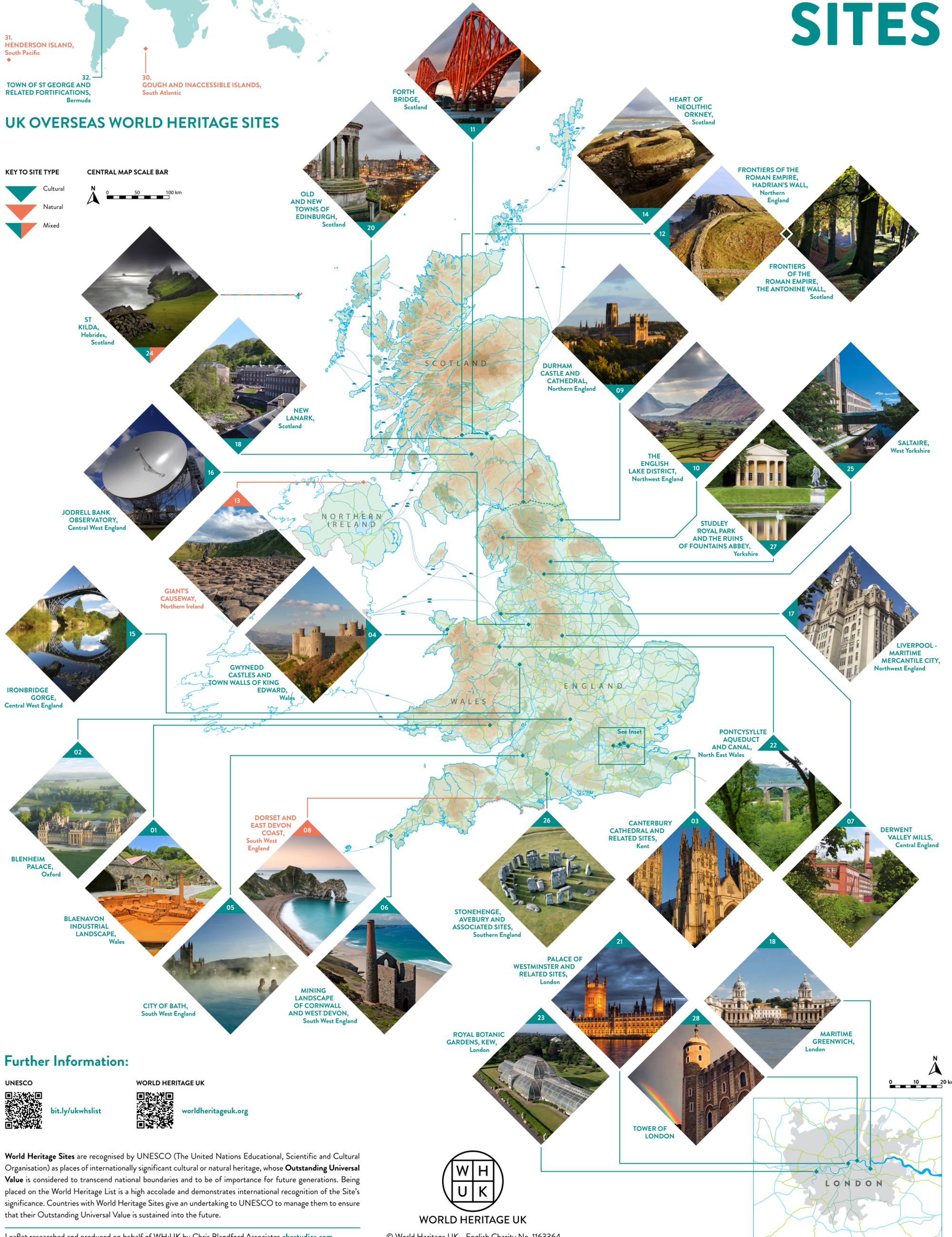
UK OVERSEAS WORLD HERITAGE SITES

KEY TO SITE TYPE

- Cultural
- Natural
- Mixed

CENTRAL MAP SCALE BAR

0 50 100 km



Further Information:

UNESCO bit.ly/ukwhslist

WORLD HERITAGE UK worldheritageuk.org

World Heritage Sites are recognised by UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) as places of internationally significant cultural or natural heritage, whose **Outstanding Universal Value** is considered to transcend national boundaries and to be of importance for future generations. Being placed on the World Heritage List is a high accolade and demonstrates international recognition of the Site's significance. Countries with World Heritage Sites give an undertaking to UNESCO to manage them to ensure that their Outstanding Universal Value is sustained into the future.



WORLD HERITAGE UK

© World Heritage UK - English Charity No. 1163364