

The United Kingdom Guide



Pure Adventures

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The UK's Profile



Area: 93,278 square miles
Population: 63,047,162
Population density: 255.6/sq. mile
Capital: London (13,709,000 inhabitants including metro area; 8,278,251 city only)



Glasgow (1,199,629)	Birmingham (971,000)	Liverpool (461,900)
Edinburgh (460,000)	Leeds (417,000)	Bristol (551,066)
Manchester (390,700)	Bradford (288,400)	

Geography:

The United Kingdom, consisting of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) and Northern Ireland , is located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It is twice the size of New York State with a total area of approximately 243,610 square km. England, in the southeast part of the British Isles, is separated from Scotland on the north by the granite Cheviot Hills; from them the Pennine chain of uplands extends south through the center of England, reaching its highest point in the Lake District in the northwest. To the west along the border of Wales—a land of steep hills and valleys—are the Cambrian Mountains, while the Cotswolds, a range of hills in Gloucestershire, extend into the surrounding shires.

The Royal Greenwich Observatory, in South East London, is the defining point of the Prime Meridian.

The UK lies between the North Atlantic and the North Sea. It is separated from France by the English Channel. Both countries are linked with the Channel Tunnel bored beneath the English Channel.

Weather & Climate

Contrary to popular belief, it DOES NOT rain every day in England or in the rest of the UK! However, it's always advisable to bring some type of waterproof clothing to be prepared!

Britain is an island country and the surrounding sea gives England a varied climate. You never know what the weather will be like from one day to the other. It can be sunny one day and rainy the next. In general the summers are warm (but cooler than on the continent) and the winters are cool (but milder than on the continent).

The overall climate in England is called "temperate maritime". This means that it is mild, with temperatures not much lower than 32°F (0°C) in winter, and not much higher than 90°F (32°C) in the summer. It also means that it is damp and subject to frequent changes. July and August are normally the warmest months in England. The best months to travel to England are usually May, June, September and October.

Documentation

First of all, U.S. citizens only need a valid passport to travel to Europe as long as their stay does not exceed 3 months. **You are required to carry identification with you at all times when traveling in Europe.**

If you lose your passport, contact:

LONDON

United States Embassy

24 Grosvenor Square
London, W1A 2LQ
Tel +44 20 7499 9000

Canadian Embassy

MacDonald House, 1 Grosvenor Square
London, W1K 4AB
Tel +44 20 7258 6600

For other country residents, ask your government for information before departure. It is strongly recommended that you make two photocopies of your passport and other important documentation, including your list of phone numbers that Pure Adventures provides you in your pre-departure package, before leaving home. Leave one copy at home with family or friends, and keep another with you but separate from the actual documents.

Visas

Required by all except nationals who do not require a visa to visit a country, which is a signatory to the Schengen Agreement: includes: USA, Canada, all EU countries, among many others, check with your government.

Passport Regulations:

A visa is not required for a U.S. or Canadian citizen holding a valid passport unless he expects to stay in Europe more than 90 days and/or to study or seek employment. If, after entering Europe, the tourist decides he would like to stay more than 90 days, he can apply, once only, at any police station for an extension of an additional 90 days. He will be asked to prove that he is a bona fide tourist with adequate means of support and that he does not request the extension for study or employment. As a rule, permission is granted immediately. Non-American citizens should check current visa requirements with the nearest British-Consulate before departure.



Registrations for Tourists

The formality of registering with the police within 3 days of a tourist's arrival in Italy is attended to by the hotels one stays with. If staying with friends or in a private home, the visitor has to register in person at the nearest police station within a 3-day period. In Rome there is a special police information office to assist tourists. (Interpreters are available) telephone: 461-950 or 486-609.



Custom Regulations

Luggage is examined on entering and leaving Europe. Free entry is allowed for personal effects: clothing (new and used), books, camping and household equipment, fishing tackle, 1 pair of skis, 2 tennis racquets, laptop, music device (iPod, MP3, etc.), tape recorder or Dictaphone, baby carriage, 2 cameras with 10 rolls of film for each camera if not digital, 1 movie camera with 10 rolls of film, binoculars, personal jewelry, portable radio set (subject to a small license fee), 400 cigarettes and a quantity of cigars or pipe tobacco not exceeding 500 grams (1.1 lb).

All items mentioned above may be imported duty-free only on condition that they are for personal use and are not to be sold, given away or traded. A maximum of two bottles of wine and one bottle of hard liquor per person may be brought in duty-free. The bottles must not be opened. A maximum of 4.4 lbs. of coffee, 6.6 lbs. of sugar and 2.2 lbs. of cocoa are allowed duty-free.

Overseas tourists arriving in the UK after visiting other countries are allowed to carry with them souvenirs purchased and their receipts.

No vaccinations are required to enter Europe or to reenter the U.S. and Canada

For more details, please visit the following web-site:

<http://europa.eu/>

US Regulations on Purchases Abroad

Each U.S. tourist may bring back to the U.S. duty-free \$400 worth of goods purchased abroad. The goods must accompany the traveler. A flat rate of 10% is assessed on the next \$1,000 worth of goods purchased. Parcels containing gifts may be sent from abroad to the U.S. duty-free, providing the total value of such parcels received by one person, one day does not exceed \$50. Each package should be marked "Unsolicited Gift". The amount paid and the contents of the package should be declared.



Medical

Healthcare & Medical Assistance

Tourists requiring urgent medical care should go to the nearest hospital emergency room (airports and many train stations also have medical teams and first aid facilities). Those with serious illnesses or allergies should always carry a special note from their physicians certifying in detail the treatments in progress or that may be necessary.

Pharmacies, generally follow shops times (approx. from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday to Saturday, but in large cities many are open for longer hours. Nighttime service is provided on a shift basis. Business hours and night shifts are displayed outside of each chemist's (they are also published in local papers). Before departure, it is advisable to procure a document certifying coverage by the national health-care service.

Medical Insurance

Great Britain has limited medical program covering tourist visitors. Therefore, all tourists are advised to take out an insurance policy before traveling. Some emergency services are free to anyone going to a hospital, but are limited. Travel or medical insurance are strongly recommended.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Dial: **999 or 112**

To reach the Police, Fire Department, Medical emergencies.

You can dial this number for free from any public or private phones.

REMEMBER! Though not mandatory, insurance is strongly suggested when traveling. Check with your own insurance company for best deal or Pure Adventures recommends Travel Guard. They can insure all different aspects of your trip! Credit cards can be useful insurance alternatives for rental cars. Also, double-check each insurance policy for lost or stolen luggage, airplane cancellation by airline, car rental (car rental companies offer their own insurance for an extra cost, though it is rarely the best).

Money

Tax refund for purchases made in the UK by non-EU resident visitors

In the United Kingdom, Value Added Tax (VAT) is charged on many goods and services. If you are visiting from another country you may be entitled to a refund of the VAT on goods you buy from shops that offer Tax Free Shopping (also known as the Retail Export Scheme).

Tax Free Shopping allows travelers leaving the European Union (EU) to get a VAT refund on goods they buy here and take home. It cannot be used for services. First, you need to choose a shop that operates the VAT Retail Export Scheme. Look for a Tax Free Shopping sign. It's a voluntary scheme and not all shops operate it, so you need to check before you buy anything.

To obtain your VAT refund, you need one of the following documents. The shop will give you one of these:

- a VAT 407 form
- a shop or refund company's own version of form VAT 407
- a VAT Retail Export Scheme sales invoice

You need to fill in the form when you make your purchases, in front of the retailer. The retailer will ask to see evidence that you are eligible to use the scheme, such as your passport.

You also need to agree with the retailer how your refund will be paid. Some retailers will pay you the refund directly, others will operate through a refund company, and some will have an arrangement with a refund booth at the point where you leave the UK.

You may not get all the VAT back. The retailer and/or the refund company may make a charge to cover the cost of handling your form. If they do, this will be deducted from your refund before you receive it.

Travelers Checks

Will shops in the UK accept traveler's checks? In major British cities and tourist areas traveler checks are accepted. The rate of exchange is calculated on the daily rate of exchange shown on the newspapers.

Credit and Debit Cards

Can I use my Credit Card/Debit Card in Great Britain? Most reputable establishments will accept major credit cards. Those establishments accepting credit cards will post the logos in their front windows, just as they do in the USA and Canada.

Banking Hours

Banks in the UK are open Monday through Friday usually from 9:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.; Some branches will open on Saturday morning, but everything is closed on Sunday. Traveler's checks can be exchanged for British Pound at most hotels and shops and at the foreign exchange offices in main railway stations and at the airports.

Are there ATMs in Great Britain?

Yes. There are many to be found in the large cities and even in small towns. The machines operate just as they do here; at the beginning of the transaction, it prompts the user for the preferred language. Using a credit card, or even better, a debit card or your local bank ATM card is very easy. One must first locate either the Cirrus or BankMate symbol (on the machine and on your card) to insure the card is usable on that particular unit. Cirrus and BankMate are the two most popular and widespread banking systems in the world so they are the best to have. If you are unsure about the compatibility or the banking systems, contact your credit card company or local bank. After discovering the system is compatible, simply withdrawal money as you would at home. Of course, in the UK the money will be dispensed as British Pound, but when you return home, your bank will have converted the British Pound into dollars using the most beneficial exchange rate possible. Be careful though when using credit cards, as many banks are now charging foreign transaction fees, and large fees of 2.5% to 4% for cash advances which negate any advantage of using the ATM in the first place. One's best bet is to use your regular ATM card and simply withdraw money from your account just as you would do at your local bank.

Tipping

Tips are customary in the UK, but not essential. The tradition of the tip remains impervious to change, even though cafe or restaurant prices now more and more often include both cover charge and service. On paying the bill, if it is paid in cash it is a matter of leaving a few Pounds from the change, or telling the waiter that you don't need any change when the difference between the amount paid and the actual bill automatically becomes the tip. When using a credit card, there are two possibilities: if the total on the credit card slip is the same as the bill, again leave some notes as a tip; but if the amount or the total are blank, simply round up the total to include the tip when signing the credit card slip.

Hotels

You only need to tip hotel staff if they do something special for you. Only as a guideline, and depending on the category of your hotel, the following tips are suggested:

- **chambermaid:** not necessary
- **concierge:** £3 if asking for help
- **bellhop or porter:** £1-2
- **room service waiter:** £1-3 minimum (depending on amount of bill)
- **valet service:** not necessary

Restaurants

A service charge of approximately 12.5% to 15% is usually added to all restaurant bills, but not always. Each restaurant's policy should be printed on the menu whether service is included or not. If you're not sure, don't be embarrassed to ask! If service is not included, plan to leave a tip of 12-15%.

Pubs

You are not expected to tip with cash for drinks in pubs. If you receive exceptional service, you can leave the equivalent of a half pint of beer. You're not expected to tip for food either in pubs, but with the growth of gastropubs, this is more of a gray area. If you feel that the pub is more a restaurant than a pub, then you may want to leave a tip similar to what you leave in a restaurant.

Tour guide

£1-2 per person when taking an excursion or guided tour.

Taxis

10%



Safety Tips

- Use a secure method of transporting your money and documents. A money belt works great, you could also keep the paper money in "Ziploc bags" inside your money belt to avoid any damage by rain for example.
- If the belt does not appeal to you, try to use bags that can't be pulled easily from your shoulder – try a backpack for example. Nowadays, backpacks come in so many shapes, sizes and colors you will surely find one to your liking.
- Secure in the safe box of your hotel or in your suitcase locked: your passport, airplane tickets, train tickets, part of your money / traveler checks, etc...
- Only take with you what you need for the day: keep only a photocopy of your passport on you, 1 credit card, some traveler checks and some cash.
- Try to get used to the currency in a safe place like your hotel room and don't show a lot of cash in the street.

Phone & Post

Calling back home

The international code to call from the UK is 00.

Then you add your country code:

USA and Canada: 1

Australia: 61

China: 86

France: 33

Germany: 49

Japan: 81

New Zealand: 64

South Africa: 27

Spain: 34

A call to the US will be: 00 + 1 + area code + local number.

If you need assistance you can call the International Operator on 155.

If you are using a phone card, you must have at least £2 credit to make an international call.



Public Telephones

Public telephones are available throughout the UK. Either local or international calls require the use of a phone card which may be purchased at any newsstand, tobacco shop or "bar" coffee shop).

Cell Phones

Cellular coverage in the UK is excellent. In UK, as in most countries in the world, the cell phone standard used is the GSM standard. If your current cell phone does not have this capability, you will need to either rent or purchase a cell phone that will work on the overseas networks. Your current cellular provider can give you what is known as a SIM card, which is the brain of the phone and you can easily slip into the GSM phone. This way, you will be able to retain your current phone number in the US or Canada. If your phone isn't equipped to work in Europe, you might want to rent a phone. We recommend:

<http://partners.telestial.com/landing/pureadventures/>

Internet Cafes

No matter how responsible you try to be with your phone card, you can run up quite a bill when you call your parents/ your kids/ your significant other. E-mail may be an alternative and less expensive mean of communication. Whatever e-mail service you use in your daily life, it is the easiest to use abroad since the only software and configuration you need are built right into the browser!

There are still plenty of internet cafes in the UK, and a few places also have Wi-Fi. You can also install Skype on your computer if bringing your own laptop, to call back home.

We recommend installing everything before your departure to be all set.



Postal Service

Post Offices are usually open from 9:00a.m. -

5:30 p.m. On Saturdays they close at 12:00. Post Offices at airports and main Post Offices in large cities are open 24 hours a day for registered mail and telegram services.



Holidays & Miscellaneous

Offices and Shops are closed all Sundays in the UK. Sometimes in major tourist areas the shops stay open, especially during high season.

Here is the list of Bank Holidays:

(The UK has no national day holiday marked and/or celebrated. The lack of a formal founding date and no constitution may be the reason for the lack of a national day.)

ENGLAND

JANUARY 1 - New Year's Day

Good Friday (date varies each year)

Easter Monday (date varies each year)

MAY DAY - First Monday in May

SPRING HOLIDAY - Last Monday in May

LATE SUMMER HOLIDAY - Last Monday in August

DECEMBER 25 - Christmas Day

DECEMBER 26 - Boxing Day

SCOTLAND

JANUARY 1 & 2 - New Year's Day

Good Friday (date varies each year)

Easter Monday (date varies each year)

MAY DAY - First Monday in May

SPRING HOLIDAY - Last Monday in May

SUMMER HOLIDAY - First Monday in August

NOVEMBER 30 - St Andrew's Day

DECEMBER 25 - Christmas Day

DECEMBER 26 - Boxing Day



Shopping

Although normally shops are open from 9am to 5:30pm, in large cities and tourist areas shops have a tendency to stay open from 9.30am to 7.30-8:00pm with possible variations from town to town. Department stores such as Harrods, Fenwick and Debenhams are found in many British cities and towns and are usually open from 10am to 8pm.

Electrical Appliances

The electrical current in the UK is 220 -240 Volts (US/Canada are 110-120 Volts). If you're bringing electronics to the UK that usually run on 110-120 volts, you'll need to bring a plug adapter and make sure your appliance has a transformer. If you're bringing hair dryers, curling irons.. You'll need a plug adapter + a voltage converter.



Laundry

Most hotels have laundry and dry cleaning facilities. If the hotel does not provide these services, the desk clerk can direct you to the nearest self-service "Launderette". Some may be "Full Service Wash" where you can drop off your laundry and an employee will wash, dry and fold your clothes.

Pure Adventures Helpful Tips

#1. It is strongly recommended that you make 2 photocopies of your passport and other important documentation, including the list of phone numbers that Pure Adventures provides to you in your pre-departure package, before leaving home. Leave 1 copy at home with family or friends, and keep another with you, but separate from the actual documents.

#2. It is suggested, though not required, that passengers hold return or onward tickets and proof of financial means.



International flights require you to be at the airport 2 to 3 hours in advance of your flight. Also, for return flight, the airlines prefer that you confirm 72 hours in advance of your flight. This is not critical, but good information to ensure your preparations to meet your flight time.

When traveling to Great Britain from North America you will arrive the day after you left, generally in the morning. You will be somewhere between 5-8 hours ahead of North America. There are several methods to overcome the change and many suggestions. None may work for you, but trying to sleep on the plane will help you. Also, plenty of rest prior to departure will help. Upon arrival in Europe it will become difficult, as the first day goes on, to continue without sleep. If you cannot go on, take a short nap, with emphasis on short! Then go to bed early. Upon return, you will no doubt remain jet-lagged for a few days. You will arrive home (if you travel to North America) in the evening on the same day you left Europe.

Earplugs can be very useful, both on the plane and in a hotel at night. They are light and easy to carry. Every traveler should have some.

Time In terms of standard time zones, Great Britain is five hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time in the USA and Canada. Daylight saving time goes into effect each year usually from the end of March to the middle of October.

Airports

It's natural to plan a visit to the UK that starts in London. Most visitors do simply because it's the United Kingdom's most famous entry point and, in Heathrow, it has the world's busiest international airport. If you are flying transatlantic, you may have more choice than you think about where to land. At least nine airports across the UK now have regularly scheduled flights to and from North American destinations.

- ◇ **London:** 4 airport have international flights (Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton) + 1 airport serves European cities (London City Airport)
- ◇ **Manchester**
- ◇ **Glasgow**
- ◇ **Edinburgh**
- ◇ **Birmingham**
- ◇ **Bristol**

IMPORTANT NOTICE: YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO USE ONLY OFFICIAL TAXIS WHICH ARE EASILY IDENTIFIABLE. IGNORE OFFERS FROM DRIVERS OF PRIVATE CARS WHO OFTEN LOITER AROUND AIRPORTS AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

Extra charges: Night service supplement between 10pm and 6am . Sunday and holiday supplement Luggage (per item). For taxi trips outside the city boundaries, fares will be based on distance.

Driving in the UK!

Driving laws in the UK are strictly upheld. There are over 30 million cars in the UK driving on some of the most congested roads in Europe and safety is taken seriously. Failure to adhere to these laws can result in an on the spot fine, court or prison. The basic laws of driving in the UK are as follows:

- You must have a valid driving license that covers the type of vehicle that you are driving.
- You must have appropriate insurance for the vehicle and it must have valid road tax.
- You must drive **on the left hand side of the road** and overtake on the right.
- You must wear a seat belt where one is fitted.
- You cannot use your cell phone while driving.
- If you are riding a motorcycle or moped you must wear a helmet.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is not allowed.
- You must observe the speed limits which can be 20, 30 or 40mph in built up areas. The speed limit on motorways is 70mph and all other roads have a limit of 60mph or 50mph.
- The minimum age at which you can drive a car or motorcycle is 17 years old



Driving in the UK is fairly straightforward unless you have never been on a roundabout. A roundabout is a circular junction where all drivers give way to traffic on their right.

Everyone in the UK drives on the left hand side of the road. The roads have names beginning with a letter, followed by 1-3 numbers, for example 'A34'. The classification of a road does not always relate to its width or quality of surface.

- ◇ **A roads:** An A road with one number after it (A1) is a main trunk road. Supplementary A roads can have 2 to 3 numbers after the letter and these routes are slightly less important.
- ◇ **B roads:** These are local routes which carry less traffic than an A road.
- ◇ **C, D and U roads:** These are roads and lanes which carry less traffic than a B road.
- ◇ **Motorways:** A motorway is prefixed with an 'M' and the signs are blue. The speed limit on a dual carriageway or motorway is 70mph unless speed restriction signs say otherwise. Slower vehicles must stay on the left, faster vehicles pass on the right.

Trains, buses and Tube

- **Trains:** Britain's trains and rail networks are modern and efficient. The network cover all the main cities and smaller regional towns. You can find timetables, fares and other information at: www.nationalrail.co.uk
- **Buses :** every city and town in Britain has a local bus service. These services are run by private companies. For local timetables and route information check : <http://www.traveline.info/index.html>
- **Tube:** The London Underground, or "tube", is the oldest underground system in the world. With nearly 300 stations, you're never far from a station.



LONDON

Some history...

London first appears in history as a small military storage depot employed by the Romans during their invasion of Britain, which began in A.D. 43. It was ideally located as a trading center with the continent and soon developed into an important port.

The city became a true capital under Edward III, who placed the royal administrative center at Westminster during his reign in the fourteenth century. London was the only British city in mediaeval times which was comparable in size to the great cities of Europe. The urbanization of London (and of other English cities) intensified during the Industrial Revolution, and on through the nineteenth century.

By 1750 one tenth of the population of England resided in London, and it was the undisputed cultural, economic, religious, educational, and political center of the nation. Population growth continued unabated through the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. By the time Dickens died in 1871 the population of London was well over 3,000,000, and the spread of the prosperous middle classes into suburban areas surrounding the city proper was well underway. Less than a century later, the population of metropolitan London would be over 8,000,000.

"When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson

Territory

London is made up of 2 ancient cities which are now joined together: the city of London, known as "the City" which is the business and financial heart of the UK; and the city of Westminster, where Parliament and most of the government offices are located, as well as Buckingham Palace. Together they are known as Greater London.

London is the world's foremost global city alongside New York City; as well as the largest financial center with New York and Tokyo; and one of the most important cultural centers.

Places of interest

- The British Museum
- Buckingham Palace
- Churchill Museum & Cabinet War rooms
- The London Dungeon
- Tate Modern
- Florence Nightingdale
- Shakespeare's Globe
- Big Ben
- The London Eye
- Madame Tussaud
- BBC Tours
- Winston Churchill's Britain at War Experience
- The Big bus company
- London Transport Museum

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official and main Royal London Home. It has been the official London residence of Britain's monarchy since 1837. Queen Victoria was the first monarch to live there. Buckingham Palace was originally a grand house built by the Dukes of Buckingham for his wife. George IV began transforming it into a palace in 1826. When the queen is at home, you can see her royal flag flying from the flag pole on top of the Palace. The flag is called the Royal Standard, and must only be flown from buildings where the Queen is present.

A familiar sight at Buckingham Palace is the Changing of the Guard Ceremony that takes place each morning at 11:30am from May to July and on alternate days the rest of the year.



LONDON

London "Tube"

The best way to get around London is definitely by using the Tube. Here are some tips to get you familiar with the system:

- **Maps:** pick up a free map and guide of the tube at any station, but also at any visitor centres or at the airport.
- **Train directions:** Trains and platforms are described as eastbound, westbound, northbound or southbound depending on the direction of the line. Trains travelling from left to right on the tube map are eastbound, from right to left are westbound, from top to bottom are southbound and from bottom to top are northbound. The front of the train and the platform indicator show the train's final stop - often the last station on the line.
- **Heathrow -London:** The West Piccadilly Line (dark blue) has 3 stations for Heathrow (one for Terminals 1,2 and 3; 1 for terminal 4 and one for Terminal 5. The journey takes about 1 hour.



Culture in London

London is widely believed to be the culture capital of the world with art galleries, music, museums, festivals, Opera, Theatre...

One of London's most popular Festival is the Notting Hill Carnival happening during August Bank Holiday.

For a night at the Theatre, head towards the West End where most theatres are located. You can find comedy or drama depending on the theatre!

If you're interested in museums and galleries, there are over 240 in the city. Many of them are free of charge!



Shopping in London

London is a major centre for shopping! Depending on what you're looking for, here are some of the important neighborhoods:

- **Oxford St and Regents St:** Both are London's busiest shopping areas. Many of the small shops sell tourist souvenirs, but there are also lots of department stores, clothes, bookstores as well as music stores. Off the eastern side of Regent Street, close to Liberty Department store, you'll find Carnaby Street, one of the icons of the "swinging 60s"!
- **Knightsbridge:** The Knightsbridge area of London is home to the biggest department store not only in the city but in the whole of Britain. This is Harrods, which has about 330 departments.
- **Covent Garden:** A must see for all tourists to London with street markets, street performers, trendy cafes...
- **Charing Cross Road:** If you like reading, add this to your list! You will find mainstream bookstores such as Foyles, Borders and Blackwells, but also specialty and second-hand book stores.
- **Markets:** don't miss the markets of London such as Greenwich, Leadenhall, Berwick, Petticoat, Spitalfields, Portobello or Camden (one of the most popular ones with hippie cloths, 70's items, crafts..)

UNESCO Heritage

There are currently 28 World Heritage Sites (WHS) in the UK. They vary greatly and include archaeological sites, historic buildings, natural formations, urban centres and industrial landscapes. This diverse range of sites demonstrates the wealth of natural, historical and cultural property contained and preserved within the UK today.

Cultural

Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986)
 Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey (1986)
 Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986)
 Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986)
 Ironbridge Gorge (1986)
 Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986)
 Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (1987)
 Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987)
 City of Bath (1987)
 Blenheim Palace (1987)
 Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988)
 Tower of London (1988)
 Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995)
 Maritime Greenwich (1997)
 Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999)
 Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000)
 Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000)
 Derwent Valley Mills (2001)
 New Lanark (2001)
 Saltaire (2001)
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003)
 Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (2004)
 Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (2006)
 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (2009)

By Geography	
England	16
Scotland	5
Wales	3
Northern Ireland	1
Overseas Territories	3
Total	28

Natural

Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast (1986)
 Henderson Island (1988)
 Gough and Inaccessible Islands (1995)
 Dorset and East Devon Coast (2001)

Mixed

St Kilda (1986)