

From a Bolivian train cemetery to a stone Buddha head entwined in a tree: Breathtaking images from Historic Photographer of the Year awards

- Pictures include castles, churches and other structures from China, Italy, Turkey, Germany, U.S. and beyond
- Overall winner was image of Nocton Hall Military Hospital, in Lincolnshire, by Matt Emmett
- Public vote winner was shot of Jedburgh Abbey, in the Scottish borders, taken on a school trip

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One moment you are standing at the bottom of wrought-iron 'tulip stairs' in a former royal residence in **London** - and the next, you are among the ruins of the Great Wall of **China** - or the 'Pagan' temples of Myanmar.

These are just some of the astonishing pictures that will transport you to some of the most beautiful places in the world.

They form part of the first-ever Historic Photographer of the Year awards, which showcase the very best historical places and cultural sites from across the globe - capturing everything from the most famous national treasure to the obscure and forgotten hidden gems. 

In its first year the competition has attracted a swathe of astonishing entries from amateurs and professionals who have climbed, hiked and trekked their way to snap stunning sites.



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OVERALL WINNER: Nocton Hall Military Hospital, in Lincolnshire (by Matt Emmett). This 400m-long corridor forms part of an old hospital last used by US military stationed in the UK during the first Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm). The site was loaned to American forces in 1984 to treat injured soldiers flown back from Iraq. However the war was a success and only 35 patients were treated there. The site was handed back to the UK in 1995 and remains to this day in a derelict state



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Bagan Archaeological Zone (by Ana Caroline de Lima). Bagan was the capital of the Kingdom of Pagan from the 9th to the 13th centuries. This kingdom was the first to unify the area that is now Myanmar, establishing the Burmese culture and ethnicity, as well as Theravada Buddhism, in the region. Over this period of rule, as the city and kingdom grew in influence and stature over 10,000 temples were built on the plains surrounding the capital next to the Irrawaddy River



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