

GREAT BRITAIN

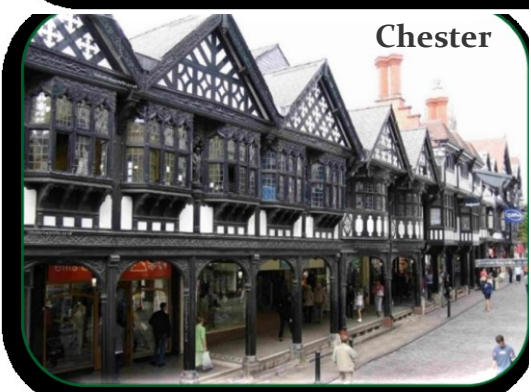
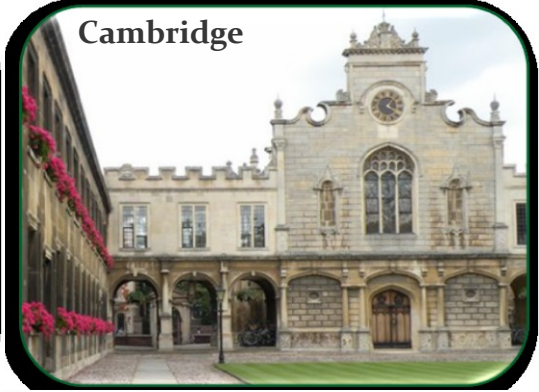
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



- Off the north-western coast of the Continent
- Great Britain, north-eastern part of Ireland & many smaller islands
- Ireland to the south; Atlantic to the north-west, North Sea to the east, English Channel to the south & Celtic Sea to the south-west; Irish Sea between Great Britain & Ireland
- Crown dependencies – Guernsey, Jersey & Isle of Man
- Overseas Territories – Bermuda, Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena (app 260,000 people)
- 242,500 km², 64.5 million people
- London, Queen Elizabeth II (since 1952)
- 31 million foreign tourists

ENGLAND – ICONIC SITES

■ Plymouth (Pilgrims – Mayflower Steps), Portsmouth (HMS Victory), Southampton (RMS Titanic, D-Day)



ENGLAND – CATHEDRALS

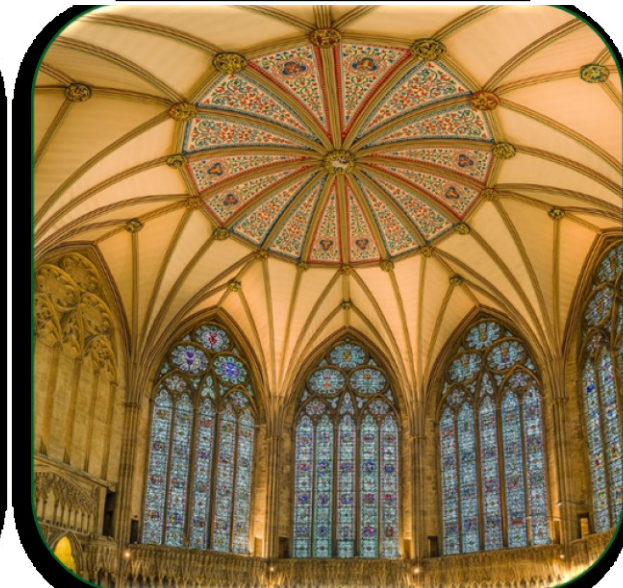
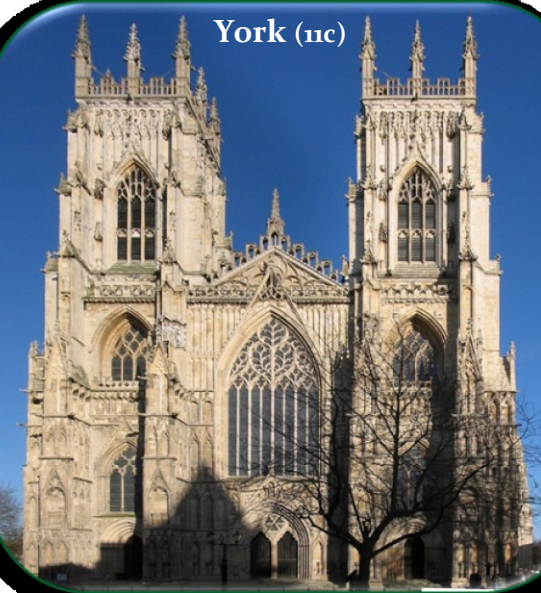
Winchester (7c)



Canterbury (11c)



York (11c)

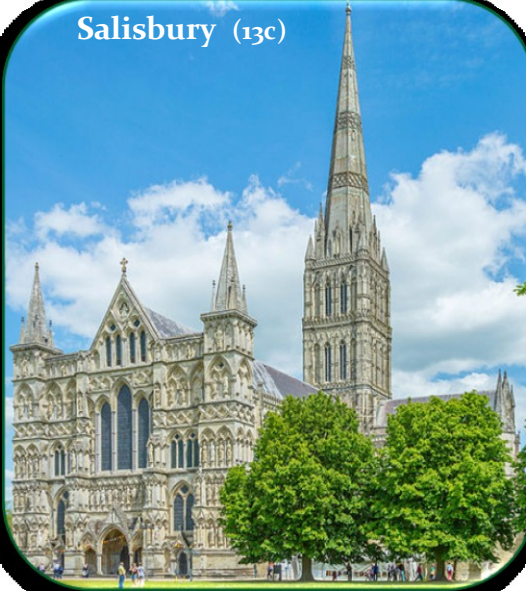


ENGLAND – CATHEDRALS

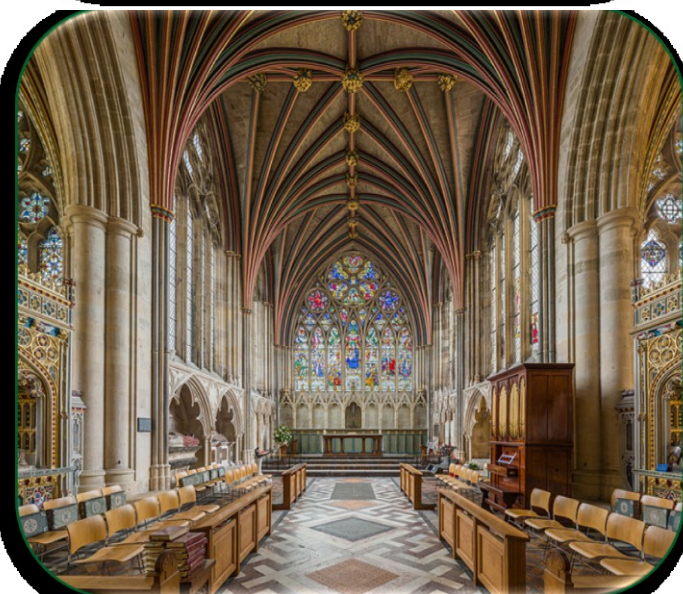
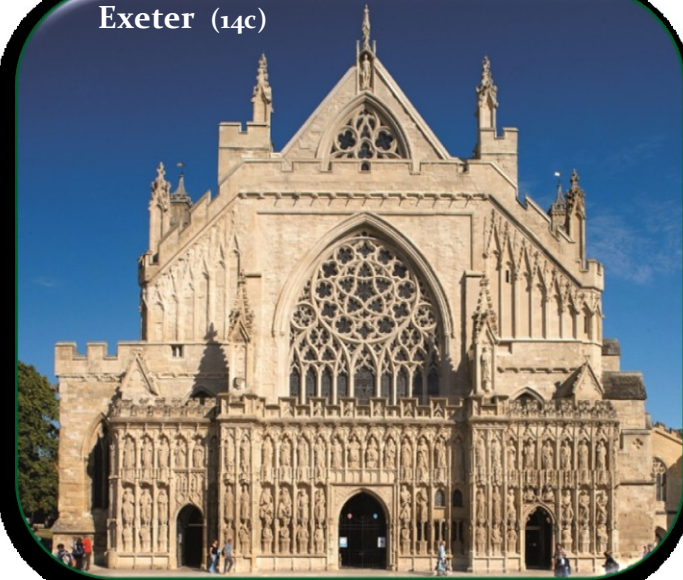
Lincoln (11c)



Salisbury (13c)

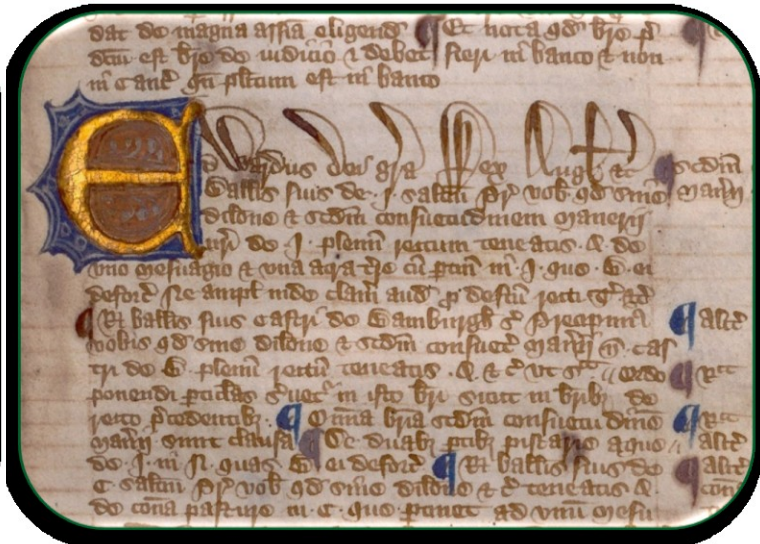


Exeter (14c)



ENGLAND – CASTLES

- Windsor
- Lincoln (copy of Magna Carta)



ENGLAND – CASTLES

- Nottingham (Robin Hood)
- Winchester (depiction of the Round Table of King Arthur)



ENGLAND – CASTLES

- Leeds Castle (Anne of Bohemia spent the winter of 1381 on her way to be married to Richard II)
- Hampton Court (gardens, maze & Royal Tennis Court – 16 century)



ENGLAND – NATIONAL PARKS

Peak District



Jurassic Coast



Dartmoor



Lake District



New Forest



Exmoor



LONDON

- Founded by Romans – Londonium in 43 AD



SCOTLAND

- Clean, unspoilt country – Scottish Highlands (Ben Nevis), Loch Ness & Lomond
- Caledonian Canal – connects Inverness with Corpach (97 km, 1/3 man-made)
- Thousands historic sites (stone circles, standing stones, burial chambers, Bronze, Iron & Stone Age remains)



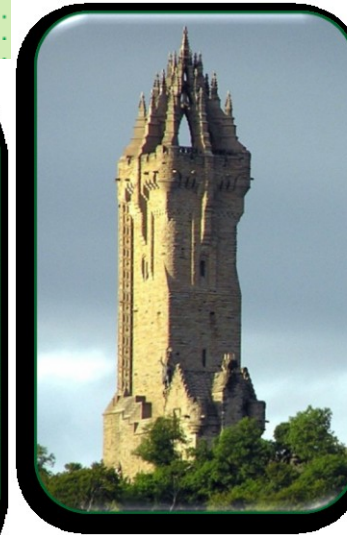
SCOTLAND

- Historic castles, houses, battlegrounds, ruins
- Golf (St Andrew), fishing (salmon) & hunting (deer, grouse)
- Scotch whisky – tours around distilleries



SCOTLAND

- **Edinburg** – Edinburgh Castle, Palace of Holyrood, Royal Mile, Arthur’s Seat (remnant of volcano)
- **Stirling** – “Gateway to the Highlands” (between highland & lowland Scotland), Stirling Castle & Wallace National Monument





WALES



WALES – NATIONAL PARKS



Brecon Beacons



Snowdonia



Pembrokeshire Coast



WALES – CASTLES

Caernarfon



Beaumaris



Conwy



Pembroke



Harlech



NORTHERN IRELAND



NORTHERN IRELAND

- Over two hundred monastic houses
- Londonderry – only remaining completely walled city in Ireland
- Old Bushmill Distillery – oldest licenced whiskey distillery in the world



Dunluce Castle



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

- 23 cultural sites, four natural sites, one of cultural-natural character
- 17 in England, four in Scotland, three in Wales, one in Northern Ireland, Bermuda, Pitcairn Islands & Saint Helena



HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY (SCOTLAND)

- Four sites, 5,000 years BP
- Skara Brae (settlement with stone built houses connected by narrow roofed passages)
- Maes Howe (large chambered tomb)
- Stones of Stenness (four surviving standing stones & surrounding ditch)
- Ring of Brodgar (36 surviving stones)



ST KILDA

- Volcanic archipelago off the west coast of Scotland, no permanent residents since 1930
- Towering black cliffs (430 metres) with steep grass-green slopes
- One million seabirds at the breeding season (incl rare & endangered species)
- Evidence of two millennia of human occupation (stone huts & houses, field systems)



FORTH BRIDGE

- Railway bridge – spans the estuary of the Forth River, opened in 1890
- Earliest great multi-span cantilever bridge in the world & one of the longest (2,529 metres)



OLD AND NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH

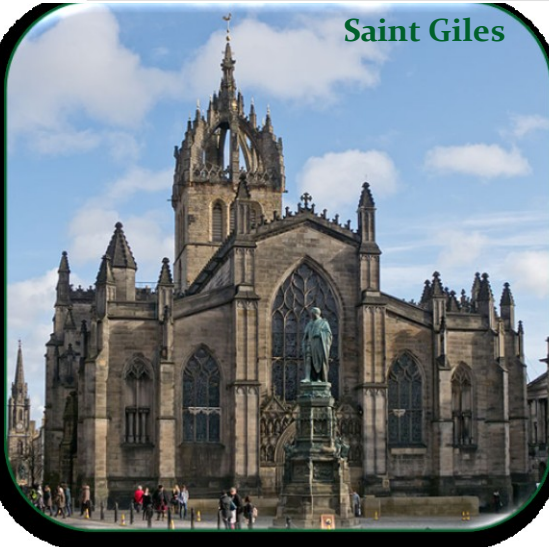
- Old Town – along ridge from the Castle on Castle Rock (remnant of volcano) to Palace of Holyrood
- Medieval narrow closes, merchant & noble houses (up to six storeys)



Castle



Holyrood



Saint Giles



Old Town



Arthur's Seat

OLD AND NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH

- New Town – Neo-Classical, glacial plain to the north of Old Town, large green spaces (18c onwards)
- Waverley Valley with Princes Street Gardens



NEW LANARK

- Small 18 century village
- Early 19 century – philanthropist & Utopian idealist Robert Owen bought the site →
- Turned it into model industrial community
- Cotton mill buildings, spacious workers' housing, public facilities, educational institute & school



GIANT'S CAUSEWAY AND CAUSEWAY COAST (NORTHERN IRELAND)

- 40,000 massive black basalt columns projecting out of the sea (volcanic activity 50-60 million years BP)
- Tops of columns form stepping stones leading from the cliff foot & disappear under the sea
- Most hexagonal (some with four, five, seven or eight sides; tallest about 12 metres, 28 metres thick in places)



FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- 2 century AD to defend Roman Empire from the 'barbarians'
- Limes Romanus – 5,000 km (from the Atlantic across Europe to Black Sea, Red Sea & across North Africa)
- Remnants of walls, ditches, forts, fortresses, watchtowers & civilian settlements
- 118 km long Hadrian's Wall (Hadrian, 122 AD), 60 km long Antonine's Wall (Antonius Pius, 142 AD)



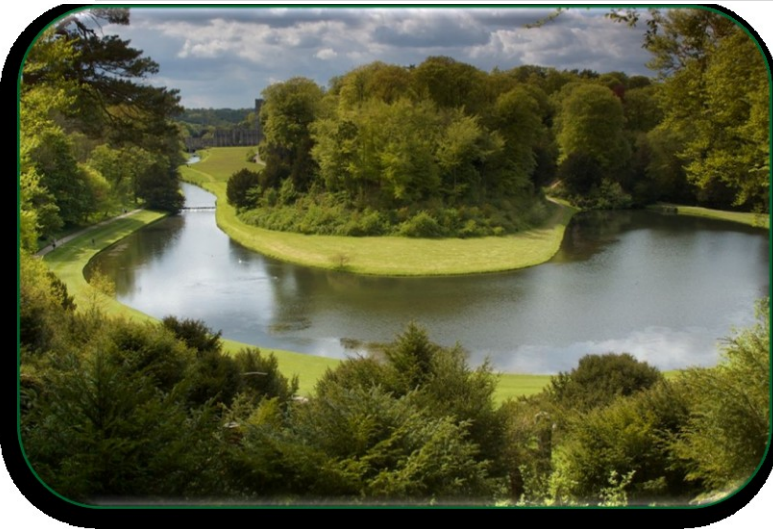
DURHAM CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL (ENGLAND)

- Castle – stronghold & residence of Prince-Bishops of Durham, 11 century (William the Conqueror)
- Protected northern boundaries of England
- Cathedral – within the Castle, 11/12 centuries to house the relics of Saint Cuthbert (evangeliser of Northumbria, 634-687 AD) & Venerable Bede (672/3-735 AD)
- Largest & finest example of Norman architecture in England



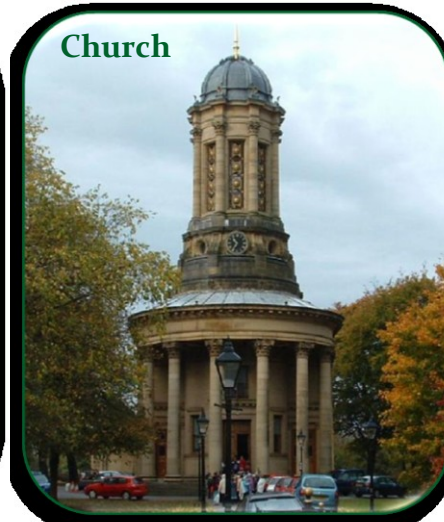
STUDLEY ROYAL PARK INCL RUINS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY

- Was one of largest & richest Cistercian abbeys in Britain (12 century)
- Landscape created around the ruins of the Abbey (18 & 19 centuries)
- Gardens, canals, ponds, cascades, lawns, hedges...



SALTAIRE

- Exceptionally complete & well-preserved industrial village (2 half of 19 century)
- Founded by mill-owner Titus Salt as model village for his workers
- Textile mills, public buildings & workers' housing, urban plan survives intact

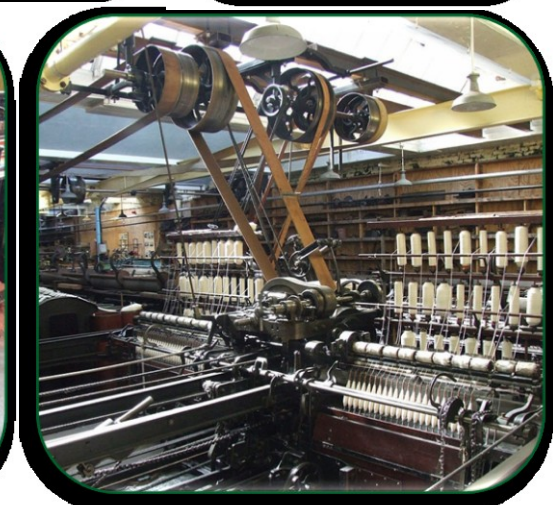
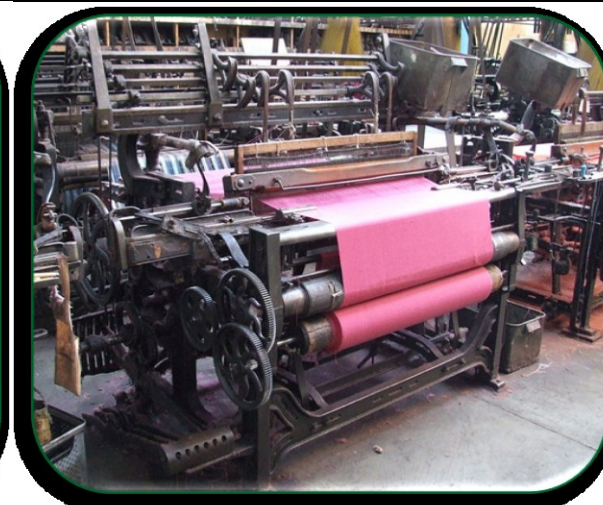


Church



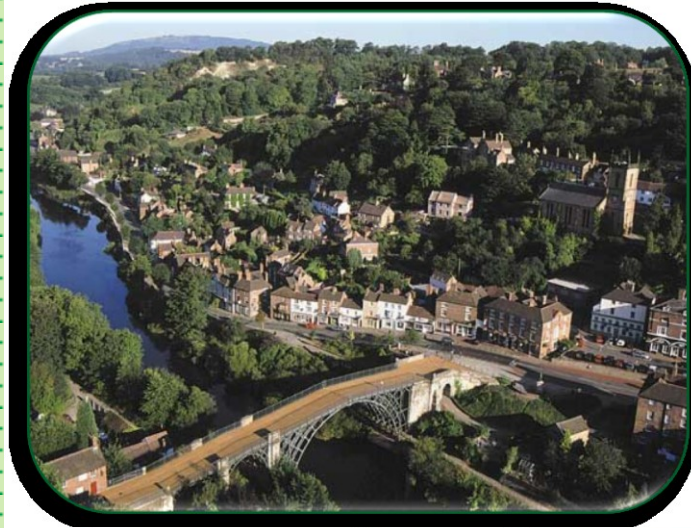
DERWENT VALLEY MILLS

- Series of 18 & 19 century cotton mills, industrial landscape (high historical & technological significance)
- 1721 – construction of Silk Mill in Derby, 1770s – two water-powered spinning mills at Cromford →
- Modern factory system established & developed
- Industrial establishments in rural landscape → required housing & facilities for mill workers



IRONBRIDGE GORGE

- Ironbridge – symbol of Industrial Revolution, remains of mines, pit mounds, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, iron workers' housing, infrastructure
- Iron Bridge – erected 1779, spans deep valley, first bridge in the world built from iron



BLLENHEIM PALACE

- Palace presented by English nation to John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough (for his victory over French & Bavarian troops in 1704)
- Built between 1705-1722, within large landscape park



CITY OF BATH



- Romans – 1 century AD, used natural hot springs as thermal spa (Aquae Sulis)
- 18 century – developed into spa city, Neo-classical Palladian buildings (crescents , terraces & squares)
- Preserved Roman structures – Temple of Sulis Minerva & baths complex



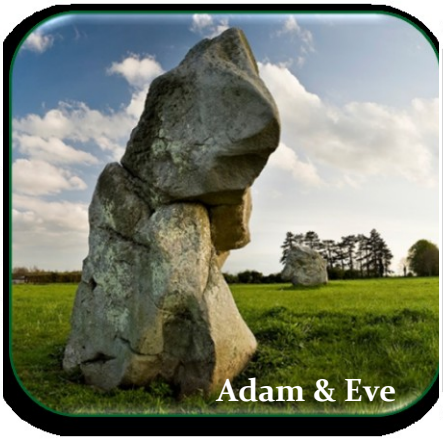
STONEHENGE, AVEBURY AND ASSOCIATED SITES

- Avebury – largest Neolithic stone circle in the world (3700 – 1600 BC)
- Stonehenge – most sophisticated (2 different kinds of stones – Bluestones & Sarsens, 40 tons, 240 km)
- Purpose? astronomic, ceremonial, mortuary?



STONEHENGE, AVEBURY AND ASSOCIATED SITES

- Silbury Hill (largest prehistoric mound in Europe)
- Beckhampton Avenue (curving avenue of stones)
- West Kennet Avenue (avenue of two parallel lines of stones)



DORSET AND EAST DEVON COAST

- Cliffs stretch for 155 kilometres along the Channel coast
- Provide almost continuous sequence of rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era
- Called Jurassic Coast (fossils provide continuous record of life on land & in the sea since 185 million years BP)



CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON MINING LANDSCAPE

- Landscapes radically reshaped during 18 & 19 centuries by deep mining (copper & tin)
- Remains of mines, engine houses, foundries, smallholdings, ports, canals, railways & tram roads
- Ancillary industries & new towns & villages



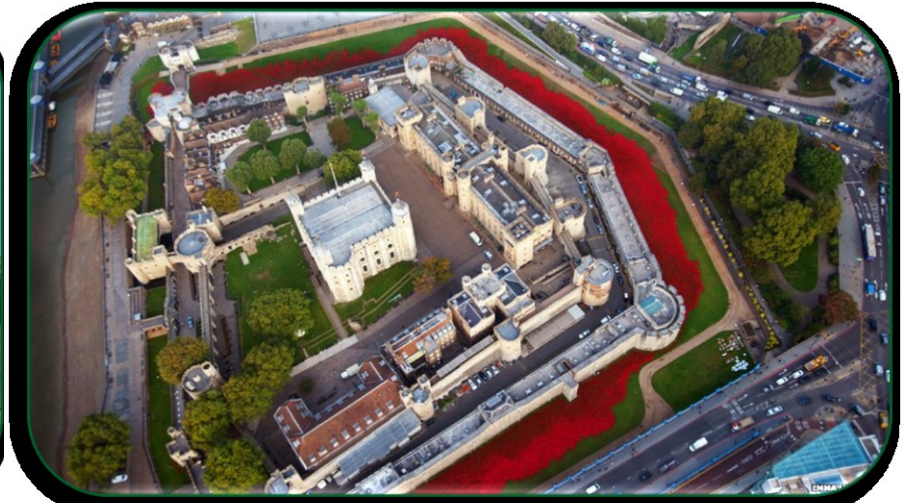
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

- Designed by Charles Bridgeman, William Kent, Capability Brown & William Chambers, 1759
- Historic landscape gardens, used to study botany & ecology
 - Botanic collections (conserved plants, living plants & documents)
 - Arboretum, bonsai, cacti, orchid, magnolia & fern collections, rose, azalea, lilac, grass, bamboo & rock gardens



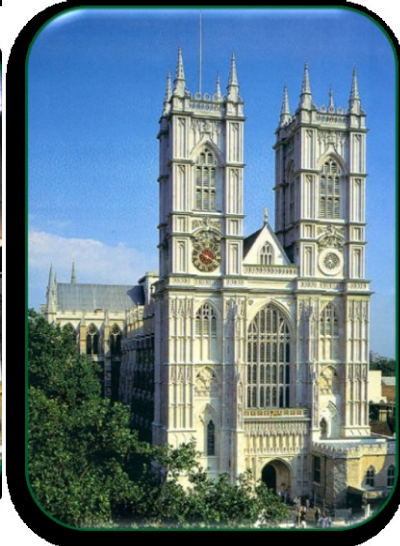
TOWER OF LONDON

- White Tower – typical example of Norman military architecture
- William the Conqueror to protect London & emphasise his power, 1066
- Tower of London – built around White Tower (royal buildings, 11-16 centuries)
- Royal palace, prison (Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Mary Stuart, Sir Walter Raleigh)



PALACE OF WESTMINSTER AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY

- Westminster Abbey – William the Conqueror (11 century)
- Coronation of all English & British monarchs, most of them married & buried



PALACE OF WESTMINSTER AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY

- Westminster Palace – home to British Parliament (1840s, on medieval remains)
- Church of Saint Margaret – Gothic (11 century, parish church of the Palace)



MARITIME GREENWICH

- Symbolises English artistic & scientific effort of 17 & 18 centuries
- Queen's House – Inigo Jones, first Palladian building in England
- Royal Hospital for Seamen – now Royal Naval College (Christopher Wren, Baroque)
- Old Royal Observatory – base-line for the world time zone system, marks the Prime Meridian



Royal Observatory



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY AND ST MARTIN'S CHURCH

- Canterbury – seat of the archbishops of the Church of England for nearly five centuries
- Cathedral – mixture Romanesque & Gothic styles (11 century, Thomas Becket – 1170 → pilgrimage site)
- Church of Saint Martin – oldest church in England
- Ruins of the Abbey of Saint Augustine (introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons)



CASTLES AND TOWN WALLS OF KING EDWARD IN GWYNEDD (WALES)

- Edward I (1272–1307) – series of castles (pacifying local population & establishing English colonies in Wales)
- Four castles – Beaumaris, Conwy, Caernarfon & Harlech
- Fortified towns at Conwy & Caernarfon – 13/14 century military architecture

Conwy



Harlech



Caernarfon



Beaumaris



PONTCŶSYLLTE AQUEDUCT AND CANAL (WALES)

- 18 km navigable Aqueduct – to carry the Llangollen Canal over the Valley of the River Dee
- Completed during Industrial Revolution – early 19 century
- Pioneering masterpiece of engineering & monumental metal architecture
- Use of both cast & wrought iron, longest & highest aqueduct in Britain



BLAENAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

- 19 century – Wales was leading producer of iron & coal in the world
- Blaenavon – landscape created by industrial processes associated with production of iron & coal
- Coal & ore mines, quarries, furnaces, railway system, public buildings & workers' housing



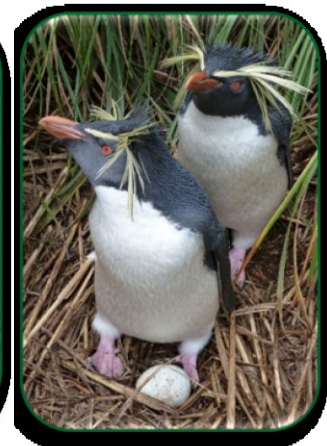
HISTORIC TOWN OF ST GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS (BERMUDA)

- St George – oldest English town in the New World (1612)
- Outstanding example of planned urban settlements established in the New World
- Associated fortifications illustrate development of English military engineering (17-20 century)



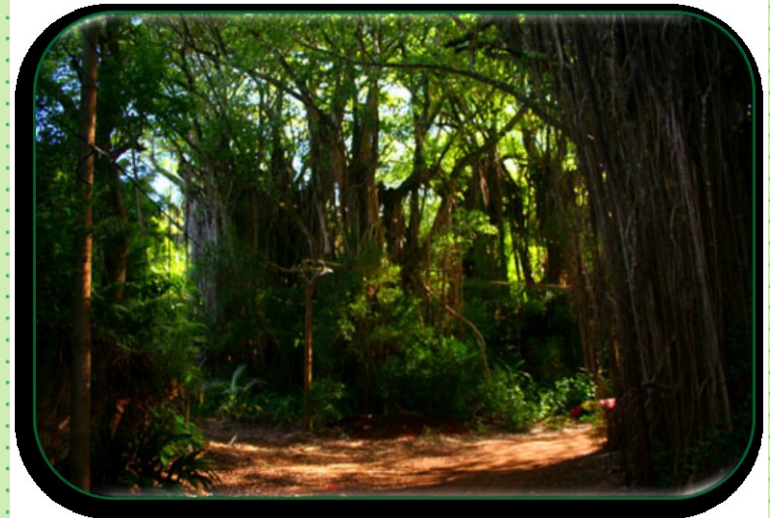
GOUGH AND INACCESSIBLE ISLANDS (SOUTH ATLANTIC)

- Two extraordinary uninhabited oceanic islands, almost untouched (number of endemic species)
- Cliffs – one of largest colonies of sea birds (Rockhopper Penguins, Fur & Elephant Seals; whales, dolphins)



HENDERSON ISLAND (PITCAIRN ISLAND, PACIFIC)

- Uninhabited raised coral atoll, almost untouched by human presence
- Provides ideal conditions for studying dynamics of evolution & natural selection
- Ten plant & four land birds native to the island, home to large breeding seabird colonies



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**