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Proudly created with Wix. Everyone seems to be only interested to go abroad to see beautiful lakes, castles, modern architecture and old towns. That is where the idea for this website came to life. I hope the beautiful images you will be able to find on this page will encourage each and every one of you to go out there and explore the amazing land called Britain. Would you like to join a community of fellow Britan enthusiasts? Check out our articles below to discover amazing places in the UK. Isle of Skye - Quiraing Quiraing itself is part of an enormous landslip, formed at the end of the Ice Age, which is still moving. The whole trail is about 4 miles long Isle of Skye - Quiraing Join us on Facebook! Want to know more? Join our group on facebook! Get your daily dose of beautiful photos from all over Britain, find new friends and get the chance to share your own stories! This time we will take you to Portree and The Storr. This is one of those places where you start to feel a lot of respect for the forces of nature. The wind, the waves crashing on the rocks below, all this makes a very impressive view.. Then, when you slowly move away from the coastline, you seem to enter a different realm. Yellow grass, brown branches of low bushes, hardly any trees and large amounts of heather that, at this time of year, create dark patches on the ground. Empty spaces, one main road, red rocks, and few scattered, lonely houses in the distance. The water is so clear that you can literally see the bottom of every pool. The further you go the bigger the pools get. For those of you who are a bit more fit and brave than myself there are some narrow and steep paths leading closer to the bigger waterfalls. Fairy Pools Welcome to The Highlands When I first looked at the estimated time of the drive, which came up to 9 hours, I though this is going to be tough. Then I have selected some most popular viewpoints, which were scattered alongside the road we were travelling on. The initial count was then halved otherwise we would need 24 hours to get there which gave us 14 viewpoints. Do I even need to mention that we arrived at our destination way after dark? When going to Scotland you need to be ready to experience all four seasons in one day Driving through Scotland Mind your head Ever wondered how it would feel to travel to the middle of the mountain by boat? Well now you can stop wondering and just enjoy the ride in the Speedwell Cavern. First stop - Castleton. If you were thinking of climbing Mam Tor or exploring the multiple caverns in the area this is the place for you! Then, in , the Parliament has made the decision to flood it all. Welcome to the Haweswater Reservoir. Hope you will enjoy it! Rain, stone circle, red squirrels and.. Day 3 of your Lake District adventure! On the road to the shores of Derwent Water we drove through the lovely town of Keswick. This is a typical tourist-oriented area with lots of hotels, bars and restaurants. If you are travelling with kids, this destination should satisfy the whole family. A large network of footpaths in the woods and hills surrounding the lake offers a chance for everyone to enjoy the nature..

Chapter 2 : Beautiful Homes of Britain: racedaydvl.com: Pam Boys: Books

The Most Beautiful Homes in Britain (Part 1) In this instalment of property list, here is part one of The Most Beautiful Homes in Britain. 20 - The Old Rectory The Old Rectory presents the perfect combination of an elegantly proportioned family house set in glorious gardens in England's most beautifully preserved medieval village.

Two years before the beginning of World War I, on 4 May, the British magazine *Country Life* carried a seemingly unremarkable advertisement: There was no reason for public interest or concern; the same magazine had frequently published in-depth articles on new country houses being built, designed by fashionable architects such as Lutyens. The *Country Life* advertisement, however, was to prove a hint of things to come. Dawley Court, Uxbridge c. The wealth and status of the owner provided no protection to the building as even the more wealthy owners became keen to free themselves of not only the expense of a large house, but also the trappings of wealth and redundant privilege which the house represented. However, the process of change was long, and it was not until with the preservation of Calke Abbey that it became obvious that opinion had changed. In the 21st century, the period of change seems cemented. A large public appeal has assured the preservation of Tyntesfield in, and in, Dumfries House and its collection were saved, after protracted appeals and debates. Today, demolition has ceased to be a realistic, or legal, option for listed buildings, and an historic house particularly one with its contents intact has become recognized as worthy of retention and preservation. However, many country houses are still at risk and their security, even as an entirety with their contents, is not guaranteed by any legislation. Thus, following the cessation of hostilities, the trickle of demolitions which had begun in the earlier part of the century, now became a torrent of destruction. Destroying buildings of national or potential national importance was not an act peculiar to the 20th century in Britain. The demolition in the late s of Northumberland House, London, a prime example of English Renaissance architecture, passed without significant comment. Town houses such as Northumberland House were highly visible displays of wealth and political power, so consequently more likely to be the victims of changing fashions. The difference in the 20th century was that the acts of demolition were often acts of desperation and last resort; a demolished house could not be valued for probate duty. A vacant site was attractive to property developers, who would pay a premium for an empty site that could be rebuilt upon and filled with numerous small houses and bungalows, which would return a quick profit. This was especially true in the years immediately following World War II, when Britain was desperate to replace the thousands of homes destroyed. This meant that by the 20th century, many owners of country houses often owned several country mansions. Thus, one solution not only solved any financial problems, but also removed an unwanted burden. The vast majority of the houses demolished were of less architectural importance than the great Baroque, Palladian and Neoclassical mansions by the notable architects. Occasionally an aristocrat of the first rank did find himself in dire financial troubles. The severely impoverished Duke of Marlborough saved Blenheim Palace by marrying an heiress, tempted from the USA by the lure of an old title in return for vast riches. It proved to be a temporary solution; his heirs, the 3rd and final Duke of Buckingham and his heirs, the Earls Temple, inherited huge financial problems until finally in anything left that was moveable, both internal and external, was auctioned off and the house sold, narrowly escaping demolition. It was saved by being transformed into a school. Selling the Hope diamond and other properties failed to solve the family problems, leaving no alternative but demolition of the huge, expensive-to-maintain house, which was razed to the ground in, leaving the Duke without a ducal seat. Whatever the personal choices and reasons for the sales and demolitions, the underlying and unifying factor was almost always financial. The root of the problem began long before the 20th century with the gradual introduction and increase of taxes on income and further tax on inherited wealth, death duties. It was replaced by a much smaller modern house. Before the 19th century, the British upper classes enjoyed a life relatively free from taxation. Staff were plentiful and cheap, and estates not only provided a generous income from tenanted land but also political power. During the 19th century this began to change, until by the mid-century they had no power and were suffering heavy taxation. The staff had either been killed in two world wars or forsaken a life of servitude for better wages elsewhere. Thus the

owners of large country houses dependent on staff and a large income began by necessity to dispose of their costly non-self sustaining material assets. Large houses had become redundant white elephants to be abandoned or demolished. It seemed that in particular regard to the country houses no one was prepared to save them. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, to the British public still suffering from the deprivations of food rationing and restriction on building work the destruction of these great redundant houses was of little interest. From onwards there had been a huge exodus away from a life in domestic service; having experienced the less restricted and better paid life away from the great estates, few were anxious to return – this in itself was a further reason that life in the English country house was becoming near impossible to all but the very rich. Beaupre Hall, a fortified mansion, complete with castellated gatehouse, exemplified early domestic architecture. Shortly before its demolition it was photographed with an advancing army of small, box like bungalows within metres of the medieval walls. Before the late s and the advent of the stately home business, very few working-class people had seen the upstairs of these great houses; those that had were there only to clean and serve, with an obligation to keep their eyes down, rather than uplift them and be educated. Successive legislation involving national heritage, often formulated by the aristocracy themselves, had omitted any reference to private houses. The main reasons that so many British country houses were destroyed during the second half of the 20th century are politics and social conditions. During the Second World War many large houses were requisitioned, and subsequently for the duration of the war were used for the billeting of military personnel, government operations, hospitals, schools and a myriad of other uses far removed from the purpose for which they were designed. At the end of the war when handed back to the owners, many were in a poor or ruinous state of repair. During the next two decades, restrictions were applied to building works as Britain was rebuilt, priority being given to replacing what had been lost during the war rather than the oversized home of an elite family. These factors, coupled with a decrease in people available or willing to work as servants, left the owners of country houses facing major problems of how to manage their estates. The most obvious solution was to off-load the cash-eating family mansion. Many were offered for sale as suitable for institutional use; those not readily purchased were speedily demolished. In the years immediately after the war, the law was powerless – even had it wished to – to stop the demolition of a private house no matter how architecturally important. Loss of income from the estate[edit] Before the s, these estates often encompassed several thousand acres, generally consisting of a home farm, kitchen gardens utilised to supply the mansion with meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, and several farms let to tenants. While such estates were sufficiently profitable to maintain the mansion and provide a partial – if not complete – income, the agricultural depression of the s changed the viability of estates in general. Previously, such holdings yielded at least enough to fund loans on the large debts and mortgages usually undertaken to fund a lavish lifestyle, [30] often spent both in the country estate and in large houses in London. By, the agricultural depression had led some holders into financial shortfalls as they tried to balance maintenance of their estate with the income it provided. Some relied on funds from secondary sources such as banking and trade while others, like the severely impoverished Duke of Marlborough, sought American heiresses. The other factor was the reorganization of constituency boundaries, and a candidate who for years had been returned unopposed suddenly found part of his electorate was from an area outside of his influence. Thus the national power of the landed aristocrats and gentry was slowly diminished. The ruling class was slowly ceasing to rule. In the creation of local elected authorities in the form of county councils eroded their immediate local power too. The final blow, the reform of the House of Lords in, proved to be the beginning of the end for the country house lifestyle which had been enjoyed in a similar way for generations of the upper classes. Tong Castle, demolished in Often a demolition took the form of a public entertainment: The Church windows were opened to cope with the blast. Lord Newport fired the charges Its site was often more valuable empty than with the anachronistic palace in situ; selling them for redevelopment was the obvious first choice to raise some fast cash. In fact, the buying of land in earlier times, before the reforms of, to expand political territory had had a detrimental effect on country houses too. Often when a second estate was purchased to expand another, the purchased estate also had a country house. If the land and its subsequent local influence was the only requirement, its house would then be let or neglected, often both. This was certainly the case at Tong Castle

see below and many other houses. A large unwanted country house unsupported by land quickly became a liability. Loss of wealth through taxation[edit] Income tax Income tax was first introduced in Great Britain in 1799 as a means of subsidising the Napoleonic Wars. The tax was repealed for a brief period in 1802 during a cessation in hostilities with the French, but its reintroduction in 1803 set the pattern for all future taxation in Britain. Throughout the 19th century, tax thresholds remained high, permitting the wealthy to live comfortably while paying minimal tax; until in 1842, however, any respite this defeat gave the owners of large country houses, many of them members of the House of Lords, was to be brief and ultimately self-defeating. Death duties Death duties are the taxes most commonly associated with the decline of the British country house. They are not, in fact, a phenomenon peculiar to the 20th century, as they had first been introduced in 1696. Next of kin inheriting were exempt from payment, but anyone other than wives and children of the deceased had to pay on an increasing scale depending on the distance of the relationship from the deceased. These taxes gradually increased not only the percentage of the estate that had to be paid, but also to include closer heirs liable to payment. By 1894, the tax was payable by all except the spouse of the deceased. The wording personal property meant that for the first time not only the house and its estate were taxed but also the contents of the house including jewellery – these were often of greater value than the estate itself. Death duties, however, slowly increased and became a serious problem for the country estate throughout the first half of the 20th century, reaching a zenith when assisting in the funding of World War II. Attempts by some families to avoid paying death duties were both helped and hindered by war. However, if the heir had died single and intestate, the former owner would become the owner again, and when that owner died, the death taxes would have to be paid. If however the serviceman had left an heir, death duties were avoided for at least one generation. Legislation to protect the national heritage[edit] and Ancient Monument and Amendment Acts[edit] Hamilton Palace , the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton , built in 1696, was subsequently much enlarged. It was demolished in 1937. The Ancient Monuments Protection Act was the first serious attempt in Britain to catalogue and preserve ancient British monuments. While the Acts failed to protect any country houses, the Ancient Monuments Protection Act provided one important factor which saved many monuments of national importance by making provision for owners of ancient monuments on list of the catalogue to enter into agreement with civil authorities whereby the property was placed under public guardianship. While these agreements did not divest the owner of the title to the property, they imposed on the civil authority an obligation to maintain and preserve for the nation. The aristocratic ruling class of Britain inhabiting their homes and castles were certainly not going to be regulated by some lowly civil servants. This view was exemplified in 1929 when the immensely wealthy Duke of Sutherland acting on a whim wished to dispose of Trentham Hall , a vast Italianate palace in Staffordshire. After failing to offload the house onto a local authority, he decided to demolish it. Thus, despite money being no problem for its owner, Trentham Hall was completely obliterated from its park, which the Duke retained and then opened to the public. Blytheswood House , Renfrew , Scotland , a neoclassical mansion designed by James Gillespie Graham , was the seat of the Lords Blythswood , and was demolished in 1937. The Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act was the first Act which had the aim of deliberately preserving ancient monuments built since prehistoric times. The act clearly defined a monument as "Any structure or erection other than one in ecclesiastical use. The catalyst for the Act had been the threat to Tattershall Castle , Lincolnshire. The Act also went further than its predecessors by decreeing that the public should have access to the monuments preserved at its expense. While the catalogue of buildings worthy of preservation was to expand, it remained restrictive, and failed to prevent many of the early demolitions, including, in 1937, the export to the USA of the near ruinous Agecroft Hall. This fine half timbered example of Tudor domestic architecture, was shipped, complete with its timbers, wattle and daub, across the Atlantic.

Chapter 3 : Beautiful Homes of Britain: Pam Boys: racedaydvl.com: Books

The 25 Most Beautiful British Homes of Music - YouTube Audio Library - Video - RunmanReCords Design British Architecture, Homes in Britain. Category 8 Beautiful Lake Homes - Duration.

A hush descends and eyes turn to the castle. The skirl of the pipes rises and drums crack the night air as a tide of tunics and tartan flood from the drawbridge. For a limited time in August, witness the incredible spectacle of the Edinburgh Military Tattoo. To see or not to see? Visit the timber-framed building where Shakespeare was born and grew up. Then enjoy some time to explore this pretty town. Stop to see part of the ancient wall that once marked the border of the Roman Empire. See the Abbey, now in ruins. See the grand public buildings, including George Square and St. Travel via the historic site of Bannockburn and view Stirling Castle. Learn about the life of the poet William Wordsworth and visit his grave. See the walls of the castle and Jacobean buildings. During an orientation with your Travel Director, see the castle and Principality Stadium. Visit the ancient Roman Baths with its colonnaded pool filled by natural thermal springs. Pass the ruined Abbey where King Arthur is allegedly buried when you visit this town, famous for its yearly music festival. Then head out to explore a quaint Cornish fishing village. Visit the mysterious circle of upright stones, which stands as strong today as it did 3, years ago. Join your Travel Director and newfound friends for the ultimate Farm-to-Table dining experience with mouthwatering meals prepared from organic seasonal produce, freshly-picked from the surrounding fields, and of course served with a glass of wine. The Hilton York is situated within the city walls, close to the York Minster and the best this city has to offer. The Radisson Blu Hotel, Glasgow features award-winning architecture, boasting a stunning atrium and rooms with wall-to-ceiling windows. Clayton Hotel Cardiff is located in the heart of the city on St. Enjoy the best of Cornish hospitality at the plush St. Mellion International Resort, featuring a unique blend of contemporary style and unique facilities sprawled across acres of peaceful countryside. We carry your bags for you and promptly deliver them to your hotel door. We also include all taxes and portage charges at hotels. Stay connected with friends and family with our complimentary coach and hotel Wi-Fi where available. From time to time, your Travel Director will enchant you with an Insight Flourish, which is a local specialty representing the destination. Email details Optional experiences Most Insight trips already include a host of bonus highlights and comprehensive sightseeing. There may also be an exciting array of Optional Experiences which will turn an already amazing experience into the trip of a lifetime! Please note, many Optional Experiences are operated by independent third party suppliers, not Insight Vacations. The Optionals and pricing listed here are a guideline only and subject to change. Dinner In Edinburgh Edinburgh has more eateries per head than any other city in the UK and your Tour Director knows which ones shine and which ones to shun! Join your fellow companions for a fun evening out in this vibrant city. Visit a prized local restaurant for a delicious three course dinner with a glass of wine, beer or soft drink included. In addition to wine and dinner, your kilted hosts will lead you through some of the best-loved Scottish music and songs. An exceptional Scottish experience! Now berthed in Leith, you are welcomed on board to discover the heart and soul of this most special of Royal residences. With its elegant and chic atmosphere, this restaurant is very much at the forefront. This meal may be offered as a lunch. Settle with a complimentary cup of tea or coffee and enjoy the flawless natural beauty, while all the history and legend is brought to life by on-board commentary. Famous for its association with Monty Python and now used as a film location for Game of Thrones, Doune is also the main Castle in the hit show, Outlander. First take to the limpid waters of Windermere for a spectacular voyage, offering magnificent views of rugged mountains, secluded bays and wooded islands. At the southern end of the lake, your cruise connects with a steam locomotive for a nostalgic ride along the banks of the beautiful River Leven to Haverthwaite Station. Refreshments will be included. The refurbishments done in the s have been described as outrageous to opulent, bogus to brilliant and some even say the architect, William Burgess, smoked his opium pipe too much! In addition, we can walk on the battlements and climb the 1,year-old Norman keep for superb views over Cardiff. Enjoy a traditional and locally-sourced three-course meal whilst being entertained by Welsh stories, enchanting music and renowned Welsh singers. Enjoy a three-course dinner of superb local

food with wine.

Chapter 4 : Best of Britain (Summer) | Insight Vacations

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 5 : Destruction of country houses in 20th-century Britain - Wikipedia

Beautiful Britain. 93K likes. Beautiful images of the British Isles.

Chapter 6 : The Most Beautiful Homes in Britain (Part 1) Properties for London

Without further ado, take a peek at the following 10 beautiful homes, below, and journey into Britain's most sought-after and stylish properties. Ashley Road, Thames Ditton.

Chapter 7 : Britain's 15 best stately homes - Travel

One of Britain's best-loved Stately Homes, Hardwick Hall was the second home for the Duchess of Devonshire. Wikipedia Trivia: Hardwick Hall, in Derbyshire, is one of the most significant Elizabethan country houses in England.

Chapter 8 : Top 10 - The Most Beautiful Houses in Britain

House Beautiful delivers stylish home inspiration and the latest interior design trends, as well as practical ideas and advice on decorating, renovating and gardening to home lovers who want to.

Chapter 9 : Home | Beautiful Britain

Britain's finest stately homes, The beautiful Welsh railway line you can now walk. 29 Oct , pm Why Cambridge is the best city for book lovers - and autumn the perfect time to go.