

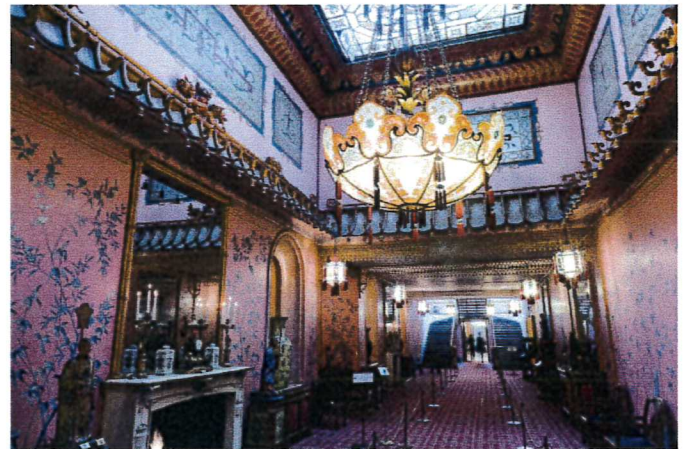
## The royal Pavilion

The Pavilion was built as a holiday home in Brighton for George, Prince of Wales. Building started in 1787 and was completed in 1822 after many extensions and style changes throughout the century. It was built in Indo-Saracenic style prevalent in India for most of the 19th century. The fanciful interior design has been influenced by both Chinese and Indian fashion (with Mughal and Islamic architectural elements).



The building's domes are great examples of the Indian influence.

The long gallery = Chinese themed images of bamboo plants, small birds and Chinese shrubbery cover the walls. Chinese styled furniture and even statues have been added.



Indian themed banquet hall. The Pavilion was used as a hospital for sick Indian soldiers during ww1 as they thought it would make them feel more at home

## St Mary's College London

The London college was built in 1886 (rebuilt after a fire in 1931) by E. R. Robson, it was originally built as a people's palace but was changed to a college by Elizabeth II. It was influenced by French architecture popular during The Empire Style which was a neoclassical movement under Napoleon (1804-1815) when buildings were more classically symmetrical in outline, and at the same time more heavily ornate



The arches and towers of the college portray the French influence

The beautiful college grounds



The grand and stylish building entrance

## Buckingham Palace

Home to the royal family in London from 1873, Buckingham was built in 1703 in the Neoclassical style (characterized by grandeur of scale, simplicity of geometric forms, Greek or Roman detail, dramatic use of columns, and a preference for blank walls. The new taste for antique simplicity represented a general reaction to the excesses of the Rococo style). The biggest phase of construction was carried out by architects John Nash and Edward Blore during the 19th Century.



Buckingham entrance, the large columns and white stone and impressive style are indications of the neoclassical styles.

The famous balcony where members of the Royal family congregate to greet crowds.



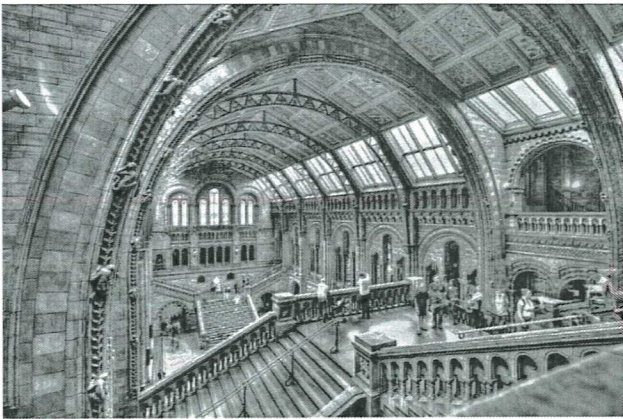
The hall. The beautiful and decorative designs and ceiling art gives a dramatic and over the top symbol of power and taste



## Natural History Museum

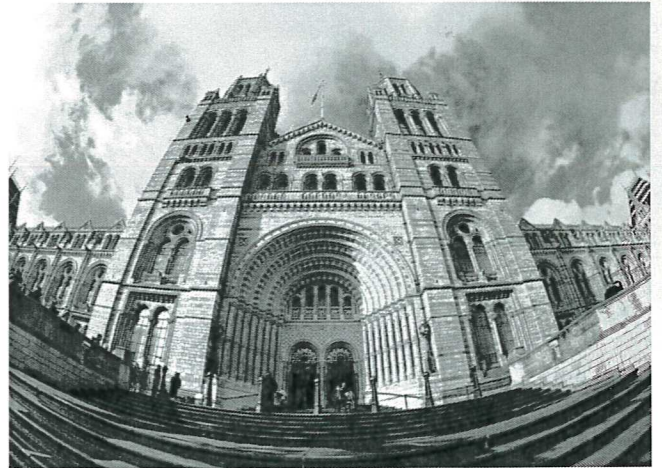
The museum was built in the Romanesque revival style that began in the mid-19th century inspired by the 11th- and 12th-century Romanesque architecture. Romanesque Revival buildings tend to feature more simplified arches and windows massive quality, thick walls, round arches, sturdy pillars, barrel vaults, large towers and decorative arcading.

It was designed by the Architect Francis Fowke in 1864 however he died soon after so the buildings construction was overseen by Alfred Waterhouse, who revised Fowke's designs. Both men made ample use of Roman-inspired arcadings and architectural sculpture, not to mention columns. Construction was completed in 1880. Waterhouse used terracotta tiles to resist the sooty atmosphere of Victorian London.



Interior hall with many pillars, arches and decorative arcading

Museum entrance, with arches and simply designed windows



Decorative stone monkey on one of the walls

## Marble arch

The Neoclassical triumphal arch located in London was designed and erected by architect John Nash. The arch was designed in 1827 and was completed in 1833. John Nash based his design for Marble Arch on the Arch of Constantine in Rome. The structure is dressed in Carrara marble quarried near Seravezza in Tuscany.



The numerous pillars are typical of the neoclassical style



## Horse guards

Construction began in 1750 and the building was completed in 1759. It was originally built as a barracks and stables for the British Household Cavalry but later became an important military headquarters for the British Army. It was designed by William Kent, John Vardy, and William Robinson and was inspired by the fashionable Palladian style at the time (European style of architecture derived from and inspired by the designs of the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio from 1508–1580). based on the symmetry, perspective, and values of the formal classical temple architecture of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.



Building entrance



From the back