

12 DAYS LUXURY BRITISH ISLES CRUISE - DUBLIN TO EDINBURGH

Discover the North Sea's spectacular islands, where epic sagas, vast seabird colonies, and sacred sites await. An 11-day journey from Dublin to Edinburgh, you'll sail from UNESCO-listed St. Kilda's soaring cliffs, through wild sea lochs and gardens, and on to the Faroe Islands' dramatic waterfalls and towering sea stacks. Along the way, explore Iona's abbey ruins, puffin-covered Lunga, and Lerwick's Norse-Scottish heritage -- a voyage to northern Europe's wild edge. _Some departures may have slightly modified itineraries. Please confirm the itinerary with an Expedition Specialist._



ITINERARY

Day 1 - Dublin, Ireland

Atmospheric cobbled streets, with buskers scraping fiddles and characterful pubs inviting passersby inside, is Dublin in a snapshot. A city of irrepressible energy and lust for life, Ireland's capital is as welcoming a place as you'll find. Horse-drawn carriages plod along cobbled centuries-old streets, blending with an easy-going, cosmopolitan outlook. Known for its fun-filled gathering of pubs, any excuse works to enjoy a



celebratory toast and chat among good company. Home to perhaps the world's most famous beer - slurp perfect pourings of thick, dark Guinness - cranked out for the city's thirsty patrons. Learn more about the humble pint's journey at the Guinness Storehouse. Dublin has come a long way since the Vikings established a trading port here, back in the 9th Century. In the time since, the city became the British Empire's de facto second city, and the Georgian imprint still adds oodles of historic character. Learn of 1916's Easter Uprising, when the Irish rebelled and established their independence here, as you visit the infamous, haunting Kilmainham Gaol. The uprising's leaders were tried and executed in these dark confines. Dublin's St. Patrick's Cathedral has immense history below its steep spire, which dates back to 1191. There's rich literary heritage to leaf through too, and the city's streets were rendered vividly in James Joyce's classic Ulysses. The Museum of Literature celebrates the full scope of Dublin's lyrical talents. Trinity College also has a prestigious roll-call of alumni - visit to see the Book of Kells, a beautifully illustrated bible of the medieval era.

Day 2 - Isle of Man (Douglas), United Kingdom

The Isle of Man, off England's west coast (and Ireland's east), needs no introduction. Its Celtic history is legendary, its political past labyrinthine, and its national symbol - a three-legged figure with neither body nor head - an enigma that has been foxing historians for centuries. Do not confuse the Isle of Man with the United Kingdom. It does have 'crown dependency' similar to Jersey, but the 32-mile-long island is entirely self-governed. It changed hands between England and Scotland many times during the middle ages but fell under British rule in 1399. However, when the feudal lordship was revived in 1765, the island never became part of the United Kingdom. And has remained independent ever since. The island is, quite literally, shrouded in a cloak of secrecy. This is called Manannan's (or sea mist) after the obscure Celtic Sea God. Legend has it that Manannan's cloak hides the island from invaders, so they just sail past. But that's just the beginning of the island's eccentricities. If you do not salute the mooinjer veggey (little people) that live under Fairy Bridge, you will provoke their anger, and they will put a spell on you. The island's national sport is tin bath racing. Modern life seems not to have arrived here. The railway system, the actual railway system not a contrived tourist attraction, is still operated by a steam locomotive. The tram system by horse-drawn carriage. The water wheel, opened in 1895, has never been updated. After all, why would they? Everything works just fine.

Day 3 - Lunga, United Kingdom & Iona, United Kingdom

The stunning Isle of Lunga is the largest island in the Treshnish archipelago. With volcanic origin the isle was populated until the 19th Century, and remains of black houses can be seen around this magnificent coastal jewel. Abundant plant life and exotic birdlife are now the main inhabitants of the area. Fortunate visitors may view the magnificent array of birds, especially the great puffins that breed on the island's plateau from mid-April till early August. By late summer, Lunga transforms into a quiet and peaceful haven after the busy seabird breeding season. While the iconic puffins and most nesting birds have returned to the open ocean, the island still offers dramatic coastal scenery, wildflower-covered slopes, and a strong sense of remote Hebridean beauty. Guests may encounter seals hauled out on rocky shores, and birds of prey are sometimes seen overhead, adding to the wild charm of the landscape.



If tiny islands that resonate with peace and tranquility are your idea of travel heaven, then welcome to Iona. Almost 200 miles east of Edinburgh, set in Scotland's Inner Hebrides, this magical island has a spiritual reputation that precedes it. And luckily, more than lives up to. The island is miniscule. Just three miles long and only one and a half miles wide, this is not a place that hums with urban attractions. 120 people call Iona home (this number rises significantly if the gull, tern, and Kittiwake population is added), although residential numbers do go up (to a whopping 175) in summer. The beautiful coastline is lapped by the gulf stream and gives the island a warm climate with sandy beaches that look more Mediterranean than Scottish! Add to that a green field landscape that is just beautiful, and you'll find that Iona is a place that stays with you long after you leave. Iona's main attraction is of course its abbey. Built in 563 by Saint Columbia and his monks, the abbey is the reason why Iona is called the cradle of Christianity. Not only is the abbey (today an ecumenical church) one of the best - if not the best - examples of ecclesiastical architecture dating from the Middle Ages, but it also serves as an important site of spiritual pilgrimage. St. Martin's Cross, a 9th-century Celtic cross that stands outside the abbey, is considered as the finest example of Celtic crosses in the British Isles. Reilig Odhrain, or the cemetery, allegedly contains the remains of many Scottish kings.

Day 4 - Shiant Islands, Scotland, United Kingdom & Loch Ewe, United Kingdom

Cliffs of tall hexagonal columns create a sensational landscape at the Shiant Islands, especially when viewed from the sea. The cliffs of six-sided rock columns look like the cross-section of an enormous honeycomb. The rock formations were formed when molten volcanic magma cooled very slowly underground. Millions of years of erosion have exposed the six-sided columns to the sea, and to us. The tallest of these formations is 120 meters (390 feet) high. During spring and summer, flights of seabirds near the Shiant Islands catch the eye. Many long-winged seabirds wheel and soar gracefully. Others are more shaped for underwater swimming and fly in direct lines, beating stubby wings to resemble flying potatoes. Some birds nest in burrows while others, like Black-legged Kittiwakes, nest on cliffs. Rather than build nests, guillemots lay eggs on bare rock ledges. The pointed shape of the eggs ensures they roll in a tight circle, not off the ledge to the sea below. The Shiant Islands are part of the Outer Hebrides and located between the Isles of Lewis and Skye. Historically, they have supported families of sheep grazers who could tolerate a lonely island outpost. The Shiants were known as the last place in Britain where the Black Rat occurred in substantial numbers. Originally introduced to Britain from Asia in Roman times these rodents caused problems, eating eggs and chicks of seabirds. A successful eradication program eliminated the rats in 2016, giving the seabird colonies well-earned peace.

Loch Ewe is the only north-facing loch in Scotland. With a fascinating history and stunning scenic landscape, this area overflows with natural beauty. During World War II, the loch served as a convoy gathering point and had a strong naval presence. It was therefore protected by light and heavy anti-aircraft guns, a boom net, and a mine defense system to shield this vital settlement. Loch Ewe is a natural deep-water sea loch that connects to the Atlantic Ocean through a relatively narrow mouth, offering it a vast amount of protection from the weather. Nearby, Inverewe Gardens thrive on the warm currents



of the North Atlantic Drift, creating an oasis of color and fertility. Exotic plants from many countries flourish here - on a latitude more northerly than Moscow, giving an almost continual display of color throughout the year.

Day 5 - St. Kilda, United Kingdom

Gloriously remote, St. Kilda is an archipelago 50 miles off the Isle of Harris. Although the four islands are uninhabited by humans, thousands of seas birds call these craggy cliffs home, clinging to the sheer faces as if by magic. Not only is St. Kilda home to the UK's largest colony of Atlantic Puffin (almost 1 million), but also the world largest colony Gannets nests on Boreray island and its sea stacks. The islands also home decedents of the world's original Soay sheep as well as having a breed of eponymously named mice. The extremely rare St. Kilda wren unsurprisingly hails from St. Kilda, so birders should visit with notebook, binoculars and camera to hand. While endemic animal species is rife on the island, St. Kilda has not been peopled since 1930 after the last inhabitants voted that human life was unsustainable. However, permanent habitation had been possible in the Medieval Ages, and a vast National Trust for Scotland project to restore the dwellings is currently being undertaken. The islands even enjoyed a status as being an ideal holiday destination in the 19th century. Today, the only humans living on the islands are passionate history, science and conservation scholars. One of the caretakers even acts as shopkeeper and postmaster for any visitors who might like to send a postcard home from St. Kilda. It should be noted that St. Kilda is the UKs only (and just one of 39 in the world) dual World Heritage status from UNESCO in recognition of its Natural Heritage and cultural significance.

Day 6 - Tórshavn (Faroe Islands), Faroe Islands

Titanic scenery, mist-whipped mountains, and staggering oceanic vistas await you here in the Faroe Islands - a far-flung archipelago of immense natural beauty. This remote and isolated gathering of 18 islands - adrift in the far North Atlantic Ocean - is a self-governing part of the Kingdom of Denmark, and colorful Torshavn bustles up against the seafront, forming one of the tiniest capital cities in the world. Wander between pretty, half-timbered houses and visit one of the world's oldest parliament buildings, during your time here. With Viking history swirling too, Torshavn is a quaint, charming, and heritage-rich city. Surrounded by thrilling landscapes, and cozy Scandi culture, the Faroe Islands are an envy-inducing, off-the-beaten-track destination. From Torshavn, scatter to your choice of island destinations, or spend time soaking in the storybook appeal and clarity of air in the scenic old town. Pop into local shops or head for restaurants - where you can taste local foods like salt-cured fish and hunks of lamb. See waterfalls plummeting directly into the ocean from vertical cliffs, along with emerald-green carpeted fjords, as you explore these extraordinary, lost islands. Puffins and sea birds relish the island's craggy sea cliffs and coastline - visit the island of Mykines to see the birds burrowing deep into the steep cliffs to nest. Strap on your hiking boots to rise to the challenge of the mesmerizing scenery. Fjords etch into the coastline, and you can encounter peaceful lakes and massive valleys dug out by glaciers. Off-shore, sea stacks totter up out of the swelling, frothy waves.

Day 7 - Vestmanna (Faroe Islands), Faroe Islands

Surrounded by the mountains of Haegstafjall, Økslin, Loysingafjall, and Moskurfjall, Vestmanna sits quietly on the banks of Streymoy, on the North Atlantic Ocean. With 1,200



inhabitants, the colorful little village itself is lovely; a few shops and cafes selling locally made cakes and handicrafts, as well as the island's native seafood soup dish. While those wishing to stretch their legs will enjoy the surrounding area for its stunning countryside, Vestmanna's main attraction is beyond any doubt its bird cliffs. You don't have to be a birder to appreciate these magnificent cliffs, although if you are the cliffs are the stuff of dreams. At almost 700 meters high (and six kilometers long), the cliffs rise steeply out of the water and are covered with tens of thousands of seabirds, zooming through the air, swooping into the water and nesting in the crevices. The near-vertical cliffs are home to numerous species including kittiwakes, Common Guillemots, Black Guillemots, and the oh-so-charismatic Atlantic Puffin. Visually, they are stunning: waterfalls thunder into the sea, cliff tops cut jagged lines into horizon and the whole landscape seems straight out of Jurassic Park. Dressed in a cloak of mist and emerald green moss, to say that the feeling is otherworldly is an understatement. To gauge the true beauty of the region, one must take to the sea. The experience of sailing under the cacophonic cliffs, juxtaposed by the silence of calm caves is simply unforgettable.

Day 8 - Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Scotland

Adrift between the Scottish and Norwegian coasts, the craggy Shetland Islands form the most northerly point of the British Isles. Sprawling across 100 islands, connected by sandy bridges and crisscrossing ferries, explore the highlights of this scenic archipelago outpost. With incredible Neolithic history, spanning 5,000 years of human heritage, these islands, which sit just shy of the Arctic Circle, are an isolated and immense treasure trove of history and thrilling scenery. Look out over dramatic coastline from atmospheric Iron Age towers. Sweeping, windswept beaches and wisps of sand connect islands and rugged cliffs - stand back as the sounds of the waves smashing against the shore and calling gulls fills the air. The islands are also home to some of the most adorable four-legged creatures you'll ever meet, the diminutive and wavy-fringed, Shetland Ponies who roam the hills and reach a maximum size of 42 inches. Don't be fooled, though, they are amongst the strongest and toughest of all breeds. Their existence here points to Viking history, as local horses bred with ponies brought ashore by Norse settlers, creating the lovable crossbreed that is an icon of these islands today. The towering Broch of Mousa is perhaps Europe's best-preserved Iron Age building - and one of the Shetland's finest brochs - a series of round, stone towers, believed to have been constructed around 100 B.C. Seals and birdlife ensure that the isolated islands are always well-populated with life - and you can embark on hikes to discover their coastal homes. Lerwick is the islands' capital, and there's a charming welcome on offer, as you arrive before the waterfront of stone buildings, which cascade down to the shore.

Day 9 - Fair Isle, Scotland, United Kingdom

Lying mid-way between Shetland and the Orkney islands, Fair Isle is a tiny jewel in the sea. Famous for birds, knitwear and historic shipwrecks, the island offers a warm and friendly welcome to visitors. With a population of only around 70 people this island is truly a beautiful setting and is one of Britain's most successful communities. View the cloudy light turquoise water as it drifts out to sea beneath the breathtaking Sheep Rock, rising over 100 meters, which is almost an isle of its own. Fair Isle's oceanic climate brings stormy but mild winters, in summer, you can expect rapid changes in the weather, sparkling sunshine can be followed by a thick blanket of mist and fog,

and this makes the isle a truly inspiring area. Over the centuries the island has changed hands many times and was named the island of peace by Norse settlers. The isle has been a useful landmark for shipping but in storms and fog it is highly dangerous creating over 100 known shipwrecks such as the Spanish armada flag ship "El Gran Grifon".

Day 10 - Lindisfarne Island, United Kingdom & Farne Islands, United Kingdom

The island of Lindisfarne, otherwise known as Holy Island, was a destination for religious pilgrims. It was perhaps the holiest site in Anglo-Saxon England. Now many visitors are more interested in history and recreation. Most arrive by driving on a causeway from the Northumberland mainland, but only at low tide. The island has an intertidal boat harbor, a castle, a ruined priory, and a village of less than 200 folks. A priory (small monastery) was established on Lindisfarne in 635 CE by Aidan, an Irish monk based at Iona Island in Scotland. The priory was a base for Christianity in northern England. Cuthbert joined the monastery and became abbot and, after death, a saint and subject of pilgrimages. An account of him residing at Lindisfarne is the oldest known piece of English writing. Vikings raided the wealthy Linisfarne monastery in 793 CE in their first major attack on Western Europe. Fear spread throughout the land. The monks abandoned the island for 400 years, before returning to revive the religious center post-Vikings. The stone ruins of Lindisfarne Priory can be observed near the island's village. Lindisfarne Castle is small compared to other castles, but you can see how it dominates the island from all directions. It was built in 1550 using some of the stones of the priory and is in good condition. The castle, with adjacent gardens and lime kilns, is cared for by the National Trust. Lindisfarne mead made on the island is touted as an aphrodisiac. What would the monks think?

His favorite place in the UK to see nature at its best, is how David Attenborough described the Farne Islands. The scatter of small islands begins 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles) off the Northumberland Coast. The islands are dolerite which formed from liquid rock cooling underground. Softer overlying rock has eroded to leave hard rounded columns and fissured dolerite cliffs. The treeless landscape makes viewing of the island wildlife and history easy, even from a boat. The Farnes are cared for by the National Trust. In Medieval times the Inner Farnes were home to the famous hermit bishop Saint Cuthbert. In 676 CE he introduced laws to protect the Eider Ducks - "one of the earliest written bird protection laws in the world. Locally, Eider Ducks are known as Cuddy's in honor of the saint. Historic buildings that can be spotted include St Cuthbert's Chapel, a stone Pele lookout tower, and two standing lighthouses. With 100,000 breeding seabirds and thousands of seals, the natural reputation of the Farnes is clear. Atlantic Puffins are the most common bird during their April to July breeding season when they raise their pufflings. The puffin is called the Tommy noddy in Northumberland. Other birds include Common Guillemots and Arctic Terns. Grey Seals drop pups here in winter, while in the summer you can see them in and on the islands. Common now, the seals were once hunted for food by monks. Birds were special to monks, but seals were classified as fish (not mammals) and thus fair game. Not now!

Day 11 - Isle of May, United Kingdom & Rosyth (Edinburgh), Scotland, United Kingdom

The Isle of May in Scotland is owned and managed by Scottish Natural Heritage as a National Nature Reserve and is an important breeding ground for approximately one-quarter of a



million seabirds. In fact, over 40,000 puffin burrows have been counted as occupied. Not only kittiwakes, shags, eiders, and guillemots but also Razorbills, Arctic Terns, Sandwich Terns, Common Terns, Lesser Gulls, Herring Gulls, and Great Black-backed Gulls nest here. The island is located roughly four nautical miles off the coast of mainland Scotland and is used by biologists for surveying migrating passerines and for ringing breeding seabirds to better study their movements and breeding success. While hosting an impressive array and quantity of seabirds, the island itself is small at only 1.8 kilometers (1.1 miles) long, and less than half a kilometer (one-third of a mile) wide.

Just over ten miles to the north-west of Edinburgh, Rosyth is a hearty welcome to Scotland's scenery and sophistication. Cross beside the spectacular iron span of the Forth Bridge - a historic world heritage site that has been a Scottish landmark since 1889 - to reach Edinburgh's treasures. Or, historic Dunfermline is even closer, where Robert the Bruce lies in rest, along with 11 other Scottish monarchs from history. Most visitors to Rosyth will journey to Edinburgh - the elegant Scottish Capital, which sprawls across a glorious setting of seven hills. An imposing 7th-century castle dominates proceedings, crowning the city, and perching on an elevated volcanic plug. Below, you'll find cobbled streets of endless historical charm. Bagpipes ring down the beautiful Royal Mile - a steep rise up from the Scottish Parliament building towards the castle. The magical cafes and eateries along this stretch have attracted fame, as the locations where JK Rowling penned the Harry Potter novels - surely inspired by the historic charm all around her. Flower-dressed pubs serve those in need of a little refreshment, or a dram or two of the local whiskies produced nearby. With royal pageantry, world-class museums and uproarious festivities, Edinburgh is a grand and beautiful - yet unpretentious and welcoming - city to absorb. Get the best view of Edinburgh by ascending to the summit of Arthur's Seat. From this esteemed viewpoint, you can admire an immense 360-degree view of the city's skyline, and look across the North Sea's massive inlet, back to the port at Rosyth.

Day 12 - Rosyth (Edinburgh), Scotland, United Kingdom

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Please note:

Itineraries are subject to change.



YOUR SHIP: SILVER WIND

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VESSEL TYPE:

LENGTH:

PASSENGER CAPACITY:

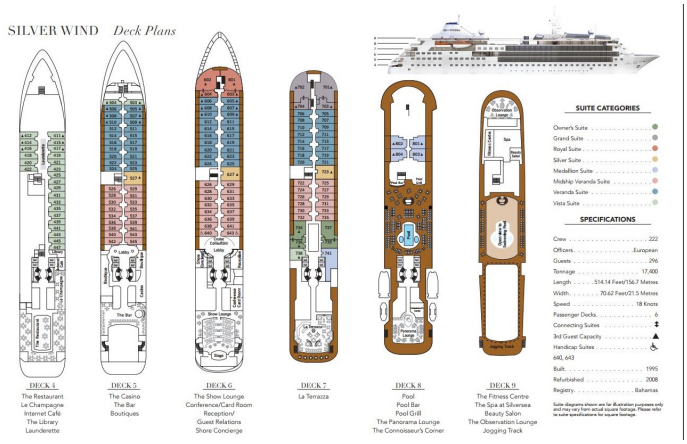
BUILT/REFURBISHED:



Al fresco dining with panoramic ocean views. Warm clubby spaces for evening cocktails with friends. The plush comfort of your ocean-view suite after a day of incredible sights. Welcome home to the luxury cruise ship, Silver Wind. Timelessly elegant yet luxuriously relaxed, Silver Wind strikes the perfect balance of yacht-like intimacy combined with the space, amenities and diversions typically reserved for larger vessels. Warm welcomes and gracious personalized service inspire our guests to call Silver Wind their "home away from home" \- join us and discover the charms of Silver Wind. Silversea's oceanview suites are some of the most spacious in cruising, and all include the services of a butler.



INSIDE YOUR SHIP



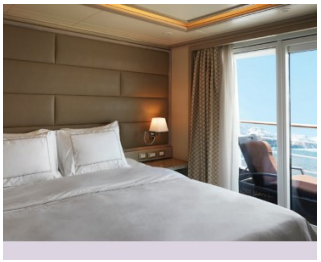
Grand 1 Bedroom



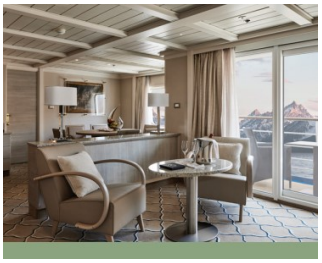
Grand 2 Bedroom



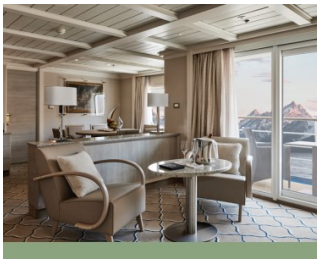
Medallion



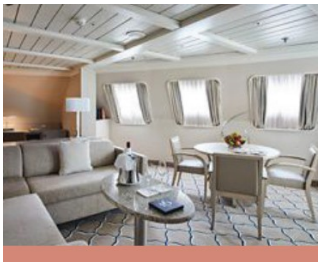
Owner 1 Bedroom



Owner 2 Bedroom

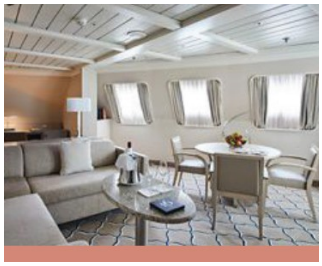


Royal 1 Bedroom





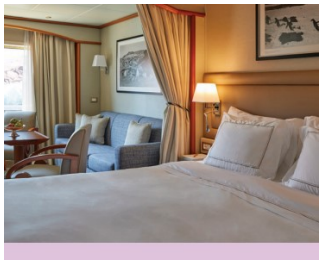
Royal 2 Bedroom



Silver



Vista





PRICING

09-May-2027 to 20-May-2027

Vista	£9205 GBP pp
Medallion	£14655 GBP pp
Royal 1 Bedroom	£16555 GBP pp
Owner 1 Bedroom	£20305 GBP pp
Royal 2 Bedroom	£25875 GBP pp
Grand 2 Bedroom	£27675 GBP pp
Owner 2 Bedroom	£28605 GBP pp
Grand 1 Bedroom	£18355 GBP pp
Silver	£15305 GBP pp

20-May-2027 to 31-May-2027

Silver	£17205 GBP pp
Royal 1 Bedroom	£18705 GBP pp
Grand 1 Bedroom	£20955 GBP pp
Owner 1 Bedroom	£23205 GBP pp
Royal 2 Bedroom	£30575 GBP pp
Grand 2 Bedroom	£32825 GBP pp
Owner 2 Bedroom	£33725 GBP pp
Vista	£11705 GBP pp
Medallion	£16505 GBP pp

31-May-2027 to 11-Jun-2027

Vista	£8855 GBP pp
Medallion	£14555 GBP pp
Silver	£15205 GBP pp
Royal 1 Bedroom	£16555 GBP pp
Grand 1 Bedroom	£18555 GBP pp
Owner 1 Bedroom	£20555 GBP pp
Royal 2 Bedroom	£25555 GBP pp
Grand 2 Bedroom	£27555 GBP pp
Owner 2 Bedroom	£28505 GBP pp