

# Castles of England

[en.wikibooks.org](http://en.wikibooks.org)

March 15, 2015

On the 28th of April 2012 the contents of the English as well as German Wikibooks and Wikipedia projects were licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported license. A URI to this license is given in the list of figures on page 313. If this document is a derived work from the contents of one of these projects and the content was still licensed by the project under this license at the time of derivation this document has to be licensed under the same, a similar or a compatible license, as stated in section 4b of the license. The list of contributors is included in chapter Contributors on page 309. The licenses GPL, LGPL and GFDL are included in chapter Licenses on page 359, since this book and/or parts of it may or may not be licensed under one or more of these licenses, and thus require inclusion of these licenses. The licenses of the figures are given in the list of figures on page 313. This PDF was generated by the  $\LaTeX$  typesetting software. The  $\LaTeX$  source code is included as an attachment (`source.7z.txt`) in this PDF file. To extract the source from the PDF file, you can use the `pdfdetach` tool including in the `poppler` suite, or the <http://www.pdfplabs.com/tools/pdftk-the-pdf-toolkit/> utility. Some PDF viewers may also let you save the attachment to a file. After extracting it from the PDF file you have to rename it to `source.7z`. To uncompress the resulting archive we recommend the use of <http://www.7-zip.org/>. The  $\LaTeX$  source itself was generated by a program written by Dirk Hünninger, which is freely available under an open source license from [http://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/Benutzer:Dirk\\_Huenniger/wb2pdf](http://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/Benutzer:Dirk_Huenniger/wb2pdf).

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>The Development of the Castle</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Introduction . . . . .	3
1.2	Historical Context . . . . .	4
1.3	Origins of Castles . . . . .	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Norman Castles</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	History of the Period . . . . .	9
2.2	Motte and Bailey Castles . . . . .	10
2.3	Enclosure Castles . . . . .	11
2.4	Castles of the Period . . . . .	12
<b>3</b>	<b>Civil War Castles</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1	History of the Period . . . . .	17
3.2	Shell Keeps . . . . .	17
3.3	Great Towers . . . . .	17
3.4	Castles of the Period . . . . .	18
<b>4</b>	<b>Baronial War Castles</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1	History of the Period . . . . .	23
4.2	Enclosure Castles . . . . .	24
4.3	Quadrangular Castles . . . . .	24
4.4	Great Towers and Pele Towers . . . . .	24
4.5	Fortified Manors . . . . .	24
4.6	Castles of the Period . . . . .	24
<b>5</b>	<b>Tudor Castles</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1	History of the Period . . . . .	25
5.2	Brick Built Castles . . . . .	26
5.3	Castles of the Period . . . . .	26
<b>6</b>	<b>The Later History of Castles</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1	The Civil War . . . . .	29
6.2	The Castle as a Modern Home . . . . .	30
<b>7</b>	<b>Life in a Castle</b>	<b>31</b>
7.1	Family . . . . .	31
7.2	Retainers . . . . .	31
7.3	Officials . . . . .	31
7.4	Garrison . . . . .	32
7.5	Domestic Staff . . . . .	32

<b>8</b>	<b>The Design of Castles</b>	<b>33</b>
8.1	Design Overview . . . . .	33
8.2	The Barbican . . . . .	34
8.3	Concentric Walls . . . . .	35
8.4	Ditches, Moats and Drawbridges . . . . .	35
8.5	Walls, Battlements and Fighting Platforms . . . . .	36
8.6	Arrow and Gun Loops . . . . .	38
8.7	Gates and Portcullis . . . . .	39
<b>9</b>	<b>The Domestic Areas</b>	<b>41</b>
9.1	Above Ground . . . . .	41
9.2	Below Ground . . . . .	48
9.3	Design Features . . . . .	49
<b>10</b>	<b>Castle Construction Techniques</b>	<b>55</b>
10.1	Foundations . . . . .	55
10.2	Walls . . . . .	55
10.3	Moats . . . . .	55
<b>11</b>	<b>The Castle Estate</b>	<b>57</b>
11.1	Food Production . . . . .	57
11.2	Barracks . . . . .	58
11.3	Gardens . . . . .	59
11.4	The Tiltyard . . . . .	59
<b>12</b>	<b>Attacking a Castle</b>	<b>61</b>
12.1	The Siege . . . . .	62
12.2	Siege Engines . . . . .	63
12.3	Mining . . . . .	66
12.4	Burning . . . . .	67
12.5	Direct Assault . . . . .	67
<b>13</b>	<b>Castle Catalogue by English County</b>	<b>69</b>
13.1	Bedfordshire . . . . .	71
13.2	Berkshire . . . . .	74
13.3	Buckinghamshire . . . . .	79
13.4	Cambridgeshire . . . . .	81
13.5	Cheshire . . . . .	90
13.6	Cornwall . . . . .	99
13.7	County Durham . . . . .	104
13.8	Bibliography . . . . .	117
13.9	References . . . . .	117
13.10	Cumbria . . . . .	117
13.11	Derbyshire . . . . .	129
13.12	Devon . . . . .	140
13.13	Dorset . . . . .	145
13.14	East Riding of Yorkshire . . . . .	149
13.15	East Sussex . . . . .	154

---

13.16	Essex . . . . .	158
13.17	Gloucestershire . . . . .	162
13.18	Greater London . . . . .	165
13.19	Greater Manchester . . . . .	168
13.20	Hampshire . . . . .	170
13.21	Herefordshire . . . . .	174
13.22	Hertfordshire . . . . .	179
13.23	Isles of Scilly . . . . .	181
13.24	Isle of Wight . . . . .	185
13.25	Kent . . . . .	191
13.26	Lancashire . . . . .	199
13.27	Leicestershire . . . . .	202
13.28	Lincolnshire . . . . .	205
13.29	Merseyside . . . . .	208
13.30	Norfolk . . . . .	211
13.31	North Yorkshire . . . . .	215
13.32	Northamptonshire . . . . .	222
13.33	Northumberland . . . . .	225
13.34	Nottinghamshire . . . . .	236
13.35	Oxfordshire . . . . .	238
13.36	Rutland . . . . .	241
13.37	Shropshire . . . . .	243
13.38	Somerset . . . . .	248
13.39	South Yorkshire . . . . .	252
13.40	Staffordshire . . . . .	254
13.41	Suffolk . . . . .	257
13.42	Surrey . . . . .	260
13.43	Farnham Castle . . . . .	262
13.44	Guildford Castle . . . . .	263
13.45	Tyne and Wear . . . . .	264
13.46	Warwickshire . . . . .	267
13.47	West Sussex . . . . .	270
13.48	West Midlands . . . . .	273
13.49	West Yorkshire . . . . .	276
13.50	Wiltshire . . . . .	279
13.51	Worcestershire . . . . .	282
<b>14</b>	<b>Appendix: Time Line</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Appendix: Glossary</b>	<b>291</b>
15.1	A-C . . . . .	291
15.2	D-F . . . . .	292
15.3	G-I . . . . .	292
15.4	J-L . . . . .	293
15.5	M-O . . . . .	293
15.6	P-R . . . . .	293
15.7	S-U . . . . .	294
15.8	V-Z . . . . .	294

<b>16 Appendix: References</b>	<b>295</b>
16.1 References . . . . .	295
16.2 Further Reading . . . . .	295
<b>17 GNU Free Documentation License</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>18 Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>19 License</b>	<b>301</b>
19.1 1. Definitions . . . . .	301
19.2 2. Fair Dealing Rights . . . . .	303
19.3 3. License Grant . . . . .	303
19.4 4. Restrictions . . . . .	304
19.5 5. Representations, Warranties and Disclaimer . . . . .	305
19.6 6. Limitation on Liability . . . . .	306
19.7 7. Termination . . . . .	306
19.8 8. Miscellaneous . . . . .	306
<b>20 Contributors</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>21 Licenses</b>	<b>359</b>
21.1 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE . . . . .	359
21.2 GNU Free Documentation License . . . . .	360
21.3 GNU Lesser General Public License . . . . .	361



# 1 The Development of the Castle

## 1.1 Introduction



**Figure 1** A traditional image of a castle under siege, but was it really like this?

The traditional medieval castle has long inspired the imagination, conjuring up images of jousts, banquets and Arthurian chivalry. Even standing amidst thousand year-old ruins it is easy to bring to mind the sounds and smells of battles long gone, to almost hear the clatter of hooves on the cobbles and to smell the fear rising from the dungeon pits. But is our imagination based on reality? Why were castles built in the first place? How were they designed and built? Who lived in them? This book will try and answer those questions for you...



## 1.2 Historical Context



**Figure 2** Mousa Broch, an early stone tower built perhaps 1,000 years before the first castles

Fortifications of one sort or another have been in use in England since at least the Iron Age (6<sup>th</sup> century BC) with remains of ditches, ramparts and palisades still in evidence. Scotland is scattered with brochs, stone towers built for defence, raised at least 1,000 years before the first medieval castles. Historians do not consider these structures to be castles - in this book the definition we use of a castle is that it was both the home of its owner, and a fortification designed to protect the owner's lands and holdings.

Where did the need for large, permanent, fortified homes come from? The answer to that lies in the **feudal system**<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.2.1 The Feudal System

It was the development of the feudal system that led directly to the development of what we recognise today as a castle. Before about the 9<sup>th</sup> century, "kingdoms" were generally small and could be easily governed by one ruler. It was Charlemagne, the king of the Franks, who changed this. His empire, which stretched across much of central Europe in the 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 15.8 on page 294

century BC, was too large for him to rule effectively. So he began the practice of breaking it down into small administrative units, each governed by a lord or nobleman. In return for being allocated land, each lord was required to provide soldiers to Charlemagne in time of war.

Charlemagne's successor, Louis the Pious, king of Aquitaine, had three heirs (Lothair, Pepin and Louis the German) who split the empire between them. These new kings were faced with the threat of war with each other, enemies outside the old empire and from unrest within their own territories. At around the same time the Franks invented the stirrup, allowing armoured men to fight effectively from horseback. This led to the changes in social order we would recognise as typical of the medieval period with knights on horseback serving a lord.

The feudal system developed to support this military hierarchy, creating a social hierarchy with the king at the top, then the nobles, then the knights and finally the serfs or peasants. The king owned all the land, but "lent" it to those below him, who lent it to those below them in the system. In return a portion of the products of the land were paid to those higher in the system. The system was in effect providing an income to the warriors and nobles higher in the hierarchy to pay them for protecting those lower in the hierarchy.

The advantages of this system to the king are clear. Not only would he have forces available when required, and a constant income without having to administer all of the lands himself, he had also ensured no noble could individually afford a large enough army to threaten his rule. He has also ensured that every area of his lands would be constantly defended in the event of invasion.

To make this system work, each noble needed a home within their lands. As these were dangerous times, and the noble could not afford to have a large standing army, this home needed to have strong defences that could be manned by a relatively small number of soldiers. And, thus, the castle was born.

### 1.3 Origins of Castles



**Figure 3** Leeds Castle, originally of Norman design it was modified extensively throughout its life

The word *Castle* itself entered the English language in the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD, being adapted from the Norman word *castel*, broadly meaning "fort". The word had earlier entered Old English in a different form as *ceaster*, and can be found in the name of many English town as the suffices "caster" and "chester".

The exact date when the first castles were built is unknown. However, it is likely that the first buildings with the main features associated with castles were built between 850 and 900 AD.

The earliest castles were constructed by local nobles to defend their home or hall and its associated buildings. The construction would have taken the form of a ditch dug around the hall, with the earth banked up inside the ditch to form a steep slope. At some point, fences or a palisade of sharpened timber may have been built on top of the bank. Further developments might have included a lookout tower and a separate fence to protect the hall independently from the other, less important, buildings. In this way the basic shape of the castle can be discerned - a gate tower, a keep surrounded by an inner wall, and an outer wall enclosing all of the protected buildings.

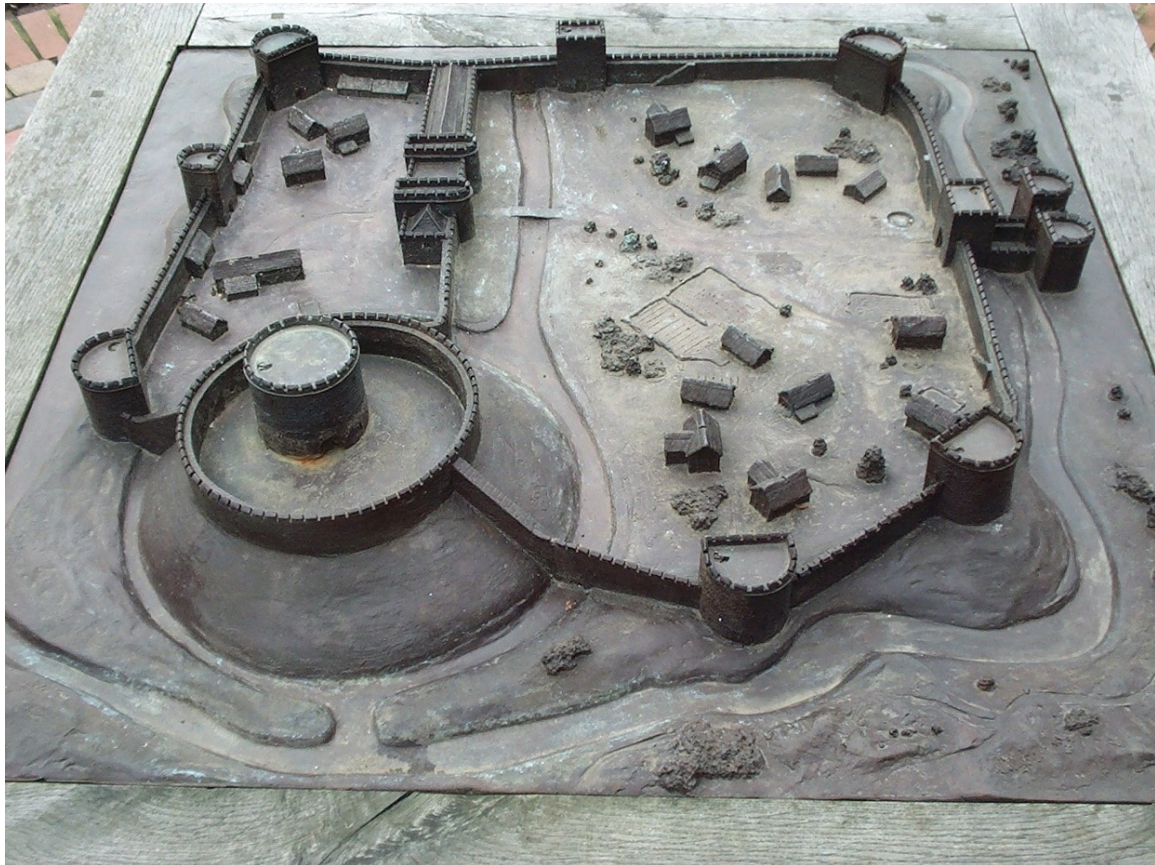
During the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the Danes began to arrive in England and construct their own settlements. To resist further encroachment on his lands, Alfred the Great fortified the towns that lay on the border with the Danes' settlements, using ditches and ramparts. Meanwhile, Viking invaders of what was to become France were given land around Rouen. This group grew rapidly in strength expanding into the area later known as Normandy.

When Edward the Confessor's cousin, William, inherited Normandy in 1035 the links between Normandy and England were cemented. On Edward's death, Harold Godwinson (the strongest of the nobles of England) took the throne sparking William to invade England in 1066. With the invasion came the beginning of the construction of what we recognise today as a true English castle...



## 2 Norman Castles

### 2.1 History of the Period



**Figure 4** A model of Bedford castle. The distinctive motte with tower can be seen at the bottom left.

The Norman period began on 14 October 1066 when the invading forces of William, Duke of Normandy (later known as William the Conqueror) defeated the army of King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. Harold's army had been weakened while winning the Battle of Stamford Bridge on 25 September 1066 against the army of King Harald III of Norway. After this initial victory, the southern part of England surrendered quickly to William's rule. It took six more years of battle to subdue the north.

In 1067 rebels in Kent attacked Dover Castle while Eadric the Wild, back my some Welsh lords, raised forces in western Mercia leading them against the Norman army based in Hereford. In 1068 rebels in Exeter were besieged by William who suffered serious losses

before eventually negotiating the surrender of the town. This was followed by another revolt in western Mercia again backed by the Welsh and a separate uprising in Northumbria. It was during this period, as William travelled through England, that many castles were constructed as part of the war against the rebels.

In 1069 the Norman Earl of Northumbria and his army were attacked by rebels in Durham, all being slain. The rebels were this time supported by forces from Scotland who besieged York Castle and killed its castellan. William brought an army from the south and brought the revolt to an end during which the population of York was massacred. Following his victory William built a second castle at York.

Later in 1069 a Sweyn II of Denmark sent a fleet to England, the Danes joining forces with a new Northumbrian rebellion. The rebel forces seized both York castles but a probe into Lincolnshire was defeated by the Norman garrison there. At the same time other rebel forces from Cheshire and Shropshire attacked the castle at Shrewsbury while rebels in Dorset and Somerset besieged Montacute Castle.

Further unrest continued for nearly 20 years; it wasn't until 1088 that England was at peace.

The Norman period ended in 1154 with the death of King Stephen at Dover Castle. At the time of the Norman conquest, two basic castle forms had developed: the *motte and bailey castle*, and the *enclosure castle*.

## 2.2 Motte and Bailey Castles



**Figure 5** Colchester Castle in Essex. It was constructed from bricks recycled from Roman fortifications

The most common type of Norman castle is the motte and bailey. It is constructed by raising a small hill, with a tower on top which is then surrounded by a fence or wall. This type of castle is relatively quick and easy to build. The tower and fence can be constructed of wood yet still offer a strong defence. The motte has to be carefully constructed to prevent its collapse. Usually layers of earth, stone and gravel were used to reinforce the surface.

Some motte and bailey castles were constructed with stone towers and walls. Some of these towers, often called Great Towers<sup>1</sup>, have survived. The most well known are probably the White Tower, often known as the Tower of London and Colchester Castle in England's oldest recorded town. In both cases these were built from the reused remains of Roman fortifications.

## 2.3 Enclosure Castles

An enclosure castle is a development of the motte and bailey design and there is sometimes not a clear differentiation between the two. Broadly the wall of an enclosure castle forms part of the primary fortification and may include towers, gatehouses or a barbican.

---

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 15.8 on page 294



## 2.4 Castles of the Period

### 2.4.1 Kenilworth Castle

#### History of the Castle



**Figure 6** Kenilworth Castle

Kenilworth Castle is of Norman origin and was built in about 1120. The great tower was built later during the reign of Henry I by the Chief Justice of England, Geoffrey de Clinton (who had also been Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry I). The castle passed to Henry II in 1173. Henry ordered work to improve the strength of the castle and by about 1240 the castle was in its current form. It had been surrounded on three sides by a large artificial lake, known as the Mere, designed to keep siege engines out of range. It also created a formidable barrier for any attack.

After completing the works, the castle was granted to Simon de Montfort, who was later a prominent leader in the Second Barons' War. Kenilworth Castle was used as his base and was used as a prison for Prince Edward, the heir of Henry III. Edward escaped and later lead forces against de Montfort at Evesham, defeating them and killing de Montfort.

In 1266 the siege of Kenilworth Castle began, the longest in English history. The besiegers, lead by Lord Edward, were unable to breach the defenses and, after nearly a year, the

dispute was settled by agreement. Henry III then passed the castle to his youngest son through him it was eventually inherited by John of Gaunt. John of Gaunt and his grandson, Henry V, slowly converted Kenilworth from a structure that was solely defensive to a more comfortable home.

Kenilworth Castle passed out of royal hands in 1563, becoming a possession of the Dudley family, before returning after his death. During the English Civil War the castle was captured by the Parliamentarians and later dismantled with the materials sold. After the restoration, the castle was passed to the Earl of Clarendon, who retained possession until 1937. Eventually the castle was given to English Heritage in 1984.

## Design of the Castle

Kenilworth Castle began as a motte and bailey castle with wooden walls. It is built on a rock knoll, surrounded by marsh land giving it a naturally strong position. As the castle was developed, the primary material used in the construction was sandstone, sourced from local quarries.

**The Keep** (A on the diagram) is the strongest part of the castle. The design spreads the enormous weight of the walls across a large area, making them far less likely to collapse if **undermined**. The walls are thick and were unlikely to be vulnerable to battering. The walls are looped and also contain a number of windows, the larger ones being added during the Tudor period when defensive strength was less important than comfort. The keep was entered through a **forebuilding** which was later converted to a gallery leading to the gardens.

Adjoining the keep are the kitchens and the Strong Tower. The kitchen was physically separate due to the fire risk and had accommodation for the domestic servants. The Strong Tower contained the main service facilities including the **pantry**<sup>2</sup> and **buttery**<sup>3</sup>.

**John of Gaunt's Hall** (B on the diagram) was constructed in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**Leicester's Building** (D on the diagram) is an Elizabethan three-story building containing living accommodation in the form of suites. Each contained decorative fireplaces, a bedroom and a public room with large windows.

**Mortimer's Tower** (F on the diagram) was a gatehouse controlling the entrance to the castle's outer court. When constructed the Mere protected the tower, rising to the very base of the tower. The tower has **arrow loops** and grooves for a portcullis.

**Lunn's Tower** (H on the diagram) is part of King John's wall. It contained no living quarters or storage areas. The walls are looped and cover the north east corner of the defence.

**The Water Tower** (I on the diagram) was part of the living accommodation and had little defensive value due to its large windows.

**Leicester's Gatehouse** (J on the diagram) is a gatehouse built to serve as the main entrance to the castle. It was constructed by Dudley when the defensive qualities of the

---

2 Chapter 15.8 on page 294

3 Chapter 15.8 on page 294

castle were much less important. The entrance was made wide enough for wheeled carriages to use.

## 2.4.2 Corfe Castle

### History of the Castle



**Figure 7** Corfe Castle dominates the surrounding area

Although evidence exists of an earlier structure, the surviving castle in the village of Corfe Castle is of Norman construction. The stone hall and inner bailey wall were built in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Further structures were erected through until about 1250 including additional towers, halls and walls. At this time the castle was a royal treasure house. The castle was held by the royal family until the 16<sup>th</sup> century when it was disposed of by Elizabeth I to Sir Christopher Hatton.

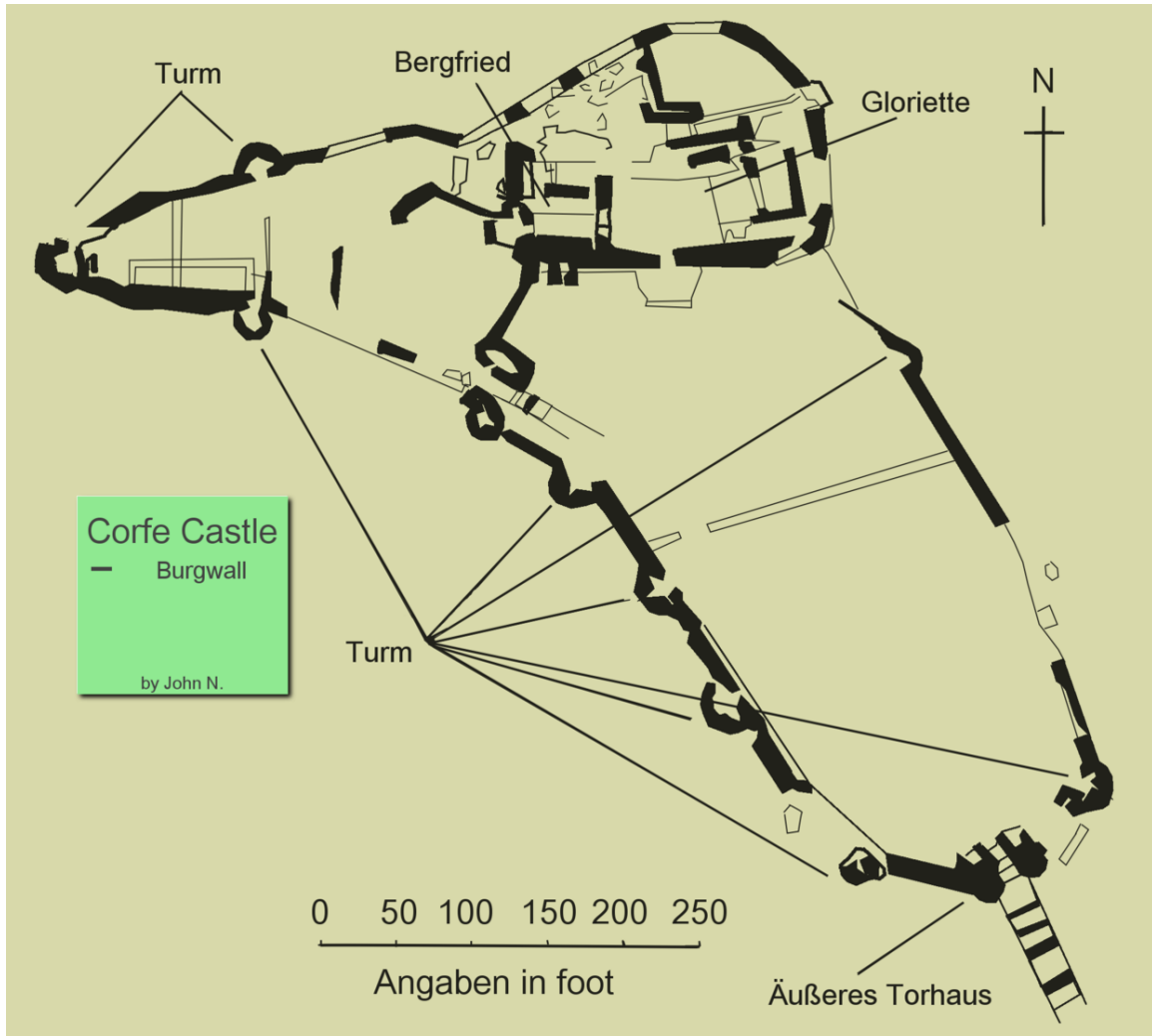
In 1635 the castle passed into the Bankes family. The castle was besieged twice during the English Civil War by the Parliamentarians. The first siege last six weeks, and the second two months. It was ended when the Royalists were betrayed. The Parliamentarians slighted<sup>4</sup> the castle to prevent its use as a fortress.

---

<sup>4</sup> Chapter 15.8 on page 294

The castle was returned to the Bankes family in 1660, however, they didn't reoccupy the castle as the damage was severe. In the 1980s, Ralph Bankes bequeathed the castle to the National Trust, which continues to own and maintain it.

### Design of the Castle



**Figure 8** Plan view of Corfe Castle

Corfe Castle is built on top of a steep mound, commanding a gap in the south Purbeck hills, and is surrounded by a deep defensive ditch. The castle is positioned to defend the area from invaders landing to the south in Poole harbour and other anchorages. The first line of defence was the Outer Gatehouse.



## 3 Civil War Castles

### 3.1 History of the Period

In 1120 Prince William, the only son of Henry I, was drowned when the ship carrying him home sank. Following William's death there were two possible heirs to the throne: Henry's daughter, Matilda, and his nephew Stephen. On Henry's death, Stephen became king. Some nobles would have preferred Matilda, sparking a 14 year civil war.

Matilda married Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, who was also known as "Plantagenet". While Geoffrey attempted to gain control of Normandy, Matilda battled with Stephen for control of England. After capturing Stephen at the Battle of Lincoln, she forced him to allow the throne to pass to her son, who would become Henry II - the first of the Plantagenet kings. He was succeeded by his son, Richard the Lionheart who was succeeded by John.

During this period of internal strife, the castle played an important role and the nature of the fighting lead to the development of specialised siege equipment.

### 3.2 Shell Keeps

Castle engineers during the Norman period did not trust the motte to support the enormous weight of a stone keep. A common solution was to replace the palisade with a stone wall then build wooden buildings backing onto the inside of the wall. This construction was lighter than a keep and prevented the walls from being undermined, meaning they could be thinner and lighter.

### 3.3 Great Towers

In the 12<sup>th</sup> century **great towers** (also known as a **donjon** or **keep** ) began to appear as a replacement for the motte as the strong point of the castle. The great tower had thick heavy walls, sometimes up to seven metres thick, and could resist the latest siege machinery while also providing better and more spacious living quarters for the castle owner. Older castles were rebuilt with great towers by either demolishing the motte or constructing the tower on top of the motte. The latter option was less common as the motte could rarely take the weight of a great tower without risk of collapse. In many early castle designs the keep was situated at or near the entrance to the castle to protect this weak point.

## 3.4 Castles of the Period

### 3.4.1 Castle Rising



**Figure 9** The keep of Castle Rising

#### **History of the Castle**

The construction of Castle Rising began in 1138. The keep is surrounded by an enormous earthworks that were built up during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, possibly in response to the 1173-1174 revolt led by Hugh Bigod in Norfolk.

Between 1330 and 1358 Isabella of France lived in Castle Rising.

## Design of the Castle

### 3.4.2 Orford Castle



**Figure 10** Orford Castle

### History of the Castle

The construction of Orford Castle began in 1165 on the orders of Henry II and was completed in 1173. The design of the keep, a polygonal tower, is unique being circular in cross-section with three abutting rectangular towers. The castle tower is enclosed by a curtain wall with a gatehouse and flanking towers.

Four years after completion, Orford Castle was garrisoned by the 1st Earl of Norfolk when he joined the rebellion of Henry the Young King. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Prince Louis of France occupied Orford Castle following his invasion of England in 1216. The castle declined in importance during the later part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and was sold by Edward I.



### Design of the Castle

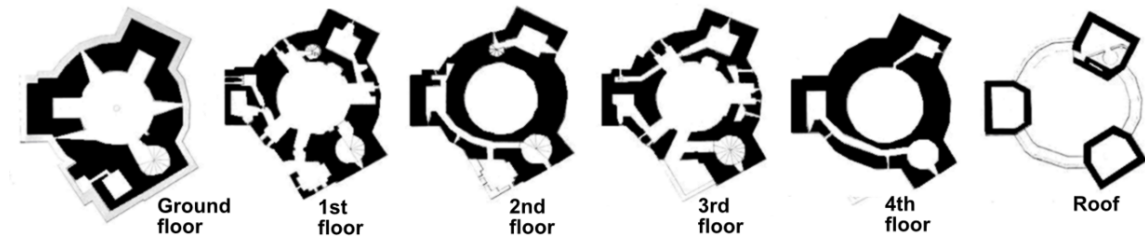
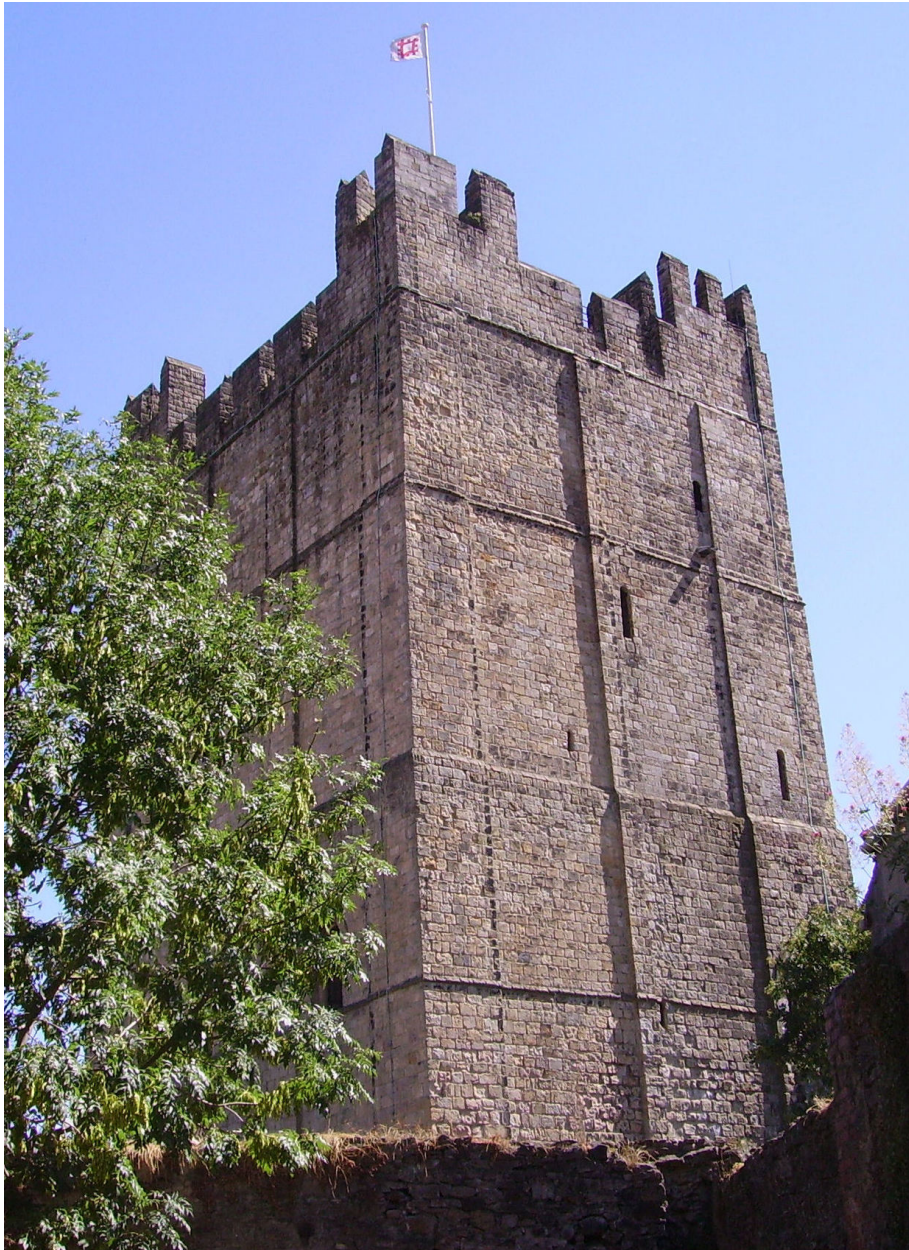


Figure 11 Plan of Orford Castle keep.

### 3.4.3 Richmond Castle



**Figure 12** The keep of Richmond Castle, it was a 12th century addition to the original castle

#### History of the Castle

Alan the Red of Brittany began construction of Richmond Castle in the Yorkshire Dales began in 1071. Once complete it was used as the headquarters of the "Honour of Richmond", a group of estates in the surrounding area.

### **Design of the Castle**

Richmond Castle is built from stone and originally had a towered curtain wall and gatehouse but no keep. Walls guarded only two sides of the three sided hilltop as no wall was felt necessary on the third side due to the steep cliff and river.

# 4 Baronial War Castles

## 4.1 History of the Period

This period begins with the accession to the throne of Henry III, son of King John, in 1216. Some civil strife was probably inevitable as Henry was a nine year old boy and incapable of ruling without assistance. A group of rebel barons had invited Prince Louis of France to take the crown and he had led his forces in an invasion of England, laying siege to Windsor, Dover and Lincoln castles. However, he began to lose support when his forces were unable to capture these powerful castles and eventually many barons began to defect to Henry. Louis was defeated by the regent, William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, described as the greatest knight who ever lived. He fought in over 500 **tournaments** , never losing, as well as performing numerous acts of bravery throughout a long career serving five English kings.

In 1227, Henry declared himself of age and prepared to rule in his own right. But the barons were a powerful force in the country. In terms of castles, they outnumbered the king three to one, they had more money and more military forces. War broke out and the barons, lead by Simon de Montfort, made quick gains culminating in the capture of Henry and his son, Prince Edward. They escaped though and the war turned in the king's favour with de Montfort being slain at Evesham. In 1272 Edward took the throne as Edward I. His reign was characterised by border wars against Welsh and Scottish forces. It was while travelling to Scotland in 1307 to suppress another rebellion that he died. He was succeeded by Edward II who lead the English army into Scotland.

Edward II was not the military leader that his father was - his army failed to suppress the rebellion and Scotland was left alone for seven years. When Edward returned in 1314 the Scots, lead by Robert the Bruce, the English army was soundly defeated. Tired of his weakness he was forced from the throne by this Queen and then murdered at Berkeley Castle.

Edward III was more in the mould of his grandfather. He reestablished the authority of the crown before building up England's forces to become the most powerful in Europe. He smashed the Scots near Berwick making use of longbows and paid soldiers who had begun to replace the traditional feudal knights.

## 4.2 Enclosure Castles

## 4.3 Quadrangular Castles

## 4.4 Great Towers and Pele Towers

A great tower<sup>1</sup> is the name given to the main tower of a motte and bailey castle.

## 4.5 Fortified Manors

## 4.6 Castles of the Period

### 4.6.1 Framlington Castle

### 4.6.2 York Castle

The first York Castle was built on the orders of William I in 1068 and was a motte and bailey castle. It was destroyed a year later by a Viking army after which it was rebuilt with a large set of water defences. It remained a centre for royal power in the north east until an explosion in 1684 damaged the castle defences beyond economic repair.

### 4.6.3 Kenilworth Castle

The original Kenilworth Castle was a great tower constructed in the 1120s. It was expanded by King John during the 13<sup>th</sup> century with an extensive set of water defences. Expansion continued throughout the 14<sup>th</sup> century as John of Gaunt occupied the castle as his main seat of power. At this stage the castle was redesigned in the perpendicular style. In the final stages of development during Tudor times, additional buildings were added. Kenilworth was **slighted** in 1649 during the Civil War leaving all but two buildings uninhabitable.

---

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 15.8 on page 294

# 5 Tudor Castles

## 5.1 History of the Period

This period begins with the seizure of the throne from Richard II by Henry IV. Henry was to spend most of his reign fighting to establish his hold on the country; his son, Henry V, gained the benefits inheriting a strong enough position to allow him to invade France. He won a famous victory at Agincourt and was declared the heir to the throne of France only to die shortly afterwards from dysentery.

Henry's son, Henry VI, was only one year old when his father died and inherited the thrones of England and France. But Henry was not the warrior his illustrious father was and he was to lose the throne of France bringing the Hundred Years War to an end. Whilst he reigned, an ongoing struggle took place between the Lancastrians and Yorkists. This war, the War of the Roses, ended in 1485 with the defeat of Richard III by Henry Tudor, the future Henry VII.

Castle construction was relatively rare during the Tudor period. The era of siege warfare was coming to an end, and castles had not played a major role in the War of the Roses. A typical castle of the period is closer to a fortified manor house than a true castle. However, some true castles were still built, this period seeing the rise of the brick built castle.

## 5.2 Brick Built Castles



**Figure 13** Herstmonceux Castle in East Sussex is a 15<sup>th</sup> century brick built castle

Brick making was introduced into England in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, although the Romans had used bricks the art had died out. Wealthy castle owners, in particular those in the south-east of England, began to use bricks in their castle construction. The bricks were laid using a technique now known as English Bond. This technique involves laying rows of bricks alternating between *stretchers* (the longer side is exposed) and *headers* (the shorter side is exposed). It is the strongest bond for a one brick thick wall.

## 5.3 Castles of the Period

### 5.3.1 Herstmonceux Castle

Herstmonceux Castle in East Sussex was built by Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI. Construction began in about 1441, the castle being built from Flemish brick. Although it is a superficially strong castle, with a large gatehouse and towers, the walls were too thin to resist a serious attack. It was primarily a private residence, set in large Elizabethan gardens. The castle fell into disrepair and was renovated with some modifications in the 20th century.

### 5.3.2 Kirby Muxloe Castle



**Figure 14** Kirby Muxloe Castle, a fine example of a brick built castle

Typical for the period, Kirby Muxloe Castle is more of a fortified house than a true castle. Its large windows and thin walls would not have been able to resist a determined attack for long. In the 1480s, when its construction was begun by Lord Hastings, the country was relatively peaceful and defense was only required against small bands of roving marauders.

The castle is of brick construction in a quadrangle layout. The original design included corner towers linked by curtain walls with towers placed in the middle of each length of wall. A moat surrounds the castle with a wooden drawbridge giving access to the gatehouse.





## 6 The Later History of Castles

By the 14<sup>th</sup> century castles were beginning to fall out of favour. England was becoming increasingly peaceful and castles were expensive to maintain. They were also cold and unpleasant places to live. Over time, castles began to fall into disuse, to be replaced by manor houses. Some castles, however, continued to be maintained, particularly those in strategically important locations like the Scottish borders and ports.

### 6.1 The Civil War



**Figure 15** Corfe Castle in Dorset. In the foreground is the bailey wall, which was deliberately destroyed ("slighted") following the Civil War in order to render the defences useless

The last conflict in which castles played a major role was the English Civil War. This war, fought through the 1640s, saw castles brought back into use. Once the fighting had ended, nearly 60 castles were partly destroyed so they couldn't be used again.

## 6.2 The Castle as a Modern Home



**Figure 16** The east side of Windsor Castle, now one of the many homes of the British Royal Family

Some castles that survived the Civil War were retained as family homes, perhaps the most impressive of which (outside of the Royal castles), is Arundel in West Sussex.

# 7 Life in a Castle

In this module we look at what it was like to live in a castle for the different groups of people who typically lived in one - from the Lord to the serfs.

## 7.1 Family

## 7.2 Retainers

### 7.2.1 Knights

### 7.2.2 Men-At-Arms

## 7.3 Officials

### 7.3.1 The Butler

In a medieval castle the butler was a mid ranked member of the staff responsible for the storage, security and serving of alcohol. The name "butler" derives from the Middle English word *boteler* which itself is derived from the Latin *butticula* meaning someone who looks after *butts*, that is, casks of wine.

### 7.3.2 The Castellan

The castellan was the governor of the castle, responsible for all aspects of its domestic and military organisation. A castle that was not the home of a noble would be permanently run by a castellan.

### 7.3.3 The Steward

The steward supervised both the estate and the household. In larger castles there may have been two stewards - one who managed the estate and the other (sometimes known as the majordomo) to manage the domestic household. For castles that did not have a castellan, the stewards would maintain the castle during the owner's absence.

## **7.4 Garrison**

## **7.5 Domestic Staff**

# 8 The Design of Castles

## 8.1 Design Overview

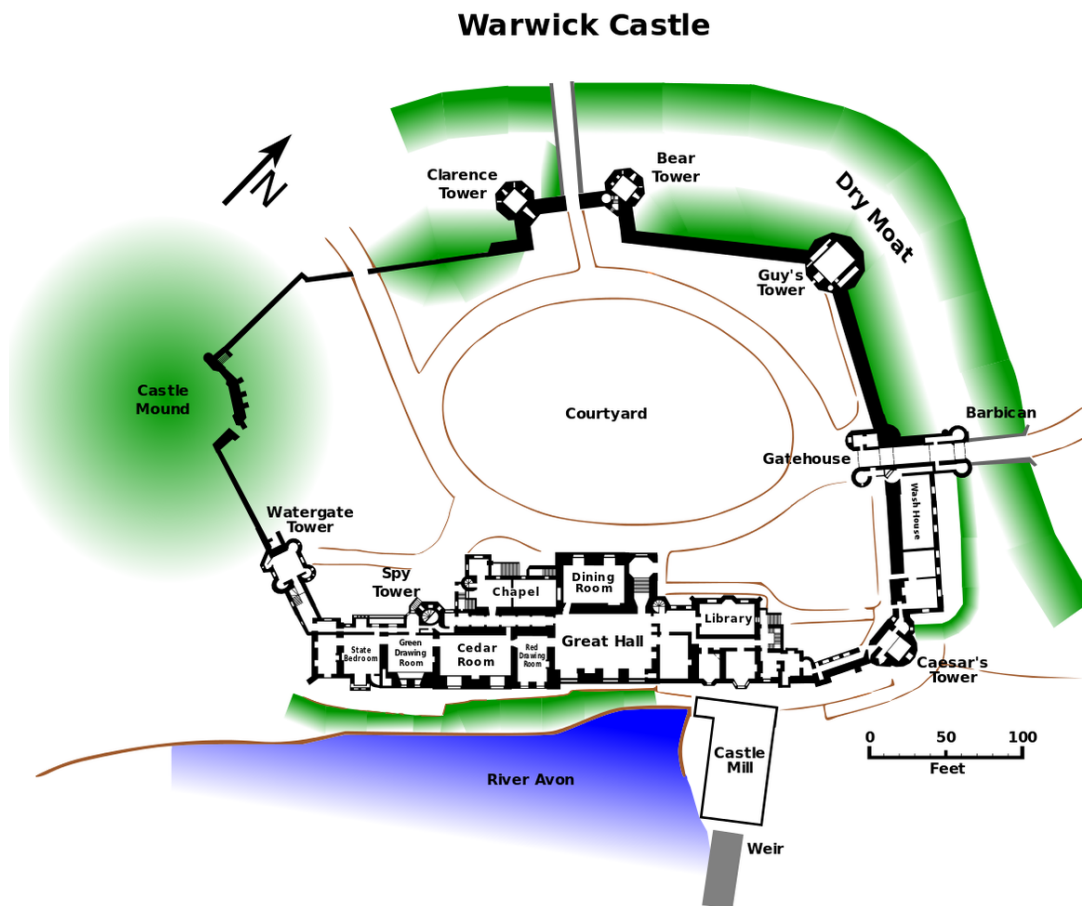
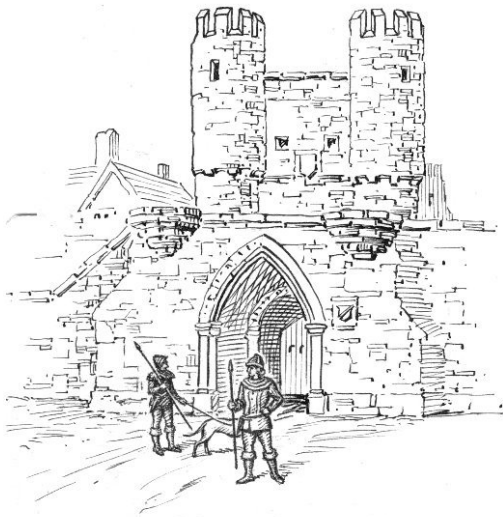


Figure 17 Plan of Warwick Castle, built in 1068

The plan of Warwick Castle shows the majority of defensive features that will be covered in this chapter.

## 8.2 The Barbican



**Figure 18** Line drawing of a castle barbican

The barbican was developed during the 13<sup>th</sup> century as a way of improving the defence of the gate - the most vulnerable part of a castle. The theory underlying the design was to force the attackers to enter an enclosed space, overlooked by well protected positions, in order to approach the gate. Once inside the enclosed space (usually a narrow passage) the attackers could be harried by arrows, boiling water or other weapons fired from elevated positions. The passage inside the barbican was sometimes designed with a dog-leg close to the gate. This prevented attackers being able to effectively use a battering ram.

The name derives from the Iranian word 'parivraka' meaning 'protective'.

### 8.3 Concentric Walls



**Figure 19** The west side of the Tower of London. The concentric walls can be easily seen

Concentric walls were developed at a similar time to the barbican and were based on the same theory. A second wall was built outside of the main wall. The area between the two walls became a killing zone for attackers who climbed the outer wall - once they were between the two walls they could be fired on from the inner wall, with no opportunity to take cover or move out of range. The outer wall was lower than the inner wall, allowing defenders on the inner wall to fire at attackers outside the outer wall.

The cost of a concentric wall was enormous and they were only used on the most important castles. The main examples being Dover and the Tower of London.

### 8.4 Ditches, Moats and Drawbridges

The first defence of the castle was usually the **ditch** and **rampart** . In early castle construction, a ditch was often dug around the site and the spoil piled up on the inside, forming a rampart. In later designs, the ditch was retained although the rampart was replaced with a stone wall.





**Figure 20** Bodiam Castle showing the extensive moat protecting the walls

To make the ditch difficult to cross, a **moat** was created by diverting a local water source to fill the ditch to a depth greater than a man could wade. The moat also made it more difficult to undermine the outer walls (see below).

## 8.5 Walls, Battlements and Fighting Platforms

### 8.5.1 Wall Construction

A curtain wall (so called because it seems to hang like a curtain between the towers) was usually between 30 and 45 feet high and between six and 20 feet thick; the wall becoming, in general, higher and thicker over time in response to improved offensive weapons and more advanced construction techniques. Early curtain walls were constructed of wood using the heaviest manageable timber that was available locally. The timber was driven to a relatively shallow depth in the ground and then strengthened with cross timbers and propped from behind to resist battering. Timber walls were vulnerable to attack by fire and were replaced with stone as castle design evolved. By the late 11th century nearly all curtain walls were being constructed from stone. Stone walls were also vulnerable to fire as extreme heat can cause cracking and heaving.

The height of the curtain wall increased in response to developments in siege equipment, the more modern designs being capable of pitching projectiles over the lower walls. However, as the wall height increased, so did the weight and the stability was reduced. This reduced

stability made the base of the wall vulnerable to breaching and undermining. The danger of breaching was mitigated to a degree by building a thicker sloped base to the wall (called a **batter** ).

Every castle wall, regardless of its height or width, is a massive and extremely heavy construction and must be well founded on rock or other firm material. If the ground was not strong enough to support the walls, then large trenches would need to be dug and filled with rubble in a similar manner to modern building foundations. The wall was then raised on the foundations or bedrock. The most typical construction was to build a shell of stone slabs, each cut to a regular shape, then fill the shell with a compacted rubble core. Once complete, the wall would be topped with a parapet and then plastered to protect it from weathering.

### 8.5.2 Undermining

One way of breaching a castle wall was to tunnel beneath it. Miners would dig beneath the walls, propping the walls above as they went with wooden supports. Once enough of the wall was undermined and propped, the wood would be set alight. As the tunnel collapsed, the wall would fall into the hole, hopefully making a gap large enough for the attackers to break through. Examples of castles that were attacked by undermining include Dover Castle and Rochester Castle. Clearly the usefulness of undermining as an offensive technique depended to a large degree on the founding of the walls. Walls founded on hard rock, for example granite, would present a significant challenge for miners.

## 8.6 Arrow and Gun Loops



**Figure 21** An arrow loop at Framlingham Castle

Originally, arrows were of little use when defending a castle as they could not easily penetrate the chain mail armour worn by attackers. The crossbow, a much more powerful weapon, was able to pierce armour and had a greater range than the ordinary bow. With this development, castles began to be built with **arrow loops**. These were usually built so that defenders could fire down at attackers near the base of walls or other vulnerable points. Arrow loops were designed with a funnel shape, with a wide opening tapering down to a narrow slit. This gave archers a sideways range in their aim while being well protected.

The later development of the gun lead to a modification of the design of loops to accommodate it. **Gun loops** are usually only present in the gatehouse.

## 8.7 Gates and Portcullis



**Figure 22** The portcullis at Stirling Castle.

Castle gates were usually constructed of wood, reinforced with iron bars. It is likely that they would have been of very heavy construction, however, few original gates survive so the exact methods of construction are not entirely certain. The gate was usually backed by a wooden bar that slotted into holes in the wall to brace it closed. Despite their strength and

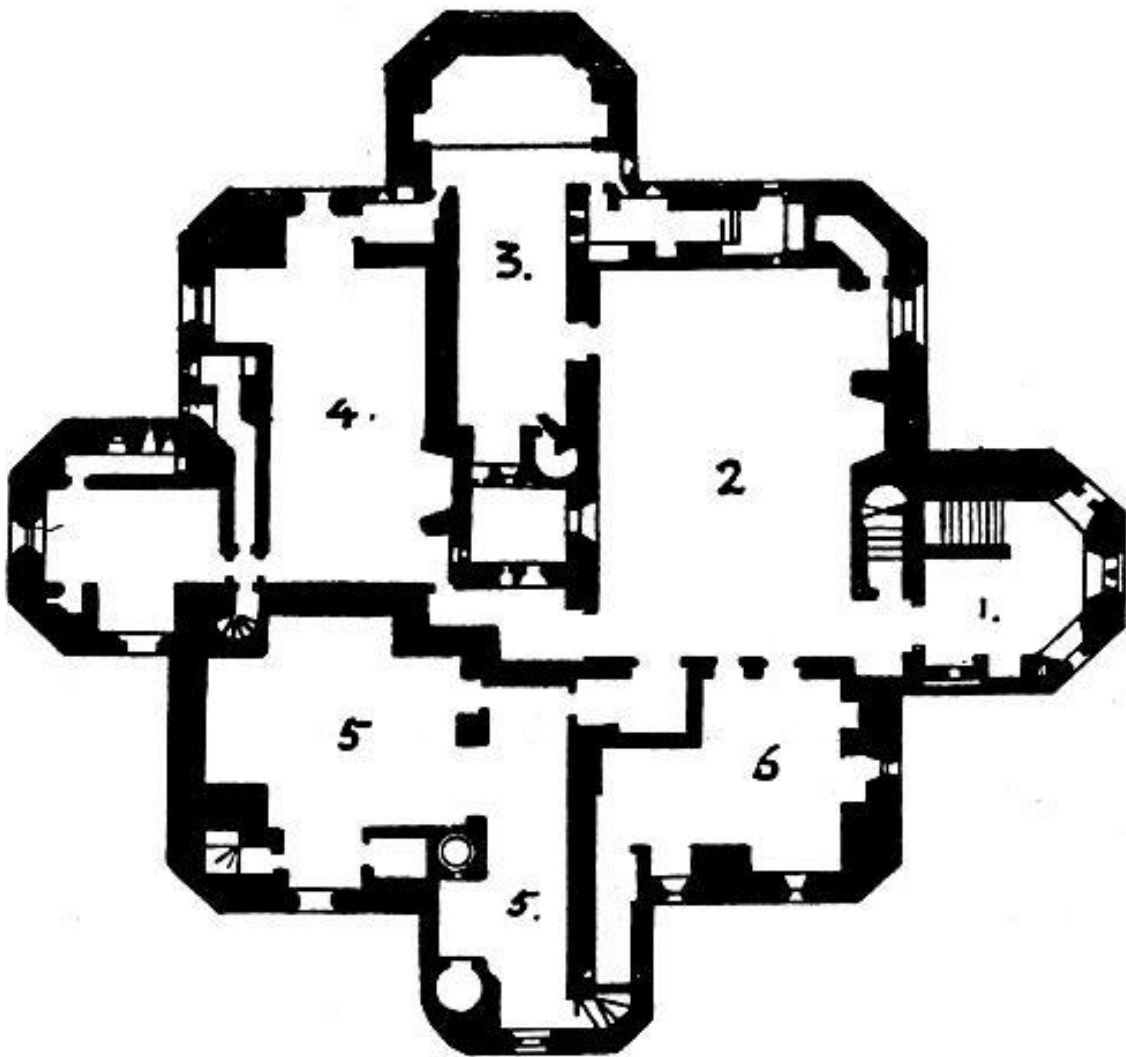
bracing the gate remained the most vulnerable part of any well designed castles. Stronger castles had a gatehouse to enable the defenders to engage enemies attempting to break down the gate.

A portcullis is a metal grille that was lowered down in front of a gate when the castle was under attack. The portcullis protected the gate both from battering and from fires. Once lowered, the portcullis was usually jammed from above to prevent it being lifted. In some castles, the portcullis was designed to be lowered behind attackers, trapping them in a passageway in which they could be attacked from either **murder holes** or **arrow loops**. Large or sophisticated castles could have a whole series of portcullis through the gate passages.

## 9 The Domestic Areas

This chapter describes the main features of a castle that served its domestic purpose. All true castles would have all of these features, albeit of varying size and style.

### 9.1 Above Ground



**Figure 23** Warkworth Castle, showing the location of the major rooms

The main domestic areas of the castle were on the upper floors of the castle away from the noise (and smells!) of the more public areas below. The plan to the right shows the layout of the principal rooms in a typical castle:

1. The vestibule
2. The hall
3. The chapel
4. The great chamber
5. The kitchens
6. The pantry and buttery

### 9.1.1 The Vestibule

A vestibule is a room or space between the doorway and the first proper room of the castle. It provides an "airlock" between the outside and the inner areas of the castle.

### 9.1.2 The Hall



**Figure 24** The Great Hall of Durham Castle. Durham Castle is of Norman design, although the hall was not added until the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the large 19th century window being more typical of this period. The ceiling is 14m high and the hall 30m long.

The **hall** (or great hall if there was more than one hall in the castle) was the main room of the castle. The hall was used for eating, sleeping and conducting the business of the castle and its estates.

The usual design was a rectangular room with a high ceiling. One end of the hall would have had a dais where the castle owner and family would have dined. The **great chamber** was commonly located directly behind or above the dais. Originally the hall was used by both the owner, his household and the servants for eating and sleeping, but in later castles the servants made use of a subsidiary hall and the owner had moved to the great chamber.

The hall was usually on the first or second floor of the keep, with the space below used for cellars. The hall usually occupied two "floors" of the keep, having a double height ceiling. The upper level would sometimes have a **mural gallery**, a walkway through the wall. Windows would be placed high up to provide light - the later the design of the castle, the bigger the windows.

The size of the hall meant that sometimes the span of the ceiling was too great to be supported by the side walls alone. In these cases a supporting wall bisecting the hall might have been built.

The hall was the place where the owner entertained his guests, so it was as splendidly decorated as he could afford. The walls would have been plastered or whitewashed then decorated. The very rich would have had decorated glass windows, although unlike today these were made to be removable so the owner could take them with him on his travels round his estates as they were extremely expensive.



### 9.1.3 The Chapel



**Figure 25** The chapel of Carisbrooke Castle

Religion permeated every aspect of medieval life, so the chapel was an integral and important part of every castle. Most castles would have had at least two chapels - a private one, near the hall or great chamber, for the use of the owner, and another for the rest of the castle's population. The public chapels were typically located in the bailey.

A chapel would have been aligned with the altar to the east and the entrance to the west, the normal practice for Christian churches. Also like churches of the period, the chapel would have been richly decorated, perhaps with tapestries covering the walls.

As well as conducting religious ceremonies, the chaplain would have been involved in the administrative work of the castle. This was due to the chaplain being one of the few people in the castle who was likely to be able to read and write.

### 9.1.4 The Great Chamber

The **great chamber** was the private room of the castle's owner and, sometimes, his immediate family. It allowed him to sleep and eat separately from the rest of the household. The use and design of the chamber evolved over time. As the castle became more of a home than a defensive fortification, the chamber increased in importance. Eventually it would develop into a suite of rooms. In early designs, the chamber would have been heated by braziers, later designs incorporating fireplaces.

The chamber also served as a treasury, so it had to be in a secure location. In Norman castles the chamber is usually placed next to the **hall** and in later designs directly above the hall, accessed by a stairway. The **Chamberlain** was responsible for the treasury.

Furniture was comparatively rare in early castles. However, the chamber would have a four-poster bed, with curtains to reduce the draughts, chests, chairs and, possibly, a free standing wooden bath or wash stand.

### 9.1.5 The Kitchens



**Figure 26** A typical castle kitchen, although this is from Doune Castle in Scotland.

The castle kitchen was usually in a separate building rather than the main keep, albeit joined by a covered passageway to allow food to be carried quickly and easily to the hall. The calorie intake of a typical man in medieval times was likely to be much higher than today. Almost regardless of their profession, they would have been involved in hard physical labour. This meant that the production of vast quantities of food was essential in a castle, meaning a large kitchen.

The main feature of the kitchen would have been its fireplaces. These would have given off an enormous amount of heat making the kitchen very uncomfortable to work in. The fires were the reason the kitchen was usually in a different building - there was a very good chance that the building could be burnt to the ground. The kitchen would either have a well or the well would be nearby outside to provide a supply of clean water for cooking.

The kitchen floor would probably have been kept covered with straw or a similar material to soak up spillages. At the end of each day these would have been swept down a waste chute into the moat or collected up if no chute was provided.

Ovens to bake bread would usually be located next to the fireplaces. The oven was heated by filling it with burning wood until the bricks were heated right through. Then the oven was swept clean and the food put inside - the retained heat in the bricks cooking the food.

### 9.1.6 The Pantry, Larder and Buttery

The pantry was the storage and preparation room for general provisions that were not being prepared in the kitchen. The name derives from the French word for bread, *pain*. The **pantler** was responsible for the pantry.

The larder was under the control of the **larderer** and was used to store meat and fish.

The buttery was for the storage of "butts" of ale and other alcohol. It was the responsibility of the butler. As the storage and control of alcohol was very important, the most trustworthy servant was put in charge. This led to the butler taking the role of head of the domestic household.

It was fairly typical for the buttery and pantry to be built at the opposite end of the hall to the great chamber. For storing expensive goods, like spices, an **ambury** (a cupboard built into the wall) was used.

### 9.1.7 The Brewery

Water was not usually drunk as it was generally unsafe, particularly near a castle where the watercourses were likely to be contaminated with disease pathogens from sewage and other waste. The brewing process removes impurities and destroys harmful bacteria, making ale safe to drink. As such it was the drink of choice for all but those who couldn't afford it. Later, ale was flavoured with hops producing beer. Given the high demand for ale and beer every major castle would have had its own brewery to provide for the residents.

### 9.1.8 Dovecotes



**Figure 27** The dovecote from Newark Castle, in Scotland

Castles would have kept doves for the food from the birds themselves, their eggs and for carrying messages. The earliest known evidence of dove keeping in an English castle was in the Norman period (around the 12<sup>th</sup> century) with Rochester Castle having nest-holes in the keep. The first identifiable dovecote is somewhat later, around the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

## **9.2 Below Ground**

### **9.2.1 The Cellars**

The castle cellars were usually under the great hall (which was on the first or second floor of the keep). It was used for general storage as well as those things normally expected in a castle - weapons, armour and other military supplies. The castle designers would have tried to ensure the cellar was fireproof as its destruction, with its large supplies of food, could have led to the quick defeat of the castle garrison.

### **9.2.2 The Dungeons**

It may be surprising, but actually very few castles were built with a dungeon. The underground areas seen in castles and castle ruins today were nearly always cellars or other storage areas. The reason there were no dungeons was because there were no prisoners. The criminal justice system of the period tended to lead to people being found not guilty, or being hung. Cells or dungeons were only required if for some reason a suspected criminal needed to be held pending trial, but this was rather rare.

Later, as the criminal justice system developed, underground areas of castles were sometimes turned into prisons. These cellars were no longer required for their original purpose as the castle was not required to hold stores against a long siege. So they made convenient places to hold criminals.

## 9.3 Design Features

### 9.3.1 Garderobes



**Figure 28** A garderobe, this one is in Chirk Castle, Wales

A garderobe was the medieval equivalent of a lavatory. There was usually one or more in each of the main castle rooms. Typically they would be positioned next to or within the castle walls. If the castle walls weren't thick enough to contain the garderobe, it would be built on brackets outside the wall, hanging directly over the ditch or moat. The approach to a garderobe was dog-legged to reduce the amount of odour escaping back into the castle. There was little sophistication to a garderobe - it was just a hole, covered with a wooden

bench that either opened directly to the outside or to a chute. Regardless of the method of disposal, the deposits had to be regularly cleared away - possibly the most unpleasant job in a castle.

### 9.3.2 Staircases



**Figure 29** A typical castle staircase in turnpike design, this one is at Foulksrath Castle

As castles are usually built on several levels, staircases are an important component of the design. The defensive strength of a castle can be significantly affected by the design and positioning of the staircase. Where a staircase is inside the castle wall, it creates a weak

point that can be targeted by siege engines. To avoid creating a thinner wall, staircases were sometimes built outside the tower or keep.

A second consideration was the direction of a spiral staircase. Once an enemy had entered the castle, the staircases could be made easier to defend by making them spiral. In what is known as a "turnpike" arrangement, the stairs spiral so that a defender higher up the staircase is free to use his sword arm while the attacker has restricted movement.

Finally, staircases may be placed on alternate sides of the structure (for example, from ground to first floor the staircase is on the north side, from first to second floor, it is on the south side). This arrangement means the attackers have to fight their way across the floor to reach the next staircase. In some designs, the rooms would be split in half with a wall and doorway creating an extra defensive point.

### **9.3.3 Fireplaces**

In early castles, heat was provided by free-standing braziers and central hearth fires. The fireplace was developed in around 1100 and began to be incorporated in castle design from that point onwards. The fireplace led to a major change inside the castle as it removed the central fires, creating a wider, open space and reducing the amount of smoke and soot. This in turn led to the increasing decoration of the important rooms, like the hall and great chamber.



### 9.3.4 Wells



**Figure 30** A donkey wheel operated well at Carisbrooke Castle

It is a fundamental design tenet of a castle that it needs to be able to survive a prolonged siege. The provision of a reliable source of drinking water inside the castle is therefore essential. The well would have to be positioned so it could not be captured while other areas of the castle continued to resist the attackers. This means that at least one well would normally be inside the keep itself. An additional well would often be placed near the kitchen.

However, provision of wells was a significant problem for many castles. A castle was typically built on high, often rocky, ground, making it difficult to sink a well. Also the well had to be deep enough so that it couldn't be contaminated by sewage or waste from the castle. In some designs, the upper parts of the well were stone lined to try and prevent contamination and many would have had a cover for when they were not in use.

When the well was particularly deep, lifting sufficient water for the castle population would have been a back-breaking task. To mitigate this, donkey wheels were sometimes installed to provide power for the lifting mechanism.



# 10 Castle Construction Techniques

Castles in England have been constructed from a number of materials including stone, brick, timber, lead, iron and tin. To a large degree the choice of material for the main walls was driven by the availability of local supplies and, in later years where defensive strength was less important, fashion.

The earliest castles were constructed primarily of wood, locally sourced as the transportation of felled timber over long distances was both impractical and expensive.

Work on the castle construction could not usually take place in the winter or early spring as it was too difficult to work in wet conditions. Even when work could take place, the sheer size of a castle meant it would take many years to build - for example, Dover Castle took 10 years to build.

## 10.1 Foundations

For stone built castles the foundations would, wherever possible, been built directly onto the bedrock. The builders would dig down to the rock before leveling it to create the strongest possible foundation. The stones for the walls would be laid directly onto the bedrock. If there was no suitable bedrock or it was too deep, then a similar approach to that used today for buildings would be used. The builders would dig a deep and wide trench, then fill it with rubble that was packed down as firmly as possible to create a solid foundation. The wall stones would be built on the compacted rubble.

## 10.2 Walls

Walls were generally built of stone within wooden frames designed to hold the stone in place while the mortar dried. For thick walls, the wall was usually constructed with a cavity that was filled with rubble rather than being solid stone. Where strength was not so vital, the cavity sometimes contained a staircase. Scaffolding was used as the wall grew higher. It was held in place by inserting horizontal wooden scaffold beams into **putlog** holes built into the wall.

## 10.3 Moats

A moat is typically either a dry or water filled ditch. Most commonly it was constructed by expanding or diverting an existing watercourse. In some cases the castle would be built

on a peninsula or even an island. In Guernsey, Castle Cornet goes even further and the sea performs the function of a moat.

Constructing a moat from scratch was a significant effort requiring hard labour.

# 11 The Castle Estate

In this chapter we'll explore the wider setting of the castle, including the lands set aside for food production and recreation. Even the smallest castle housed a sizable staff and local food production was essential particularly in times of war.

## 11.1 Food Production

### 11.1.1 Farms and Orchards

### 11.1.2 Fish Ponds



**Figure 31** A medieval fish pond, Pirton Pool. Photograph by Philip Halling

During the winter, supplying fresh food for the castle garrison was a constant struggle. Although meat would be available from deer parks, this couldn't supply the needs of the whole household. A fish pond provided an elegant solution. As long as there was a natural

flow of water into the pond, fish required no feeding and were available all year round. There would usually be a series of ponds, with fish being moved between them as they grew.

### **11.1.3 Deer Parks**

Hunting was a popular activity for castle owners and their household, and a deer park provided a recreational facility as well as food for the table. The park was constructed by digging a ditch and raising a rampart around the edge, topping the rampart with a fence. The design was the opposite of a castle's defences, with the ditch on the inside, as the intention was to keep the deer in. The parks were protected by Forest Law, which also banned the hunting of boar, hare and wolf. The castle owner required a license from the king to construct a deer park, which, along with the more general ban on deer hunting, made venison an exclusive meat. Thus the castle owner with a deer park was able to greatly impress visitors by serving venison.

### **11.1.4 Mills**

Mills were required for the production of flour. They were large and expensive, and a significant source of revenue, so the castle estate would usually have a watermill, windmills being comparatively rare during the age of the castle.

## **11.2 Barracks**

Before the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the fighting strength of a castle - its knights and peasant soldiers - would have lived outside the castle. The knights supplied their own horses and equipment as part of their feudal commitment. Later the feudal system began to be replaced with standing armies of professional soldiers. The castle owner had to provide this army with board and lodgings. Typically these barracks were constructed inside the outer bailey.

## 11.3 Gardens

### 11.4 The Tiltyard



**Figure 32** Horse Guards Parade in London, a former tiltyard.

If anything seems inextricably linked with the castle, it's the tiltyard. This was place where knights practised their skills, and tournaments and jousting competitions were held. They were only commonplace in later medieval castles.

A tournament was a general *mêlée* where groups of knights fought each other in a trial of skill. Jousting where two knights ride at each other, occurred during tournaments but was more a feature of the tournament than the main event. Jousting as an event in its own right became increasingly popular from about the 12<sup>th</sup> century as it allowed individual knights to demonstrate their skill and courage. Large sums of money were on offer for the winners, but losing could mean the loss of a fortune or even life.





## 12 Attacking a Castle

In this chapter we look at the ways a castle could be attacked, and the weapons that were used. As has been the case throughout history the development of weapons was faster than the means of defence resulting in the eventual obsolescence of the castle.

An assault on a castle usually took one of two forms: an attempt to storm the castle or the laying of a siege in the hope of driving the defenders to surrender.

## 12.1 The Siege



**Figure 33** Illustration of a medieval siege

If a castle was held by a reasonable sized force, it would be difficult to capture without a siege, although treachery by a member of the castle garrison by, say, opening the gates to the enemy, was certainly not unknown. In the medieval period it was virtually impossible to launch a surprise attack as an army simply could not advance quickly enough without warning being passed to the castle.

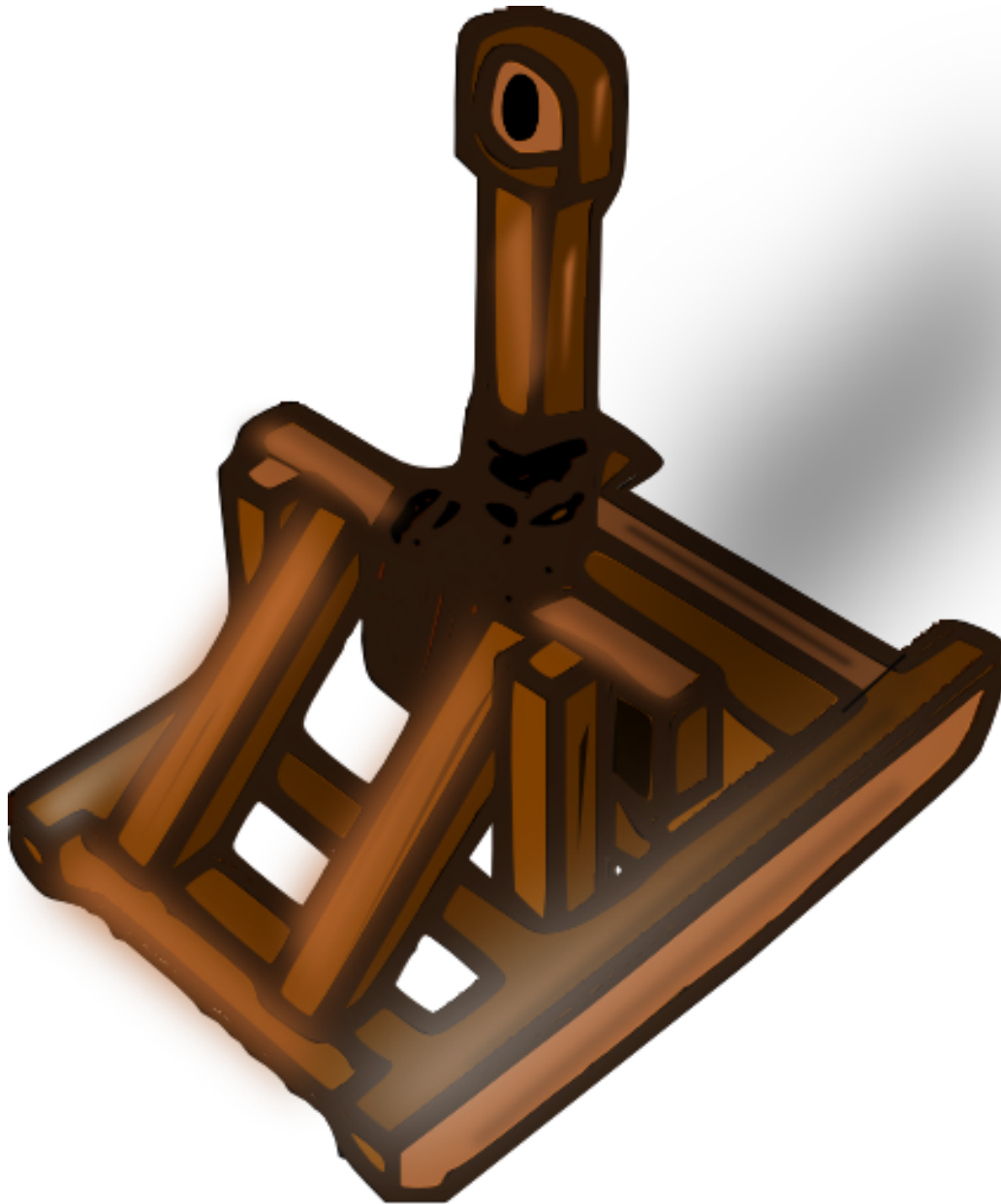
Once the siege had begun there were a number of ways the attackers could try and defeat the castle. They could:

- Use siege engines to try and smash down the walls
- Use siege equipment, like ladders and wheeled ramps, to try and scale the walls
- Tunnel under the walls to undermine them
- Use a battering ram to smash down the gates or walls
- Set fire to the walls, or fling burning material inside the walls to set the buildings inside alight
- Attempt to starve out the defenders
- Attempt to spread disease through the castle by flinging sick animals or dead bodies over the walls

## 12.2 Siege Engines

Siege engines were used by the attackers either to try and kill the defenders directly, or weaken the castle to the point where it could be successfully stormed.

### 12.2.1 Mangonel



**Figure 34** An illustration of a mangonel.

The mangonel was similar in design to a large catapult and used the torsion in a twisted rope to power the arm. Its main use was to attack the castle walls rather than the defenders as it hurled stones or other ammunition at high speed but at too shallow an angle to reach the top of the wall. The mangonel had a bucket at one end that could be filled with different materials depending on the situation. For example, burning barrels of pitch could have been thrown to set fire to the bottom of the walls with the intention of weakening the cement, making the wall easier to collapse. The mangonel was fairly inaccurate making it best suited to attacks on stretches of wall rather than pinpoint attacks.

### 12.2.2 Trebuchet



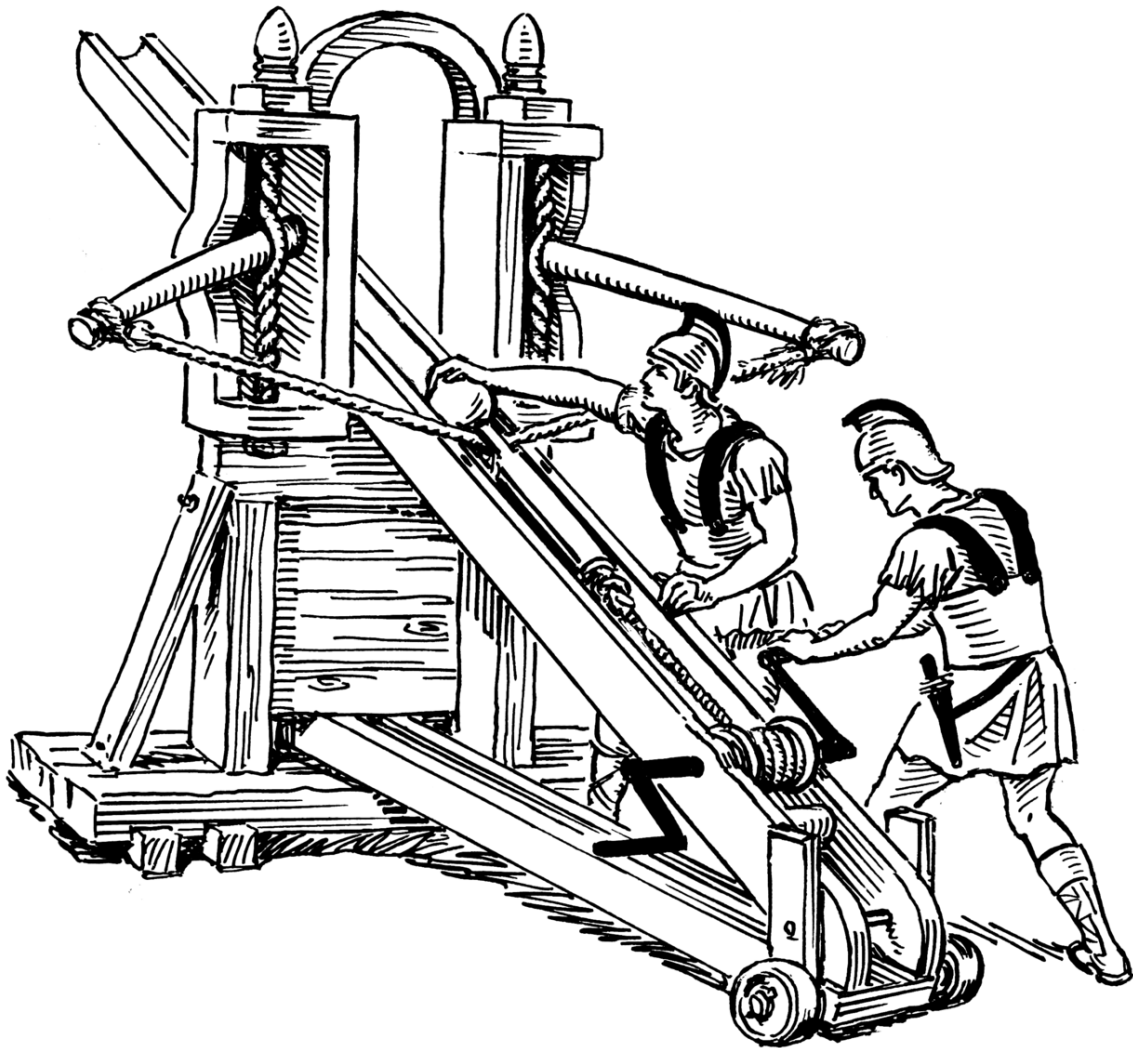
**Figure 35** A trebuchet. The bucket to the left was filled with munitions.

The trebuchet was a later development and supplanted the mangonel due to its greater power and accuracy. It was also more flexible, being capable of striking the castle walls as well as lifting objects over the walls to attack the interior of the castle. It used a counterweight to drive the arm, providing more power than the twisted rope used by mangonels. It also had a sling to hold the payload which had a mechanism for releasing it at the right point to achieve the maximum range. Records of the use of trebuchets suggest that the largest could fire rocks of up to 1,500 kg (although smaller stones must surely have been more typically used) and could achieve a rate of fire of one stone every 15 seconds. Maximum range varied but was probably between 200 and 300 feet.

The trebuchet was the most advanced of the siege engines and was not replaced until the advent of gunpowder.

A trebuchet constructed from 13<sup>th</sup> century plans in 2005 stood some 18 metres high and weighed more than 22 tons, giving some idea of the enormous scale of these weapons. Given this, it is likely they were either broken down for transport or fully assembled on site.

### 12.2.3 Ballista



**Figure 36** An ancient ballista

The ballista was in use in Roman times. It was similar in design to a crossbow, and was used to fire bolts of iron or stones. It had mainly fallen into disuse having been replaced by the more effective trebuchet and mangonel.

The siege engine could be used to throw decaying or diseased bodies over the wall in the hope of infecting and weakening the castle garrison.

### 12.3 Mining

Mining, digging under a castle's walls, could be done for two reasons. The first, and most common, reason was to weaken the wall above the mine. The attackers would tunnel underneath the wall, shoring up the tunnel with timber props. Once the mine was complete,

a fire would be set to burn out the props and collapse the tunnel, hopefully bringing the wall down. A mine could also be sunk to build a route into the castle for the attackers to launch a surprise attack. If a mine was suspected, the defenders could dig a counter mine<sup>1</sup>.

## 12.4 Burning

Early Motte and Bailey castles were constructed of wood, making fire an effective weapon. The fire could be set in a number of ways, usually by either building a fire against the wall or by launching burning arrows into the castle, using archers. Fire was a less effective weapon against a stone castle. Although a fire could be set amongst the timber buildings within the bailey, it was often out of range of an arrow and easily extinguished by the defenders.

## 12.5 Direct Assault

There are a number of ways of assaulting a castle: over the top of the walls using towers or ladders, under the walls using a mine, or through the walls using a battering ram, pickaxes or other tools.

### 12.5.1 Siege Tower

A siege tower<sup>2</sup> is a mobile tower, usually constructed from wood, that provides protection for those attacking the castle while allowing them to gain access over the walls. The tower was sometimes coated with water-soaked hides to reduce the risk of fire being set by fire arrows or **Greek fire**. Towers became larger and more sophisticated over the years. By the time of the siege of Kenilworth Castle in 1266 the towers in use could hold 11 catapults and over 200 archers each.

Siege towers fell out of use with the development of the cannon. The cannon was capable of smashing the high walls of the castle, removing the need for the attackers to enter the castle over the walls.

### 12.5.2 Sow

A sow<sup>3</sup> is a mobile armoured shelter. They protected attackers working at the base of the castle wall from missiles dropped from above by the defenders. They were often used to allow workers to approach and fill the moat to create a causeway so that the siege tower could be maneuvered to approach the wall.

---

1 Chapter 15.8 on page 294

2 Chapter 15.8 on page 294

3 Chapter 15.8 on page 294



### 12.5.3 Battering Ram



**Figure 37** Attack on the walls of a besieged town with a battering ram.

A battering ram is a designed to break the gates or walls of a castle through repeated heavy impacts. The first rams were large tree trunks carried by hand and crashed into the wall as hard as possible.

Later more sophisticated siege engines were built with wheels that enclosed the ram under an arrow-proof roof. This allowed the attacker's to move the ram close to the wall or gate protected from the defenders. The ram itself would be hung by chains or ropes enabling it to be swung freely.

Rams were most effective against wooden gates or soft stone walls. Harder stone, such as granite, were much more resistant but could still be defeated eventually by a ram.

# 13 Castle Catalogue by English County

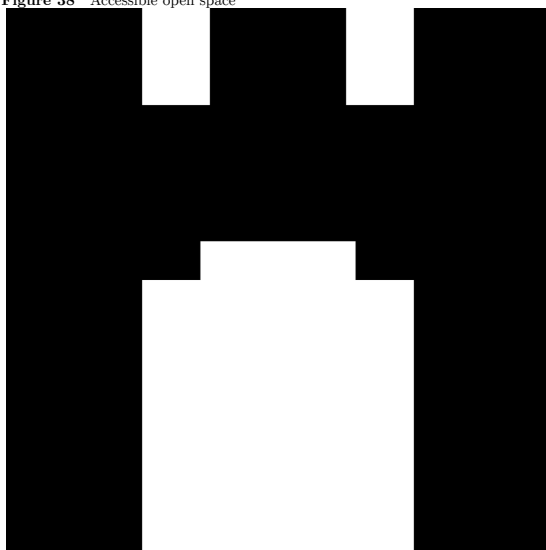
This table is the key to the Castle catalogue.

Key



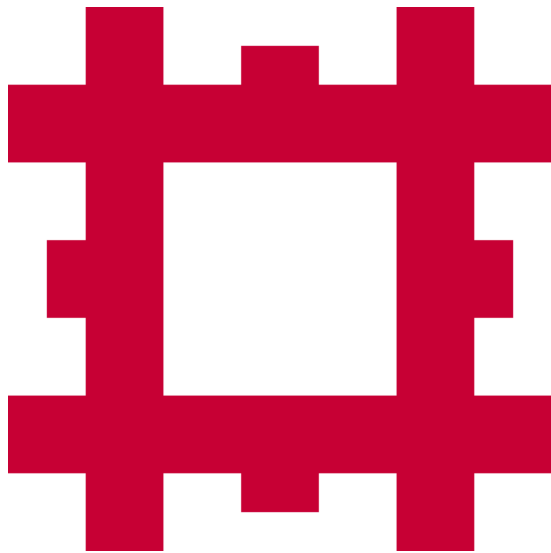
Accessible open space

Figure 38 Accessible open space



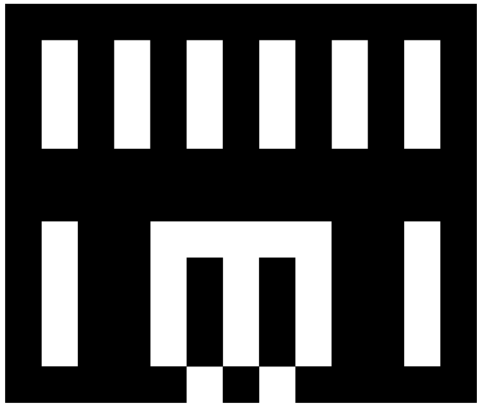
Castle open to the public

Figure 39



English Heritage

Figure 40



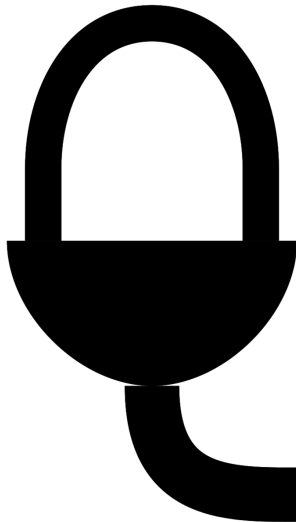
Historic House open to the public

Figure 41



Museum

Figure 42



National Trust

**Figure 43** National Trust  
NGS

**Name**

**Type**

**Date**

**Condition**

**Image**

**Ownership**

**/Access**

**Notes**

Private, grounds open under the National Gardens Scheme

Usually, but not always, the name of the surviving building - for instance the remains of the historic Bampton Castle were incorporated in a later building known as Ham Court

Usually the type of castle represented by the predominant surviving fortified remains

Usually the dates of the principal building works relating to the surviving remains

An indication as to what remains of the original castle structure

The building or site as it currently exists

Brief information relating to the current ownership or use of the site, an icon signifying that the site is frequently open to the public

Brief description or information of note

## 13.1 Bedfordshire

There are three castles of note in the county of Bedfordshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership (../Key/ <sup>1</sup> ) / Access	Notes
Bedford Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Archaeological re- mains	HAL  <b>AL</b>	Largely demolished following well-documented 8-week siege by Henry III, with around 2000 men, in 1224.
Somerries Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Fragmentary remains	HC  <b>EE</b>	Brick-built, never completed, on site of earlier building, ruined gatehouse and chapel survive, remainder demolished 1742.
Totternhoe Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Earthworks	HAL  <b>AL</b>	Motte and 3 baileys in prominent position.

### 13.1.1 Bedford Castle



**Figure 47** Remaining motte of Bedford Castle

Bedford Castle was a medieval castle built after 1100 by Henry I. The castle played a prominent part in civil war of the Anarchy in the mid-12th century and in the First Barons' War at the start of the 13th century. The castle was significantly extended in stone, although the final plan of the castle remains uncertain. Henry III besieged the castle in 1224 the siege lasting eight weeks and involving an army of as many as 2,700 men. After the surrender of the castle, the king ordered its destruction. Although partially refortified in the 17th century during the English Civil War, the castle remained a ruin until the urban expansion in Bedford during the 19th century, when houses were built across much of the property. Today only part of the motte still stands, forming part of an archaeological park built on the site between 2007 and 2009.

### 13.1.2 Someries Castle



**Figure 48** Someries Castle

Somerles Castle (sometimes spelt Summeries Castle) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, in the Parish of Hyde, near the town of Luton, Bedfordshire. It was built in the 15th century by Sir John Wenlock. Although always referred to as a castle it was actually a fortified manor house.

The name of "Somerles Castle" was derived from William de Somerles, who had a residence on this site, but the title "castle" is contentious since it hardly describes the structure to which it is applied. The site was acquired by Wenlock in 1430 and building the mansion commenced. The house is unique in that it is regarded as one of the first brick buildings in England. The house was never completed by Wenlock, and was partly demolished in the 18th century. The brickwork can still be seen in the remains of the gatehouse, incorporating the chapel and lodge, which still stands today.

The remains of the original manor house and/or the earlier Norman Castle are now visible only as earthworks that outline the plot where the house originally stood, although remains of the gatehouse to the actual manor house and the chapel that was connected to it, are still partially standing. Some bricks from the manor house were used to build the nearby farm houses in the 17th century.

### 13.1.3 Totternhoe Castle

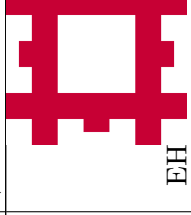


**Figure 49** Totternhoe Castle

Totternhoe Castle is a medieval castle in Bedfordshire. It overlooks the village of Totternhoe and was built during the Norman period, probably during the years of the Anarchy. It is a motte-and-bailey design, with two baileys rather than the more usual one. A wide ditch protects three sides of the castle, with the fourth protected by the edge of the chalk hill on which the castle is situated.

## 13.2 Berkshire

There are two castles in Berkshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/²)
Donnington Castle	Castle	1386c.1386	Fragment	 EH	Built by Richard Abberbury the Elder, destroyed in Civil War, gatehouse survives.
Windsor Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–19th century	Intact	Royal palace	Restored and extended by Wyatt and Wyattville, 1800–30.



### 13.2.1 Donnington Castle



**Figure 51**



**Figure 52** Remains of Castle Donnington

Donnington Castle is a ruined medieval castle, situated in the small village of Donnington, just north of the town of Newbury in Berkshire. It was built by its original owner, Richard Abberbury the Elder, under a licence granted by Richard II in 1386. The surviving castle gatehouse dates from this time. The castle was subsequently bought by Thomas Chaucer, the son of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer, as a residence for his daughter Alice, who later became Duchess of Suffolk. This family later fell out with the Tudor monarchs, and the castle became a Royal property. Both King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I visited Donnington Castle, in 1539 and 1568 respectively.

The castle was originally built in a rectangular form, with a curtain wall cornered by four round towers, two square wall towers, and a substantial gatehouse, constructed around a courtyard. The courtyard buildings were probably of timber construction and possibly included a hall, kitchen, and guest lodgings.

By the time the English Civil War broke out in 1643, the castle was owned by the Parliamentarian John Packer family but after the First Battle of Newbury it was taken for

the King, Charles I, and held by Sir John Boys. They quickly built defences on the slopes of the hill in a star shape. The projections were for gun emplacements, the scarps and platforms of which survive today. Despite being besieged for most of the war, it had to be relieved by the King on two occasions, the castle succeeded in guarding the major routes from London to the West Country and Oxford to Southampton. During the Second Battle of Newbury, the castle was able to hold off the Parliamentary attackers. Finally, after an eighteen month siege, the garrison, after obtaining the Kings permission, abandoned the damaged castle and were allowed to rejoin Royalist forces in Wallingford.

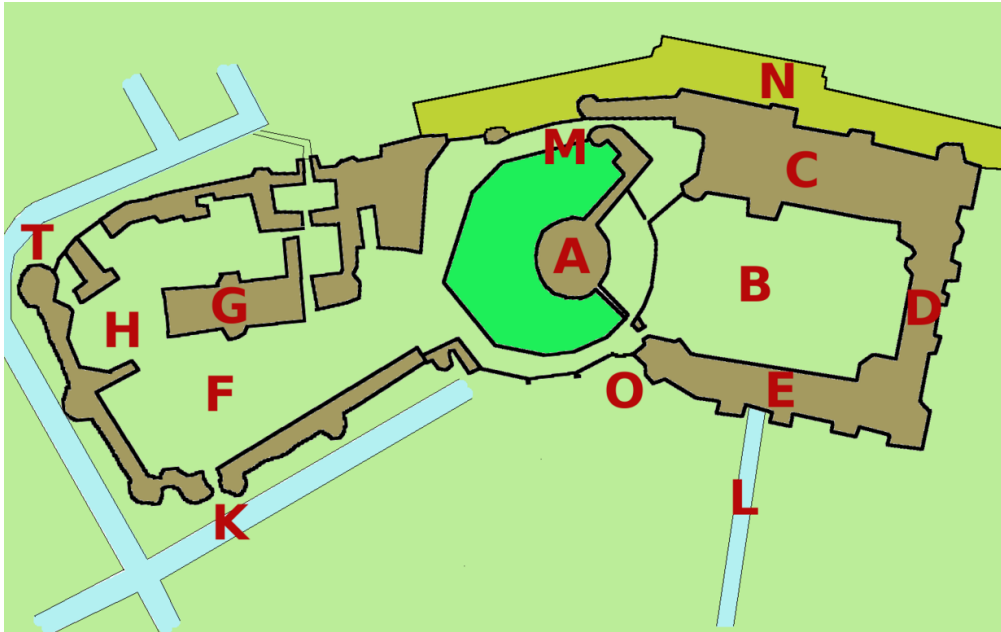
In 1646 Parliament voted to demolish the castle leaving only the gatehouse remaining, which was then restored to John Packer. All that remains of the castle today is the substantial four towered gatehouse, and the surrounding earthworks.

The castle is now in the care of English Heritage and is a scheduled ancient monument number 233041. The gatehouse is two stories high and roofed at battlement level. The external walls of the castle have been rebuilt to a height of 50 centimetres to indicate the original layout. The temporary Civil War works remain for the most part as scarps averaging 1.7m high.

### 13.2.2 Windsor Castle



**Figure 53** Windsor Castle at sunset



**Figure 54** Plan of Windsor Castle. Key: **A:** The Round Tower, **B:** The Upper Ward, The Quadrangle, **C:** The State Apartments, **D:** Private Apartments, **E:** South Wing, **F:** Lower Ward, **G:** St George's Chapel, **H:** Horseshoe Cloister, **K:** King Henry VIII Gate, **L:** The Long Walk, **M:** Norman Gate, **N:** North Terrace, **O:** Edward III Tower, **T:** The Curfew Tower

Windsor Castle is a medieval castle in Windsor, Berkshire. The original castle was built after the Norman invasion by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Henry I it has been used by a succession of monarchs and is the longest-occupied palace in Europe.

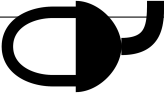
Originally designed to protect Norman dominance around the outskirts of London, and to oversee a strategically important part of the River Thames, Windsor Castle was built as a motte and bailey, with three wards surrounding a central mound. Gradually replaced with stone fortifications, the castle withstood a prolonged siege during the First Barons' War at the start of the 13th century. Henry III built a luxurious royal palace within the castle during the middle of the century.

Windsor Castle survived a tumultuous period during the English Civil War, in which the castle was used as a military headquarters for Parliamentary forces and a prison for Charles I. During the Restoration, Charles II rebuilt much of Windsor Castle with the help of architect Hugh May, creating a set of extravagant, Baroque interiors. After a period of neglect during the 18th century, George III and George IV renovated and rebuilt Charles II's palace at colossal expense.

Windsor Castle occupies a large site of more than thirteen acres and combines the features of a fortification, a palace, and a small town. It is in essence a Georgian and Victorian design based on a medieval structure, with Gothic features reinvented in a modern style. Since the 14th century, architecture at the castle has attempted to produce a contemporary reinterpretation of older fashions and traditions, repeatedly imitating outmoded or even antiquated styles.

### **13.3 Buckinghamshire**

There is only one castle in Buckinghamshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>3</sup> )
Boarstall Tower	Fortified manor house	1312c.1312	Fragment	ENT	 <p>Moated site, gatehouse survives, altered 16–17th centuries, remainder of house demolished 18th century, converted to house 20th century.</p>

### 13.3.1 Boarstall Tower



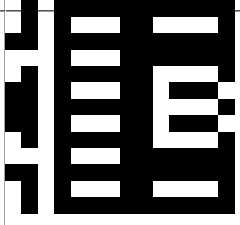
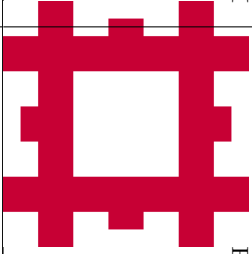
**Figure 56** Boarstall Tower

Boarstall Tower is a 14th-century moated gatehouse located in Boarstall, Buckinghamshire and now, with its surrounding gardens, a National Trust property.

The gatehouse was built by John de Haudlo in 1312 and is all that remains of Boarstall House, a fortified manor house that was demolished in 1778. Although it was updated in 1615 for use as a banqueting pavilion or hunting lodge, it retained its mediaeval belfry, cross loops and crenellations. The exterior and many rooms are essentially unchanged. The property is tenanted with limited opening arrangements. Exterior rooms remain virtually unchanged since 1615.

## 13.4 Cambridgeshire

There are seven castles of note in Cambridgeshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/4)
Buckden Towers	Fortified manor house	120113–15th century	Fragment	Claretian conference centre	Renamed Buckden Towers, partly demolished and remnants incorporated with 19th century house.
Elton Hall	Fortified manor house	1477c.1477	Fragment	HH 	Gatehouse survives, incorporated in building of 1662–1689, remodelled and extended 18–19th centuries.
Kimbolton Castle	Castellated house	160117–18th century	Intact	School	Site of medieval castle, rebuilt and later remodelled by Vanbrugh 1707–10.
Kirtling Tower	Fortified manor house	1530c.1530	Fragment	NGS	150116th century gatehouse on site of moated Saxon castle.
Longthorpe Tower	Tower house	12631263–1300	Intact	EH 	Elaborate scheme of domestic medieval wall paintings.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/4)
Northborough Castle	Fortified manor house	1330/1330-40	Fragment	Private residence	Gatehouse and hall survive, with 16-17th century alterations.
Woodcroft Castle	Quadrangular castle	1280c.1280	Habitable fragment	Private residence	West range of original building survives, with alterations.



### 13.4.1 Buckden Towers



**Figure 59** Entrance to Buckden Towers

Buckden Towers is a 12th century fortified manor house in Buckden, Cambridgeshire. It was built in the late 12th century, when records show it as being used to house the Bishops of Lincoln. The tall brick tower was added in 1475, protected by walls and a moat, and surrounded by an outer bailey. It was used by the bishops until 1842.

Little now remains of the bishops' moated palace except the great tower, the inner gatehouse, part of the battlemented wall, which used to surround the inner court within the moat, and the outer gate and wall.

### 13.4.2 Elton Hall



**Figure 60** Elton Hall

Elton Hall is a baronial hall in Elton, Cambridgeshire. It has been the ancestral home of the Proby family since 1660.

The hall lies in an 3800 acre estate through which the River Nene runs. The building incorporates 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th century parts.

### 13.4.3 Kimbolton Castle



**Figure 61** Kimbolton Castle

Kimbolton Castle in Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire is best known as the final home of King Henry VIII's first queen, Catherine of Aragon. Originally a medieval castle but converted into a stately palace, it was the family seat of the Dukes of Manchester from 1615 until 1950. It now houses Kimbolton School.

A wooden motte and bailey castle was built in Kimbolton, on a different site, in Norman times. Later, King John granted Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Earl of Essex permission to hold a fair and market in Kimbolton, as a consequence of which a market place was created, with the existing church at one end and a new castle at the other. No remains of this castle remain, although it was built on the site of the present castle.

The castle went through various phases of ownership until, by the 1520s, it belonged to the Wingfield family. The medieval castle was rebuilt as a Tudor manor house, parts of which survive. Catherine of Aragon was sent here in April 1534 for refusing to give up her status or deny the validity of her marriage.

The castle was bought by Sir Henry Montagu, later 1st Earl of Manchester, in 1615. His descendants owned the castle for 335 years until it was sold in 1951.

#### 13.4.4 Kirtling Tower



**Figure 62** The remaining Tudor gatehouse of Kirtling Tower

Kirtling Tower was a medieval castle and Tudor country house in Cambridgeshire of which the gatehouse still remains. The first documentary records for Kirtling Tower date from 1219, and the 13th century Kirtling Castle was described as having a moat, a ditch and a palisade. In 1424 there was a substantial rebuilding of the castle by Richard de Beauchamp, the Earl of Warwick, with a hundred oak trees used to create a complex with a parlour, a solar and chambers.

Edward North, a successful lawyer, rebuilt the castle in the 1540s and between 1556 to 1558 using the architect Francis Adams, renaming it Kirtling Hall. The earthworks around the castle were considerably altered to provide for a raised platform for the new house, which

included contemporary Tudor features such as a gatehouse, gallery, lodgings, a banqueting house and a garden, complete with grand water features and ponds. Queen Elizabeth I stayed at the castle in 1578 during her state procession across Cambridgeshire. The castle continued to develop, and by the 1660s was the largest country house in Cambridgeshire, centred on a symmetrical two-storey south-facing range, with east and west wings providing additional accommodation and facilities.

The castle went into decline after 1691 and by 1735 the Victoria County History of the castle describes the property as being "in disorder". Much of the castle was pulled down in 1748 in order to make the remainder habitable for Lord Elibank, but the property went into decline again after his death in 1762. By the 1770s it was uninhabitable and most of the castle pulled down in 1801. In the 1830s the gatehouse was turned into a residential property and was renamed Kirtling Tower; an extension was built in 1872 and the house remained in use under a sequence of tenants.

The main feature of the castle today is the three-storey Tudor gatehouse, which closely resembles the gatehouse at Leez Priory, built by North's friend and fellow lawyer Richard Rich. Built of brick, it has octagonal turrets and an oriel window of Italian design. It is a scheduled monument and a Grade I listed building.

### 13.4.5 Longthorpe Tower



**Figure 63** Longthorpe Tower

Longthorpe Tower is a fourteenth century, three-storey tower in the village of Longthorpe which is part of Peterborough about two miles to the west of the city centre.

It was added in 1310 to a fortified manor house. The interior contains the best-surviving example of English medieval wall paintings in northern Europe, which survived under a layer of whitewash.

### 13.4.6 Northborough Castle



**Figure 64** The gatehouse to Northborough Castle

Northborough Castle, also known as Northborough Hall, is a medieval fortified manor house in Cambridgeshire. It was built between 1333 and 1336 by Roger Northburgh, the Bishop of Lichfield; of the original manor, only the gatehouse and the hall still survive. The gatehouse is dominated by a huge gateway, which, whilst it did not have a drawbridge or portcullis, provided considerable protection to the manor behind it. The hall typified the 14th century fashion for improved lighting, with bay windows placed regularly along the line of the hall, and was decorated with wall paintings. Some 16th and 17th-century extensions to the castle were made.

### 13.4.7 Woodcroft Castle



**Figure 65** Woodcroft Castle

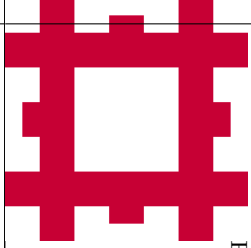
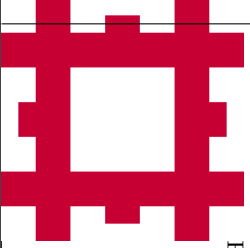
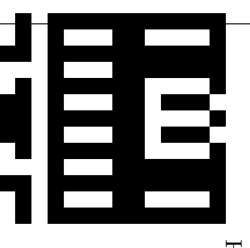
Woodcroft Castle is a converted medieval castle in the parish of Etton, Cambridgeshire. It was built at the end of the 13th century and named after the Woodcroft family who owned

it at around this time. The medieval remains of the castle today include a front, a circular tower and a gatehouse. There is debate as to whether the original castle followed a normal Edwardian quadrilateral design, of which most has since been lost, or if it was simply never fully completed. A later Tudor conversion retained these medieval elements into the current design.

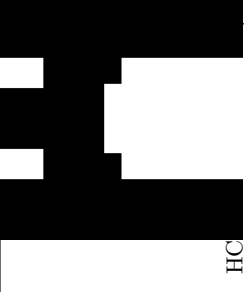
Woodcroft Castle was held by the Royalists during the Civil War and was successfully attacked and taken by Parliamentary forces in 1648.

## **13.5 Cheshire**

There are six castles of note in Cheshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/5)
Beeston Castle	Enclosure castle	120113-14th century	Ruins	 EH	Sited on crag high above Cheshire Plain, 19th century outer gatehouse.
Chester Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Fragment	 EH	Agricola tower sole feature of medieval castle to survive 18th century fire.
Cholmondeley Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18011801-19	Intact	 HH Marquess of Cholmondeley	Transformed into castle by Smirke, 1817-19.
Doddington Castle	Tower house	1403c.1403	Substantially intact	Private	Also known as Delves Hall, Building At Risk.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/5)
Halton Castle	Castle	120113th century	Fragmentary remains	 HC Duchy of Lancaster	Commanding position, 13th century tower, 18th century court- house, folly of c.1800.
Peckforton Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18441844-50	Intact	Hotel	By Salvin, possibly the last serious fortified home built in Britain.

### 13.5.1 Beeston Castle



**Figure 70** A modern bridge provides access to the gateway of the inner ward at Beeston Castle.

Beeston Castle is in Beeston, Cheshire and is perched on a rocky sandstone crag 350 ft above the Cheshire Plain. It was built in the 1220s by Ranulf de Blondville, 6th Earl of Chester, on his return from the Crusades. In 1237, Henry III took over the ownership of Beeston, and it was kept in good repair until the 16th century, when it was considered to be of no further military use, although it was pressed into service again in 1643, during the Civil War. The castle was slighted in 1646, in accordance with Cromwell's destruction order, to prevent its further use as a stronghold. During the 18th century the site was used as a quarry.

Unlike many other castles of the period, Beeston does not have a keep as its last line of defence. Instead the natural features of the land together with massive walls, strong gate houses, and carefully positioned towers made the baileys themselves the stronghold. The defences consisted of two parts. Firstly, an inner ward on the summit of the hill, with a sheer drop on three sides and a defensive ditch up to 30 ft deep in places cut into the rock on the fourth side. Secondly, an outer bailey was built on the lower slopes, with a massive gatehouse protected by a 16 ft wide and 10 ft deep ditch.

The outer bailey was roughly rectangular, with 6 ft thick walls faced in sandstone and infilled with rubble. The walls, parts of which still remain, contain a number of D-shaped towers, an innovation in English castles at that time. The towers allowed defenders to fire across the walls as well as forwards, and their open-backed design meant that they would not offer cover to any attackers who gained access to the outer bailey. The inner bailey was situated on the rocky summit at the western end of the crag. To provide the castle's inhabitants with a supply of fresh water two wells were dug into the rock, one of them, at 370 ft deep, one of the deepest castle wells in England.

### 13.5.2 Chester Castle



**Figure 71** Chester Castle

Chester Castle is in the city of Chester and is sited at the south west extremity of the area bounded by the city walls. The castle stands on an eminence overlooking the River Dee. In the castle complex are the remaining parts of the medieval castle. The castle was built in 1070 by Hugh d'Avranches, 1st Earl of Chester. It is possible that it was built on the site of an earlier Saxon fortification but this has not been confirmed. The original structure would have been a motte and bailey castle with a wooden tower. In the 12th century the wooden tower was replaced by a square stone tower, the Flag Tower. During the same century the stone gateway to the inner bailey was built. This is now known as the Agricola Tower and on its first floor is the chapel of St Mary de Castro. In the 13th century, during the reign of Henry III, the walls of an outer bailey were built, the gateway in the Agricola Tower was blocked up and residential accommodation, including a Great Hall, was built along the south wall of the inner bailey. Later in the century, during the reign of Edward I, a new gateway to the outer bailey was built. This was flanked by two half-drum towers and had a drawbridge over a moat. Further additions to the castle at this time included individual chambers for the King and Queen, a new chapel and stables.

During the Civil War Chester was held by the Royalists. The castle was assaulted by Parliamentary forces in July 1643, and in January and April 1645. Together with the rest of the city, it was besieged between September 1645 and February 1646. Following the civil war the castle was used as a prison, a court and a tax office.

### 13.5.3 Cholmondeley Castle



**Figure 72** Cholmondeley Castle

Cholmondeley Castle is a country house in Cholmondeley, Cheshire. It is surrounded by a 7,500 acre estate. The present house was built between 1801 and 1804 by George Cholmondeley, 1st Marquess of Cholmondeley. It was designed by the local architect William Turner who was directed by the Marquess to give it the appearance of "an old Gothic Castle". In 1817–1819 turrets and towers were added to give it its present castle like appearance. An earlier house had been on the site dating from 1571. This was constructed of brick and timber framing and had been remodelled by Sir John Vanbrugh between 1713 and 1715.

### 13.5.4 Doddington Castle



**Figure 73** Doddington Castle, also known as Delves Hall

Doddington Castle, sometimes known as Delves Hall, is a fortified structure in Doddington Park to the north of Doddington Hall, Cheshire. The fortified tower was built by Sir John Delves in 1364 on the site of a former moated manor house. The tower was initially free-standing and was probably intended as a place of refuge for the family. In the 17th century it was incorporated into a range of domestic buildings which were known as Doddington Hall. In the Civil War the hall became a garrison for the parliamentary forces. It was taken for the king by John Byron, 1st Baron Byron in January 1644 but retaken shortly after. The house was demolished around 1777 and replaced by the new Doddington Hall, leaving the tower as a landscape feature which was possibly used as a gazebo or a banqueting pavilion.

### 13.5.5 Halton Castle



**Figure 74** Part of Halton Castle ruins in 2006

Halton Castle is in the former village of Halton, Cheshire which is now part of the town of Runcorn. The castle is situated on the top of Halton Hill overlooking the village. It was the seat of the Barons of Halton from the 11th century until the 14th century and it then passed to the Duchy of Lancaster. It was besieged twice in the Civil War after which its structure deteriorated. In the 18th century a new courthouse was built on the site of the previous gatehouse. The castle lies in ruins apart from the courthouse which has been converted into a public house.

Following the Norman conquest, the Barony of Halton was established by Hugh d'Avranches, 1st Earl of Chester. The first baron to be appointed was Nigel of Cotentin and it is almost certain that he would have built a motte and bailey castle on the site, constructing it from wood, although the excavations in 1986–87 showed no evidence of a motte and bailey structure or of a timber tower or palisade. It is most probable that during the 12th century the wooden structure was replaced by a castle built from the local sandstone although no documentary evidence of this remains. Details of the building works are obscure but it has been suggested that John of Gaunt, the 14th baron, made alterations to the castle but this again has not been confirmed by documentary evidence. When the 15th baron, Henry

Bolingbroke, ascended the throne as King Henry IV, the castle became the property of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The earliest documentary evidence of building work at Halton Castle shows that during the 15th century and into the 16th century it was regularly maintained. Between 1450 and 1457 a new gate tower was built. A survey of the Royal Palaces in 1609 suggests that by then the castle had fallen into disrepair. During the Tudor period it was used less as a fortress and more as a prison, an administrative centre, and a court of law.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the castle was garrisoned by the Royalists under the command of Captain Walter Primrose who had been appointed by Earl Rivers. It was besieged by Parliamentary forces under Sir William Brereton in 1643, and the Royalists eventually surrendered after several weeks. On hearing of the approach of superior Royalist forces led by Prince Rupert, the Parliamentarians abandoned the castle and it was held again for the Royalists under Colonel Fenwick. There was a second siege in 1644 but, as the fortunes of the Royalists declined elsewhere, they withdrew from Halton and the Parliamentarians under Sir William Brereton re-occupied the castle. In 1646 a "Council of War" was held in Warrington where it was decided that the defences of the castles at Halton and Beeston Castle were to be dismantled. In time this was achieved and Halton castle was to have no further military function. By 1650 the castle was said to be "very ruinous".

### 13.5.6 Peckforton Castle



**Figure 75** Peckforton Castle from the courtyard showing the hall and the round tower

Peckforton Castle is a country house built in the style of a medieval castle. It stands in woodland at the north end of Peckforton Hills one mile north west of the village of Peckforton, Cheshire. The house was built in the middle of the 19th century as a family home for John Tollemache, 1st Baron Tollemache, a wealthy Cheshire landowner, estate manager, and Member of Parliament. It was designed by Anthony Salvin in the Gothic style.



**Figure 76** View of the front gate of Peckforton Castle.

The castle was built between 1844 and 1850 by Dean and Son of Leftwich, with Joseph Cookson of Tarporley acting as clerk of works. Stone was obtained from a quarry about

one mile to the west of the site, and a railway was built to carry the stone. The castle cost £60,000.


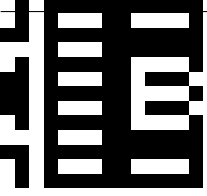



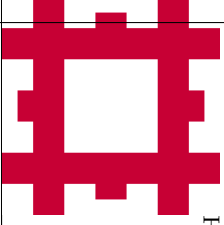
The castle is faced with red sandstone and has lead, asphalt and tile roofs. It is mainly in three storeys with a five-storey tower. The buildings are arranged around a ward with the principal accommodation on the north side. It is surrounded by a dry moat which is bridged at the gatehouse. To the west of the inner ward are the stables, the coach house, a rectangular bell tower and the kitchens and service area. To the north is the great hall range which consists of 18 bays. Behind the entrance to the hall is the circular main tower. At the east end of the gallery wing is the octagonal library tower. The outer walls of the castle have full-height slender turrets at the changes in direction. Corbel tables support part of the battlements. The walls contain arrow slots, and in the gatehouse is a garderobe. The flat roof has a crenellated parapet.


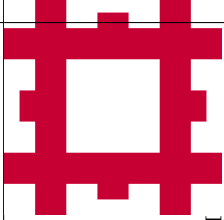

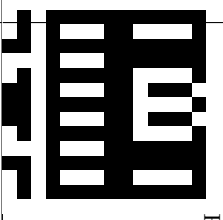


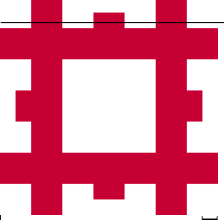
The castle had no formal garden, but at the bottom of the drive were kitchen gardens which included vegetable gardens, an orchard, extensive glass houses and a large orangery.


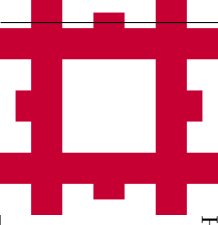

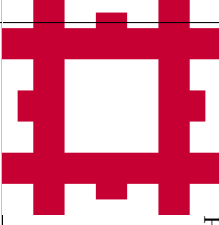

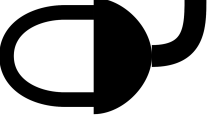

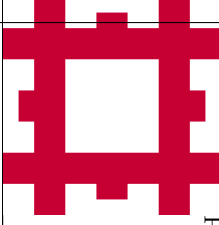
## **13.6 Cornwall**


There are in 14 castles in Cornwall.




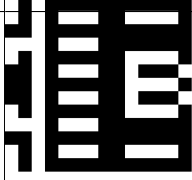

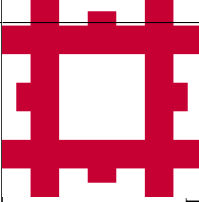



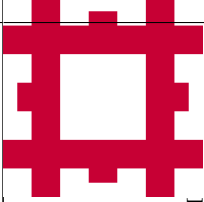
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/6)
Caerhays Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1807/1807-10	Intact		 HH	Built 1808 by John Nash.
Carn Brea Castle	Sham castle	140/115-19th century	Intact		Restaurant	Possible medieval hunting lodge re-built 18-19th centuries.
Ince Castle	Semi-fortified house	1640c.1640	Intact		NGS	House may have been held against the Parliamentarians in 1646.
Launceston Castle	Keep and bailey	100/111-13th century	Ruins		 EH	Duchy of Cornwall property.






Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/6)
Pendennis Castle	Artillery fort	15401540-98	Intact		 EH	Withstood 5-month siege in 1646.
Pengersick Castle	Fortified manor house	1510c.1510	Fragment		 HH	44-storey tower remains, with later building.
Place House	Tower house	140115-19th century	Rebuilt		Private residence	Original tower house defended against the French in 1475, subsequently strengthened, later rebuilt.
Restormel Castle	Shell keep	110112-13th century	Ruins		 EH	Duchy of Cornwall property.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/6)
St Catherine's Castle	Artillery fort	15381538-40	Ruins		 EH	At mouth of River Fowey.
St Mawes Castle	Artillery fort	15401540-3	Intact		 EH	Position not defensible from land attack.
St Michael's Mount	Fortified site	110112-17th century	Substantially intact		 ENT	Castle and priory church comprise single building.
Tintagel Castle	Twin bailey	12271227-33	Fragmentary remains		 EH	Duchy of Cornwall property.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/6)
Trematon Castle	Shell keep	110112–13th century	Ruins		Duchy of Cornwall	

## **13.7 County Durham**

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/7)
Auckland Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–16th century	Rebuilt		 HH Church of England	Mostly 16th century, fragments remain of medieval castle, residence of the Bishop of Durham.
Barnard Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Ruins		 EH	
Bishopton Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Earthworks		 HAL	Well-preserved earthworks.
Bowes Castle	Keep	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	Ruins of keep survive.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/7)
Brancepeth Castle	Keep and bailey	130114–19th century	Reconstructed		Private	Substantial medieval portions including 5 towers incorporated in 19th century rebuilding.
Durham Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Rebuilt		University College, Durham	Much altered during continuous occupation since c.1072.
Lambton Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1820c.1820–8	Intact		Wedding venue / Earl of Durham	Later additions demolished following subsidence.
Lumley Castle	Quadrangular castle	1392c.1392	Intact		Hotel / Earl of Scarborough	Altered c.1580 and 1721.
Mortham Tower	Fortified manor house	130114–16th century	Intact		Private	140115th century tower, formerly in Yorkshire.
Raby Castle	Castle	110112–14th century	Intact		HH Lord Barnard	Altered 18–19th centuries.
Staindrop	Tower house	150116th century	Restored		Holiday accommodation	Probably built as a hunting lodge for the Neville family of Raby Castle.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/7)
Scargill Castle	Tower house	120113–15th century	Fragment		Private, farm	Amongst farm buildings.
Walworth Castle	Sham castle	1601c.1600	Restored		Hotel	South-west tower and adjoining wall possibly medieval.
Witton Castle	Castle	1410c.1410	Restored		Caravan site	Extended 1790–5. Used as a leisure centre for a caravan site.





**Figure 116** Auckland Castle in County Durham

**Auckland Castle** (also known as Auckland Palace or locally as the Bishop's Castle or Bishop's Palace) is a castle in the town of Bishop Auckland in County Durham.

The castle has been the official residence of the Bishop of Durham since 1832. However, it has been owned by the diocese for more than 800 years, being established as a hunting lodge for the Prince Bishops of Durham. It is more like a Gothic country house than a true castle with a military function. The castle is surrounded by 800 acres of parkland, which was originally used by the Bishops for hunting.

In around 1183 Bishop Pudsey established a manor house on the site. Bishop Bek, who preferred the town as his main residence over Durham Castle due to its proximity to hunting grounds, later converted the manor house into a castle. After the dis-establishment of the Church of England, at the end of the first civil war, Auckland Castle was sold to Sir Arthur Hazelrig, who demolished much of the castle, including the chapel, and built a mansion.



**Figure 117** Barnard Castle

**Barnard Castle** is a ruined medieval castle situated in the town of the same name in County Durham. A stone castle was built on the site of an earlier defended position from around 1095 to 1125 by Guy de Balliol. Between 1125 and 1185 his nephew Bernard de Balliol and his son Bernard II extended the building. In 1216 the castle was besieged by Alexander II of Scotland. It was still held by the Balliol family although its ownership was disputed by the Bishops of Durham. When John Balliol was deposed as King of Scotland in 1296 the castle was passed to the Bishop of Durham. Around 1300 Edward I granted it to the Earl of Warwick. In 1477 during the Wars of the Roses, Richard, Duke of Gloucester (later Richard III) took possession of the castle, which became one of his favourite residences.

Over the next two centuries the Nevilles enlarged and improved the estate and created a substantial and impressive castle. However when Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmorland was attainted for his leading role in the Rising of the North the Neville estates were sequestered.



**Figure 118** Bishopton Castle in County Durham

**Bishopton Castle** was a medieval castle in County Durham. It was built by Roger de Conyers in 1143, in the village of Bishopton, near to the town of Darlington.<sup>8</sup> Constructed in a motte-and-bailey design, the castle had two baileys, rather than the usual one, and originally had two large enclosures beyond the baileys.<sup>9</sup> In the 12th century it was surrounded by a low artificial lake, fed by the brook to the west, and could only be accessed by causeways.<sup>10</sup> De Conyers built the castle during a dispute with William Cumin, who laid claim to be the Bishop of Durham; de Conyers supported Cumin's rival, William of St. Barbara.<sup>11</sup> Historian Lise Hull believes that the licence to crenellate given to de Conyers for his castle may be the first recorded instance of this in England.<sup>12</sup>

---

8 Hull (2009), p.195.

9 Pettifer, p.26.

10 Creighton, p.14.

11 Pettifer, p.26.

12 Hull (2006), p.128.



**Figure 119** Bowes Castle in County Durham

**Bowes Castle** was built on the site of a Roman fort that guarded the Stainforth Pass through the Pennines. The castle was constructed between 1171 and 1174. During its history it was besieged twice, once in 1216 and again in 1322. Shortly after the second siege it was abandoned and fell into ruin.



**Figure 120** Brancepeth Castle from the east, showing the two 19th-century gate towers (right) and older chapel and curtain walls (centre and left)

**Brancepeth Castle** is in the village of Brancepeth in County Durham]] some five miles south west of the city of Durham.

A succession of buildings has been on the site. The first was a Norman castle built by the Bulmers, which was rebuilt by the Nevilles in the late 14th century. For many years the castle was owned by the Neville family until in 1569 it was confiscated by the Crown following the family's involvement in the Rising of the North.



Figure 121 Brancepeth Castle in 1782, before its 19th-century expansion



**Figure 122** West side of the castle. The 19th-century addition to an older section of the castle can be seen below the left turret.

There have been a number of other owners since that time. In the early 17th century the estate was granted by the Crown to Robert Carr, 1st Earl of Somerset, from whom it subsequently confiscated the castle back due to his involvement in a poisoning scandal. In 1636, three men who had bought the castle from the King's Commissioners in 1633 sold it to Ralph Cole of Newcastle. His grandson, Ralph Cole MP, sold the property in about 1720 to Sir Henry Belaysyse. In 1796 the castle was acquired by the Russells.

The present building is largely a 19th-century restoration carried out in the 1820s by John Matthew Russell and improved in the mid-19th century by architect Anthony Salvin for William Russell, (High Sheriff of Durham in 1841).



**Figure 123** Lumley Castle

**Lumley Castle** is a 14th century quadrangular castle at Chester-le-Street near to the city of Durham. It is named for its original creator, Sir Ralph Lumley, who converted his family manor house into a castle in 1389 after returning from wars in Scotland. However, after being implicated in a plot to overthrow Henry IV he was imprisoned and ultimately executed, forfeiting his lands to the Earl of Somerset. In 1421 the ownership of the Castle reverted to Sir Ralph Lumley's grandson, Thomas.



**Figure 124** South-east corner of Walworth Castle



**Walworth Castle** is a 16th century mansion house, built in the style of a medieval castle and situated at Walworth, County Durham near Darlington. It was completed around 1600, probably by Thomas Holt for Thomas Jenison. It stands on the site of a former manor house or castle built in the 12th century by the Hansard family.

The castle is built of partially rendered limestone rubble, and the roof is of Welsh slate. The west tower is older, and has gunloops, narrow trefoil-headed and round-headed windows. It has a main, south-facing building of five bays and three storeys between two four-storey, round, angle towers, with east and west wings on the north side, making up three sides of a square originally open to the north. However a range of early 19th century buildings on the north side of the square now encloses the courtyard.

Some flagstones of unknown date were discovered in situ in the cellar or basement of the castle in 2002. Internal renovation took place in 1740, so that the interior now has important mid-18th century features, such as Palladian plasterwork and Rococo details. In 1864 the main staircase was rebuilt and the west wing was given a new front.



**Figure 125** Witton Castle

**Witton Castle** is a much altered 15th century castle, which is the centrepiece of a holiday and caravan country park at Witton le Wear near Bishop Auckland.

Sir Ralph Eure obtained a licence to crenellate his manor house in 1410 and created the castle. The castle was held by Royalist Sir William Darcy during the English Civil War. He compounded for the return of his confiscated estate which was sold by his descendant Henry Darcy to William Cuthbert in 1743. The castle later passed to Hopper but was severely damaged in a fire which in 1796 destroyed most of the castle interior.

In 1816 Sir William Chaytor of Croft Hall, Yorkshire purchased the castle estate for £78,000 and restored the fabric and rebuilt the interior in modern style. The estate was rich in coal and Witton Park colliery was sunk in 1825.

## 13.8 Bibliography

- Brickstock, Richard. (2007) *Castle: Fortress, Palace, College*.<sup>13</sup> Durham: Jeremy Mills Publishing. ISBN 9781905217243.
- Creighton, Oliver Hamilton. (2005) *Castles and Landscapes: Power, Community and Fortification in Medieval England*. London: Equinox. ISBN 9781904768678.
- Hull, Lise E. (2006) *Britain's Medieval Castles*<sup>14</sup>. Westport: Praeger. ISBN 9780275984144.
- Hull, Lise E. (2009) *Understanding the Castle Ruins of England and Wales: How to Interpret the History and Meaning of Masonry and Earthworks*<sup>15</sup>. Jefferson, US: MacFarland. ISBN 9780786434572.
- Pettifer, Adrian. (2002) *English Castles: a Guide by Counties*<sup>16</sup>. Woodbridge, UK: Boydell Press. ISBN 9780851157825.
- Fry, Plantagenet Somerset, *The David & Charles Book of Castles*, David & Charles, 1980. ISBN 0-7153-7976-3

## 13.9 References






### 13.10 Cumbria







Cumbria has perhaps more castles than any other county of England, a result of its proximity to the Scottish border.







---



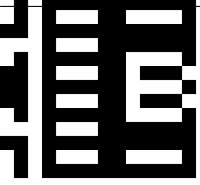




13 [http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eZwyC18W1fkC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eZwyC18W1fkC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)  
 14 [http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fBbNJLEWiLIC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fBbNJLEWiLIC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)  
 15 [http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=p\\_SODVi3vBEC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=p_SODVi3vBEC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)  
 16 [http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=47iheRUGKIEC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=47iheRUGKIEC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)







Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/1*)
Appleby Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–17th century	Restored		Private	Restored 17th century by Lady Anne Clifford.
Armathwaite Castle	Tower house	140115th century	Intact		Private	Incorporated in later buildings.
Arnside Tower	Tower house	140115th century	Ruins		Private	Freestanding tower house.
Askerton Castle	Castle	130114–16th century	Restored		Private, farm	Altered by Anthony Salvin.
Beetham Hall	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Partly ruined		Private	
Bewcastle Castle	Courtyard castle	130114–15th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC	Sited within Roman fort.
Bewley Castle	Fortified manor house	120113–14th century	Fragmentary ruins		Private	Once a residence of the Bishops of Carlisle.
Blencow Hall	Fortified house	140115–16th century	Intact		Holiday accommodation	Altered 1590.
Brackenburgh Old Tower	Pele tower	130114–15th century	Substantially intact		Private	Adjoining large 19th century house.
Brackenhill Tower	Tower house	15861586	Intact		Holiday accommodation	Restored 21st century.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/1 <sup>r</sup> )
Branthwaite Hall	Pele tower	130114–15th century	Intact		Private	160117th century additions.
Brough Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Ruins		EH	Restored 1659–62 by Lady Anne Clifford.
Brougham Castle	Keep and bailey	120113–14th century	Ruins		EH	Converted into country house in 17th century by Lady Anne Clifford.
Brougham Hall	Fortified manor house	120113–19th century	Ruins		Crafts centre	Ruins of 19th century house incorporating remains of earlier building.
Broughton Tower	Pele tower	130114th century	Intact		School	Incorporated in later building.
Burneside Hall	Tower house	130114th century	Ruins		Private	


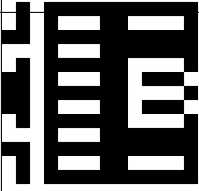



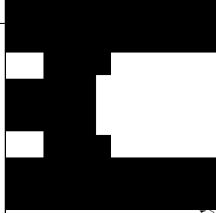

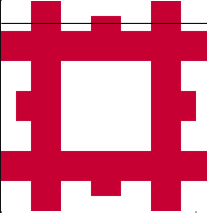
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/1*)
Carlisle Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–15th century	Substantially intact		EH	Converted to barracks 19th century.
Catterlen Hall	Tower house	140115th century	Intact		Private	Later additions.
Clifton Hall	Pele tower	150116th century	Substantially intact		EH	Used as a farm building until 1973.
Cockermouth Castle	Enclosure castle	120113–14th century	Partly restored		Private residence	1919th century additions.
Corby Castle	Tower house	120113th century	Rebuilt		Private residence	Concealed within a Georgian Mansion House.
Dacre Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Restored		Private residence	Restored 17th and 19th centuries.
Daalston Hall	Fortified house	140115th century	Intact		Hotel	Later additions.


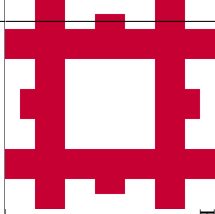






Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/1 <sup>r</sup> )
Dalton Castle	Pele tower	130114th century	Restored		ENT	Remodelled c.1704 and 1856.
Drawdykes Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Intact		Private, farm	Original tower with early Classical Revival facade.
Drumburgh Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Habitable		Private	Converted into farmhouse.
Egremont Castle	Enclosure castle	110112–13th century	Fragmentary remains		EH	
Gleaston Castle	Enclosure castle	130114th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Abandoned late 15th century.
Greystoke Castle	Castle	130114–19th century	Rebuilt		Wedding venue	Rebuilt incorporating parts of 14th century building, remodelled 1840 by Salvin.
Harbybrow Tower	Pele tower	140115th century	Ruin		Private	Adjoining 19th century farmhouse.
Hayton Castle	Tower house	130114–15th century	Substantially intact		Private	Castle converted to house.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/1*)
Hazelslack Tower	Pele tower	130114th century	Ruins		Private	Near Arnside.
Howgill Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Substantially intact		Private	Altered and re-modelled 17–18th century.
Hutton-in-the-Forest	Pele tower	130114–19th century	Intact		HH 	Large country-house extensions.
Hutton John	Pele tower	130114th century	Intact		HH 	Later alterations and additions.
Ingmire Hall	Pele tower	150116–20th century	Rebuilt		Private apartments	Incorporated in large mostly 19th century mansion.
Isel Hall	Tower house	130114–15th century	Intact		HH 	Later additions.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/1r)
Kendal Castle	Ringwork	110112–14th century	Fragmentary remains		HAL	<b>AL</b>
Kentmere Hall	Pele tower	130114th century	Intact		Private	
Kirkandrews Tower	Pele tower	150116th century	Intact		Private	
Kirkoswald Castle	Enclosure castle	120113–15th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	
Linstock Castle	Tower house	110112–13th century	Substantially intact		Private	Altered and re-modelled 17–20th century.
Lowther Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18061806–14	Ruins		HH	Shell of 19th century castle by Sir Robert Smirke, on site of medieval hall.
Middleton Hall	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Habitable		Private	Altered and extended 15–19th centuries.
Millom Castle	Castle	130114th century	Ruins		HC	150116–17th century farmhouse built into ruins.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/1*)
Muncaster Castle	Tower house	120113–14th century	Restored		 HH	Remodelled by Anthony Salvin, home of Tom Fool, 16th century jester.
Naworth Castle	Keep and bailey	120113–16th century	Restored		Wedding venue Earl of Carlisle	Altered and restored 18th and 19th centuries.
Newbiggin Hall	Fortified house	140115–16th century	Intact		Private	Remodelled by Salvin.
Pendragon Castle	Tower house	110112–14th century	Fragmentary remains		 HC	
Penrith Castle	Castle	130114–15th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/1r)
Piel Castle	Castle	130114–15th century	Ruins		 EH	Also known as Fouldrey Castle.
Prior's Tower, Carlisle	Pele tower	140115th century	Intact		Church of England	Part of the Deanery; alongside later buildings.
Rose Castle	Quadrangular Castle	140115–16th century	Restored		Church of England	Converted to private house 17th century, residence of the Bishop of Carlisle until 2011.
Scaleby Castle	Tower house	120113–15th century	Partly ruined		Private	Incorporated with later house.
Sizergh Castle	Tower house	130114–16th century	Restored		 ENT	Altered 18–20th centuries.
Toppin Castle	Sham castle	1919th century	Intact		Private	Imitation tower house.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/1*)
Ubarrow Hall	Pele tower	1401Medieval	Substantially intact		Private	Alongside later building, reduced in height.
Wharton Hall	Fortified manor house	130114–17th century	Partly restored		Private	
Whelp Castle, Kirkby Thore	Masonry castle	Mentioned 1199	No trace above ground		Private field	Traces visible 1777
Whitehall, Mealsgate	Tower house	130114–15th century	Substantially intact		Holiday accommodation	Alterations by Salvin.
Workington Hall	Tower house	130114–18th century	Ruins		Local authority	Also known as Curwen Hall.
Wray Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18401840–7	Intact		ENT	
Wraysholme Tower	Tower house	140115th century	Substantially intact		Private, farm	Used as barn and cow-house, adjoining 19th century house.
Yanwath Hall	Pele tower	140115th century	Intact		Private	Adjoining later building.



**Figure 196** Appleby Castle from above



**Figure 197** Caesar's Tower

**Appleby Castle** is in the town of Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria overlooking the River Eden. It consists of a 12th-century castle keep which is known as Caesar's tower, and a mansion house. These, together with their associated buildings, are set in a courtyard surrounded by curtain walls. The castle was founded by Ranulf le Meschin at the beginning of the 12th century. In about 1170 the square stone keep was built. The castle was in Royal hands when the Scottish King, William the Lion, invaded the Eden Valley in 1174. The constable of the castle surrendered without a fight.

In 1203 the castle was granted to Robert de Vieuxpont by King John. In 1269 it came into the possession of Roger de Clifford and it remained in the ownership of the Clifford family

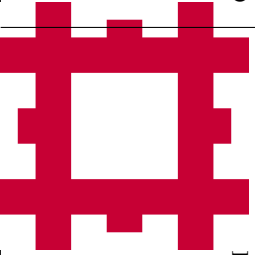
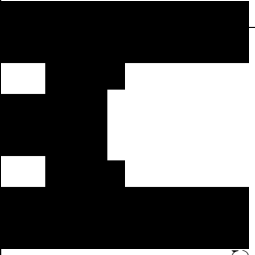
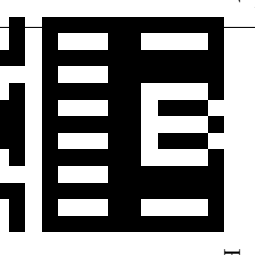
for nearly 400 years. The upper parts of Caesar's tower were altered in the 17th and 18th centuries.

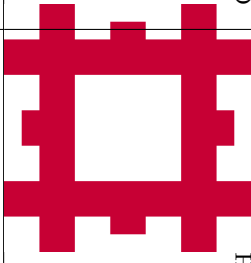
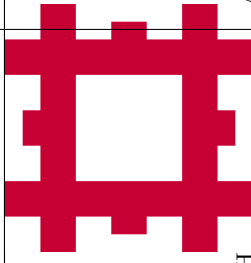
The north wall of house and the west part of north wing with the round tower date from the 13th century. The eastern part of the house was built in 1454. The house was partly dismantled in 1648 and was restored by Lady Anne Clifford in 1651–53. The house was largely rebuilt in 1686 and the north-west wing was added in 1695. In the 19th century it was again restored and sash windows were inserted.

Caesar's tower is built in grey stone rubble and ashlar. It is about 80 ft high and has four storeys. The main house is in two wings which are at right angles to each other. A semicircular round tower protrudes from the north wall of the north wing and a large square tower is at the south end of the east wing. The gateway is in grey stone and battlemented, dating probably from the 17th century. In the grounds of the castle is Lady Anne's Beehouse, which was built by Lady Anne Clifford in the middle of the 17th century. It is a square, stone building in two storeys with a pyramid roof and a door on the lower level. The upper level has a pointed arched window on each of three sides and a door on the fourth side.

### **13.11 Derbyshire**

There are nine castles of note in Derbyshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/18)
Bolsover Castle	Castle	110112–17th century	Rebuilt	 EH	Castle rebuilt as 17th century mansion.
Codnor Castle	Castle	120113–14th century	Fragmentary remains	 HC	
Elvaston Castle	Castellated house	160117–19th century	Derelict	Derbyshire County Council	Built 1633, remodelled by James Wyatt in 19th century, now within country park. Building at risk.
Haddon Hall	Fortified manor house	130114–15th century	Intact	 HH	Altered 16–17th centuries, restored 1920s.
Mackworth Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Fragment	Private	Ruined gatehouse adjoining farm.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>18</sup> )
Peveril Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Ruins	 EH	Commanding position above ravine.
Pilsbury Castle Riber Castle	Motte and bailey Sham castle	100111–12th century 18681868	Earthworks Ruins	<b>AL</b> HAL Private	School 1892–1930.
Wingfield Manor	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Ruins	 EH	Abandoned 18th century.



### 13.11.1 Bolsover Castle



**Figure 204** Bolsover Castle

13.11.2 Codnor Castle



Figure 205 Codnor Castle

### 13.11.3 Elvaston Castle



Figure 206 Elvaston Castle

#### 13.11.4 Haddon Hall



Figure 207 Haddon Hall

### 13.11.5 Mackworth Castle



Figure 208 Mackworth Castle

**13.11.6 Peveril Castle**



**Figure 209** Peveril Castle

### 13.11.7 Pilsbury Castle



**Figure 210** Pilsbury Castle

### 13.11.8 Riber Castle



**Figure 211** Riber Castle





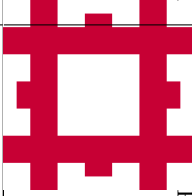



### 13.11.9 Wingfield Manor


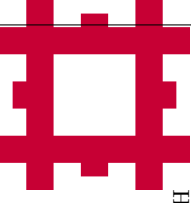



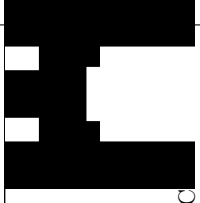



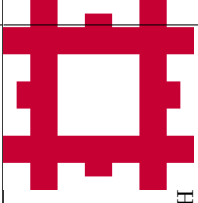





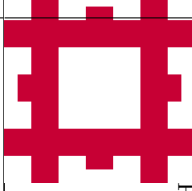

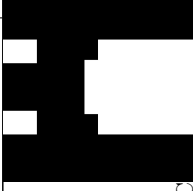

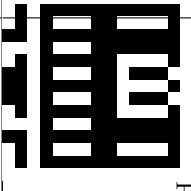



**Figure 212** Wingfield Manor


### 13.12 Devon

There are 18 castles of note in Devon.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/19)
Affeton Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Fragment		Private	Large gatehouse survives from house sacked during Civil War, with 19th century alterations and additions.
Berry Pomeroy Castle	Enclosure castle	140115th century	Ruins		 EH	Very late castle, designed to defend against artillery.
Bickleigh Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Restored		Wedding venue	Incorporated in later buildings.
Compton Castle	Fortified manor house	130114–16th century	Restored		 ENT	Used as farm after 1750, restored 20th century.




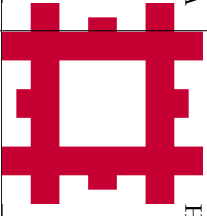


Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/19)
Dartmouth Castle	Castle	1481-1481	Restored		 EH	Converted to artillery castle 1509-47.
Castle Drogo	Neo-romantic castle	1911-1911-1930	Intact		 ENT	By Edwin Lutyens.
Gidleigh Castle	Keep	1301c.-1300	Ruins		 HC	
Hemyock Castle	Enclosure castle	1380c.-1380	Fragmentary remains		Private	
Kingswear Castle	Artillery fort	1491-1491-1502	Intact		Landmark Trust	
Lydford Castle	Keep and bailey	1101-1101-13th century	Ruins		 EH	


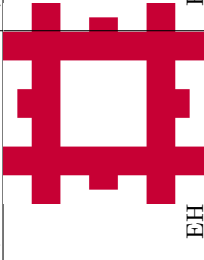


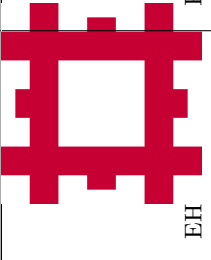


Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/19)
Marisco Castle	Keep and bailey	1243c.1243	Restored		 ENT	Restored 1643.
Okehampton Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	
Plympton Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		 HC	
Powderham Castle	Fortified manor house	130114–16th century	Restored		 HH	Remodelled 18th and 19th centuries.
Rougemont Castle	Castle	100111–12th century	Fragments		Earl of Devon Wedding venue	Medieval fragments survive with later buildings.
Salcombe Castle	Artillery fort	15401540s	Ruins		 HAL	Refortified 1643–5.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/19)
Tiverton Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114th century	Partly habitable		 HH	150116th century house built within castle.
Totnes Castle	Shell keep	100111–14th century	Ruins		 EH	Well-preserved keep on high motte.
Watermouth Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18251825–45	Intact		Theme park	


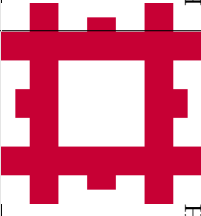

### **13.13 Dorset**

There are ten castles of note in Dorset.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/ <sup>20</sup> )
Brownsea Castle	Castellated house	150116–19th century	Intact		ENT 	Incorporates part of 16th century Henrician Castle.
Christchurch Castle	Motte and bailey	110112–14th century	Fragmentary remains		EH 	Well-preserved hall known as Constable's House survives, featuring one of only five remaining Norman chimneys in England.
Corfe Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–13th century	Extensive ruins		ENT 	Besieged and slighted during the Civil War.

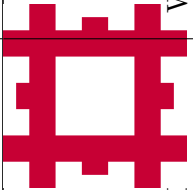
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/20)
Lulworth Castle	Sham castle	1610c.1610	Restored		 EH	Hunting lodge, gutted by fire 1929.
Pennsylvania Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18011800	Intact		Private	On the Isle of Portland, built for John Penn to designs by James Wyatt.
Portland Castle	Artillery fort	15391539	Intact		 EH	Private residence 1816-70.
Rufus Castle	Castle	140115th century	Ruins		Private	Also known as Bow and Arrow Castle.
Sandsfoot Castle	Artillery fort	150116th century	Fragmentary remains		<b>AL</b> HAL	Abandoned 1644-5.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/20)
Sherborne Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Ruins		 EH	Replaced by 16-17th house which became known as Sherborne Castle.
Woodsford Castle	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Habitable		Landmark Trust	

## **13.14 East Riding of Yorkshire**

There are four castles of note in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>21</sup> )
Flamborough Castle	Fortified Manor House	130114th century	Fragmentary ruins	Private	Building At Risk.
Paul Holme Tower	Tower House	140115th century	Ruins	Private	Originally part of larger house, roofless.
Skipsea Castle	Motte and Bailey	100111th century	Earthworks	 EH	Well-preserved earthworks.
Wressle Castle	Quadrangular castle	13901390	Ruins	Private, farm	Originally moated site, largely demolished 1650, south range remains, inhabited until gutted by fire in 1796.

### 13.14.1 Flamborough Castle



**Figure 263** Flamborough Castle

Flamborough Castle is a ruined a medieval fortified manor house. It is located in Flamborough a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire on the prominent coastal feature of Flamborough Head.

### 13.14.2 Paull Holme Tower



**Figure 264** Paull Holme Tower

Paull Holme Tower is a late-medieval period fortified tower. It is part of a rectangular, moated enclosure near the village of Paull dating from the beginning of the 15th century. The tower is three storeys high, each floor having a single chamber, the whole protected by a portcullis. There has been debate as to the purpose of the site - in part the fortification resembles the more northern pele towers, although alternatively the tower may have been built to give luxury accommodation overlooking the River Humber that runs nearby, similar to some properties built near King's Lynn.

### 13.14.3 Skipsea Castle



**Figure 265** Skipsea Castle

Skipsea Castle is a Norman Motte and Bailey castle located south of Bridlington. All that remains visible today are the earthworks, having been destroyed by the order of Henry III. The castle was built around 1086, in the years following the Norman Conquest by Drogo de la Bouerer, the First Earl of Holderness, in order to defend against Viking raids.

In the 13th century, William de Froz II, Lord of Holderness rebelled against the king. As a result, in 1221 William de Froz II was excommunicated and Skipsea Castle was destroyed. Eventually, William de Froz II reconciled with King Henry III in 1227. Skipsea Castle was returned to William de Froz II, but without any defences.

### 13.14.4 Wressle Castle






**Figure 266** Wressle Castle



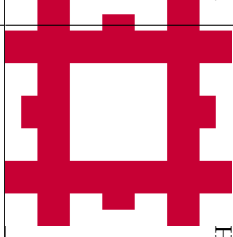

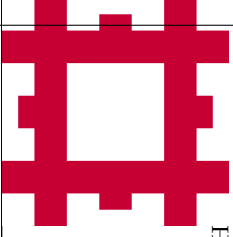
Wressle Castle is a quadrangular castle located in Wressle. The castle was built c.1380 - 1390 by Sir Thomas Percy. The castle was garrisoned by Parliament during the English Civil War and was largely demolished by an act of Parliament in 1650 as a precaution against future use in any further conflict. A fire gutted the remaining south range of the castle in 1796.


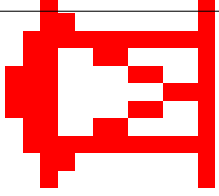
### 13.15 East Sussex

There are seven castles of note in East Sussex.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/22)
Bodiam Castle	Quadrangular castle	1385c.1385	Ruins		ENT	Wide moat.
Camber Castle	Artillery fort	1540c.1540	Ruins		EH	'Dismantled' 1642 after sea receded.
Hastings Castle	Keep and bailey	1101/2th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC Local Authority	Ruined by 1399.

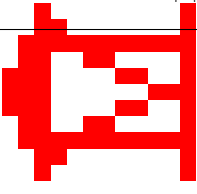
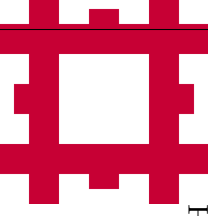
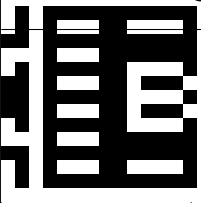


Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/22)
Herstmonceux Castle	Fortified mansion	140115th century	Restored		Queen's University	Brick-built, interior buildings dismantled 1777, restored 20th century, former home of Royal Greenwich Observatory, now Study Centre.
Lewes Castle	Keep and bailey	110112-14th century	Ruins		 EH	Unusual in that it has two mottes.
Pevensey Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Ruins		 EH	Castle built within surviving walls of Roman fort of Saxon Shore.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/22)
Rye Castle	Tower House	1250c.1250	Intact		 HM	Originally called Baddings Tower.

## **13.16 Essex**

There are five castles of note in Essex.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/23)
Colchester Castle	Tower keep	100111th century	Intact	 HM Local authority	Reduced in height in 17th century.
Hadleigh Castle	Castle	120113–14th century	Fragmentary remains	 EH	
Hedingham Castle	Tower keep	1130–40	Substantially intact	 HH	Castle demolished 17th century except for keep, well-preserved interior despite fire of 1954.
Pleshey Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Earthworks	Private	

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>23</sup> )
Walden Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Fragmentary remains	HC	Remains of keep.

### 13.16.1 Colchester Castle



**Figure 284** Colchester Castle in Essex

Colchester Castle's keep at 152 x 112 ft is the largest ever built in Britain and the largest surviving example in Europe. There has always been debate as to the original height of the castle. It has been suggested that the keep was at one time four storeys high, though for a number of reasons, including the peaceful region of the castle and the lack of local stone, it is now thought that it had only two or three. The castle is built on the foundations (or the podium) of the earlier Roman temple of Claudius (built between AD 54–60). These foundations, with their massive vaults, have since been uncovered and can be viewed today on a castle tour.

The castle was ordered by William the Conqueror and designed by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester. Building began between 1069 and 1076 under the supervision of Eudo Dapifer, who became the castle's steward on its completion. Building stopped in 1080 because of a threat of Viking invasion, but the castle was completed by around 1100. Many materials, such as Roman brick and clay taken from the Roman town, were used in the building and these can easily be seen. Scaffolding pole holes and garderobes can still be seen in the structure.

### 13.16.2 Hadleigh Castle



**Figure 285**

### 13.16.3 Castle Hedingham



Figure 286

### 13.16.4 Pleshey Castle



Figure 287


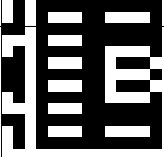



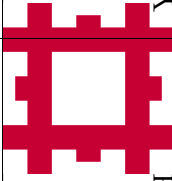
### 13.16.5 Walden Castlet






Figure 288

## 13.17 Gloucestershire

There are six castles of note in Gloucestershire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/'24)
Berkeley Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Intact		 HH	Largely unaltered until 1920s, when interior modernised by 8th Earl of Berkeley.
Beverstone Castle	Pentagonal castle	120113–15th century	Ruins		NGS	160117th century house built within ruins.
Ruardean Castle	Fortified manor house	120113th century	Fragment			
St Briavel's Castle	Keep and bailey	120113th century	Habitable		 EH	Youth hostel.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/24)
Sudeley Castle	Quadrangular castle	140115th century	Restored		 HH	Restored as country house 19th century.
Thornbury Castle	Fortified house	1511c.1511	Substantially intact		Hotel	Restored 19th century.

## **13.18 Greater London**

There is one castle of note in Greater London.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/25)
Tower of London	Concentric castle	100111–13th century	Intact	Historic Royal Palaces	White Tower begun c.1077, complete by 1100, curtain walls added 13th century, working portcullis.

### 13.18.1 Tower of London



**Figure 298** The Tower of London standing upon Tower Hill in central London

The Tower of London, or more properly, Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, stands on the north bank of the River Thames in central London. Construction began in 1066 shortly after the Norman invasion. The castle's common name comes from the White Tower which was built in 1078 and was seen at the time as a symbol of oppression. As a whole, the Tower is a complex of several buildings set within two concentric rings of defensive walls and a moat. There were several phases of expansion, mainly under Kings Richard the Lionheart, Henry III and Edward I in the 12th and 13th centuries. The general layout established by the late 13th century remains despite later activity on the site.



The Tower of London was besieged several times and controlling it has been important to controlling the country. By the time of the Tudors the Tower became used less as a royal residence, and despite attempts to refortify and repair the castle its defences lagged behind developments to deal with artillery.

The Tower was oriented with its strongest and most impressive defences overlooking London and visually dominating the surrounding area. The castle is made up of three wards or enclosures. The innermost ward contains the White Tower and is the earliest phase of the castle. Encircling it to the north, east, and west is the inner ward, built during the reign of Richard the Lionheart. Finally, there is the outer ward which encompasses the castle and was built under Edward I. Although there were several phases of expansion after William

the Conqueror founded the Tower of London, the general layout has remained the same since Edward I completed his rebuild in 1285. The castle encloses an area of almost 12 acres with a further six acres around the Tower of London constituting the Tower Liberties – land under the direct influence of the castle and cleared for military reasons.


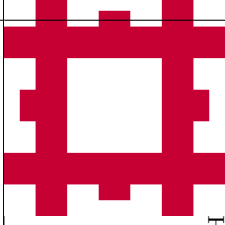

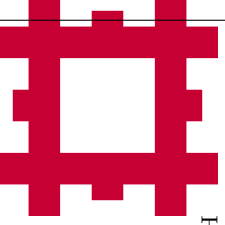

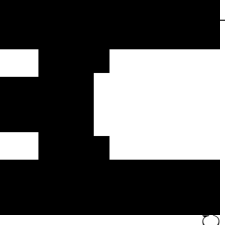
### **13.19 Greater Manchester**

There are two castles of note in Greater Manchester.


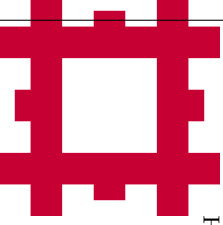



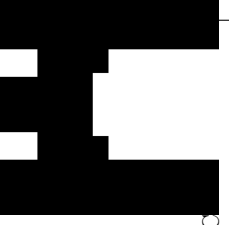

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/26)
Buckton Castle	Ringwork	110112th century	Earthworks		HAL	Situated on Buckton Moor, 1123 ft above sea level, hill-top, possibly site of Iron Age hill fort.
Radcliffe Tower	Tower house	14031403	Fragment		HC Local authority	




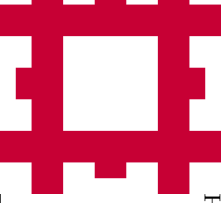
## **13.20 Hampshire**

There are a number of notable castles in Hampshire.








Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/27)
Calshot Castle	Artillery fort	150116th century	Substantially intact		 EH	Altered 18-20th centuries, in use until 1961.
Hurst Castle	Artillery fort	150116th century	Substantially intact		 EH	Repaired and re-fortified 19th century.
Netley Castle	Artillery fort	150116-19th century	Rebuilt		Convalescent home	Remodelled and extended 1885-90.
Odiham Castle	Shell keep and bailey	1201Early 13th century	Fragmentary ruins		 HC Local authority	Built by King John.



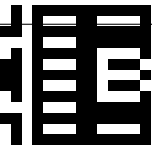
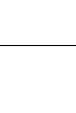


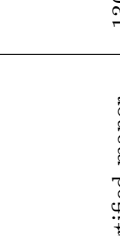
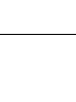

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/27)
Portchester Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–12th century	Extensive ruins		 EH	Built within surviving walls of Roman fort of the Saxon Shore.
Southampton Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Fragments		 HAL	North bailey wall survives.
Southsea Castle	Artillery fort	150116th century	Rebuilt		 HC Local authority	Altered several times.
Warblington Castle	Fortified manor house	150116th century	Fragmentary ruins		Private	Remains of possibly fortified building besieged during the Civil War and subsequently destroyed, on site of earlier fortified manor house.




Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/27)
Winchester Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragment		 HC Local authority	Great hall survives, reroofed in 1873.
Wolvesey Castle	Castle	110112th century	Ruins		 EH	

## **13.21 Herefordshire**

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/28)
Brampton Bryan Castle	Castle	120113–14th century	Ruins		Private	Gatehouse survives.
Clifford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragments		Private	Building At Risk.
Colwall Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Earthworks		HAL	<b>AL</b> Situated within Iron Age hill fort on the summit of Herefordshire Beacon at a height of 1100 ft, possibly pre-Conquest.
Croft Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114th century	Rebuilt		ENT	 Converted to 16/17th century house.
Downton Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1774c.1774–8	Intact		Private	Altered and extended 1860–70.
Eastnor Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18111811–20	Intact		HH	 By Robert Smirke.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/28)
Ewyas Harold Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Earthworks		HAL <b>AL</b>	Probably pre-Conquest, built c.1048, recorded in Domesday Book as rebuilt by William FitzOsbern.
Goodrich Castle	Concentric castle	110112–13th century	Ruins		EH 	Partly demolished during Civil War.
Hampton Court	Fortified manor house	14271427	Intact		HH 	Remodelled in 1830–40s.


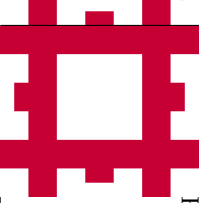


Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/28)
Kentchurch Court	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Fragment		 HH	Part of tower and a gateway survive of medieval structure, remainder largely rebuilt by Nash between 1795 and 1807.
Kinnersley Castle	Castle	1301Medieval	Rebuilt		 HH	150116–17th century house on site of medieval castle, of which no visible traces remain.
Longtown Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–13th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	Circular keep.
Pembridge Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–13th century	Partly habitable		Private	Reconstructed 20th century.
Snodhill Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Fragmentary ruins		<b>AL</b> HAL	

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/28)
Stapleton Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Earthworks		HAL <b>AL</b>	Ruins of 17th century house on site of medieval castle.
Treago Castle	Fortified manor house	140115–16th century	Restored		Private	Altered 17–19th centuries.
Wigmore Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Fragmentary ruins		EH <b>#</b>	Partly dismantled 1643.
Wilton Castle	Castle	120113th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC <b>H</b>	Remains incorporated in 19th century house.

## **13.22 Hertfordshire**

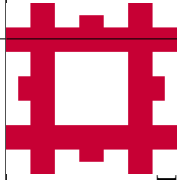
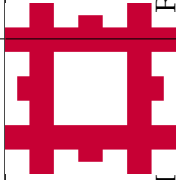
There are three castles of note in Hertfordshire.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/29)
Berkhamsted Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	Unoccupied since 1495.
Bishop's Stortford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–12th century	Earthworks		<b>AL</b> HAL	Also known as Waytemore Castle.
Hertford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–12th century	Fragments		Local authority	140115th century gatehouse survives, altered and extended 18–20th centuries, remainder largely demolished early 17th century.

### **13.23 Isles of Scilly**

There are three castles on the Isles of Scilly.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/30)
Cromwell's Castle	Artillery tower	16511651	Substantially intact	 EH	
King Charles's Castle	Artillery fort	15501550	Ruins	 EH	Ruined
Star Castle	Artillery fort	15931593	Intact	Hotel	Substantially intact

### 13.23.1 Cromwell's Castle



**Figure 356** Cromwell's Castle

Cromwell's Castle is a coastal gun tower built by Oliver Cromwell on the island of Tresco. It was constructed in 1651 - 1652 as a replacement for King Charles's Castle. The guns were mounted on the roof above the garrison's living quarters and magazines. The tower was originally entered at first floor level by an external stair on the south side. The present entrance dates from the construction of the lower gun platform added in the 1740s by Abraham Tovey, Master Gunner.

### 13.23.2 King Charles's Castle



**Figure 357** King Charles's Castle

King Charles's Castle is a coastal artillery fort near the northern extremity of the island of Tresco. It is now in ruins. It was a semi-hexagonal gun tower designed to provide a wide field of fire and two-storeyed to give at least two tiers of guns. The domestic quarters for the garrison were at the rear.

Despite its name, the castle was built 1550-1554 during the reign of Edward VI. During the English Civil War low earthwork defences were thrown up beyond the castle to protect it from landward attack. After the war it was replaced by Cromwell's Castle.

### 13.23.3 Star Castle

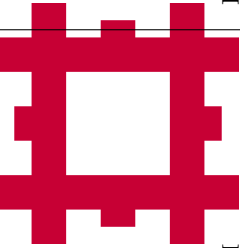
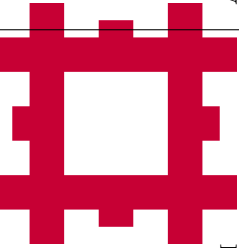


**Figure 358** Star Castle

Star Castle is a fortress on St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, built in 1593 by Francis Godolphin in the shape of an eight-pointed star. Little altered it is an almost complete example of an Elizabethan fort.

## 13.24 Isle of Wight

There are four castles of note on the Isle of Wight.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes
Carisbrooke Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Substantially intact	 EH	Refortified in 1590s as artillery fortress, gatehouse restored 19th century, former seat of the Governor of the Isle of Wight.
Norris Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1801c.1800	Intact	Private	Gothic Revival, by James Wyatt.
Yarmouth Castle	Artillery fort	15471547	Substantially intact	 EH	Altered 17th century.
West Cowes Castle	Artillery fort	150116–19th century	Rebuilt	Royal Yacht Squadron	Fragments of 16th century structure incorporated in later building.

### 13.24.1 Carisbrooke Castle

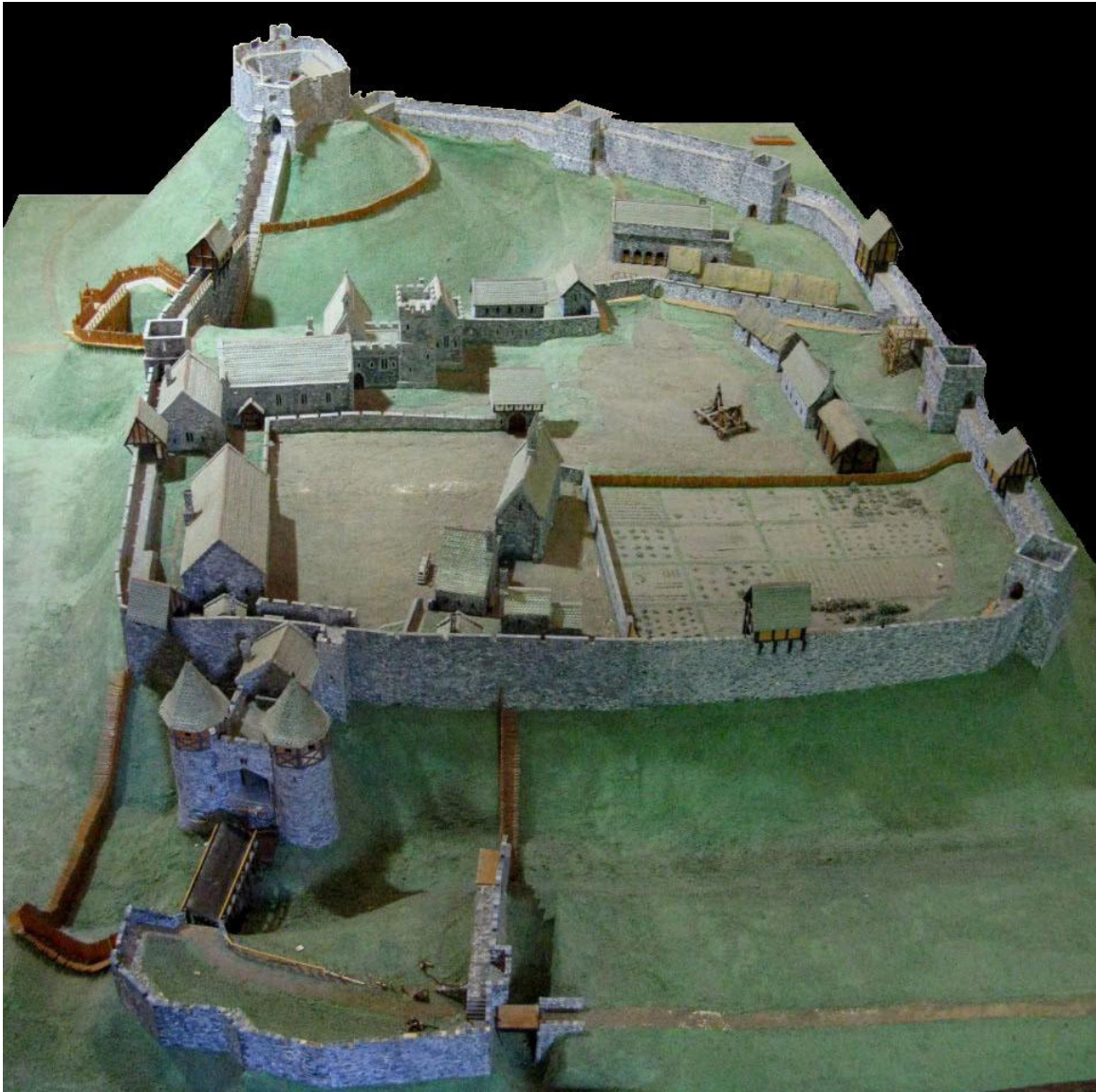


**Figure 361** The gatehouse of Carisbrooke Castle

Carisbrooke Castle is a historic motte-and-bailey castle located in the village of Carisbrooke near Newport. The site may have been occupied in pre-Roman times. The existence of a ruined wall suggests that there was a building there in late Roman times. The Jutes may have taken over the fort by the late 7th century. An Anglo-Saxon stronghold occupied the site during the 8th century. Around 1000, a wall was built around the hill as a defence against Viking raids.

From 1100 The castle remained in the possession of Richard de Redvers' family, and over the next two hundred years his descendants improved the castle with stone walls, towers and a keep. This was until 1293, when Countess Isabella de Fortibus, the last Redvers resident sold it to Edward I, after which the government was entrusted to wardens as representatives of the crown. In the reign of Richard II it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French. The keep was added to the castle in the reign of Henry I, and in the reign of Elizabeth I; when the Spanish Armada was expected, it was surrounded by an elaborate pentagonal fortification by Sir George Carey.





**Figure 362** A model of Carisbooke Castle as it appeared during the 14th century

Carisbrooke was the strongest castle on the Island; though it is visible from some distance, it does not dominate the countryside like many other castles.

There are traces of a Roman fort underneath the later buildings. Seventy-one steps lead up to the keep; the reward is a fine view. In the centre of the castle enclosure are the domestic buildings; these are mostly of the 13th century, with upper parts of the 16th century. Some are in ruins, but the main rooms were used as the official residence of the Governor of the Isle of Wight until the 1940s, and they remain in good repair.

The Great Hall, Great Chamber and several smaller rooms are open to the public, and an upper room houses the Isle of Wight Museum. Most rooms are partly furnished, but on the whole it is the fireplaces and other features of the rooms themselves which generate the most interest. The gateway tower was erected by Lord Scales who was lord of the castle at the time in 1464.

The chapel is located next to the main gate. Within the walls is a well 200 feet deep and another in the centre of the keep is reputed to have been still deeper. Near the domestic buildings is the well-house with a donkey wheel.

Surrounding the whole castle are large earthworks, designed by the Italian Federigo Gianibelli, and begun in the year before the Spanish Armada. They were finished in the 1590s. The outer gate has the date 1598 and the arms of Queen Elizabeth I.

### 13.24.2 Norris Castle



**Figure 363** Norris Castle

Norris Castle stands on the northeast point of East Cowes. The castle was designed by James Wyatt for Lord Henry Seymour. It has a galleted facade with crenellations, but all of this is for show as the castle has no defensive fortifications. The building's original function was entertaining. Despite its size, it has only four bedrooms. The illusion of size is created by the fact that most of the building is occupied by only one room.

### 13.24.3 Yarmouth Castle



**Figure 364** Yarmouth Castle

Yarmouth Castle is a small off-square blockhouse built by Henry VIII in 1547, to guard Yarmouth harbour. It was built as part of Henry's programme to fortify the English coast with a chain of coastal defences known as Device Forts or Henrician Castles. These were built to guard against the threat of foreign invasion. As it is a later fortification it did not have the earlier rounded or concentric shape but a square keep with angular bastions.






### 13.24.4 West Cowes Castle


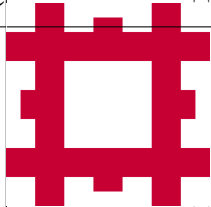

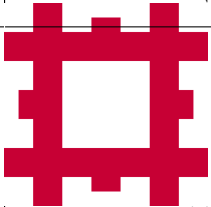

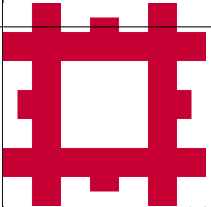







**Figure 365** West Cowes Castle






The Isle of Wight was a target of attempted French invasions, and there were notable incursions. Henrician Castles were built in both settlements in the sixteenth century. The west fort in Cowes still survives to this day, albeit without the original Tudor towers, as West Cowes Castle. The fort built in East Cowes is believed to have been similar but was abandoned c1546 and since destroyed.

## 13.25 Kent







Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/31)
Allington Castle	Fortified house	120113–14th century	Restored		Wedding venue	Restored 1905–1929.
Canterbury Castle	Tower keep	110112th century	Ruins		HC Local Authority	Demolished 1792.
Chiddingstone Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1919th century	Intact		HH	160117th century building converted to castle in 19th century.
Chilham Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Fragment		NGS	Keep survives with Jacobean house.
Cooling Castle	Keep and bailey	13801380s	Part ruined		Wedding venue	Well-preserved gatehouse survives, barns used for events.


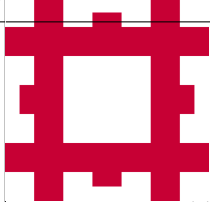

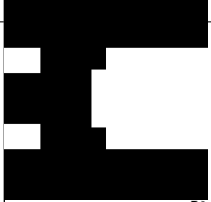

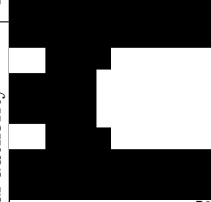

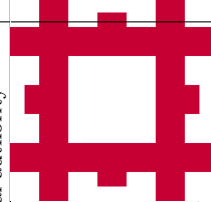
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/31)
Deal Castle	Artillery fort	150116th century	Intact		 EH	Formerly residence of Captain of the Cinque Ports.
Dover Castle	Concentric castle	110112–13th century	Intact		 EH	Adapted for modern warfare 18–19th centuries.
Eynsford Castle	Castle	110112th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	
Folkestone Castle	Ringwork	100111th century	Earthworks		<b>AL</b> HAL	Commanding hill-top location.


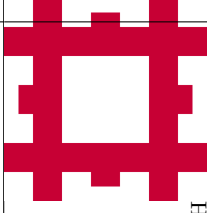

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/31)
Hever Castle	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Restored		HH	Restored early 19th century, working portcullis.
Kingsgate Castle	Neo-romantic castle	170118–19th century	Intact		Private apartments	Built c.1760, rebuilt late 19th century.
Leeds Castle	Castle	110112–15th century	Restored		HH	Extensively rebuilt in 1822 and 1926.
Leybourne Castle	Castle	120113th century	Fragmentary ruins		Private	150116th century house partly incorporating ruins, rebuilt 1931.
Lullingstone Castle	Semi-fortified house	15431543–80	Fragment		HH	150116th century gatehouse incorporated into later house.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/31)
Lympne Castle	Fortified house	120113–14th century	Restored		Wedding venue	Restored and extended 1907–12.
Penshurst Place	Fortified manor house	130114–15th century	Fragment		HH	Remodelled 19th century, single tower and stretch of wall survive from fortifications of c.1400.
Queenborough Castle	Concentric castle	13611361–77	Archaeological remains		HAL	Unique circular plan, royal castle.
Rochester Castle	Tower keep	11271127	Ruins		EH	Keep 125 ft high to top of turrets.
St Leonard's Tower	Tower keep	10801080	Ruins		EH	



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/31)
Saltwood Castle	Castle	110112–14th century	Part restored		Private residence	
Sandgate Castle	Artillery fort	15391539–40	Substantially intact		Private residence	Altered 1805–6.
Scotney Castle	Fortified manor house	13781378–80	Fragment		ENT	Single surviving tower incorporated in later house.
Sissinghurst Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Rebuilt		ENT	No fortifications remaining.
Starkey Castle	Manor house	130114th century	Fragment		Private	Fine medieval hall-house remains from possibly fortified manor house.
Stone Castle	Tower	110112th century	Intact		Wedding venue	Medieval tower incorporated in building of 1825.




Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/31)
Sutton Valence Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	
Thurnham Castle	Castle	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		 HC Local authority	On steep spur of North Downs.
Tonbridge Castle	Keep and bailey	100111-13th century	Fragment		 HC Local authority	Gatehouse survives.
Upnor Castle	Artillery fort	15591559-67, 1599-1601	Substantially intact		 EH	

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/31)
Walmer Castle	Artillery fort	1539/1539	Intact		 EH	Residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports from 18th century.
Westenhanger Castle	Fortified manor house	1343c.1343	Fragment		Wedding venue	1701/18th century farmhouse built within ruins.


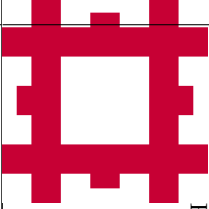

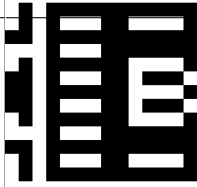

## **13.26 Lancashire**

There are eight castles of note in Lancashire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/32)
Ashton Hall	Tower house	130114–19th century	Intact		Lancaster Golf Club	Near Stodday, 14th century tower incorporated in later building.
Borwick Hall	Pele tower	130114th century	Intact		Outdoor education centre	Incorporated in mainly 16th century building.
Clitheroe Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–12th century	Ruins		HC	
Greenhalgh Castle	Quadrangular castle	14901490	Fragmentary ruins		Private	Demolished 1645.
Hornby Castle	Keep	120113th century	Fragment		Private	Keep rebuilt early 16th century, incorporated in 18–19th century house.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/32)
Lancaster Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–12th century	Intact		HC Local authority	Used as a prison from 1745, much altered 20th century through re-placement of medieval buildings by Shire Hall, now Crown Court.
Thurland Castle	Castle	130114–15th century	Rebuilt		Private apartments	Near Tunstall, ruins rebuilt in 19th century.
Turton Tower	Pele tower	140115th century	Intact		HH	Incorporated in later building.


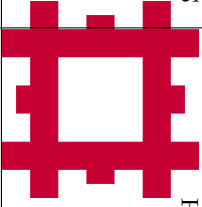



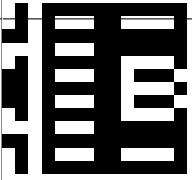


## **13.27 Leicestershire**


Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/33)
Ashby de la Zouch Castle	Keep	110112–15th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	Fortified manor converted to castle by William, Lord Hastings in 1474. Largely destroyed during the Civil War. The Hastings tower (90 ft high) and a tunnel survive.
Belvoir Castle	Neo-romantic castle	160117–19th century	Intact		 HH Duke of Rutland	Originally medieval castle, rebuilt 1655–68 incorporating some medieval masonry, remodelled 1801–30.
Hallaton Castle	Motte and bailey	1101Medieval	Earthworks		Private	Well-preserved earthworks.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/33)
Kirby Muxloe Castle	Quadrangular castle	1480/1480-3	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	Moated, begun by William, Lord Hastings in 1480, remained unfinished at his death in 1483.>
Leicester Castle	Castle	1101/12-13th century	Fragments		 HC Local authority	Great hall survives, much altered.

## 13.28 Lincolnshire

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/34)
Bolingbroke Castle	Enclosure castle	120113–14th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	Slighted after brief siege in 1643.
Bytham Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Earthworks		Private	
Goltho Castle	Motte and bailey	1080c.1080	Destroyed			Site of Saxon fortified dwelling of c.850, established by excavation.
Grimsthorpe Castle	Castle	120113th century	Fragment		 HH	Remodelled in 18th and 19th centuries, retains 13th century south-east tower.
Hussey Tower	Tower house	130114–15th century	Ruins		 HC	

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>34</sup> )
Kyme Tower	Castle	130114th century	Fragment		Private	
Lincoln Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–13th century	Substantially intact		HC Local Authority	Double motte and bailey.
Rochford Tower	Fortified house	140115–16th century	Fragment		Private	22 miles east of Boston.
Somerton Castle	Quadrangular castle	12811281–1305	Fragment		Private	Single tower survives, adjoining 17th century building.
Tattershall Castle	Tower	14301430s	Intact		ENT	Brick tower built in earlier moated enclosure for Ralph Cromwell, restored in 1911-25 by Lord Curzon.
Torksey Castle	Semi-fortified house	150116th century	Fragmentary ruins		Private	Slighted during Civil War.

## **13.29 Merseyside**

There are two castles of note in Merseyside.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>35</sup> )
Brimstage Hall	Tower house	1398c.1398	Substantially intact	Crafts centre	Tower remains from formerly moated fortified hall, incorporated in later building of 16th and 19th centuries.
Leasowe Castle	Sham castle	150116–19th century	Intact	Hotel	Built 1593, extended 1600–42 and 19th century.

### 13.29.1 Brimstage Hall



**Figure 452** Brimstage Hall

Brimstage Hall is believed to have been built between the 12th century and 14th century. Originally the site was enclosed by a moat and high embankment. The building's first known occupants were Sir Hugh Hulse and his wife, who were granted the right to construct a chapel in 1398.

### 13.29.2 Leasowe Castle


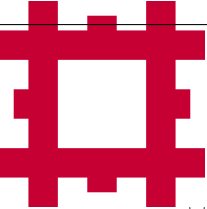

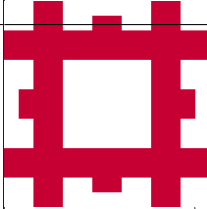

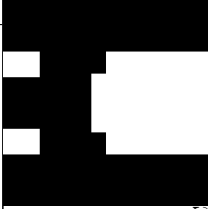







**Figure 453** Leasowe Castle


Leasowe Castle was built by Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby in 1593. Originally the castle consisted only of an octagonal tower. This had become disused by 1700, and it became known as "Mockbeggar Hall", a term often used for an ornate but derelict building. In 1821 ownership passed to the Cust family, who refurbished and extended the building, using panelling from the demolished Star Chamber at the Palace of Westminster as well as oak from the submerged forest along the coast.

### 13.30 Norfolk





Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/36)
Baconsthorpe Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	
Burgh Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	No visible remains		 EH / Norfolk Archaeological Trust	Site of medieval motte and bailey castle within surviving walls of the Roman fort of Saxon Shore.
Caister Castle	Quadrangular castle	14321432-46	Fragmentary ruins		 HC	Moated, built largely of brick by Sir John Fastolf, a relatively intact 90 ft tower remains.


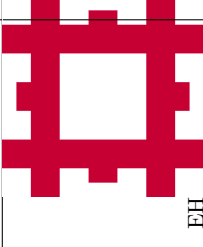






Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>36</sup> )
Castle Acre Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–12th century	Fragmentary remains		EH	Extensive earth-works.
Castle Rising	Keep	1138c.1138	Ruins		EH	
Claxton Castle	Castle	130114–15th century	Fragmentary ruins		Private	
Norwich Castle	Keep	1095c.1095–1110	Intact		HM	Prison during 18–19th centuries.
Oxburgh Hall	Fortified manor house	1482c.1482	Intact		HH	170118th and 19th century additions.


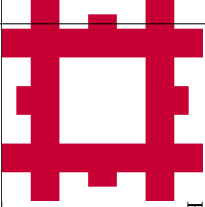


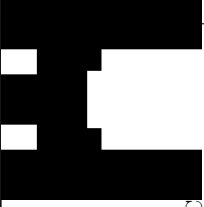

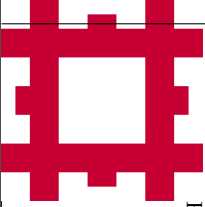

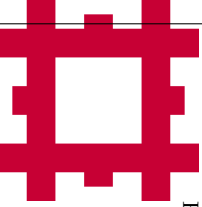
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/36)
Thetford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Earthworks		<p>HC Local authority</p>	<p>One of the highest mottes in England, about 80 ft high.</p>






### **13.31 North Yorkshire**

There are more than 30 castles in North Yorkshire, reflecting its turbulent history.


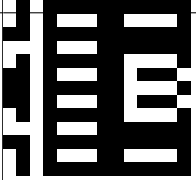

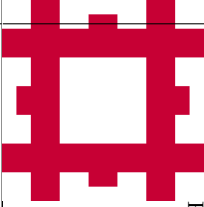



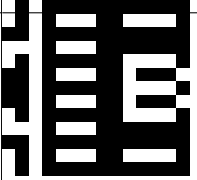
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/37)
Ayton Castle	Castle	120113–14th century	Fragment		HC Local authority	
Barden Tower	Castle	140115th century	Ruins		HC	
Bolton Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114th century	Ruins		HC	Besieged and slighted during Civil War.
Cawood Castle	Quadrangular castle	13741374–88	Fragments		Landmark Trust	Largely demolished 1750, gatehouse survives.




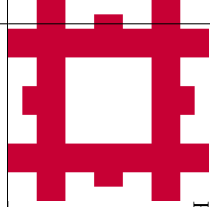

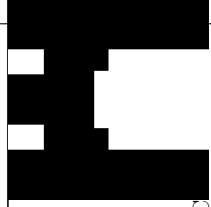

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/37)
Clifford's Tower	Keep	120113th century	Restored		 EH	Reduced in height 1596.
Crayke Castle	Tower house	140115th century	Restored		Private	170118th and 19th century additions and alterations.
Danby Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114th century	Fragmentary ruins		Private, farm	Partly used as farm buildings.
Gilling Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Intact		St. Martin's Am-pleforth School	150116th and 18th century additions and alterations.
Harsley Castle	Castle	140115th century	Fragmentary remains		Private, farm	Partly used as farm buildings.
Hazlewood Castle	Castle	120113–18th century	Rebuilt		Hotel	Altered 18th and 20th centuries, formerly Carmelite retreat centre.
Hellfield Peel	Tower house	130114–15th century	Restored		Hotel	Restored 2005.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/37)
Helmsley Castle	Castle	110112–13th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	Severely slighted 1645.
Hornby Castle	Courtyard castle	130114–15th century	Restored		Private	Converted to country house by John Carr, 18th century.
Knarsborough Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Fragmentary ruins		 HC Duchy of Lancaster	
Marmion Tower	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Fragment		 EH	Surviving gatehouse of Tanfield Castle.
Middleham Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Ruins		 EH	




Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key /37)
Mulgrave Castle	Enclosure castle	110112–13th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC Marquess of Northampton	Superseded by 18–19th century castellated mansion also known as Mulgrave Castle.
Nappa Hall	Fortified manor house	14591459	Intact		Private	Enlarged 17th century. Probably the finest, least-spoilt fortified manor house in the north of England.
Pickering Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Ruins		EH	
Ravensthorpe Castle	Castle	130114th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	
Richmond Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Ruins		EH	Keep 100 ft. high.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/37)
Ripley Castle	Tower house	140115–16th century	Rebuilt		 HH	Extended 1783–6 in Gothic Revival style.
Scarborough Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–13th century	Ruins		 EH	
Sheriff Hutton Castle	Quadrangular castle	13821382	Fragmentary ruins		Private	
Skelton Castle	Castellated house	120113–19th century	Intact		Private	170118–19th century house incorporates remains of medieval castle.
Skipton Castle	Castle	110112–17th century	Restored		 HH	Partly demolished 1649, rebuilt 1657–8.






Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key /37)
Snape Castle	Castle	140115–18th century	Restored		Private	Mostly reconstructed 17th century, partly ruined.
South Cowton Castle	Tower house	140115th century	Restored		Private	Altered 19th century, farmhouse.
Spofforth Castle	Fortified manor house	120113–15th century	Fragmentary ruins		EH	
Whorlton Castle	Castle	130114–16th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC	
Wilton Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1810c.1810	Intact		Private apartments	Remains of gate-house. By Sir Robert Smirke on site of medieval castle.








## **13.32 Northamptonshire**

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/38)
Astwell Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Fragment		Private, farm	Gatehouse survives alongside 17th century house.
Barnwell Castle	Rectangular castle	1266c.1266	Ruins		Private	
Fotheringhay Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Earthworks		HC	Scene of trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1587.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/38)
Rockingham Castle	Motte and bailey	120113–19th century	Rebuilt		 HH	13th century gatehouse survives, largely rebuilt 16th century, remodelled 1660 and by Salvin in 19th century.
Thorpe Waterville Castle	Castle	130114th century	Fragment		Private	Great hall with fine open roof survives, altered for use as a barn.<







## **13.33 Northumberland**





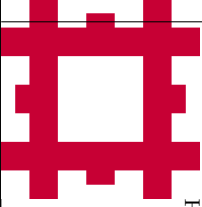



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/39)
Alnham Vicars Pele	Pele tower	130114th century	Restored		Private	
Alnwick Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Restored		HH Duke of Northumberland	Remodelled by Robert Adam and Anthony Salvin.
Aydon Castle	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Intact		EH	Converted to farmhouse 17th century.
Bamburgh Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Restored		HH Lord Armstrong	Ruinous by 1704, extensively restored 1894–1904.
Barmoor Castle	Tower house	130114–19th century	Rebuilt		Private	1919th century mansion incorporating remains of 14th century building.





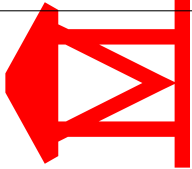



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/39)
Beaufront Castle	Neo-romantic castle	18361836–1841	Intact		Private residence	1919th century mansion on site of 15th century tower house.
Bellister Castle	Castle	120113–14th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Ruins adjoining 17th century house.
Belsay Castle	Tower house	14391439–60	Intact		EH	Later ruined building attached.
Berwick Castle	Castle	110112–13th century	Fragmentary remains		EH	
Bitchfield Castle	Pele tower	130114th century	Restored		Private	Incorporated in later mansion.
Blenkinsop Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Ruins		Private	Incorporated in 19th century house.
Bothal Castle	Castle	130114th century	Rebuilt		Private	Extensively restored 19th century.
Bywell Castle	Castle	140115th century	Fragments		Private	Gatehouse survives.


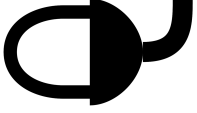

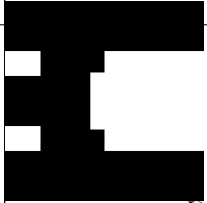


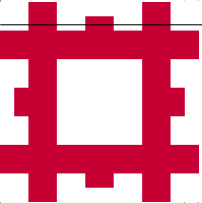



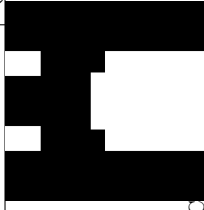

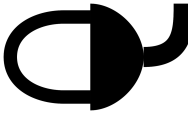

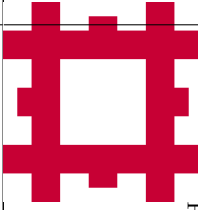




Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/39)
Callaly Castle	Pele tower	130114–15th century	Intact		Private apartments	Incorporated in later country house.
Cartington Castle	Pele tower and extensions	130114–15th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	
Chillingham Castle	Quadrangular castle	13441344	Intact		HH	Altered 17–19th centuries, restored after 1982.
Chipchase Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Intact		HH	Incorporated in Jacobean house, altered 18–19th centuries.
Cocklaw Tower	Tower house	130114–15th century	Shell		Private, farm	Near Wall.
Cocklepark Tower	Tower house	1517c.1517	Substantially intact		Newcastle University	
Corbridge Vicar's Pele	Pele tower	13181318	Intact		HAL	Re-roofed 1910.






Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/39)
Coupland Castle Craster Tower	Tower house Pele tower	150116–17th century 130114–15th century	Restored Intact		Private residence Holiday accommo- dation	Later additions. Incorporated in later building.
Crawley Tower	Pele tower	130114th century	Ruins		Private	A cottage was built within the walls in the 18th century.
Cresswell Castle	Pele tower	140115th century	Ruin			170118th century parapet.
Dilston Castle	Tower house	140115th century	Ruins		HC	Altered 16–17th century, later build- ings demolished.
Dunstanburgh Castle	Keep and bailey	130114th century	Fragmentary ruins		EH	Spectacular coastal setting.
Edlingham Castle	Keep and bailey	130114th century	Fragmentary ruins		EH	

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/39)
Elsdon Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Earthworks		Private	Well-preserved earthworks.
Elsdon Tower	Pele tower	150116th century	Intact		Private	Altered, rectory until 1960, restored 1990s.
Embleton Tower	Pele tower	130114th century	Intact		Private	1919th century vicarage attached.
Etal Castle	Castle	130114th century	Fragmentary ruins		 EH	
Featherstone Castle	Castle	130114th century	Intact		Private	130114th century tower, three further towers added 18–19th century.
Ford Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114th century	Substantially intact		Private	Converted into mansion 17th century.
Haggerston Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1893c.1893	Fragment		Caravan site	Surviving tower of c.1893, on site of 14th century castle, in what is now a caravan park.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/39)
Halton Castle	Tower house	120113–14th century	Intact		Private residence	Attached to later house.
Harbottle Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Fragmentary ruins		<p><b>AL</b></p> <p>HAL Northumberland National Park</p>	Captured by Robert Bruce in 1318.
Houghton Castle	Tower house	120113–14th centuries	Restored		Private	Altered 18–19th centuries.
Hexham Moot Hall and Old Gaol	Fortified towers	130114–15th century	Intact		 HM	Probably once connected by bailey wall. AD1415 list of castles has 'Turris de Hexham'.
Horsley Tower	Pele tower	150116th century	Intact		Private residence	
Langley Castle	Tower house	1350c.1350	Restored		Hotel	Restored 1890s.
Lemington Hall	Tower house	140115th century	Restored		Wedding venue	Incorporated in later house.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/39)
Lindisfame Castle	Artillery fort	150116th century	Restored		ENT 	Remodelled by Edwin Lutyens 1901.
Mitford Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC 	
Morpeth Castle	Castle	13421342–9	Fragments		Landmark Trust	Only gatehouse and a section of wall remain.
Norham Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Ruins		EH 	Keep remodelled 1422–5, partly re-built 1513–15.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/39)
Preston Tower	Pele tower	1401c.1400	Fragment		 HC	South wall remains, with two of the original four turrets.
Prior Castell's Tower	Tower house	140115–16th century	Substantially intact		 ENT	
Prudhoe Castle	Castle	110112–14th century	Ruins		 EH	
Shilbottle Tower	Pele tower	140115th century	Restored		Private	Incorporated into a vicarage.
Shortflatt Tower	Pele tower	130114–15th century	Restored		Wedding venue	Incorporated in later house.
Thirlwall Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Fragmentary ruins		 HAL Northumberland National Park	Built with stone from Hadrian's Wall.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/39)
Twizell Castle	Tower house	140115–18th century	Fragmentary ruins		HAL <b>AL</b>	Medieval ruins incorporated in 18th century folly.
Warkworth Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Ruins		EH <b>#</b>	Although looked after by English Heritage, partly owned by the Duke of Northumberland.
Whittingham Tower	Pele tower	120113–14th century	Restored		Private	Converted for use as almshouses in 1845.
Whitton Tower	Pele tower	1386c.1386	Intact		Holiday accommodation	Near Rothbury, well-preserved.
Willimoteswick Castle	Fortified manor house	150116th century	Ruins		Private, farm	Incorporates remains of earlier building, largely rebuilt 1900.



**Figure 598** Twizell Castle

**Twizell Castle** stands on a bend of the River Till at Tillmouth Park, Northumberland. Below it, the medieval Twizell bridge spans the river. The gardens of the castle contain the earthwork remains of the once lost medieval village of Twizell, whilst the massive ruin presents the remains of an 18th century castle which was never completed.




A medieval tower house which once stood on the site was, in 1415, held by Sir John Heron. This was destroyed by the Scots in 1496, and the estate was sold by the Herons circa 1520 to a member of the Selby family. A survey in 1561 reported only the remnants of a tower house and a barmkin. Of the medieval structure, blocked windows, a chamfered doorway and the original north-east angle quoins are all that remains visible now.

In 1685 Sir Francis Blake purchased the estate from the widow Selby for £1,944, plus an annuity of £100, and the Blake family lived on the estate until 1738 when they moved to nearby Tillmouth Hall. From about 1770, he worked on the recreation of the castle as a Gothic Revival mansion, designed by architect James Nesbit of Kelso to be five levels tall. Despite some forty years of work, the project was never completed. When in 1882, the Blake's built a new mansion at Tillmouth Park much of the incomplete Twizell Castle was demolished and the stone used in the new construction. The house is now a two-story folly. Rectangular in plan, with circular towers on the angles and two wings on the north side, the basement rooms in the main block are stone and brick-vaulted as a precaution against fire.






## **13.34 Nottinghamshire**

There are four castles in Nottinghamshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/40)
Greasley Castle	Castle	130114th century	Fragmentary remains		Private, farm	Remains incorporated into farm buildings.
Halloughton Manor House	Pele tower	130114th century	Intact		Private	Attached to later building.
Newark Castle	Castle	110112-14th century	Ruins		HC / Newark District Council	Gatehouse, part of curtain wall and a tower remain.
Nottingham Castle	Keep and bailey	110112-13th century	Fragmentary remains		HM Nottingham City Council	Demolished 1651, later mansion on site, much restored 14th century gatehouse remains.

## **13.35 Oxfordshire**


There are seven castles in Oxfordshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/41)
Bampton Castle	Quadrangular castle	1315c.1315	Fragment		Private	Lower part of gatehouse and short stretch of curtain wall survive, incorporated into later house known as Ham Court.
Broughton Castle	Fortified manor house	130114–15th century	Intact		HH	Remodelled 15–18th centuries.
Hanwell Castle	Castellated house	140115–16th century	Fragment		Private	Large surviving tower of unfortified building.
Oxford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–12th century	Fragment		Hotel	Motte and the unusual, possibly Saxon, St. George's Tower.
Rotherfield Greys Castle	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Fragment		ENT	Two towers and section of wall survive, close to Greys Court.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/41)
Shirburn Castle	Quadrangular castle	1378c.1378	Rebuilt		Private	Originally stone, largely rebuilt in brick c.1720, remodelled 19th century in Gothic style, 19th century working draw-bridge.
Wallingford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragmentary remains		HC	Slighted 1652, impressive earthworks remain.

## **13.36 Rutland**


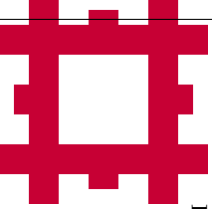




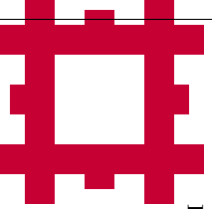
There is one castle in Rutland.





Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/42)
Oakham Castle	Motte and bailey	110112–13th century	Fragment		<p>HC / Rutland County Council</p>	<p>Isled great hall built 1180–1190 survives, with some remains of curtain walls, probably site of Saxon burh.</p>

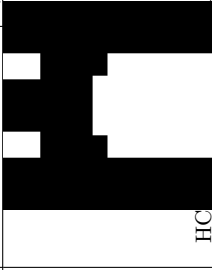


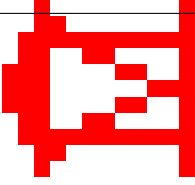

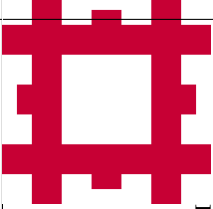
## **13.37 Shropshire**



There are 16 castles in Shropshire.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/43)
Acton Burnell Castle	Fortified manor house	120113th century	Ruins		 EH	Shell, used as a barn in the 18th century.
Alberbury Castle	Castle	120113th century	Fragmentary remains		HAL	
Bridgnorth Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		HC	Slighted 1645.
Broncroft Castle	Fortified manor house	130114th	Intact		Private	Renovated 19th century.
Cheney Longville Castle	Fortified manor house	130114-17th century	Part habitable		Private	Building at risk.
Clun Castle	Keep and bailey	120113th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	Ruins of keep built onto side of motte.




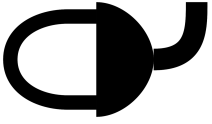

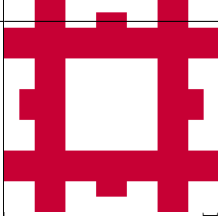

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/43)
Hopton Castle	Keep and bailey	130114th century	Ruins		HC	
Ludlow Castle	Keep and bailey	100111–14th century	Ruins		HC Earl of Powis	One of the great Welsh border castles.
Moreton Corbet Castle	Keep	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		EH	Adjoining ruins of 16th century building.
Quatford Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1830c.1830	Intact		Private	Nearby are earthwork remains of the medieval Quatford Castle.


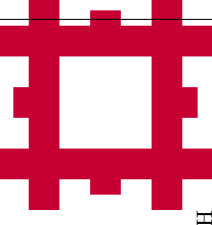



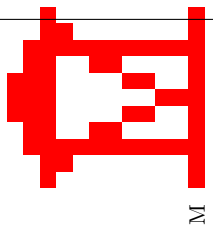
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/43)
Red Castle	Castle	120113th century	Fragmentary remains.		 HC	Adapted as feature of Hawkstone Park, 18th century landscape garden. Building at risk.
Rowton Castle	Sham castle	170118–19th century	Intact		Hotel	On site of medieval castle, remodelled 1809–12 by George Wyatt.
Shrewsbury Castle	Castle	110112th century	Rebuilt		 HM Shropshire Council	Restored and extended 1642, altered c.1790 by Thomas Telford.
Stokesay Castle	Fortified manor house	120113–14th century	Intact		 EH	Restored 19th century.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/43)
Wattlesborough Castle	Castle	120113-14th century	Fragment		Private	Near Rowton, keep/tower survives, adjoining Wattlesborough Hall.
Whittington Castle	Keep and bailey	110112-13th century	Fragments		HC Local community	Gatehouse towers survive.

## **13.38 Somerset**

There are 11 castles in Somerset.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (I./Key/II)
Banwell Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1848c.1848	Intact		Restaurant	Architect not known.
Beckington Castle		160117th century	Rebuilt		Company HQ	Medieval remains incorporated in later building.
Dunster Castle	Castle	120113–19th century	Rebuilt		ENT 	Existing house dates largely from c.1571, with 18–19th century alterations.
Farleigh Hungerford Castle	Enclosure castle	130114–15th century	Ruins		EH 	On high ground above the River Frome.
Newton St Loe Castle	Fortified manor house	130114th century	Fragment		Bath Spa University	Large tower and gatehouse, altered 16–17th century.



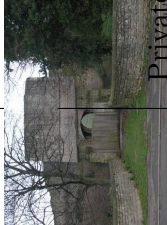
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (L./Key/II)
Nimney Castle	Quadrangular castle	1373/1373	Ruins		 EH	Towers originally had conical roofs, north wall collapsed 1910.
Stogursey Castle	Motte and bailey	1001/11–12th century	Fragmentary remains		Landmark Trust	1601/17th century house built within remains of castle.
Sutton Court	Fortified manor house	1301/14–15th century	Fragment		Private apartments	Short length of embattled wall and a tower survive, incorporated in large house, restored 19th century.
Taunton Castle	Shell keep	1201/13th century	Restored		 HM	Now houses Somerset County Museum, Castle Hotel incorporates remains of an outer gatehouse.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/II)
Walton Castle	Sham castle	16151615-20	Restored		Private residence	Restored as private house 20th century.
Wells Bishop's Palace	Fortified palace	120113-15th century	Substantially intact		HH Church of England	Adjacent to cathedral, residence of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.






## **13.39 South Yorkshire**




There are two castles in South Yorkshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/44)
Conisbrough Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Ruins		 EH	Cylindrical keep 95 ft high, castle ruinous by time of Civil War and so escaped slighting.
Tickhill Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–14th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Ruined gate-house and parts of curtain walls remain.

## **13.40 Staffordshire**




There are eight castles in Staffordshire.





Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes
Alton Castle	Castle	110112–13th century	Fragmentary remains		Youth centre	Cliff-top position, site partly occupied by 19th century building.
Caverswall Castle	Enclosure castle	1275c.1275	Substantially intact		Private	Moated, 17th century mansion built within walls which, along with towers, do not stand to full height.
Chartley Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Altered in 13th century to form enclosure castle, abandoned by 1485.
Eccleshall Castle	Castle	130114th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Remains partly incorporated into house of c.1695, rebuilt 19th century.
Stafford Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–12th century	Earthworks		HC / Stafford Borough Council	Medieval keep partly rebuilt 19th century, then partly demolished.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes
Stourton Castle	Castle	130114–15th century	Fragment		Private	Remains incorporated in later buildings.
Tamworth Castle	Shell keep	100111–13th century	Rebuilt		HC Local authority	Largely rebuilt 16–18th centuries.
Tutbury Castle	Motte and bailey	110112–15th century	Fragmentary ruins		HC	Slighted 1647–8, 19th century folly stands on motte.

## **13.41 Suffolk**

There are seven castles in Suffolk.

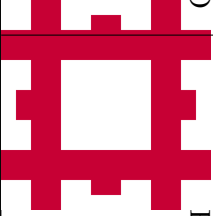
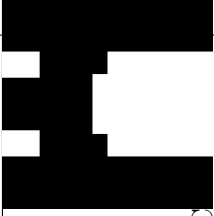
Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/45)
Bungay Castle	Keep and bailey	110112-13th century	Fragmentary remains		HC / Bungay Castle Trust	Abandoned c.1365.
Clare Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Fragmentary remains		HC	Motte 53 ft high.
Eye Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Fragmentary remains		HC	Motte over 40 ft high.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/ <sup>45</sup> )
Framingham Castle	Enclosure castle	1101/12th century	Ruins		EH	Curtain wall with 13 open-backed towers and projecting gatehouse, poor house 17–19th centuries.
Mettingham Castle	Fortified manor house	1342c.1342	Fragmentary remains		Private	Gatehouse survives.
Orford Castle	Keep	1165/1165–73	Intact		EH	Unique polygonal keep survives.
Wingfield Castle	Castle	1385c.1385	Fragment		Private residence	South curtain wall, gatehouse and east drawbridge survive, with 16–17th century house.



## **13.42 Surrey**

There are two castles in Surrey.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/46)
Farnham Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Substantially intact	 EH	Original very tall keep part buried, subsequently demolished and replaced by shell keep, part remodelled 17th century.
Guildford Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–13th century	Ruins	 HC Local authority	Lower keep survives, roofless since c.17th century.



**Figure 681** Farnham Castle

Farnham Castle was built in 1138 by Henri de Blois, grandson of William the Conqueror,. The castle was to become the home of the Bishops of Winchester for over 800 years. The original building was demolished by Henry II in 1155 after the Anarchy and then rebuilt in the late 12th and early 13th centuries. The castle was slighted again after the Civil War in 1648. Since then more buildings have been constructed in the castle's grounds, the most impressive being those built by Bishop George Morley in the 17th century.

The architecture reflects changing styles through the ages, making it one of the most important historical buildings in the south of England. It is an impressive stone motte and bailey fortress, which has been in continuous occupation since the 12th century. The large motte was formed around the massive foundations of a Norman tower and then totally enclosed by a shell-keep, with buttress turrets and a shallow gatehouse. Attached to the motte is a triangular inner bailey, with a fine range of domestic buildings and a fifteenth century brick entrance tower. The formidable outer bailey curtain wall has square flanking towers, a 13th century gatehouse and a large ditch.

## 13.44 Guildford Castle



**Figure 682** Guildford Castle

Guildford Castle in Surrey is thought to have been built shortly after the Norman Conquest. There is no record of it in the Domesday Book so construction probably started after 1086.

First to be built at the Castle would have been the motte around which was a ditch and a bailey protected by a wooden palisade. If it followed a typical Norman design the bailey would have been divided with a palisade and have been divided into an inner and outer bailey. The inner bailey would have encompassed the motte on which a wooden keep would have been built as a look-out post for the soldiers stationed there.


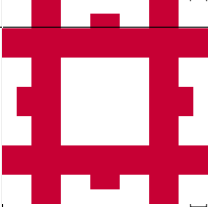

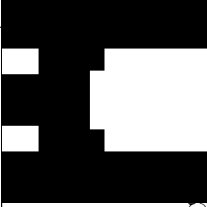


In the late 11th or early 12th century, a wall made of Bargate stone was built around the top of the motte creating a shell keep, and then around the 1130s a keep was added, again made of Bargate stone bonded with hard and durable mortar. The keep may have been built over part of the shell keep and its foundations went down to the chalk bedrock. The general form was quadrangular, its exterior dimensions being 47ft by 45.5ft. The walls are about 10ft thick at the base and taper towards the top.


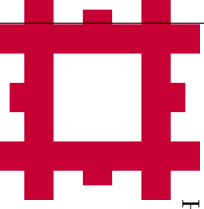
The keep's entrance was located on the first floor to aid in defence. The ground floor was windowless. On the first floor there was a Great Chamber, a chapel, and wardrobe with latrine. A second floor was added shortly afterwards containing a two-seater latrine. The

addition of the second floor made the keep over 70ft high. The roof of the building was made of lead and the inner walls were covered in plaster and then whitewashed.

### **13.45 Tyne and Wear**

There are five castles in Tyne and Wear.


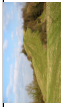

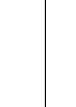
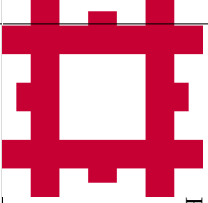

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/47)
Hylton Castle	Tower house	1401c.1400	Ruins		 EH	Large gatehouse tower, incorporated into 18th century house, since demolished.
Newcastle Castle	Keep and bailey	11721172-77	Restored		 HC / Newcastle City Council	Keep and gatehouse survive.
Old Hollinside	Fortified manor house	120113th century	Ruins			On slope overlooking River Derwent.
Ravenworth Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114-19th century	Ruins		Private	Two towers of medieval castle survive, amidst ruins of later building. Building At Risk.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/47)
Tynemouth Castle	Enclosure castle	120113–14th century	Ruins		 EH	Built to enclose and protect the priory, modified as artillery castle 16th century in response to threat of Scottish invasion.

## 13.46 Warwickshire

There are seven castles in Warwickshire.



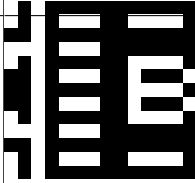

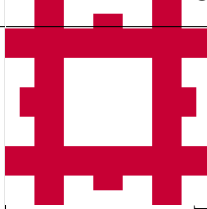




Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/48)
Astley Castle	Fortified manor house	120113–14th century	Ruins		Landmark Trust	Altered 15–19th centuries, hotel until fire in 1978, building at risk.
Brinklow Castle	Motte and bailey	100111th century	Earthworks			Well-preserved earthworks, castle probably abandoned by 1173.
Hartshill Castle	Keep and bailey	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Some remains of curtain walls survive, and remains of fortified manor house of c.1567.
Kenilworth Castle	Keep and bailey	110112–14th century	Ruins		 EH	Altered 16th century, slighted 1650.
Kingsbury Hall	Castle	130114th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Remains of curtain wall survive with later house.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/48)
Maxstoke Castle	Quadrangular castle	130114–15th century	Substantially intact		NGS	Moated, domestic buildings of 15–19th centuries within curtain walls.
Warwick Castle	Castle	120113–15th century	Intact		HH	Guy's tower rises 128 ft, 17th century residential block, remodelled 19th century by Salvin after fire.

## **13.47 West Sussex**

There are five castles in West Sussex.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/49)
Amberley Castle	Castle	1377/1377–82	Partly habitable		Hotel	Incorporates earlier manor house dating to 12th century, occupied portions remodelled 16th century and later, working portcullis.
Arundel Castle	Keep and bailey	1101/12–13th century	Heavily restored		 HH Duke of Norfolk	Remodelled 1791–1815 and 1890–1903.
Bramber Castle	Keep and bailey	1001/11–12th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	Commanding position, earthworks and fragment of wall remain.
Halnaker House	Fortified manor house	1201/13–14th century	Ruins		Private	Altered 18th century, fell into ruin 1880s, replaced by later house of same name.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/49)
Knepp Castle	Motte and bailey	110112–13th century	Fragmentary remains		Private	Remains of 13th century keep standing on motte. The modern Knepp Castle is a castellated mansion by Nash.

## **13.48 West Midlands**

There is one castle of note in the West Midlands.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/ <sup>50</sup> )
Dudley Castle	Keep and bailey	120113–14th century	Ruins	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>HC Dudley Zoo</p>	<p>[REDACTED] blighted in 1647, then rebuilt and inhabited until destroyed by fire in 1750, partly restored 19th century.</p>



**Figure 708** Dudley Castle

Dudley Castle is a ruined castle in the town of Dudley. The castle stands on an outcrop of Wenlock Group limestone. Local legend states that a wooden castle was constructed on the site in the 8th century by a Saxon lord called Dud or Dado. However this legend is not taken seriously by historians, who usually date the castle from soon after the Norman Conquest of 1066. It is thought one of the Conqueror's followers, Ansculf de Picquigny, built the first castle in 1070 and that his son, William Fitz-Ansculf, was in possession of the castle when it was recorded at the time of the Domesday Book of 1086. Some of the earthworks from this castle, notably the 'motte', the vast mound on which the present castle keep now sits, still remain.

After Fitz-Ansculf, the castle came into the possession of the Paganel family, who built the first stone castle on the site. This castle was strong enough to withstand a siege in 1153 by the forces of King Stephen. However, after Gervase Paganel joined a failed rebellion against King Henry II in 1173 the castle was demolished by order of the king. The Somery's were the next dynasty to own the site and set about building the castle in stone starting in the second half of the 13th century and continuing on into the 14th. The keep (the most obvious part of the castle when viewed from the town) and the main gate dates from this re-building. A chapel and great hall were also constructed.

Starting around 1540, a range of new buildings were erected within the older castle walls. The architect was William Sharrington and the buildings are thus usually referred to as Sharrington Range.






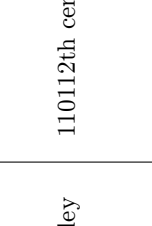
The castle became a Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War, and was besieged twice before its surrender to Cromwell's forces in 1646. The first siege in 1644 was lifted after the Royalists sent a relief force which drove away the Parliamentarians. In 1646 Sir William Brereton commanded the Parliamentarians in the second siege against the Royalists led by Colonel Leveson. The castle was surrendered on 13th May 1646. Parliament subsequently ordered that the castle be partly demolished and the present ruined appearance of the keep result from this decision.

A stable block was constructed on the site at some point before 1700. This was the final building to be constructed in the castle. The bulk of the remaining habitable parts of the castle was destroyed by fire in 1750.

### **13.49 West Yorkshire**




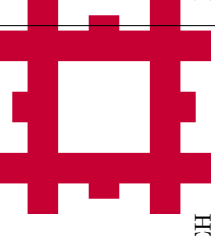

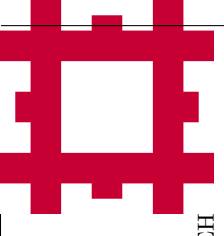
There are five castles in West Yorkshire.



Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/51)
Almondbury Castle	Castle	110112th century	Earthworks		HAL	Also known as Castle Hill, Huddersfield, castle constructed on site of Iron Age hill fort.
Dobroyd Castle	Sham Castle	18661866–9	Intact		Activity centre	By John Gibson.
Harewood Castle	Tower house	130114th century	Ruins		Private	Shell of tower, substantially intact, within Harewood Park.
Pontefract Castle	Enclosure castle	110112–13th century	Fragmentary remains		HC Local authority	Principal royal castle in northern England, withstood three sieges during Civil War, dismantled after siege of 1649.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/51)
Sandal Castle	Motte and bailey	110112th century	Fragmentary remains		<p>RE</p> <p>HC</p>	Well-preserved earthworks, excavated site with visitor centre.

## 13.50 Wiltshire

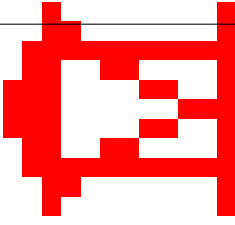
There are five castles in Wiltshire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/52)
Devizes Castle	Neo-romantic castle	1919th century	Intact		Private apartments	Present building begun 1842 on site of important medieval castle.
Longford Castle	Sham castle	15911591	Intact		Earl of Radnor	Remodelled 18th century.
Ludgershall Castle	Ringwork	100111–13th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	Remains of a tower and extensive earthworks.
Old Sarum Castle	Motte and bailey	100111–13th century	Fragmentary remains		 EH	On site of Iron Age hill fort.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Image	Ownership / Access	Notes (./Key/52)
Old Wardour Castle	Castle	1393c.1393	Ruins		 EH	Remodelled 16–17th centuries, superseded by Palladian building known as New Wardour Castle.

## **13.51 Worcestershire**

There are four castles of note in Worcestershire.

Name	Type	Date	Condition	Ownership / Access	Notes (../Key/53)
Caldwall Castle	Fortified manor house	140115–16th century	Fragment	Private residence	Single surviving tower, in Kidderminster.
Hartlebury Castle	Fortified manor house	140115th century	Rebuilt	 HM Church of England	140115th century remains incorporated in later buildings, residence of Bishop of Worcester until 2007, houses Worcestershire County Museum.
Holt Castle	Castle	130114–19th century	Intact	Wedding venue	Medieval tower incorporated in later buildings.
Worcester Castle	Castle	120113–14th century	Fragment	Church of England	Edgar Tower, now entrance to College Green, probable surviving gatehouse of the castle.



### 13.51.1 Caldwell Castle



**Figure 725**

Caldwell Tower stands on a mound, and is a small, free-standing tower of probable 16th century origin. Square on plan, of good coursed rubble, it contains three stories beneath the parapet. This is carried on two courses of individual corbels. The crenellations seem to have been renewed.

The door at ground floor level is in the west wall and admits to a vaulted basement, which does not communicate with the upper stories. The first floor, also vaulted, is reached via a modern forestair. The flooring above has been altered. The windows are small, and there are signs of built-up gun-loops in the walling. The fabric throughout is in fair condition.

This tower is thought to have been part of the courtyard-type Caldwell Castle. Rubble, possibly from demolished ancillary buildings has been noted at the site.

Ainslie's map of 1775 indicates a 'pigeon house' or 'doocot' at the position of the tower, indicating a later use of this castle remnant. Some indications of the tower being a focal point of the pleasure gardens, linked to a belvedere have been suggested. The 1832 map of Renfrewshire by John Thomson shows the tower clearly and marks it as 'Bacon H.' suggesting that it was then in use as a pigsty or such-like.

### 13.51.2 Hartlebury Castle



**Figure 726**

Hartlebury Castle was built in the mid-13th century as a fortified manor house on land given to the Bishop of Worcester by King Burgred of Mercia. From the early 13th century until 2007, Hartlebury Castle was the residence of the bishop of Worcester.

Bishop Walter de Cantilupe, a supporter of Simon de Montfort, began to fortify the Castle, which was embattled and finished by his successor, Godfrey Giffard, 1268. The gate-house was added in the reign of Henry VI by Bishop Carpenter.

In 1646 during the Civil War Hartlebury Castle was strongly fortified and held for King Charles I by Captain Sandys and Lord Windsor, with 120 foot soldiers and 20 horse, and had provisions for twelve months. When summoned by Colonel Morgan for the Parliament, it surrendered in two days without firing a shot. The Castle was slighted and the Parlia-

mentary Commissioners seized the Castle and manor, and sold them to Thomas Westrowe for £3133 6s. 8d. At the Restoration they were given back to the Bishop of Worcester.

### 13.51.3 Holt Castle



**Figure 727**

Work began on Holt Castle in the 13th century during the Welsh Wars. The castle was sited on the Welsh-English border by the banks of the River Dee.

In the medieval period, the five-towered fortress was actually known as *Castrum Leonis* or *Castle Lyons* because it had a Lion motif carved into the stonework above its main gate. In the 17th century, almost all the stonework was removed from the site; only the base of the sandstone foundation remain.

The castle was built from local sandstone on top of a 12m high promontory. It was shaped like a pentagon with towers at each corner. The castle had a stepped ramp up to a main gateway, barbican, inner ward, postern and curtain walls. There was also a water-filled moat that was fed from the River Dee. The design of the castle featured towers that were built against the face of the rock outside the curtain wall, similar to the inner wards at Ruthin Castle and at Conwy Castle.

Holt castle was started by Edward I on a sandstone base next to the River Dee soon after the invasion of North Wales in 1277. In 1282 Edward I presented the Welsh lands in which Holt was situated to loyal lord John de Warrene, who was also given the task of completing the castle. By 1311 the castle had been finished and a planned town laid out next to it for the use by English settlers.

A century later, Welsh forces burned down the town in 1400 during the uprising of Owain Glyndŵr; although the castle was not taken. By the 16th century Holt Castle had fallen disuse and ruin.

In 1643, during the English Civil War Holt was garrisoned by Royalists troops. Three years later, after holding out for a year during a second siege, Holt became the last castle to be captured by Parliamentarian forces in north-east Wales. Holt Castle was slighted in 1650 to stop it being used as a fortification by any royalist supporters.

#### 13.51.4 Worcester Castle



Figure 728

Worcester Castle was a Norman fortification built between 1068 and 1069 in Worcester, England by Urse d'Abetot on behalf of William the Conqueror. The castle had a motte-and-bailey design and was located on the south side of the old Anglo-Saxon city, cutting into the grounds of Worcester Cathedral. Royal castles were owned by the king and maintained on his behalf by an appointed constable. At Worcester that role was passed down through the local Beauchamp family on a hereditary basis, giving them permanent control of the

castle and considerable power within the city. The castle played an important part in the wars of the 12th and early 13th century, including the Anarchy and the First Barons' War.

In 1217, Henry III's government decided to break the power of the Beauchamps and reduce the ongoing military threat posed by the castle by returning much of the castle's bailey to the cathedral. Without an intact bailey the castle was no longer valuable militarily, although it played a small part in the Second Barons' War in the 1260s. A gaol had been built in the castle by the early 13th century and the castle continued to be used as Worcestershire's county gaol until the 19th century, when a new prison was built on the north side of Worcester and the old site completely redeveloped. Today nothing remains of Worcester Castle with the exception of Edgar's Tower, a cathedral gatehouse built on the former entrance to the castle.

# 14 Appendix: Time Line

This chapter shows the time line of castle design against historical events.

<timeline> ImageSize = width:800 height:800 DateFormat=yyyy Colors =

```
id:Baronial_War value:red legend:Baronial_War
id:Civil_War value:yellow legend:Civil_War
id:Tudor value:blue legend:Tudor
id:Norman value:green legend:Norman
id:Later value:orange legend:Later_Period
```

TimeAxis = orientation:horizontal format:yyyy Legend = orientation:horizontal position:bottom PlotArea = left:40 bottom:60 top:10 right:10 Period = from:1066 till:1700 PlotData =

```
bar:Norman from:1066 till:1154 text:"Norman Period1"
bar:Civil_War from:1120 till:1216 text:"Civil War Period2"
bar:Baronial_War from:1216 till:1314 text:"Baronial War Period3"
bar:Tudor from:1314 till:1485 text:"Tudor Period4"
bar:Later from:1485 till:1700 text:"Later Period5"
```

</timeline>



# 15 Appendix: Glossary

## 15.1 A-C

### **Arrow loop**

A vertical slit for a bowman to fire through. Sometimes the loop would be more in the shape of a cross for use by crossbows.

### **Bailey**

The area enclosed by the outer wall of the castle.

### **Ballista**

A siege engine. It was in the shape of a giant crossbow, usually firing iron bolts.

### **Barbican**

A structure built around the gateway to increase its defences.

### **Batter**

A sloped section at the bottom of a wall.

### **Battlement**

The parapet along the top of a wall with spaced openings.

### **Brattice**

A wooden platform projecting from the top of a wall. Often temporary, it allowed defenders to drop objects on attackers close to the wall.

### **Buttery**

Derived from "butt". A place where casks of various drinks were stored. The butler was responsible for the buttery.

### **Castellan**

The officer in charge of the castle.

### **Chamber**

The principal room or suite set aside for the use of the castle owner.

### **Chamberlain**

The officer in charge of the **chamber** , where the treasure of the castle was stored.

### **Constable**



The officer commanding the castle when the Lord or master of the castle was absent.

**Counter mine (or countermine)**

A mine sunk by defenders to try and intercept a **mine** being dug by the attackers. A notable example still exists at St. Andrew's Castle in Fife, Scotland.

**Crenellation**

Another name for **battlement** .

## 15.2 D-F

**Donjon**

Another name for the **keep** or **great tower**

**Drawbridge**

A bridge that can be raised to cover the gateway.

**Dungeon**

A place in the castle for hold prisoners - not necessarily underground. It was often in the **keep** . The name derives from **donjon** , another name for the keep.

**Feudal system**

A system of government where the owner of land (usually ultimately the monarch) "leases" the land to a vassal in return for service, usually military.

**Forebuilding**

An building designed to protect the entrance to the **keep** .

## 15.3 G-I

**Garderobe**

The medieval name for toilet.

**Great tower**

Another name for **keep** or **donjon**

**Gun loop**

A hole in the wall, similar to an **arrow loop** , that allowed guns to be fired while providing some protection to the firer.

**Hall**

The main room in a castle. Used for eating, sleeping and conducting the business of the castle.

**Hoarding**

Another name for **brattice** .

**15.4 J-L****Keep**

A large, usually rectangular, tower. It was the strongest point of the castle and contained the **great hall** and the owner's living quarters.

**15.5 M-O****Mangonel**

A siege engine. It had a cup at one end that was filled with stones. The arm was held under tension - when released it would sling the contents of the cup upwards and forwards.

**Moat**

A ditch around the walls of the castle. Sometimes, but not always, filled with water.

**Motte**

A mound of earth on which the castle tower stood.

**Murder hole**

A hole in the ceiling. Could have been used either for engaging attackers in the passage below or for tipping water onto fires started in front of the castle gates and doors.

**15.6 P-R****Portcullis**

A metal gate in the form of a grid. It could be dropped across a passageway or next to a door to protect it from attack.

**Postern**

A small gate at the back or side of a castle. Used as a back entrance or to escape the castle.

**Putlog holes**

Small holes that were intended to hold one end of a log or square cross-section wooden beam in the castle wall. These were used either to support temporary scaffolding during construction or hoardings.

## 15.7 S-U

### **Siege tower**

A platform supported by a tower, pushed up against the wall of a castle to allow attackers to climb over the walls.

### **Slight**

To deliberately destroy parts of a castle to render it indefensible.

### **Sow**

An armoured shelter to protect attackers while working at the base of a castle wall.

### **Steward**

The official responsible for running the castle estate.

### **Trebuchet**

A siege engine. Similar but more powerful than the **mangonel**.

### **Undermine**

A method of bringing down the walls of a castle. A tunnel would be dug beneath the wall, propped with timber, then set alight to collapse the wall into the tunnel.

## 15.8 V-Z

### **Ward**

Another name for **bailey**

# 16 Appendix: References

This chapter provides a list of references, further reading as well as links to useful additional resources.

## 16.1 References

- Bolton Castle official website<sup>1</sup>

## 16.2 Further Reading

- Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire. Sutton, , 1998
- English Castles. Batsford, , 1962
- Allen Brown's English Castles. Boydell Press, , 2004
- Castles and Landscapes. Continuum, , 2002
- England Under the Tudors. Routledge, , 1991
- Greater Medieval Houses of England and Wales, 1300–1500: Southern England. Cambridge University Press, , 2006
- The Castles of Henry VIII. Osprey, , 2007
- Timber Castles. Batsford, , 1992
- The Tower of London: The Official Illustrated History . Merrell Publishers in association with Historic Royal Palaces, , 2000
- Castellarium Anglicanum: An Index and Bibliography of the Castles in England, Wales and the Islands. Kraus International Publications, , 1983
- The Castle in England and Wales: An Interpretative History. Croom Helm, , 1988
- Anglo-Norman Castles. Boydell Press, , 2003
- Derek Renn. Review: *Castellarium Anglicanum* by D. J. Cathcart KingReview: *Castellarium Anglicanum* by D. J. Cathcart King. *Medieval Archaeology*, **28**:277–2781984
- The Decline of the Castle. Cambridge University Press, , 1987

Many of the castles discussed in this book are owned or managed by English Heritage. Its website<sup>2</sup> provides a brief overview of the castles and information on visiting:

Castles of England<sup>3</sup>

---

1 <http://www.boltoncastle.co.uk/>

2 <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/>

3 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:CastlesinEngland>



# 17 GNU Free Documentation License

1. REDIRECT Wikibooks:GNU Free Documentation License<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/GNU%20Free%20Documentation%20License>



# 18 Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License

UNKNOWN TEMPLATE ombox



Creative Commons Deed This is a human-readable summary of the full license below.

You are free:

- **to Share** —to copy, distribute and transmit the work, and
- **to Remix** —to adapt<sup>1</sup> the work Under the following conditions:
- **Attribution** —You must attribute<sup>2</sup> the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor<sup>3</sup> (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work.)
- **Share Alike** —If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same, similar or a compatible license. With the understanding that:
- **Waiver** —Any of the above conditions can be waived<sup>4</sup> if you get permission from the copyright holder.
- **Other Rights** —In no way are any of the following rights affected by the license:
  - your fair dealing<sup>5</sup> or fair use<sup>6</sup> rights;
  - the author’s moral rights<sup>7</sup>; and
  - rights other persons may have either in the work itself or in how the work is used, such as publicity<sup>8</sup> or privacy<sup>9</sup> rights.
- **Notice** —For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do that is with a link to <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>

---

1 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literary%20adaptation>  
2 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribution%20%28copyright%29>  
3 <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/licensor>  
4 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waiver>  
5 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/fair%20dealing>  
6 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/fair%20use>  
7 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moral%20rights%20%28copyright%20law%29>  
8 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personality%20rights>  
9 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy%20law>





# 19 License

UNKNOWN TEMPLATE ombox

noneCREATIVE COMMONS CORPORATION IS NOT A LAW FIRM AND DOES NOT PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES. DISTRIBUTION OF THIS LICENSE DOES NOT CREATE AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP. CREATIVE COMMONS PROVIDES THIS INFORMATION ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CREATIVE COMMONS MAKES NO WARRANTIES REGARDING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED, AND DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ITS USE.

THE WORK (AS DEFINED BELOW) IS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS CREATIVE COMMONS PUBLIC LICENSE ("CCPL" OR "LICENSE"). THE WORK IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT AND/OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW. ANY USE OF THE WORK OTHER THAN AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS LICENSE OR COPYRIGHT LAW IS PROHIBITED.

BY EXERCISING ANY RIGHTS TO THE WORK PROVIDED HERE, YOU ACCEPT AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THIS LICENSE. TO THE EXTENT THIS LICENSE MAY BE CONSIDERED TO BE A CONTRACT, THE LICENSOR GRANTS YOU THE RIGHTS CONTAINED HERE IN CONSIDERATION OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

## 19.1 1. Definitions

1. "**Adaptation** " means a work based upon the Work, or upon the Work and other pre-existing works, such as a translation, adaptation, derivative work, arrangement of music or other alterations of a literary or artistic work, or phonogram or performance and includes cinematographic adaptations or any other form in which the Work may be recast, transformed, or adapted including in any form recognizably derived from the original, except that a work that constitutes a Collection will not be considered an Adaptation for the purpose of this License. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Work is a musical work, performance or phonogram, the synchronization of the Work in timed-relation with a moving image ("synching") will be considered an Adaptation for the purpose of this License.
2. "**Collection** " means a collection of literary or artistic works, such as encyclopedias and anthologies, or performances, phonograms or broadcasts, or other works or subject matter other than works listed in Section 1(f) below, which, by reason of the selection and arrangement of their contents, constitute intellectual creations, in which the Work is included in its entirety in unmodified form along with one or more other contributions, each constituting separate and independent works in themselves, which

together are assembled into a collective whole. A work that constitutes a Collection will not be considered an Adaptation (as defined below) for the purposes of this License.

3. "**Creative Commons Compatible License**" means a license that is listed at <http://creativecommons.org/compatiblelicenses> that has been approved by Creative Commons as being essentially equivalent to this License, including, at a minimum, because that license: (i) contains terms that have the same purpose, meaning and effect as the License Elements of this License; and, (ii) explicitly permits the relicensing of adaptations of works made available under that license under this License or a Creative Commons jurisdiction license with the same License Elements as this License.
4. "**Distribute**" means to make available to the public the original and copies of the Work or Adaptation, as appropriate, through sale or other transfer of ownership.
5. "**License Elements**" means the following high-level license attributes as selected by Licensor and indicated in the title of this License: Attribution, ShareAlike.
6. "**Licensor**" means the individual, individuals, entity or entities that offer(s) the Work under the terms of this License.
7. "**Original Author**" means, in the case of a literary or artistic work, the individual, individuals, entity or entities who created the Work or if no individual or entity can be identified, the publisher; and in addition (i) in the case of a performance the actors, singers, musicians, dancers, and other persons who act, sing, deliver, declaim, play in, interpret or otherwise perform literary or artistic works or expressions of folklore; (ii) in the case of a phonogram the producer being the person or legal entity who first fixes the sounds of a performance or other sounds; and, (iii) in the case of broadcasts, the organization that transmits the broadcast.
8. "**Work**" means the literary and/or artistic work offered under the terms of this License including without limitation any production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression including digital form, such as a book, pamphlet and other writing; a lecture, address, sermon or other work of the same nature; a dramatic or dramatico-musical work; a choreographic work or entertainment in dumb show; a musical composition with or without words; a cinematographic work to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to cinematography; a work of drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving or lithography; a photographic work to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to photography; a work of applied art; an illustration, map, plan, sketch or three-dimensional work relative to geography, topography, architecture or science; a performance; a broadcast; a phonogram; a compilation of data to the extent it is protected as a copyrightable work; or a work performed by a variety or circus performer to the extent it is not otherwise considered a literary or artistic work.
9. "**You**" means an individual or entity exercising rights under this License who has not previously violated the terms of this License with respect to the Work, or who has received express permission from the Licensor to exercise rights under this License despite a previous violation.
10. "**Publicly Perform**" means to perform public recitations of the Work and to communicate to the public those public recitations, by any means or process, including by wire or wireless means or public digital performances; to make available to the public Works in such a way that members of the public may access these Works from a place and at a place individually chosen by them; to perform the Work to the public by any means or process and the communication to the public of the performances of

the Work, including by public digital performance; to broadcast and rebroadcast the Work by any means including signs, sounds or images.

11. **"Reproduce"** means to make copies of the Work by any means including without limitation by sound or visual recordings and the right of fixation and reproducing fixations of the Work, including storage of a protected performance or phonogram in digital form or other electronic medium.

## 19.2 2. Fair Dealing Rights

Nothing in this License is intended to reduce, limit, or restrict any uses free from copyright or rights arising from limitations or exceptions that are provided for in connection with the copyright protection under copyright law or other applicable laws.

## 19.3 3. License Grant

Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, Licensor hereby grants You a worldwide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual (for the duration of the applicable copyright) license to exercise the rights in the Work as stated below:

1. to Reproduce the Work, to incorporate the Work into one or more Collections, and to Reproduce the Work as incorporated in the Collections;
2. to create and Reproduce Adaptations provided that any such Adaptation, including any translation in any medium, takes reasonable steps to clearly label, demarcate or otherwise identify that changes were made to the original Work. For example, a translation could be marked "The original work was translated from English to Spanish," or a modification could indicate "The original work has been modified.";
3. to Distribute and Publicly Perform the Work including as incorporated in Collections; and,
4. to Distribute and Publicly Perform Adaptations.
5. For the avoidance of doubt:
  - a) **Non-waivable Compulsory License Schemes.** In those jurisdictions in which the right to collect royalties through any statutory or compulsory licensing scheme cannot be waived, the Licensor reserves the exclusive right to collect such royalties for any exercise by You of the rights granted under this License;
  - b) **Waivable Compulsory License Schemes.** In those jurisdictions in which the right to collect royalties through any statutory or compulsory licensing scheme can be waived, the Licensor waives the exclusive right to collect such royalties for any exercise by You of the rights granted under this License; and,
  - c) **Voluntary License Schemes.** The Licensor waives the right to collect royalties, whether individually or, in the event that the Licensor is a member of a collecting society that administers voluntary licensing schemes, via that society, from any exercise by You of the rights granted under this License.

The above rights may be exercised in all media and formats whether now known or hereafter devised. The above rights include the right to make such modifications as are technically

necessary to exercise the rights in other media and formats. Subject to Section 8(f), all rights not expressly granted by Licensor are hereby reserved.

## 19.4 4. Restrictions

The license granted in Section 3 above is expressly made subject to and limited by the following restrictions:

1. You may Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work only under the terms of this License. You must include a copy of, or the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) for, this License with every copy of the Work You Distribute or Publicly Perform. You may not offer or impose any terms on the Work that restrict the terms of this License or the ability of the recipient of the Work to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the License. You may not sublicense the Work. You must keep intact all notices that refer to this License and to the disclaimer of warranties with every copy of the Work You Distribute or Publicly Perform. When You Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work, You may not impose any effective technological measures on the Work that restrict the ability of a recipient of the Work from You to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the License. This Section 4(a) applies to the Work as incorporated in a Collection, but this does not require the Collection apart from the Work itself to be made subject to the terms of this License. If You create a Collection, upon notice from any Licensor You must, to the extent practicable, remove from the Collection any credit as required by Section 4(c), as requested. If You create an Adaptation, upon notice from any Licensor You must, to the extent practicable, remove from the Adaptation any credit as required by Section 4(c), as requested.
2. You may Distribute or Publicly Perform an Adaptation only under the terms of: (i) this License; (ii) a later version of this License with the same License Elements as this License; (iii) a Creative Commons jurisdiction license (either this or a later license version) that contains the same License Elements as this License (e.g., Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 US)); (iv) a Creative Commons Compatible License. If you license the Adaptation under one of the licenses mentioned in (iv), you must comply with the terms of that license. If you license the Adaptation under the terms of any of the licenses mentioned in (i), (ii) or (iii) (the "Applicable License"), you must comply with the terms of the Applicable License generally and the following provisions: (I) You must include a copy of, or the URI for, the Applicable License with every copy of each Adaptation You Distribute or Publicly Perform; (II) You may not offer or impose any terms on the Adaptation that restrict the terms of the Applicable License or the ability of the recipient of the Adaptation to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the Applicable License; (III) You must keep intact all notices that refer to the Applicable License and to the disclaimer of warranties with every copy of the Work as included in the Adaptation You Distribute or Publicly Perform; (IV) when You Distribute or Publicly Perform the Adaptation, You may not impose any effective technological measures on the Adaptation that restrict the ability of a recipient of the Adaptation from You to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the Applicable License. This Section 4(b) applies to the Adaptation as incorporated in a Collection, but this does not require the Collection

apart from the Adaptation itself to be made subject to the terms of the Applicable License.

3. If You Distribute, or Publicly Perform the Work or any Adaptations or Collections, You must, unless a request has been made pursuant to Section 4(a), keep intact all copyright notices for the Work and provide, reasonable to the medium or means You are utilizing: (i) the name of the Original Author (or pseudonym, if applicable) if supplied, and/or if the Original Author and/or Licensor designate another party or parties (e.g., a sponsor institute, publishing entity, journal) for attribution ("Attribution Parties") in Licensor's copyright notice, terms of service or by other reasonable means, the name of such party or parties; (ii) the title of the Work if supplied; (iii) to the extent reasonably practicable, the URI, if any, that Licensor specifies to be associated with the Work, unless such URI does not refer to the copyright notice or licensing information for the Work; and (iv) , consistent with Section 3(b), in the case of an Adaptation, a credit identifying the use of the Work in the Adaptation (e.g., "French translation of the Work by Original Author," or "Screenplay based on original Work by Original Author"). The credit required by this Section 4(c) may be implemented in any reasonable manner; provided, however, that in the case of a Adaptation or Collection, at a minimum such credit will appear, if a credit for all contributing authors of the Adaptation or Collection appears, then as part of these credits and in a manner at least as prominent as the credits for the other contributing authors. For the avoidance of doubt, You may only use the credit required by this Section for the purpose of attribution in the manner set out above and, by exercising Your rights under this License, You may not implicitly or explicitly assert or imply any connection with, sponsorship or endorsement by the Original Author, Licensor and/or Attribution Parties, as appropriate, of You or Your use of the Work, without the separate, express prior written permission of the Original Author, Licensor and/or Attribution Parties.
4. Except as otherwise agreed in writing by the Licensor or as may be otherwise permitted by applicable law, if You Reproduce, Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work either by itself or as part of any Adaptations or Collections, You must not distort, mutilate, modify or take other derogatory action in relation to the Work which would be prejudicial to the Original Author's honor or reputation. Licensor agrees that in those jurisdictions (e.g. Japan), in which any exercise of the right granted in Section 3(b) of this License (the right to make Adaptations) would be deemed to be a distortion, mutilation, modification or other derogatory action prejudicial to the Original Author's honor and reputation, the Licensor will waive or not assert, as appropriate, this Section, to the fullest extent permitted by the applicable national law, to enable You to reasonably exercise Your right under Section 3(b) of this License (right to make Adaptations) but not otherwise.

## **19.5 5. Representations, Warranties and Disclaimer**

UNLESS OTHERWISE MUTUALLY AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES IN WRITING, LICENSOR OFFERS THE WORK AS-IS AND MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE WORK, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION,

WARRANTIES OF TITLE, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NONINFRINGEMENT, OR THE ABSENCE OF LATENT OR OTHER DEFECTS, ACCURACY, OR THE PRESENCE OF ABSENCE OF ERRORS, WHETHER OR NOT DISCOVERABLE. SOME JURISDICTIONS DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES, SO SUCH EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

## **19.6 6. Limitation on Liability**

EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT WILL LICENSOR BE LIABLE TO YOU ON ANY LEGAL THEORY FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THIS LICENSE OR THE USE OF THE WORK, EVEN IF LICENSOR HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

## **19.7 7. Termination**

1. This License and the rights granted hereunder will terminate automatically upon any breach by You of the terms of this License. Individuals or entities who have received Adaptations or Collections from You under this License, however, will not have their licenses terminated provided such individuals or entities remain in full compliance with those licenses. Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will survive any termination of this License.
2. Subject to the above terms and conditions, the license granted here is perpetual (for the duration of the applicable copyright in the Work). Notwithstanding the above, Licensor reserves the right to release the Work under different license terms or to stop distributing the Work at any time; provided, however that any such election will not serve to withdraw this License (or any other license that has been, or is required to be, granted under the terms of this License), and this License will continue in full force and effect unless terminated as stated above.

## **19.8 8. Miscellaneous**

1. Each time You Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work or a Collection, the Licensor offers to the recipient a license to the Work on the same terms and conditions as the license granted to You under this License.
2. Each time You Distribute or Publicly Perform an Adaptation, Licensor offers to the recipient a license to the original Work on the same terms and conditions as the license granted to You under this License.
3. If any provision of this License is invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, it shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of the terms of this License, and without further action by the parties to this agreement, such provision shall be reformed to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision valid and enforceable.

4. No term or provision of this License shall be deemed waived and no breach consented to unless such waiver or consent shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged with such waiver or consent.
5. This License constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the Work licensed here. There are no understandings, agreements or representations with respect to the Work not specified here. Licensor shall not be bound by any additional provisions that may appear in any communication from You. This License may not be modified without the mutual written agreement of the Licensor and You.
6. The rights granted under, and the subject matter referenced, in this License were drafted utilizing the terminology of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (as amended on September 28, 1979), the Rome Convention of 1961, the WIPO Copyright Treaty of 1996, the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty of 1996 and the Universal Copyright Convention (as revised on July 24, 1971). These rights and subject matter take effect in the relevant jurisdiction in which the License terms are sought to be enforced according to the corresponding provisions of the implementation of those treaty provisions in the applicable national law. If the standard suite of rights granted under applicable copyright law includes additional rights not granted under this License, such additional rights are deemed to be included in the License; this License is not intended to restrict the license of any rights under applicable law.

UNKNOWN TEMPLATE ombox

none

### 19.8.1 Creative Commons Notice

Creative Commons is not a party to this License, and makes no warranty whatsoever in connection with the Work. Creative Commons will not be liable to You or any party on any legal theory for any damages whatsoever, including without limitation any general, special, incidental or consequential damages arising in connection to this license. Notwithstanding the foregoing two (2) sentences, if Creative Commons has expressly identified itself as the Licensor hereunder, it shall have all rights and obligations of Licensor.

Except for the limited purpose of indicating to the public that the Work is licensed under the CCPL, Creative Commons does not authorize the use by either party of the trademark "Creative Commons" or any related trademark or logo of Creative Commons without the prior written consent of Creative Commons. Any permitted use will be in compliance with Creative Commons' then-current trademark usage guidelines, as may be published on its website or otherwise made available upon request from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, this trademark restriction does not form part of the License.

Creative Commons may be contacted at <http://creativecommons.org/>.





## 20 Contributors

Edits	User
1	78.26 <sup>1</sup>
25	Adrignola <sup>2</sup>
1	Aitias <sup>3</sup>
1	Arthena <sup>4</sup>
1	Arthurvogel <sup>5</sup>
1	Atcovi <sup>6</sup>
1	Avicennasis <sup>7</sup>
1	Aya <sup>8</sup>
1	BRUTE <sup>9</sup>
1	Bentogoa <sup>10</sup>
10	Charles Matthews <sup>11</sup>
4	Chris j wood <sup>12</sup>
1	Cnyborg <sup>13</sup>
5	CommonsDelinker <sup>14</sup>
7	Craigy144 <sup>15</sup>
1	Darklama <sup>16</sup>
3	David Edgar <sup>17</sup>
5	Ddstretch <sup>18</sup>
3	Derbeth <sup>19</sup>
5	Dragons flight <sup>20</sup>
1	Frokor <sup>21</sup>

- 
- 1 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:78.26>
  - 2 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Adrignola>
  - 3 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Aitias>
  - 4 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Arthena>
  - 5 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Arthurvogel>
  - 6 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Atcovi>
  - 7 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Avicennasis>
  - 8 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Aya>
  - 9 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:BRUTE>
  - 10 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Bentogoa>
  - 11 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Charles\\_Matthews](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Charles_Matthews)
  - 12 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Chris\\_j\\_wood](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Chris_j_wood)
  - 13 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Cnyborg>
  - 14 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:CommonsDelinker>
  - 15 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Craigy144>
  - 16 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Darklama>
  - 17 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:David\\_Edgar](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:David_Edgar)
  - 18 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Ddstretch>
  - 19 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Derbeth>
  - 20 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Dragons\\_flight](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Dragons_flight)
  - 21 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Frokor>

8 GKFX<sup>22</sup>  
2 Glaisher<sup>23</sup>  
1 Guanaco<sup>24</sup>  
1 Guy M<sup>25</sup>  
2 Icairns<sup>26</sup>  
3 Igna<sup>27</sup>  
1 Infrogmation<sup>28</sup>  
1 Iridescent<sup>29</sup>  
2 Ironholds<sup>30</sup>  
2 Iste Praetor<sup>31</sup>  
1 Jakec<sup>32</sup>  
4 Jomegat<sup>33</sup>  
1 Jusdafax<sup>34</sup>  
1 Kayau<sup>35</sup>  
1 Klausness<sup>36</sup>  
1 Ling.Nut<sup>37</sup>  
1 Lukasz Lukomski<sup>38</sup>  
1 MBisanz<sup>39</sup>  
1 Matia<sup>40</sup>  
2 Mattgirling<sup>41</sup>  
5 Maveric149<sup>42</sup>  
1 Michael Snow<sup>43</sup>  
1 Mike Peel<sup>44</sup>  
28 Nev1<sup>45</sup>  
1 Nickj<sup>46</sup>

---

22 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:GKFX>  
23 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Glaisher>  
24 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Guanaco>  
25 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Guy\\_M](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Guy_M)  
26 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Icairns>  
27 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Igna>  
28 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Infrogmation>  
29 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Iridescent>  
30 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Ironholds>  
31 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Iste\\_Praetor](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Iste_Praetor)  
32 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Jakec>  
33 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Jomegat>  
34 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Jusdafax>  
35 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Kayau>  
36 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Klausness>  
37 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Ling.Nut>  
38 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Lukasz\\_Lukomski](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Lukasz_Lukomski)  
39 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:MBisanz>  
40 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Matia>  
41 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Mattgirling>  
42 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Maveric149>  
43 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Michael\\_Snow](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Michael_Snow)  
44 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Mike\\_Peel](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Mike_Peel)  
45 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Nev1>  
46 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Nickj>

- 2 Northernhenge<sup>47</sup>
- 2 Pablo X<sup>48</sup>
- 443 QuiteUnusual<sup>49</sup>
- 1 RHaworth<sup>50</sup>
- 2 Reaper Eternal<sup>51</sup>
- 1 Recent Runes<sup>52</sup>
- 1 Redrose64<sup>53</sup>
- 1 Rich Farmbrough<sup>54</sup>
- 2 Rick Block<sup>55</sup>
- 1 Robert Horning<sup>56</sup>
- 2 RockMFR<sup>57</sup>
- 1 Rodhullandemu<sup>58</sup>
- 1 Rosiestep<sup>59</sup>
- 1 Ruy Pugliesi<sup>60</sup>
- 1 SB Johnny<sup>61</sup>
- 3 Saga City<sup>62</sup>
- 1 Sam Hocevar<sup>63</sup>
- 1 Sigma 7<sup>64</sup>
- 1 Stepheng3<sup>65</sup>
- 1 SunCreator<sup>66</sup>
- 1 Swift<sup>67</sup>
- 3 Syum90<sup>68</sup>
- 1 Tagishsimon<sup>69</sup>
- 1 TheDJ<sup>70</sup>
- 1 Tim1357<sup>71</sup>

- 
- 47 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Northernhenge>
  - 48 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Pablo\\_X](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Pablo_X)
  - 49 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:QuiteUnusual>
  - 50 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:RHaworth>
  - 51 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Reaper\\_Eternal](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Reaper_Eternal)
  - 52 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Recent\\_Runes](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Recent_Runes)
  - 53 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Redrose64>
  - 54 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Rich\\_Farmbrough](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Rich_Farmbrough)
  - 55 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Rick\\_Block](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Rick_Block)
  - 56 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Robert\\_Horning](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Robert_Horning)
  - 57 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:RockMFR>
  - 58 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Rodhullandemu>
  - 59 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Rosiestep>
  - 60 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Ruy\\_Pugliesi](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Ruy_Pugliesi)
  - 61 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:SB\\_Johnny](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:SB_Johnny)
  - 62 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Saga\\_City](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Saga_City)
  - 63 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Sam\\_Hocevar](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Sam_Hocevar)
  - 64 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Sigma\\_7](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Sigma_7)
  - 65 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Stepheng3>
  - 66 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:SunCreator>
  - 67 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Swift>
  - 68 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Syum90>
  - 69 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Tagishsimon>
  - 70 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:TheDJ>
  - 71 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Tim1357>

- 2 Tivedshambo<sup>72</sup>
- 1 Van der Hoorn<sup>73</sup>
- 1 Wagers<sup>74</sup>
- 4 Whiteknight<sup>75</sup>
- 1 WikHead<sup>76</sup>
- 1 William Avery<sup>77</sup>
- 2 Withinfocus<sup>78</sup>
- 4 Xania<sup>79</sup>
- 2 Yobot<sup>80</sup>

---

72 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Tivedshambo>  
73 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Van\\_der\\_Hoorn](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Van_der_Hoorn)  
74 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Wagers>  
75 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Whiteknight>  
76 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:WikHead>  
77 [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:William\\_Avery](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:William_Avery)  
78 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Withinfocus>  
79 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Xania>  
80 <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/User:Yobot>

# List of Figures

- GFDL: Gnu Free Documentation License. <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/fdl.html>
- cc-by-sa-3.0: Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 3.0 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>
- cc-by-sa-2.5: Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 2.5 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/>
- cc-by-sa-2.0: Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 2.0 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/>
- cc-by-sa-1.0: Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 1.0 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/1.0/>
- cc-by-2.0: Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>
- cc-by-2.0: Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en>
- cc-by-2.5: Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/deed.en>
- cc-by-3.0: Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en>
- GPL: GNU General Public License. <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.txt>
- LGPL: GNU Lesser General Public License. <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html>
- PD: This image is in the public domain.
- ATTR: The copyright holder of this file allows anyone to use it for any purpose, provided that the copyright holder is properly attributed. Redistribution, derivative work, commercial use, and all other use is permitted.
- EURO: This is the common (reverse) face of a euro coin. The copyright on the design of the common face of the euro coins belongs to the European Commission. Authorised is reproduction in a format without relief (drawings, paintings, films) provided they are not detrimental to the image of the euro.
- LFK: Lizenz Freie Kunst. <http://artlibre.org/licence/lal/de>
- CFR: Copyright free use.

- EPL: Eclipse Public License. <http://www.eclipse.org/org/documents/epl-v10.php>

Copies of the GPL, the LGPL as well as a GFDL are included in chapter Licenses<sup>81</sup>. Please note that images in the public domain do not require attribution. You may click on the image numbers in the following table to open the webpage of the images in your webbrowser.

---

<sup>81</sup> Chapter 21 on page 359

1	Unknown	
2	Otter <sup>82</sup>	GFDL
3	gailf548 <sup>83</sup> from New York State, USA	
4	Simon Speed <sup>84</sup>	
5	Andrew Walker (walker44 <sup>85</sup> )	GFDL
6	ABrocke, ErfgoedBot, JarektBot, Jdforrester, Joolz, MGA73bot2, Notafish	
7	Conscious, JarektBot, MGA73bot2, Nilfanion, Saperaud, Steinsky	
8	Chris j wood, JarektBot, John N., MGA73bot2, Nilfanion	
9	William M. Connolley <sup>86</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>87</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
10	Corcoran, JarektBot, Kurpfalzbilder.de, MGA73bot2	
11	Rev Charles Henry Hartsthorne	PD
12	Immanuel Giel <sup>88</sup>	
13	Janine Forbes <sup>89</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
14	Soloist	CC-BY-SA-3.0
15	JimChampion <sup>90</sup>	GFDL
16	David Watterson (pragmatopian) <sup>91</sup> from London, United Kingdom	CC-BY-SA-2.0
17	GameKeeper <sup>92</sup>	
18	Pearson Scott Foresman <sup>93</sup>	PD
19	Crux <sup>94</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
20	DavepapeBot, DeFacto, Emijrbot, Glenn, Hazard-Bot, JarektBot, Judithcomm, Kurpfalzbilder.de, MGA73bot2, Museo8bits, Przykuta, Père Igor, SieBot, Tomia, YaCBot	
21	quinn norton <sup>95</sup>	
22	David Monniaux <sup>96</sup>	GFDL
23	QuiteUnusual	
24	Robdurbar <sup>97</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>98</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
25	Dave Pape <sup>99</sup>	
26	Otter <sup>100</sup>	GFDL
27	User:Dave souza <sup>101</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5

82 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Otter>

83 <http://www.flickr.com/people/71365354@N00>

84 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Simonxag>

85 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Walker44&action=edit&redlink=1>

86 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:William\\_M.\\_Connolley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:William_M._Connolley)

87 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

88 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Immanuel\\_Giel](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Immanuel_Giel)

89 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/388>

90 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:JimChampion>

91 [http://www.flickr.com/photos/david\\_watterson\\_uk/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/david_watterson_uk/)

92 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:GameKeeper&action=edit&redlink=1>

93 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson\\_Scott\\_Foresman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson_Scott_Foresman)

94 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Crux>

95 <http://flickr.com/photos/35034359904@N01>

96 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:David.Monniaux>

97 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Robdurbar>

98 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

99 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Davepape>

100 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Otter>

101 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Dave\\_souza](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Dave_souza)



28	Prichardson <sup>102</sup>	
29	Postdlf <sup>103</sup>	GFDL
30	Dave Pape <sup>104</sup>	
31	Philip Halling <sup>105</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
32	Gryffindor <sup>106</sup>	
33	Anne97432, Emijrpbot, Haabet, Hazard-Bot, JarektBot, Kilom691, SieBot, Sir Gawain, Thib Phil	
34	Original uploader was Auawise <sup>107</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>108</sup>  (Original text : <i>Auawise</i> <sup>109</sup> <i>Wise</i> <sup>110</sup> <i>se</i> <sup>111</sup> (talk <sup>112</sup> ) )	GFDL
35	Akinom <sup>113</sup>	
36	Pearson Scott Foresman <sup>114</sup>	PD
37	Knight, Charles: "Old England: A Pictorial Museum" (1845)	PD
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>115</sup>: Marknew<sup>116</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Beao<sup>117</sup><sup>o</sup><sup>118</sup></li> </ul>	PD
39	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>119</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>120</sup>	PD
40	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>121</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>122</sup>	PD
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>123</sup>: Naturenet<sup>124</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Beao<sup>125</sup><sup>o</sup><sup>126</sup></li> </ul>	PD

<sup>102</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Prichardson>

<sup>103</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Postdlf>

<sup>104</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Davepape>

<sup>105</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

<sup>106</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Gryffindor>

<sup>107</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Auawise>

<sup>108</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>109</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:\\_auawise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:_auawise)

<sup>110</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:auawise>

<sup>111</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:auawise>

<sup>112</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Auawise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Auawise)

<sup>113</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Akinom>

<sup>114</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson\\_Scott\\_Foresman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson_Scott_Foresman)

<sup>115</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>116</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>117</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>118</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>119</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>120</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>121</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>122</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>123</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

<sup>124</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

<sup>125</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>126</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum_icon_(red).png<sup>127</sup>: Joe D<sup>128</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>129</sup><sup>o</sup><sup>130</sup></li> </ul>	GFDL
43	WebHamster <sup>131</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>132</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>133</sup>	GFDL
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>134</sup>: Marknew<sup>135</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>136</sup><sup>o</sup><sup>137</sup></li> </ul>	PD
45	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>138</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>139</sup>	PD
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>140</sup>: Marknew<sup>141</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>142</sup><sup>o</sup><sup>143</sup></li> </ul>	PD
47	Alexander P Kapp <sup>144</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
48	Original uploader was Legis <sup>145</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>146</sup>	
49	Marc Cohen <sup>147</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
50	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>148</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>149</sup>	PD
51	Chris Collard <sup>150</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
52	The Dewdrops <sup>151</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
53	Diliff <sup>152</sup>	GFDL
54	Conscious, Fallschirmjäger, JarektBot, Kurpfalzbilder.de, Look2See1, Ratarsed, Razorbliss, Sir Gawain	

127 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Museum\\_icon\\_\(red\).png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Museum_icon_(red).png)

128 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Steinsky>

129 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

130 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

131 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

132 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

133 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

134 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

135 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

136 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

137 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

138 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

139 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

140 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

141 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

142 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

143 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

144 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

145 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Legis>

146 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

147 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/10232>

148 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

149 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

150 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/999>

151 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/241>

152 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Diliff>

55	WebHamster <sup>153</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>154</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>155</sup>	GFDL
56	Original uploader was Francs2000 <sup>156</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>157</sup>	
57	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
58	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>158</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>159</sup>	PD
59	Robert Edwards	CC-BY-SA-2.0
60	Iain Simpson <sup>160</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
61	Graham Taylor <sup>161</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
62	Robert Edwards <sup>162</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
63	Julian Dowse <sup>163</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
64	Alan Murray-Rust <sup>164</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
65	Andrew Kerr	
66	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>165</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>166</sup>	PD
67	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>167</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>168</sup>	PD
68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>169</sup>: Naturenet<sup>170</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>171</sup>o<sup>172</sup></li> </ul>	PD
69	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>173</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>174</sup>	PD
70	Original uploader was Billion <sup>175</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>176</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
71	Original uploader was Chestertouristcom <sup>177</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>178</sup>	

153 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

154 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

155 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

156 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Francs2000>

157 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

158 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

159 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

160 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/36090>

161 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/26281>

162 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3763>

163 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3559>

164 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/9181>

165 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

166 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

167 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

168 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

169 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

170 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

171 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

172 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

173 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

174 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

175 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Billion>

176 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

177 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Chestertouristcom>

178 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

72	Peter Craine	CC-BY-SA-2.0
73	Simon Huguet <sup>179</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
74	Emijrpbot, ErfgoedBot, Hazard-Bot, JarektBot, Kurpfalzbilder.de, Peter I. Vardy, SieBot, WereSpielChequers, Zundark	
75	Stephen Charles	CC-BY-SA-2.0
76	Original uploader was Clintheacock66 <sup>180</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>181</sup>	GFDL
77	Ulrich Hartmann <sup>182</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
78	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
79	Bengoeswild <sup>183</sup>	GFDL
80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Bill Booth<sup>184</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>185</sup> (talk<sup>186</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
81	Chris Downer <sup>187</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
82	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>188</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>189</sup>	PD
83	Nilfanion <sup>190</sup>	GFDL
84	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>191</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>192</sup>	PD
85	Ken Ballinger <sup>193</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
86	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
87	Derek Harper <sup>194</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
88	Original uploader was Zaian <sup>195</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>196</sup>	
89	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>197</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>198</sup>	PD
90	Derek Harper <sup>199</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

179 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/24370>

180 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Clintheacock66>

181 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

182 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/29211>

183 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Bengoeswild&action=edit&redlink=1>

184 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/10841>

185 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

186 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

187 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14700>

188 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

189 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

190 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Nilfanion>

191 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

192 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

193 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1602>

194 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5089>

195 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Zaian>

196 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

197 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

198 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

199 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5089>

91	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>200</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>201</sup>	PD
92	Sassf <sup>202</sup>	GFDL
93	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>203</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>204</sup>	PD
94	Raymond Knapman <sup>205</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
95	WebHamster <sup>206</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>207</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>208</sup>	GFDL
96	Christine Matthews <sup>209</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
97	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>210</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>211</sup>	PD
98	Derek Harper <sup>212</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
99	Pit-yacker <sup>213</sup>	GFDL
100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>214</sup>: Naturenet<sup>215</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>216</sup>o<sup>217</sup></li> </ul>	PD
101	Ben Gamble	CC-BY-SA-2.0
102	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>218</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>219</sup>	PD
103	Mick Garratt <sup>220</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>221</sup>: Marknew<sup>222</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>223</sup>o<sup>224</sup></li> </ul>	PD
105	Andrew Tatlow <sup>225</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

200 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

201 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

202 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Sassf>

203 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

204 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

205 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/22522>

206 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

207 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

208 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

209 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1777>

210 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

211 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

212 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5089>

213 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Pit-yacker>

214 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

215 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

216 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

217 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

218 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

219 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

220 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/343>

221 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

222 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

223 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

224 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

225 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5589>

106	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>226</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>227</sup>	PD
107	Oliver Dixon <sup>228</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
108	Mike Quinn <sup>229</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
109	Alison Stamp <sup>230</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
110	Dave Bailey <sup>231</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
111	John Clive Nicholson <sup>232</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>233</sup>: Naturenet<sup>234</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>235</sup> o<sup>236</sup></li> </ul>	PD
113	Uncredited <sup>237</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
114	Dave Bailey <sup>238</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
115	Hugh Mortimer <sup>239</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
116	Pit-yacker <sup>240</sup>	GFDL
117	Ben Gamble	CC-BY-SA-2.0
118	Mick Garratt <sup>241</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
119	Darren Haddock <sup>242</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
120	Oliver Dixon <sup>243</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
121	BYRNE, WILLIAM	PD
122	John Clive Nicholson <sup>244</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
123	Bakermkc <sup>245</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>246</sup>	
124	Dave Bailey <sup>247</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
125	Hugh Mortimer <sup>248</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
126	Terry Jones <sup>249</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

<sup>226</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>227</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>228</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>

<sup>229</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12735>

<sup>230</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/277>

<sup>231</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39168>

<sup>232</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/534>

<sup>233</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

<sup>234</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

<sup>235</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>236</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>237</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3266>

<sup>238</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39168>

<sup>239</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5255>

<sup>240</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Pit-yacker>

<sup>241</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/343>

<sup>242</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/7079>

<sup>243</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>

<sup>244</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/534>

<sup>245</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Bakermkc>

<sup>246</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>247</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39168>

<sup>248</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5255>

<sup>249</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39726>

127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: John Gibson<sup>250</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>251</sup> (talk<sup>252</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
128	Joe Regan <sup>253</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
129	Keith Salvesen <sup>254</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
130	Alexander P Kapp <sup>255</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
131	Peter McDermott <sup>256</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
132	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>257</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>258</sup>	PD
133	Ulrich Hartmann <sup>259</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
134	John Holmes <sup>260</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
135	Tim Fields <sup>261</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
136	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>262</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>263</sup>	PD
137	Carl Bendelow <sup>264</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
138	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>265</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>266</sup>	PD
139	Pam Brophy <sup>267</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
140	Richard Buck <sup>268</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
141	Neil Boothman <sup>269</sup> from Carlisle, United Kingdom	
142	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>270</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>271</sup>	PD
143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CatterlenHall.jpg<sup>272</sup>: Matthew Emmott</li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>273</sup> (talk<sup>274</sup>)</li> </ul>	

250 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2547>

251 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

252 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

253 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13608>

254 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/15472>

255 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

256 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14194>

257 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

258 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

259 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/29211>

260 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3430>

261 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/40660>

262 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

263 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

264 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/815>

265 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

266 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

267 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/40>

268 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/40934>

269 <http://www.flickr.com/people/36219869@N00>

270 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

271 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

272 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CatterlenHall.jpg>

273 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

274 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Trish Steel<sup>275</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>276</sup> (talk<sup>277</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
145	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>278</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>279</sup>	PD
146	Humphrey Bolton <sup>280</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Lynne Kirton<sup>281</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>282</sup> (talk<sup>283</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
148	Geoff Gill <sup>284</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
149	Chris Downer <sup>285</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
150	WebHamster <sup>286</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>287</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>288</sup>	GFDL
151	Rose and Trev Clough <sup>289</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
152	Chris Holifield <sup>290</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
153	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>291</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>292</sup>	PD
154	Lee Coward <sup>293</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
155	Simon Ledingham <sup>294</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
156	Belinda E Wroe	
157	Bob Jenkins <sup>295</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
158	Rose and Trev Clough <sup>296</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

275 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/9274>

276 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

277 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

278 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

279 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

280 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1712>

281 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/811>

282 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

283 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

284 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/10318>

285 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14700>

286 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

287 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

288 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

289 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14719>

290 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/21337>

291 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

292 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

293 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3202>

294 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2258>

295 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3877>

296 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14719>



159	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>297</sup>: Naturenet<sup>298</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>299</sup>o<sup>300</sup></li> </ul>	PD
160	mauldy <sup>301</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>302</sup>: Naturenet<sup>303</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>304</sup>o<sup>305</sup></li> </ul>	PD
162	Keith Wright <sup>306</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>307</sup>: Naturenet<sup>308</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>309</sup>o<sup>310</sup></li> </ul>	PD
164	Tom Richardson	CC-BY-SA-2.0
165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>311</sup>: Marknew<sup>312</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>313</sup>o<sup>314</sup></li> </ul>	PD
166	Nigel Homer <sup>315</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
167	Walter Baxter <sup>316</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
168	mauldy <sup>317</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
169	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>318</sup>: Naturenet<sup>319</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>320</sup>o<sup>321</sup></li> </ul>	PD
170	Karl and Ali <sup>322</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

297 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

298 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

299 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

300 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

301 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6218>

302 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

303 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

304 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

305 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

306 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3961>

307 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

308 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

309 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

310 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

311 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

312 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

313 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

314 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

315 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3478>

316 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6638>

317 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6218>

318 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

319 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

320 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

321 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

322 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/37389>

171	Andrew Woodhall <sup>323</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
172	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>324</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>325</sup>	PD
173	Alexander P Kapp <sup>326</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>327</sup>: Naturenet<sup>328</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>329</sup>o<sup>330</sup></li> </ul>	PD
175	Peter McDermott <sup>331</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
176	Humphrey Bolton <sup>332</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
177	ronnie leask <sup>333</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
178	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>334</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>335</sup>	PD
179	Clintheacock66 <sup>336</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>337</sup>	GFDL
180	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>338</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>339</sup>	PD
181	Arnold Price <sup>340</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
182	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>341</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>342</sup>	PD
183	Alexander P Kapp <sup>343</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
184	Alexander P Kapp <sup>344</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
185	Simon Ledingham <sup>345</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
186	Philip Halling <sup>346</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
187	WebHamster <sup>347</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>348</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>349</sup>	GFDL

<sup>323</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/8612>

<sup>324</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>325</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>326</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

<sup>327</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

<sup>328</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

<sup>329</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>330</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>331</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14194>

<sup>332</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1712>

<sup>333</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/28441>

<sup>334</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>335</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>336</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Dr\\_Phillip\\_Clintheacock66](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Dr_Phillip_Clintheacock66)

<sup>337</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>338</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>339</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>340</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/7802>

<sup>341</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>342</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>343</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

<sup>344</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

<sup>345</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2258>

<sup>346</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

<sup>347</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>348</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>349</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

188	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: John Smith<sup>350</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>351</sup> (talk<sup>352</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
189	Matthew Emmott	
190	John Illingworth <sup>353</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
191	H Stamper <sup>354</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
192	Dave Logan <sup>355</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
193	WebHamster <sup>356</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>357</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>358</sup>	GFDL
194	Karl and Ali <sup>359</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
195	Paul Collins <sup>360</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
196	Simon Ledingham <sup>361</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
197	Carl Bendelow	CC-BY-SA-2.0
198	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>362</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>363</sup>	PD
199	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>364</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>365</sup>	PD
200	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
201	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>366</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>367</sup>	PD
202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>368</sup>: Marknew<sup>369</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>370</sup>o<sup>371</sup></li> </ul>	PD
203	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>372</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>373</sup>	PD

350 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/46867>

351 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

352 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

353 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1080>

354 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/17437>

355 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5042>

356 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

357 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

358 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

359 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/37389>

360 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/28757>

361 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2258>

362 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

363 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

364 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

365 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

366 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

367 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

368 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

369 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

370 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

371 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

372 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

373 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

204	Stephen G Taylor <sup>374</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
205	Lordgrunt <sup>375</sup>	GFDL
206	Peter Dutton <sup>376</sup> from Forest Hills, Queens, USA	
207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Trevor Rickard<sup>377</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>378</sup> (talk<sup>379</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
208	Eamon Curry <sup>380</sup>	
209	Darren Copley <sup>381</sup> from Sheffield	
210	Alan Walker <sup>382</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
211	Brian Chadwick <sup>383</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
212	Sam Styles <sup>384</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
213	Tony Dunlop	CC-BY-SA-2.0
214	David M Jones <sup>385</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
215	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>386</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>387</sup>	PD
216	Smb1001 <sup>388</sup>	GFDL
217	Smalljim <sup>389</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
218	WebHamster <sup>390</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>391</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>392</sup>	GFDL
219	Joanne Davies <sup>393</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
220	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>394</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>395</sup>	PD
221	Original uploader was Nommonomanac <sup>396</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>397</sup>	
222	WebHamster <sup>398</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>399</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>400</sup>	GFDL

374 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6883>

375 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Lordgrunt&action=edit&redlink=1>

376 <http://www.flickr.com/people/40646519@N00>

377 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14530>

378 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

379 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

380 <http://flickr.com/photos/7159257@N04>

381 <http://www.flickr.com/people/97607362@N00>

382 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1906>

383 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39970>

384 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/227>

385 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14196>

386 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

387 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

388 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Smb1001&action=edit&redlink=1>

389 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Smalljim>

390 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

391 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

392 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

393 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/23639>

394 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

395 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

396 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Nommonomanac>

397 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

398 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

399 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

400 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

223	Derek Harper <sup>401</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
224	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>402</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>403</sup>	PD
225	don cload <sup>404</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
226	Nilfanion <sup>405</sup>	GFDL
227	john spivey <sup>406</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
228	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>407</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>408</sup>	PD
229	see below	CC-BY-SA-2.0
230	WebHamster <sup>409</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>410</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>411</sup>	GFDL
231	Mark Robinson <sup>412</sup> from Williton, UK	
232	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>413</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>414</sup>	PD
233	Tony Atkin <sup>415</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
234	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>416</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>417</sup>	PD
235	Maurice Clements <sup>418</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
236	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
237	Juan J. Martínez <sup>419</sup> from Exeter, UK	CC-BY-SA-2.0
238	Rodw <sup>420</sup>	
239	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>421</sup>: Marknew<sup>422</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>423</sup> o<sup>424</sup></li> </ul>	PD
240	Lewis Clarke <sup>425</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

401 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5089>

402 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

403 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

404 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/33035>

405 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Nilfanion>

406 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1377>

407 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

408 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

409 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

410 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

411 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

412 <http://www.flickr.com/people/66176388@N00>

413 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

414 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

415 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1324>

416 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

417 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

418 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/8108>

419 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/71399781@N00>

420 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Rodw>

421 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

422 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

423 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

424 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

425 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11775>

241	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
242	Trox	GFDL
243	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>426</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>427</sup>	PD
244	John Rostron <sup>428</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
245	Jim Linwood <sup>429</sup>	
246	WebHamster <sup>430</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>431</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>432</sup>	GFDL
247	Ulli1105 <sup>433</sup>	CC-BY-3.0
248	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>434</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>435</sup>	PD
249	steve bailey <sup>436</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
250	WebHamster <sup>437</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>438</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>439</sup>	GFDL
251	Chris Downer <sup>440</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
252	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>441</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>442</sup>	PD
253	Mike Smith <sup>443</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
254	BotMultichill, Emijrbot, Hazard-Bot, Jarekt, JarektBot, Kurpfalzbilder.de, Steinsky, Verdy p	
255	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>444</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>445</sup>	PD
256	Simon Palmer <sup>446</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
257	Bob Ford <sup>447</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

426 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

427 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

428 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32907>

429 <http://www.flickr.com/people/54238124@N00>

430 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

431 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

432 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

433 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Ulli1105>

434 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

435 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

436 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11215>

437 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

438 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

439 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

440 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14700>

441 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

442 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

443 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11850>

444 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

445 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

446 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/22693>

447 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1282>

258	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>448</sup>; Marknew<sup>449</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>450</sup>o<sup>451</sup></li> </ul>	PD
259	Pengannel <sup>452</sup>	
260	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>453</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>454</sup>	PD
261	Mike Searle <sup>455</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
262	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>456</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>457</sup>	PD
263	Paul Allison <sup>458</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
264	Dave Dunford <sup>459</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
265	Stephen Horncastle <sup>460</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
266	Gordon Kneale Brooke <sup>461</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
267	Antony McCallum	CC-BY-SA-3.0
268	WebHamster <sup>462</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>463</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>464</sup>	GFDL
269	Chris Shaw <sup>465</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
270	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>466</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>467</sup>	PD
271	Tickler Tin <sup>468</sup> on Flickr <sup>469</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
272	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>470</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>471</sup>	PD
273	6mat1 <sup>472</sup> (talk <sup>473</sup> ). Original uploader was 6mat1 <sup>474</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>475</sup>	GFDL

448 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

449 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

450 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

451 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

452 <http://www.flickr.com/people/25801055@N00>

453 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

454 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

455 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/10423>

456 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

457 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

458 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12>

459 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1974>

460 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/620>

461 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3021>

462 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

463 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

464 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

465 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/843>

466 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

467 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

468 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/pippins/>

469 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Flickr>

470 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

471 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

472 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:6mat1>

473 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:6mat1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_talk:6mat1)

474 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:6mat1>

475 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

274	Charlesdrakew <sup>476</sup>	
275	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>477</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>478</sup>	PD
276	Piotr Zarobkiewicz. Original uploader was Piotr Zarobkiewicz <sup>479</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>480</sup>	GFDL
277	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>481</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>482</sup>	PD
278	user:Philippus <sup>483</sup>	
279	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
280	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
281	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>484</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>485</sup>	PD
282	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
283	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>486</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>487</sup>	PD
284	George Gastin <sup>488</sup>	GFDL
285	Steven Muster <sup>489</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
286	David Phillips <sup>490</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
287	Trevor Harris <sup>491</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
288	Original uploader was Hongking <sup>492</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>493</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
289	David Stowell <sup>494</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
290	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
291	Dave Logan <sup>495</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
292	Philip Halling	CC-BY-SA-2.0
293	Roy Parkhouse <sup>496</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

476 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Charlesdrakew>

477 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

478 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

479 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Piotr\\_Zarobkiewicz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Piotr_Zarobkiewicz)

480 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

481 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

482 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

483 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Philippus&action=edit&redlink=1>

484 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

485 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

486 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

487 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

488 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:George\\_Gastin](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:George_Gastin)

489 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/490>

490 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/733>

491 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/27744>

492 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Hongking>

493 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

494 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/120>

495 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5042>

496 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6829>



294	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>497</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>498</sup>	PD
295	Taliesin Edwards. Original uploader was Mouchoir le Souris <sup>499</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>500</sup>	GFDL
296	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
297	Arpingstone <sup>501</sup> (Adrian Pingstone) at en.wikipedia <sup>502</sup>	
298	pikous <sup>503</sup>	
299	Nev1 <sup>504</sup>	GFDL
300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>505</sup>: Marknew<sup>506</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>507</sup>o<sup>508</sup></li> </ul>	PD
301	Parrot of Doom <sup>509</sup>	GFDL
302	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>510</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>511</sup>	PD
303	By Joe D <sup>512</sup> , January 2005.	
304	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>513</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>514</sup>	PD
305	Dave Pape <sup>515</sup>	
306	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>516</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>517</sup>	PD
307	Ian Roberts <sup>518</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
308	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>519</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>520</sup>	PD
309	Matthew Folley <sup>521</sup> from UK	

<sup>497</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>498</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>499</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Mouchoir\\_le\\_Souris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Mouchoir_le_Souris)

<sup>500</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>501</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Arpingstone>

<sup>502</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>503</sup> <http://www.flickr.com/photos/pikous/3821434926/>

<sup>504</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Nev1>

<sup>505</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>506</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>507</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>508</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>509</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Parrot\\_of\\_Doom](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Parrot_of_Doom)

<sup>510</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>511</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>512</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Steinsky>

<sup>513</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>514</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>515</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Davepape>

<sup>516</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>517</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>518</sup> <http://www.flickr.com/people/9722099@N02>

<sup>519</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>520</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>521</sup> <http://www.flickr.com/people/37996590339@N01>

310	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>522</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>523</sup>	PD
311	Rob Woodward <sup>524</sup>	
312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>525</sup>: Marknew<sup>526</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>527</sup>o<sup>528</sup></li> </ul>	PD
313	Geni	GFDL
314	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>529</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>530</sup>	PD
315	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warblington_castle_tower_from_churchyard.JPG<sup>531</sup>: Geni</li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>532</sup> (talk<sup>533</sup>)</li> </ul>	GFDL
316	Christophe.Finot <sup>534</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
317	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>535</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>536</sup>	PD
318	Peter Trimming <sup>537</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
319	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>538</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>539</sup>	PD
320	Humphrey Bolton <sup>540</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
321	Bob Embleton <sup>541</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>542</sup>: Marknew<sup>543</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>544</sup>o<sup>545</sup></li> </ul>	PD

<sup>522</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>523</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>524</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Rob\\_Woodward&action=edit&redlink=1](http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Rob_Woodward&action=edit&redlink=1)

<sup>525</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>526</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>527</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>528</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>529</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>530</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>531</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Warblington\\_castle\\_tower\\_from\\_churchyard.JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Warblington_castle_tower_from_churchyard.JPG)

<sup>532</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

<sup>533</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

<sup>534</sup> <http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utilisateur:Christophe.Finot>

<sup>535</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>536</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>537</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/34298>

<sup>538</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>539</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>540</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1712>

<sup>541</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/125>

<sup>542</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>543</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>544</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>545</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

323	Graham Taylor <sup>546</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
324	WebHamster <sup>547</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>548</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>549</sup>	GFDL
325	Trevor Rickard <sup>550</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
326	Pauline Eccles <sup>551</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
327	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
328	Philip Halling <sup>552</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
329	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>553</sup>: Marknew<sup>554</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>555</sup> o<sup>556</sup></li> </ul>	PD
330	Michael Eccles <sup>557</sup> from Manchester, England	CC-BY-SA-2.0
331	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>558</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>559</sup>	PD
332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Tony Bailey</li> <li>• first derivation: Sir Gawain<sup>560</sup></li> <li>• second derivation: Paravane<sup>561</sup> (talk<sup>562</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
333	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
334	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
335	Philip Halling <sup>563</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
336	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
337	George Evans <sup>564</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
338	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>565</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>566</sup>	PD

546 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/26281>

547 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

548 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

549 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

550 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14530>

551 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13903>

552 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

553 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

554 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

555 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

556 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

557 <http://www.flickr.com/people/93176390@N00>

558 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

559 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

560 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Sir\\_Gawain](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Sir_Gawain)

561 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

562 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

563 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

564 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/9826>

565 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

566 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

339	Philip Halling <sup>567</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
340	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Trevor Rickard<sup>568</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>569</sup> (talk<sup>570</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
341	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>571</sup>: Marknew<sup>572</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>573</sup>o<sup>574</sup></li> </ul>	PD
342	mfjordan <sup>575</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
343	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>576</sup>: Marknew<sup>577</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>578</sup>o<sup>579</sup></li> </ul>	PD
344	Tony Bailey <sup>580</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
345	PAUL FARMER <sup>581</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
346	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>582</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>583</sup>	PD
347	Pauline Eccles <sup>584</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
348	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>585</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>586</sup>	PD
349	Original uploader was Winstainforth <sup>587</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>588</sup>	GFDL
350	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>589</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>590</sup>	PD
351	Colin Smith <sup>591</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

<sup>567</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

<sup>568</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14530>

<sup>569</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

<sup>570</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

<sup>571</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>572</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>573</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>574</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>575</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12039>

<sup>576</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>577</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>578</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>579</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>580</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3944>

<sup>581</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32427>

<sup>582</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>583</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>584</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13903>

<sup>585</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>586</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>587</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Winstainforth>

<sup>588</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>589</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>590</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>591</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3972>

352	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>592</sup>: Marknew<sup>593</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>594</sup><sup>o</sup><sup>595</sup></li> </ul>	PD
353	Caitlin <sup>596</sup> from Hertfordshire, UK	
354	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>597</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>598</sup>	PD
355	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>599</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>600</sup>	PD
356	Richard Knights <sup>601</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
357	David Lally <sup>602</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
358	David Lally <sup>603</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
359	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>604</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>605</sup>	PD
360	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>606</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>607</sup>	PD
361	Dave Pape <sup>608</sup>	
362	Charles D P Miller <sup>609</sup>	
363	Mark Pilbeam <sup>610</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
364	Christophe.Finot <sup>611</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cowes_iw_esplanade.jpg<sup>612</sup>: Original uploader was Emanresu<sup>613</sup> at en.wikipedia<sup>614</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>615</sup> (talk<sup>616</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
366	Original uploader was ClemRutter <sup>617</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>618</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0

592 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

593 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

594 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

595 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

596 <http://www.flickr.com/people/50194168@N00>

597 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

598 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

599 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

600 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

601 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/657>

602 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/17441>

603 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/17441>

604 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

605 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

606 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

607 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

608 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Davepape>

609 <http://www.flickr.com/people/38737399@N03>

610 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/768>

611 <http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utilisateur:Christophe.Finot>

612 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cowes\\_iw\\_esplanade.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cowes_iw_esplanade.jpg)

613 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Emanresu>

614 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

615 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

616 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

617 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:ClemRutter>

618 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

367	User:Neddyseagoon (?)	GFDL
368	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>619</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>620</sup>	PD
369	Nigel Chadwick <sup>621</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>622</sup>: Naturenet<sup>623</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>624</sup>o<sup>625</sup></li> </ul>	PD
371	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Penny Mayes<sup>626</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>627</sup> (talk<sup>628</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
372	David Anstiss <sup>629</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
373	Ron Strutt <sup>630</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
374	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>631</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>632</sup>	PD
375	Webzooloo <sup>633</sup> from France	
376	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>634</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>635</sup>	PD
377	Ron Strutt <sup>636</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
378	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>637</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>638</sup>	PD
379	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>639</sup>: Marknew<sup>640</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>641</sup>o<sup>642</sup></li> </ul>	PD
380	Charlesdrakew <sup>643</sup>	

619 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

620 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

621 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3101>

622 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

623 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

624 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

625 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

626 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/93>

627 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

628 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

629 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/29880>

630 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1811>

631 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

632 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

633 <http://www.flickr.com/people/8390682@N02>

634 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

635 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

636 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1811>

637 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

638 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

639 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

640 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

641 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

642 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

643 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Charlesdrakew>

381	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>644</sup>: Naturenet<sup>645</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>646</sup>o<sup>647</sup></li> </ul>	PD
382	Nigel Chadwick <sup>648</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
383	Misterzee <sup>649</sup>	CC-BY-3.0
384	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>650</sup>: Naturenet<sup>651</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>652</sup>o<sup>653</sup></li> </ul>	PD
385	Nigel Chadwick <sup>654</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
386	Richard Croft <sup>655</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
387	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>656</sup>: Naturenet<sup>657</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>658</sup>o<sup>659</sup></li> </ul>	PD
388	Chris Clarke <sup>660</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
389	Richard Croft <sup>661</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
390	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>662</sup>: Naturenet<sup>663</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>664</sup>o<sup>665</sup></li> </ul>	PD
391	Richard Dorrell <sup>666</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

644 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

645 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

646 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

647 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

648 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3101>

649 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Misterzee>

650 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

651 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

652 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

653 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

654 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3101>

655 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

656 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

657 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

658 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

659 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

660 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1932>

661 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

662 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

663 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

664 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

665 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

666 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/20032>

392	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>667</sup>: Marknew<sup>668</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>669</sup>o<sup>670</sup></li> </ul>	PD
393	Asta, JarektBot, MGA73bot2, Nev1, Solon	
394	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>671</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>672</sup>	PD
395	Thomas Beilby	
396	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>673</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>674</sup>	PD
397	David Anstiss <sup>675</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
398	Chris Whippet <sup>676</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
399	Tony Grist	
400	WebHamster <sup>677</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>678</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>679</sup>	GFDL
401	--Immanuel Giel <sup>680</sup> 11:59, 21 August 2007 (UTC)	
402	WebHamster <sup>681</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>682</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>683</sup>	GFDL
403	David Anstiss <sup>684</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
404	Ken Brown <sup>685</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
405	Richard Croft <sup>686</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
406	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>687</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>688</sup>	PD
407	Jacqui Sadler <sup>689</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
408	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>690</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>691</sup>	PD
409	Clem Rutter, Rochester Kent	GFDL

<sup>667</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

<sup>668</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

<sup>669</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

<sup>670</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

<sup>671</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>672</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>673</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>674</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>675</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/29880>

<sup>676</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/27922>

<sup>677</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>678</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>679</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>680</sup> [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Immanuel\\_Giel](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Immanuel_Giel)

<sup>681</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>682</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>683</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>684</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/29880>

<sup>685</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/27669>

<sup>686</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

<sup>687</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>688</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>689</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13703>

<sup>690</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>691</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>



410	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>692</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>693</sup>	PD
411	Chris Gunns <sup>694</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
412	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>695</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>696</sup>	PD
413	Philip Halling <sup>697</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
414	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>698</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>699</sup>	PD
415	Ian Knox <sup>700</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
416	Karl and Ali <sup>701</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
417	Karl and Ali <sup>702</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
418	Alexander P Kapp <sup>703</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
419	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>704</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>705</sup>	PD
420	Dr Greg <sup>706</sup>	GFDL
421	Andy Hawkins <sup>707</sup> from Scotland	CC-BY-SA-2.0
422	Nuttytimmy <sup>708</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
423	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>709</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>710</sup>	PD
424	Karl and Ali <sup>711</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
425	Duncan Stott <sup>712</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
426	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
427	Original uploader was Jimfbleak <sup>713</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>714</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
428	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>715</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>716</sup>	PD

692 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

693 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

694 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13385>

695 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

696 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

697 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

698 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

699 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

700 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2774>

701 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/37389>

702 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/37389>

703 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

704 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

705 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

706 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Dr\\_Greg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Dr_Greg)

707 <http://www.flickr.com/people/35914191@N00>

708 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Nuttytimmy&action=edit&redlink=1>

709 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

710 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

711 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/37389>

712 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39779>

713 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Jimfbleak>

714 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

715 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

716 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

429	Nancy <sup>717</sup>	GFDL
430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>718</sup>: Naturenet<sup>719</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>720</sup>o<sup>721</sup></li> </ul>	PD
431	Tim Heaton <sup>722</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
432	Soloist	CC-BY-SA-3.0
433	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>723</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>724</sup>	PD
434	NotFromUtrecht <sup>725</sup>	GFDL
435	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>726</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>727</sup>	PD
436	Cnyborg, Elinnea, ErfgoedBot, JarektBot, Kurpfalzbilder.de, MGA73bot2	
437	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>728</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>729</sup>	PD
438	Bob Harvey <sup>730</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
439	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Richard Croft<sup>731</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>732</sup> (talk<sup>733</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
440	John Goldsmith <sup>734</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
441	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
442	Rodney Burton <sup>735</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
443	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>736</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>737</sup>	PD
444	Jim Thornton <sup>738</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
445	Emijrpbot, Hazard-Bot, JarektBot, Jonathan Cardy, Jungpionier, Kurpfalzbilder.de	

717 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Nancy>

718 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

719 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

720 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

721 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

722 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3240>

723 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

724 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

725 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:NotFromUtrecht>

726 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

727 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

728 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

729 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

730 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/8272>

731 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

732 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

733 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

734 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/28123>

735 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2182>

736 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

737 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

738 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/19837>

446	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>739</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>740</sup>	PD
447	Terry Butcher <sup>741</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
448	Richard Croft <sup>742</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
449	Richard Croft <sup>743</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
450	WebHamster <sup>744</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>745</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>746</sup>	GFDL
451	Richard Croft <sup>747</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
452	Sue Adair <sup>748</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
453	Alexander P Kapp	CC-BY-SA-2.0
454	Christine Matthews <sup>749</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
455	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>750</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>751</sup>	PD
456	Evelyn Simak <sup>752</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
457	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>753</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>754</sup>	PD
458	Evelyn Simak <sup>755</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
459	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>756</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>757</sup>	PD
460	Richard Croft <sup>758</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
461	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>759</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>760</sup>	PD
462	William M. Connolley <sup>761</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>762</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
463	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>763</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>764</sup>	PD
464	EvelynS <sup>765</sup>	GFDL

739 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

740 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

741 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4826>

742 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

743 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

744 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

745 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

746 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

747 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

748 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1657>

749 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1777>

750 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

751 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

752 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14840>

753 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

754 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

755 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14840>

756 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

757 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

758 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1904>

759 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

760 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

761 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:William\\_M.\\_Connolley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:William_M._Connolley)

762 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

763 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

764 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

765 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:EvelynS>

465	Philip Halling <sup>766</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
466	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
467	Haros, SchlurcherBot	
468	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
469	Ziko-C <sup>767</sup>	GFDL
470	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>768</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>769</sup>	PD
471	Alison Stamp	CC-BY-SA-2.0
472	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>770</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>771</sup>	PD
473	Pete Chapman <sup>772</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
474	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>773</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>774</sup>	PD
475	Bob Weyker	GFDL
476	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>775</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>776</sup>	PD
477	Gordon Hatton	CC-BY-SA-2.0
478	StaraBlazkova <sup>777</sup>	GFDL
479	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>778</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>779</sup>	PD
480	Paul Buckingham <sup>780</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
481	colin grice <sup>781</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
482	Mick Garratt <sup>782</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
483	DAVID M GOODWIN <sup>783</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
484	sylvia duckworth <sup>784</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
485	colin grice <sup>785</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

766 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1837>

767 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Ziko-C>

768 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

769 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

770 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

771 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

772 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1024>

773 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

774 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

775 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

776 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

777 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:StaraBlazkova>

778 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

779 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

780 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/24103>

781 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/685>

782 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/343>

783 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32522>

784 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/18375>

785 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/685>

486	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>786</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>787</sup>	PD
487	Stephen George-Powell	
488	Redvers <sup>788</sup>	
489	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>789</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>790</sup>	PD
490	JThomas <sup>791</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
491	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>792</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>793</sup>	PD
492	CJW	
493	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>794</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>795</sup>	PD
494	Mick Garratt <sup>796</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
495	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>797</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>798</sup>	PD
496	Peter McDermott <sup>799</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
497	MortimerCat <sup>800</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
498	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>801</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>802</sup>	PD
499	Philip Barker <sup>803</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
500	Personal photograph taken by Mick Knapton] at en.wikipedia <sup>804</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
501	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>805</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>806</sup>	PD
502	jacob <sup>807</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
503	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
504	Humphrey Bolton <sup>808</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

<sup>786</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>787</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>788</sup> <http://flickr.com/photos/redvers/>

<sup>789</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>790</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>791</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/35313>

<sup>792</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>793</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>794</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>795</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>796</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/343>

<sup>797</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>798</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>799</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14194>

<sup>800</sup> <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:MortimerCat>

<sup>801</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>802</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>803</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/41502>

<sup>804</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org>

<sup>805</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

<sup>806</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

<sup>807</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/25264>

<sup>808</sup> <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1712>

505	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>809</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>810</sup>	PD
506	martin dawes <sup>811</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
507	Mick Garratt <sup>812</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
508	Kevin Rushton <sup>813</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
509	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
510	Alison Stamp <sup>814</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
511	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Gordon Hatton<sup>815</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>816</sup> (talk<sup>817</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
512	Paul Allison <sup>818</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
513	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>819</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>820</sup>	PD
514	Trish Steel <sup>821</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
515	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>822</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>823</sup>	PD
516	Paul Buckingham <sup>824</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
517	Allan Fea (1860 - 1956)?	PD
518	Michael Trolove <sup>825</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
519	neil davies <sup>826</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
520	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>827</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>828</sup>	PD
521	Brian Coleman <sup>829</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
522	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	

809 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

810 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

811 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/30816>

812 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/343>

813 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/20442>

814 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/277>

815 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4820>

816 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

817 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

818 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12>

819 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

820 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

821 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/9274>

822 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

823 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

824 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/24103>

825 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/19979>

826 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/23135>

827 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

828 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

829 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5397>

523	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Andrew Curtis<sup>830</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>831</sup> (talk<sup>832</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
524	Phil Thomas <sup>833</sup>	
525	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>834</sup>: Naturenet<sup>835</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>836</sup>o<sup>837</sup></li> </ul>	PD
526	Mike Quinn	CC-BY-SA-2.0
527	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>838</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>839</sup>	PD
528	Michael Hanselmann - Quaoar10 <sup>840</sup>	GFDL
529	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>841</sup>: Naturenet<sup>842</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>843</sup>o<sup>844</sup></li> </ul>	PD
530	Norman MacKillop <sup>845</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
531	Peter McDermott <sup>846</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
532	Mike Quinn <sup>847</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
533	Andy F <sup>848</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
534	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>849</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>850</sup>	PD
535	Euan Nelson <sup>851</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
536	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>852</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>853</sup>	PD
537	Peter McDermott <sup>854</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

830 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32242>

831 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

832 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

833 <http://flickr.com/people/34683826@N03>

834 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

835 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

836 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

837 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

838 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

839 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

840 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Quaoar10>

841 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

842 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

843 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

844 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

845 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/24371>

846 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14194>

847 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12735>

848 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32299>

849 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

850 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

851 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14859>

852 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

853 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

854 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14194>

538	george hurrell <sup>855</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
539	Dennis Lovett <sup>856</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Mick Garratt<sup>857</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>858</sup> (talk<sup>859</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
541	Glen Bowman <sup>860</sup> from Newcastle, England	
542	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>861</sup>: Naturenet<sup>862</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>863</sup>o<sup>864</sup></li> </ul>	PD
543	Oliver Dixon <sup>865</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
544	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>866</sup>: Naturenet<sup>867</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>868</sup>o<sup>869</sup></li> </ul>	PD
545	Oliver Dixon <sup>870</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
546	Pat Pierpoint <sup>871</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
547	RHaworth <sup>872</sup>	GFDL
548	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>873</sup>: Marknew<sup>874</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>875</sup>o<sup>876</sup></li> </ul>	PD
549	Lisa Jarvis <sup>877</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
550	Christine Westerback <sup>878</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
551	hayley green <sup>879</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
552	Peter Brooks <sup>880</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

855 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/8394>

856 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1339>

857 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/343>

858 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

859 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

860 <http://www.flickr.com/people/10978503@N00>

861 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

862 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

863 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

864 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

865 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>

866 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

867 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

868 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

869 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

870 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>

871 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4105>

872 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:RHaworth>

873 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

874 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

875 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

876 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

877 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5309>

878 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/753>

879 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/22573>

880 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1685>



553	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>881</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>882</sup>	PD
554	Tim Simpson <sup>883</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
555	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>884</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>885</sup>	PD
556	User Tagishsimon <sup>886</sup> on en.wikipedia <sup>887</sup>	GFDL
557	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>888</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>889</sup>	PD
558	Oliver Dixon <sup>890</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
559	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Phil Thirkell<sup>891</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>892</sup> (talk<sup>893</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
560	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Alexander P Kapp<sup>894</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>895</sup> (talk<sup>896</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
561	JThomas <sup>897</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
562	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>898</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>899</sup>	PD
563	Margaret Clough <sup>900</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
564	Lisa Jarvis <sup>901</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
565	wfmillar <sup>902</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
566	RHaworth <sup>903</sup>	GFDL
567	Pete Saunders <sup>904</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

881 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

882 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

883 <http://flickr.com/photos/90982314@N00>

884 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

885 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

886 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Tagishsimon>

887 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

888 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

889 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

890 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>

891 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4062>

892 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

893 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

894 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

895 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

896 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

897 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/35313>

898 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

899 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

900 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3906>

901 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5309>

902 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/7544>

903 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:RHaworth>

904 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14560>

568	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>905</sup>: Marknew<sup>906</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>907</sup>o<sup>908</sup></li> </ul>	PD
569	Peter McDermott <sup>909</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
570	Mike Quinn <sup>910</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
571	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum_icon_(red).png<sup>911</sup>: Joe D<sup>912</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>913</sup>o<sup>914</sup></li> </ul>	GFDL
572	Sandra White <sup>915</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
573	Ken Brown <sup>916</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
574	Andrew Curtis <sup>917</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
575	matthew Hunt <sup>918</sup>	
576	WebHamster <sup>919</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>920</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>921</sup>	GFDL
577	Pat Pierpoint <sup>922</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
578	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>923</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>924</sup>	PD
579	C G Burke <sup>925</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
580	Martin Norman <sup>926</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
581	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>927</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>928</sup>	PD
582	Mark Evans <sup>929</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
583	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>930</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>931</sup>	PD

905 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)  
906 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>  
907 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>  
908 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)  
909 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14194>  
910 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12735>  
911 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Museum\\_icon\\_\(red\).png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Museum_icon_(red).png)  
912 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Steinsky>  
913 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>  
914 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)  
915 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/19828>  
916 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/157>  
917 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32242>  
918 <http://flickr.com/photos/35123086@N00>  
919 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
920 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
921 <http://en.wikipedia.org>  
922 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4105>  
923 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
924 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
925 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2239>  
926 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/184>  
927 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
928 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
929 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/34737>  
930 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
931 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

584	Trevor Littlewood <sup>932</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
585	WebHamster <sup>933</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>934</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>935</sup>	GFDL
586	Chris Tweedy <sup>936</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
587	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>937</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>938</sup>	PD
588	Alexander P Kapp <sup>939</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
589	Oliver Dixon <sup>940</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
590	Norma Foggo <sup>941</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
591	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>942</sup>; Marknew<sup>943</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>944</sup> o<sup>945</sup></li> </ul>	PD
592	Walter Baxter <sup>946</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
593	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>947</sup>; Marknew<sup>948</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>949</sup> o<sup>950</sup></li> </ul>	PD
594	Draco2008 <sup>951</sup> from UK	
595	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>952</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>953</sup>	PD
596	Oliver Dixon <sup>954</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
597	Les Hull <sup>955</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
598	Walter Baxter <sup>956</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
599	Garth Newton <sup>957</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
600	Richard Nevell <sup>958</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0

- 932 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/39198>  
933 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
934 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
935 <http://en.wikipedia.org>  
936 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4115>  
937 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
938 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
939 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>  
940 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>  
941 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/675>  
942 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)  
943 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>  
944 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>  
945 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)  
946 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6638>  
947 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)  
948 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>  
949 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>  
950 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)  
951 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/23448975@N04>  
952 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
953 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
954 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3462>  
955 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3612>  
956 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6638>  
957 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/525>  
958 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Richard\\_Nevell\\_\(WMUK\)](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Richard_Nevell_(WMUK))

601	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>959</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>960</sup>	PD
602	Cosmicutencil	PD
603	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
604	Tim S Addison <sup>961</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH_icon.png<sup>962</sup>: Naturenet<sup>963</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>964</sup>o<sup>965</sup></li> </ul>	PD
606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Peter Trimming<sup>966</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>967</sup> (talk<sup>968</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
607	don cload <sup>969</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
608	WebHamster <sup>970</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>971</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>972</sup>	GFDL
609	Colin Bates <sup>973</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
610	Bill Nicholls <sup>974</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
611	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>975</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>976</sup>	PD
612	Original uploader was Njjh201 <sup>977</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>978</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
613	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>979</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>980</sup>	PD
614	A. R. Yeo MortimerCat <sup>981</sup>	GFDL
615	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>982</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>983</sup>	PD

959 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

960 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

961 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/40209>

962 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HH_icon.png)

963 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Naturenet>

964 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

965 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

966 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/34298>

967 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

968 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

969 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/33035>

970 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

971 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

972 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

973 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1582>

974 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/21460>

975 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

976 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

977 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Njjh201>

978 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

979 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

980 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

981 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:MortimerCat>

982 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

983 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

616	Peter Craine	CC-BY-SA-2.0
617	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>984</sup>; Marknew<sup>985</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>986</sup>o<sup>987</sup></li> </ul>	PD
618	Original uploader was Yewenyi <sup>988</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>989</sup>	GFDL
619	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>990</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>991</sup>	PD
620	Dave Logan <sup>992</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
621	Betty Longbottom <sup>993</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
622	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>994</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>995</sup>	PD
623	Ostrich. Original uploader was Ostrich <sup>996</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>997</sup>	GFDL
624	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>998</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>999</sup>	PD
625	Own Herby <sup>1000</sup> <b>talk thyme</b> <sup>1001</sup>	GFDL
626	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1002</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1003</sup>	PD
627	A. R. Yeo MortimerCat <sup>1004</sup>	GFDL
628	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1005</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1006</sup>	PD
629	John M <sup>1007</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
630	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1008</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1009</sup>	PD
631	Richard Dorrell <sup>1010</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

984 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

985 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

986 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

987 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

988 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Yewenyi>

989 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

990 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

991 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

992 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/5042>

993 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11162>

994 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

995 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

996 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Ostrich>

997 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

998 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

999 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1000 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Herbythyme>

1001 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Herbythyme](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Herbythyme)

1002 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1003 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1004 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:MortimerCat>

1005 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1006 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1007 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/7388>

1008 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1009 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1010 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/20032>

632	mym <sup>1011</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
633	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
634	Andy / Andrew Fogg <sup>1012</sup> from near Cambridge, UK	
635	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1013</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1014</sup>	PD
636	Row17 <sup>1015</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
637	Peter Bruffell <sup>1016</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
638	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1017</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1018</sup>	PD
639	Tim Lethaby <sup>1019</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
640	Maurice Pullin <sup>1020</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
641	Mike Crowe	CC-BY-SA-2.0
642	WebHamster <sup>1021</sup> . Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1022</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1023</sup>	GFDL
643	Rod Ward <sup>1024</sup> (Original uploader was Rodw <sup>1025</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1026</sup> )	
644	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1027</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1028</sup>	PD
645	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Rick Crowley<sup>1029</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>1030</sup> (talk<sup>1031</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
646	Trish Steel <sup>1032</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
647	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1033</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1034</sup>	PD
648	Andrew Riley <sup>1035</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

1011 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/130>

1012 <http://www.flickr.com/people/69024001@N00>

1013 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1014 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1015 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/17899>

1016 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11692>

1017 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1018 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1019 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32356>

1020 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14368>

1021 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1022 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1023 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

1024 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Rodw>

1025 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Rodw>

1026 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

1027 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1028 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1029 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/19290>

1030 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

1031 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

1032 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/9274>

1033 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1034 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1035 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/27144>

649	Original uploader was Rodw <sup>1036</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1037</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
650	Rodw <sup>1038</sup>	PD
651	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
652	Rodw <sup>1039</sup>	
653	Colin Madge <sup>1040</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
654	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
655	Apalsola, Emijrpbot, ErfgoedBot, Hazard-Bot, JarektBot, JeremyA, Kurpfalzbilder.de	
656	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1041</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1042</sup>	PD
657	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Michael Patterson<sup>1043</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>1044</sup> (talk<sup>1045</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
658	Dennis Thorley	CC-BY-SA-2.0
659	stephen betteridge <sup>1046</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
660	Simon Huguet <sup>1047</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
661	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1048</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1049</sup>	PD
662	Gareth Edwards <sup>1050</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
663	Stan <sup>1051</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
664	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1052</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1053</sup>	PD
665	M J Richardson <sup>1054</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
666	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1055</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1056</sup>	PD
667	Martin Luff <sup>1057</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

1036 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Rodw>

1037 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

1038 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Rodw>

1039 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Rodw>

1040 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/20602>

1041 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1042 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1043 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/4558>

1044 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

1045 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

1046 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/12031>

1047 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/24370>

1048 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1049 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1050 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/6671>

1051 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11013>

1052 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1053 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1054 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/15498>

1055 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1056 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1057 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/33111>

668	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1058</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1059</sup>	PD
669	Oxyman <sup>1060</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
670	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1061</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1062</sup>	PD
671	Bob Jones <sup>1063</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
672	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1064</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1065</sup>	PD
673	Squeezyboy <sup>1066</sup> from UK	
674	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1067</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1068</sup>	PD
675	Graham Horn <sup>1069</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
676	Gernot Keller <sup>1070</sup> www.gernot-keller.com <sup>1071</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.5
677	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1072</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1073</sup>	PD
678	Robert Edwards <sup>1074</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
679	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1075</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1076</sup>	PD
680	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1077</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1078</sup>	PD
681	Lewis Hulbert <sup>1079</sup>	CC-BY-SA-3.0
682	Original uploader was SuzanneKn <sup>1080</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1081</sup>	
683	Craigy <sup>1082</sup> (talk <sup>1083</sup> ). Original uploader was Craigy144 <sup>1084</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1085</sup>	GFDL

1058 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1059 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1060 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13090>  
1061 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1062 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1063 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/636>  
1064 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1065 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1066 <http://www.flickr.com/people/60052279@N00>  
1067 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1068 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1069 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/10124>  
1070 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Gernot\\_Keller](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Gernot_Keller)  
1071 <http://www.gernot-keller.com>  
1072 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1073 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1074 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3763>  
1075 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1076 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1077 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>  
1078 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>  
1079 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Lewis\\_Hulbert](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Lewis_Hulbert)  
1080 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:SuzanneKn>  
1081 <http://en.wikipedia.org>  
1082 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Craigy144>  
1083 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Craigy144](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Craigy144)  
1084 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Craigy144>  
1085 <http://en.wikipedia.org>



684	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1086</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1087</sup>	PD
685	R J McNaughton <sup>1088</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
686	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1089</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1090</sup>	PD
687	brian clark <sup>1091</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
688	john tollitt <sup>1092</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
689	Dposte46 <sup>1093</sup>	
690	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1094</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1095</sup>	PD
691	Graham Burnett <sup>1096</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
692	Herbythyme, JarektBot, Kilom691, Kurpfalzbilder.de, Man vii, Prazak, Snowmanradio	
693	John Brightley <sup>1097</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
694	Nigel Swales <sup>1098</sup> from Birmingham, UK	CC-BY-SA-2.0
695	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1099</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1100</sup>	PD
696	Rob Farrow <sup>1101</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
697	Steve Wilson <sup>1102</sup> from Marchwood, The New Forest, UK	
698	Paul Englefield <sup>1103</sup> from Leamington Spa, UK	
699	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
700	Jonathan Day <sup>1104</sup> from Brighton, UK	
701	Chris Downer <sup>1105</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
702	Beao, Bilderbot, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, GKFX, JarektBot, Koavf, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
703	en:Gottik666 <sup>1106</sup>	GFDL
704	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1107</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1108</sup>	PD

1086 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1087 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1088 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/16147>

1089 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1090 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1091 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/8002>

1092 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/41982>

1093 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Dposte46&action=edit&redlink=1>

1094 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1095 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1096 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/7820>

1097 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/43031>

1098 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/22890158@N08>

1099 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1100 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1101 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3546>

1102 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/17111264@N00>

1103 <http://www.flickr.com/people/39027808@N00>

1104 <http://www.flickr.com/people/33577159@N05>

1105 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/14700>

1106 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottik666>

1107 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1108 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

705	Colin Smith <sup>1109</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
706	Simon Carey <sup>1110</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
707	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1111</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1112</sup>	PD
708	Lee Jordan <sup>1113</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
709	Alexander P Kapp <sup>1114</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
710	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UKAL_icon.png<sup>1115</sup>; Marknew<sup>1116</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Bea<sup>1117</sup>o<sup>1118</sup></li> </ul>	PD
711	Humphrey Bolton <sup>1119</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
712	Betty Longbottom <sup>1120</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
713	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1121</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1122</sup>	PD
714	Abcdef123456 <sup>1123</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1124</sup>	GFDL
715	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1125</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1126</sup>	PD
716	Mike Faherty <sup>1127</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
717	Peter <sup>1128</sup>	
718	Janine Forbes <sup>1129</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
719	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1130</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1131</sup>	PD
720	Chris Gunns <sup>1132</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
721	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1133</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1134</sup>	PD
722	nick macneill <sup>1135</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0

1109 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3972>

1110 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1833>

1111 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1112 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1113 <http://flickr.com/photos/30249912@N00>

1114 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/3216>

1115 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL\\_icon.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UKAL_icon.png)

1116 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Marknew>

1117 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Beao>

1118 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Beao](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Beao)

1119 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1712>

1120 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/11162>

1121 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1122 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1123 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Abcdef123456>

1124 <http://en.wikipedia.org>

1125 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1126 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1127 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/30470>

1128 <http://flickr.com/photos/80942291@N00>

1129 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/388>

1130 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1131 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1132 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/13385>

1133 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1134 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1135 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/37997>

723	WebHamster. Original uploader was WebHamster <sup>1136</sup> at en.wikipedia <sup>1137</sup>	PD
724	Beao, Bilderbot, Burts, CyberSkull, Duesentrieb, EugeneZelenko, JarektBot, Koavf, MGA73bot2, Marknew, Paddy, SieBot	
725	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original: Richard Rogerson<sup>1138</sup></li> <li>• derivative work: Paravane<sup>1139</sup> (talk<sup>1140</sup>)</li> </ul>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
726	Stephen McKay <sup>1141</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
727	Peter Whatley <sup>1142</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
728	Bob Embleton <sup>1143</sup>	CC-BY-SA-2.0
729	Creative Commons <sup>1144</sup> , fixed by Quibik <sup>1145</sup>	PD

---

1136 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:WebHamster>

1137 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

1138 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/34311>

1139 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Paravane&action=edit&redlink=1>

1140 [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User\\_talk:Paravane](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Paravane)

1141 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/1621>

1142 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/25788>

1143 <http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/125>

1144 <http://creativecommons.org/contact>

1145 <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Quibik>

# 21 Licenses

## 21.1 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright © 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <http://fsf.org/>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed. Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program—to make sure that you remain free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. TERMS AND CONDITIONS 0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion. 1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work. 2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary. 3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures. 4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for any copy that you convey, and you may offer support for a warranty protection for a fee. 5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

\* a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date. \* b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices". \* c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it. \* d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate. 6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

\* a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange. \* b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge. \* c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b. \* d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a

different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements. \* e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects to use, is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you specify an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support services, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying. 7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

\* a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or \* b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or \* c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or \* d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or \* e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or \* f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way. 8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates

your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10. 9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so. 10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it. 11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law. 12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy

both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program. 13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such. 14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

## 21.2 GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

Copyright (c) 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed. 0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference. 1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

The "publisher" means any person or entity that distributes copies of the Document to the public.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version. 15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THESE ARE NO WARRANTIES FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION. 16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. 17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History"). To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties; any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License. 2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies. 3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first one listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general networking-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document. 4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version precisely as the full text of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- \* A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- \* B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- \* C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- \* D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- \* E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- \* F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the addendum below.
- \* G. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions if they were based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- \* K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- \* L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles. \* M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version. \* N. Do not retittle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section. \* O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties—for example, statements of peer review or of the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added (by or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version. 5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements". 6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document. 7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate. 8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author> This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'. This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If you permit this as a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

(section 1) will typically require changing the actual title. 9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it. 10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document. 11. RELICENSING

"Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site" (or "MMC Site") means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A "Massive Multiauthor Collaboration" (or "MMC") contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

"CC-BY-SA" means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

"Incorporate" means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

An MMC is "eligible for relicensing" if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing. ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

Copyright (C) YEAR YOUR NAME. Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the License is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the "with ... Texts." line with this:

with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

# 21.3 GNU Lesser General Public License

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright © 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, “this License” refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the “GNU GPL” refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

“The Library” refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An “Application” is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A “Combined Work” is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the “Linked Version”.

The “Minimal Corresponding Source” for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The “Corresponding Application Code” for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

\* a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or

\* b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

### 3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

\* a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

\* b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

### 4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

\* a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

\* b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

\* c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

\* d) Do one of the following:

- o 0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.
- o 1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user’s computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.
- \* e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

### 5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

\* a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.

\* b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

### 6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License “or any later version” applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy’s public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.