

1. Hampton Court Palace



In this first episode of our four-part audio drama an imprisoned Perkin Warbeck, played by Iain Glen, is interrogated in the Tower of London over his true identity, following the collapse of his rebellion.

Hampton Court is a truly iconic Tudor site, being a key palace in the reign of perhaps England's most famous monarch, Henry VIII. It was built in 1514 for Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, but Henry later seized the palace for himself and enlarged it. Such events as Jane Seymour's birth to the future King Edward VI took place here.

Henry VIII spent three of his honeymoons at Hampton Court Palace and it was here also that he was told of the infidelity of Kathryn Howard, which would eventually lead to her arrest and execution (and according to some her ghost inhabits the Haunted Gallery).

It is also notable for its gardens, maze, historic real tennis court and huge grape vine which is the largest grape vine in the world.

2. Ann Hathaway's Cottage



This picturesque cottage in the leafy village of Shottery, Warwickshire is where William Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway, lived as child. It is a twelve roomed farmhouse set in extensive gardens.

The cottage was known as Newlands Farm in Shakespeare's day and had more than 90 acres of land attached to it. Its exposed timber frame and thatched roof is typical of the Tudor style of architecture for a village cottage.

3. Shakespeare's Globe



Shakespeare's globe on the south bank of the Thames is a modern reconstruction of the original Globe Theatre destroyed in a fire in 1613. The original Globe was built in 1599 by Shakespeare's playing company the Lord Chamberlain's Men and was where many of Shakespeare's plays, such as Macbeth and Hamlet, were acted out.

Founded by Sam Wannamaker in 1997, the reconstruction was built as close as possible to the original Globe Theatre from available evidence and measurements. The result is an authentic experience of what theatre, a key aspect of the lifestyle during this period, might have been like.

4. Longleat



Built by Sir John Thynne and designed by Robert Smythson, Longleat is widely regarded as one of the finest examples of Elizabethan architecture in Britain. The original Augustinian priory which existed on the site was destroyed by fire in 1567.

It took 12 years to complete and is currently is the home of the 7th Marquess of Bath, Alexander Thynn. It was the first stately home to open to the public on a fully commercial basis on 1 April 1949. It's set within 900 acres which today includes a maze and a safari park.

5. Mary Arden's Farm



Located in the village of Wilmcote, roughly 3 miles away from Stratford upon Avon, is a farm owned and lived in by William Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden. It has been a working farmhouse for centuries which has kept it in good condition.

It is also neighbouring Palmers Farmhouse, a Tudor house that unlike Mary's Arden house, remains largely unchanged. The attraction allows the visitor to experience and explore the daily life on a Tudor farm.

6. Pembroke Castle



Pembroke castle is a site of significance to Tudor enthusiasts for one key reason: it was here the Tudor dynasty began when Margaret Beaufort gave birth to their first monarch – Henry VII. The castle itself dates back to the 12th century and epitomizes the image of a medieval castle.

7. St James's Palace



Along with Hampton Court Palace, St James's Palace is one of only two surviving palaces out of the many owned by King Henry VIII. Though it was always secondary in importance to the Palace of Whitehall during the Tudor period, it is yet an important site that has retained many of its Tudor architectural aspects.

It was built under Henry VIII between 1531 and 1536. Two of Henry VIII's children died at the Palace: Henry FitzRoy and Mary I. Elizabeth I often resided at the palace, and is said to have spent the night there while waiting for the Spanish Armada to sail up the channel.

7a. Buckingham Palace

8. Westminster Abbey



The history of Westminster Abbey goes back to when it was a Benedictine Abbey in the 10th century. Its reconstruction which was started in 13th century was finally completed when the nave was finished in 1517 during the reign of Henry VIII.

All of the crowned Tudor monarchs except Henry VIII are buried in Westminster Abbey. Henry VII shares a tomb with his wife Elizabeth of York. His mother Margaret Beaufort is also buried nearby. Only one of Henry VIII's wives is buried in the Abbey: Anne of Cleves.

8a. Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament/Big Ben/London Br.)

The Palace of Westminster serves as the meeting place of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Commonly known as the Houses of Parliament after its occupants, the Palace lies on the north bank of the River Thames in the City of Westminster, in central London, England. Its name, which derives from the neighboring Westminster Abbey, may refer to either of two structures: the Old Palace, a medieval building-complex destroyed by fire in 1834, or its replacement, the New Palace that stands today.

The first royal palace constructed on the site dated from the 11th century, and Westminster became the primary residence of the Kings of England until fire destroyed much of the complex in 1512.



9. Windsor Castle



Windsor Castle was built in around 1080 under William the Conqueror but its significance as a Tudor historical site is large. It is the burial place of Henry VIII, as well his third wife, Jane Seymour.

Its chapel, St George's Chapel, was initially built by Edward IV but finished off by Henry VIII; it contains four-centered arches which epitomized the Tudor style of architecture. Henry VIII also built a new gate for the lower ward which is now known as Henry VIII gate.

10. The Tower of London



The Tower of London was a site often used by the Tudors, most famously as a prison. Elizabeth I before she became Queen was imprisoned in the Bell Tower by her sister Mary. Thomas More was also imprisoned in the Bell Tower.

The oldest part of the tower complex is the White Tower, built in 1078 under William the Conqueror, and is where Elizabeth of York (Queen to Henry VII) died during her childbirth in 1503.

10a. St. Paul's Cathedral

St Paul's Cathedral, London, is an Anglican cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of London and the mother church of the Diocese of London. It sits on Ludgate Hill at the highest point of the City of London. Its dedication to Paul the Apostle dates back to the original church on this site, founded in AD 604. The present cathedral, dating from the late 17th century, was designed in the English Baroque style by Sir Christopher Wren. Its construction, completed in Wren's lifetime, was part of a major rebuilding program in the City after the Great Fire of London. The cathedral building largely destroyed in the Great Fire, now often referred to as Old St Paul's Cathedral, was a central focus for medieval and early modern London, including Paul's walk and St. Paul's Churchyard being the site of St. Paul's Cross.



11. Lambeth Palace



Lambeth Palace is the historic London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It's also home to the Lambeth Palace Library, which holds the records of the Church of England. Thomas More, Henry VIII's friend and adviser (before Henry had him executed) served as a page in Lambeth Palace when he was a boy. Thomas More was later taken to the palace to be interrogated by Thomas Cramner (then Archbishop of Canterbury) before his imprisonment and execution in the Tower. While you can walk past the outside of the palace next to the Thames, inside access is only for those on a pre-booked guided tour (of which there are very few). Costs for tours are £12 and you must book online in advance.

12. National Portrait Gallery



Last but not least, the National Portrait Gallery is one of the finest collections of Tudor portraiture in the country. If you're interested in the Tudors, you absolutely can't miss a visit to this museum! Depending on your timing, not all of the Tudor portraits may be on display—especially if the gallery has lent them to another museum. However, you can't miss the portrait of Henry VII, the cartoon drawing of Henry VIII by Hans Holbein, the portrait of Anne Boleyn, and the coronation portrait of Elizabeth I. The Tudor Gallery is on the third floor—the National Portrait Gallery has free admission.

13. Victoria and Albert Museum



The Victoria and Albert Museum (often abbreviated as the V&A) in London is the world's largest museum of applied and decorative arts and design, as well as sculpture, housing a permanent collection of over 2.27 million objects. It was founded in 1852 and named after Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The V&A is located in the Brompton district of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, in an area that has become known as "Albertopolis" because of its association with Prince Albert, the Albert Memorial and the major cultural institutions with which he was associated. These include the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum, the Royal Albert Hall and Imperial College London. The museum is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

14. British Museum



The British Museum, in the Bloomsbury area of London, United Kingdom, is a public institution dedicated to human history, art and culture. Its permanent collection of some eight million works is among the largest and most comprehensive in existence, having been widely sourced during the era of the British Empire.