Ranska-Englanti-majakkamatkan 2013 majakat
16.7.2013/eh tarkennettu, majakoiden tekstiä lisätty hamaeero(at)kolumbus.fi

Alustava ohjelma, aikatauluja ei ole vielä laskettu, pitääkö jokin majakka jättää pois?

Päivä 1, perjantai 26.7.2013

Cap d’Antifer, sijaitsee Kanaalin rannalla, 90-metrisen jyrkänteen reunalla, parkkipaikka vieressä, kiinni

1955 (station established 1894). Active; focal plane 128 m (420 ft); white flash every 20 s. 38 m (125 ft) octagonal concrete tower with 8 ribs, lantern and gallery. Tower is unpainted gray concrete, lantern and gallery painted green. Modern 1-story keeper's house. The original lighthouse, a 26 m (85 ft) masonry tower, was destroyed by retreating German forces on 29 August 1944; Located atop the cliffs west of Étretat, the same cliffs made famous by some 20 paintings of Monet (painted in 1885, before there was a lighthouse). Site open, tower closed.

Cap de la Hève, kiinni, vieressä ilmeisesti vanhemman majakan rauniot (yksi kerros)

1951 (station established 1775). Active; focal plane 123 m (404 ft); white flash every 5 s. 32 m (105 ft) octagonal concrete tower with an 8-sided observation room, lantern, and gallery, attached to 1-story concrete block service and control building. The tower is unpainted white concrete; lantern painted red. This is the landfall light for Le Havre and the Seine, and thus one of France's most important light stations. Lights were displayed here as early as the 14th century. In 1775 elegant twin lighthouses 17 m (56 ft) high were built atop the cliffs. These lighthouses were the first in France to be electrified; the south tower was lit in 1863 with electricity generated by a steam engine. In 1893 the south light was deactivated and its lantern replaced by a square room. The historic towers were destroyed by Allied artillery during fighting at Le Havre in 1944. Located on the cape, on the north side of the entrance to Le Havre and the Seine estuary, about 5 km (3 mi) northwest of the Le Havre waterfront. Site open, tower closed.

 Yöpyminen Caenissa.
Päivä 2, lauantai 27.7.2013

Majakoiden lisäksi tänä päivänä voimme haluttaessa tutustua Normandian maihinnousun paikkoihin.

Ouistreham, auki 14-17.30 lauantaina, joten aika ei sovi

1905. Active; focal plane 37 m (121 ft); white or red light, depending on direction, 3 s on, 1 s off. 38 m (125 ft) round granite tower with lantern and gallery. The lantern, gallery, and watch room are painted red and the rest of the tower white, except the 1-story base is unpainted gray stone. 2-story stone keeper's house. This lighthouse stood at the eastern end of the beaches invaded by Allied troops on D-Day, 6 June 1944. Captured by British forces in the initial assault, it escaped destruction by the Germans. The 100th anniversary of the lighthouse was celebrated in June 2005. The lighthouse stands beside the lock at the entrance to the Canal de Caen à la Mer, which allows vessels to reach the city of Caen, 14 km (9 mi) to the south. Note: Ouistreham is pronounced "Weesstrum." Located on the Quai Georges Thierry in Ouistreham, at the mouth of the Orne River. Site open, tower open but we have no information on the schedule.

Ver-sur-Mer (Pointe de Ver, Juno Beach), kiinni

1908 (station established 1808). Active; focal plane 42 m (138 ft); three white flashes, separated by 2.8 s, every 15 s. 16 m (53 ft) square cylindrical masonry tower with lantern and gallery, rising from 1-story keeper's house complex. Lighthouse painted white; lantern dome is unpainted gray metal. This lighthouse stood on the heights above Juno Beach during the initial D-Day assault by British forces. Though Canadian troops captured the lighthouse quickly, it was heavily damaged in the fighting and had to be restored after the end of the war. Located on the Rue du Pavillon just off the Avenue du 6 Juin in Ver-sur-Mer, about 20 km (13 mi) northwest of Caen. Site open, tower closed.
Port-en-Bessin Postérieur, kiinni

1854. Active; focal plane 42 m (138 ft); white light, occulting three times every 12 s, synchronized with the front light. 12 m (40 ft) stone keeper’s house. The lantern is in the center of the end of the house facing the sea; that end is covered with concrete, painted white. There is a statue of the Virgin at the peak of the house, above the lantern. Located on the Rue du Phare overlooking the harbor entrance at Port-en-Bessin, about 10 km (6 mi) northwest of Bayeux. Site open, tower closed.

Pointe de Saire (Réville)

1836. Active; focal plane 11 m (36 ft); white light, occulting three times, in a 2+1 pattern, every 10 s. 10 m (33 ft) square cylindrical stone tower with lantern and gallery, rising from the center of a 1-story stone keeper’s house. House unpainted, tower painted white, lantern and gallery green. The house appears to be a private residence. Located on the Pointe de Saire about 3 km (2 mi) east southeast of Réville. Site and tower closed, but the light can be seen from outside the stone wall surrounding the station.

Gatteville (Pointe de Barfleur), auki klo 10-12 ja 14-19

1835 (station established 1780). Active; focal plane 72 m (236 ft); two white flashes, separated by the 2.4 s, every 10 s. 75 m (247 ft) round granite tower with lantern and gallery, attached to a 2-story keeper’s complex which forms a U-shape around the base of the tower. Lighthouse is unpainted brownish-gray stone; lantern painted black. This is certainly one of the best-known French lighthouses, and indeed one of the world’s great lights. It is the third tallest stone lighthouse in the world (after the 82.5 m Île Vierge lighthouse and the 77 m Lanterna di Genova). The lighthouse was called the Phare de Barfleur until 1891, when the name was changed to Phare de Gatteville. In 1944 it was liberated without major damage and quickly returned to operation, one of the first lighthouses of Western Europe to be relit. Automated in 1984, it remained open to the public until 1996, when it was closed for renovation. It reopened on 5 July 1997 as a lighthouse museum. Over 35,000 visitors per year climb the 365 steps to the gallery. Located 2 km (1.2 mi) north of Barfleur, close to the village of Gatteville-le-Phare. Site open, tower and museum open daily February 1 through mid November and also over the Christmas holidays.
Cap Lévi (Cap Levy), kiinni

1948 (station established 1858). Active; focal plane 38 m (118 ft); red flash every 5 s. 27 m (89 ft) 4-sided granite block tower with lantern and gallery, the sides being incurved (concave). Tower unpainted, lantern painted white. Huelse has a historic postcard view of the original lighthouse, a square granite tower that was destroyed during the fighting for Cherbourg shortly after D-Day. The unusual design of the new lighthouse is by the architects Levavasseur et Chauliat. Located on a headland jutting into the Manche about 20 km (13 mi) northeast of Cherbourg and 2.5 km (1.5 mi) northwest of the village of Fermanville. Site open, tower closed.

 Yöpyminen Cherboughissa.
Päivä 3, sunnuntai 28.7.2013

Cap de la Hague (Goury), katsotaan rannalta, etäisyys 800 m.

1837 (Morice de la Rue). Active; focal plane 48 m (157 ft); white flash every 5 s. 51 m (167 ft) round granite tower with lantern and gallery, mounted on a 1-story cylindrical granite base. Fog horn (blast every 30 s). Tower unpainted, lantern dome painted white. The Cap de la Hague is the northwestern tip of the Cotentin peninsula, making this light a crucial point of reference for ships sailing eastward. The lighthouse also guards the Alderney Race (Raz Blanchard), the 16 km (10 mi) wide channel between Cap de la Hague and Alderney, the northeasternmost of Britain's Channel Islands. The Race has some of the fastest and most dangerous tidal currents in the world. The lighthouse took three years to build. Fortunately, it escaped major damage during World War II, and it was staffed until 1990. Located on a small waveswept island, Gros-du-Raz, about 800 m (1/2 mi) west of the cape. Accessible only by boat in dangerous seas, but there is a good view from the beach at the end of the road about 1.6 km (1 mi) west of Auderville. Site and tower closed.

Saint-Michelín luostarisaari
La Balue (feu postérieur), kiinni

1948 (station established 1868). Active; focal plane 69 m (226 ft); continuous green light, intensified on the range line. 37 m (121 ft) robust square stone tower with gallery, attached to a 1-story stone keeper's house. The light is shown through a large circular window on the top floor. The tower is presently unpainted; historically the lighthouse was white with two black horizontal bands. This is the rear light for two ranges, one whose front light is the Phare des Bas-Sablons and another whose front light is the Phare du Grand Jardin. Like other St.-Malo lighthouses, this one was destroyed by German troops in August 1944 and rebuilt after the war. Located on the Rue Douteleau, just off the Rue de la Balue, 1.65 km (1 mi) southwest of the front lighthouse. Site open, tower closed.

Kaksi majakkaa:

Cap Fréhel, kiinni, parkkipaikka 2 euroa, patikointia, paikkaa kehutaan.

1702 (Siméon Garangeau) (station established 1650). Inactive 1847-1945 and since 1950. Approx. 15 m (49 ft) round stone tower with gallery and watch room; lantern removed. The tower is a sibling of the famous Phare du Stiff on the Île d'Ouessant in Northern Finistère. The original lighthouse was a round masonry tower about 15 m (49 ft) tall. The Marquis de Vauban, Louis XIV's chief engineer, visited the station in 1694 and ordered a new, fortified tower to be built. Accordingly, the robust tower includes quarters for the keepers and for a small force of soldiers. Following World War II, a temporary light was mounted atop this venerable tower while the new lighthouse was under construction. The Phare de Cap Fréhel is the traditional landfall light for Saint-Malo. Located on the cape, about 7 km (4 mi) northeast of Plévenon. Site open, tower closed.

Cap Fréhel, auki

1950 (station established about 1650). Active; focal plane 85 m (279 ft); two white flashes every 10 s. 33 m (108 ft) square stone tower with castellated stone gallery, topped by a circular watchroom, lantern, and a second gallery, attached to a U-shaped stone keeper's house. This grand lighthouse replaced the 1847 lighthouse, which was an octagonal stone tower attached to a 2-story keeper's house; Yves Hémar's design for the present lighthouse reflects the historical significance and continuing importance of this light station, which has guided returning French ships for 350 years. Resident caretaker on site. Located on the cape, about 7 km (4 mi) northeast of Pléhéral-Plage-Vieux-Bourg. Site open, tower open daily during the summer; group tours by appointment at other times.

 Yöpyminen Saint-Brieucissa.
Bodic (Trieux Feu Postérieur), kiinni
1949 (station established 1867). Active; focal plane 55 m (180 ft); quick-flashing white light. Remarkable in appearance, this is a 23 m (75 ft) semicircular cylindrical stone tower flanked and surmounted by a huge stone wall daymark that presents the tower to approaching mariners as a gigantic arrow. Wall and tower painted white with unpainted stone trim. At the rear, the lighthouse is attached to a 1-1/2 story stone keeper's house, which is occupied by a resident keeper. Like other lighthouses in the area, the original lighthouse was destroyed during World War II. Located at the end of the Route de Bodic, on the west side of the Trieux estuary near Kermouster, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) southwest of the front light. Site open, tower closed.

Kerprigent (Passe de l'Est Feu Postérieur), kiinni
1860. Active; focal plane 79 m (259 ft); quick-flashing white light, intensified on and near the range line. 14 m (46 ft) round cylindrical stone tower with a conical roof, attached to 1-story stone keeper's house; the light is displayed through a window. Tower painted white. Sibling of the Kerjean lighthouse. Behind the lighthouse is an old stone mill tower that served as a day range mark until the lighthouse was built. Located off the Chemin de Kerprigent, west of Saint-Méen, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) southwest of the Colombier light. Site open, tower closed.

Mean-Ruz (Ploumanac'h), kiinni
1948 (station established 1860). Active; focal plane 26 m (85 ft); red or white light, depending on direction, occulting once every 4 s. 15 m (49 ft) medieval-style square pink granite tower with castellated gallery and a small lantern. Tower unpainted, lantern painted red. Isabelle Puaut's photo is at right, Huelse also has a historic postcard view of the original lighthouse, a square cylindrical stone tower attached to a 1-1/2 story keeper's house. That lighthouse was destroyed during World War II, and the replacement was designed by architects Auffret et Odorico. Located on a rocky promontory at the northeastern entrance to the harbor of Ploumanac'h. Site open, tower closed.
**Beg-Léger (Bec-Léquer, Lannion), kiinni**

1884. Active; focal plane 60 m (197 ft); white, red, or green light, depending on direction, occulting four times every 12 s. 8 m (26 ft) semicircular cylindrical stone tower attached to the front face of a 1-story stone keeper's house. The house is painted white with red trim; the large lantern, which apparently doubled as an observation room, is painted red. This lighthouse is a sibling of the Pointe du Millier light on the Pointe du Raz in Southern Finistère. Located on the north side of the entrance to the Lannion (also called Léger) estuary, about 8 km (5 mi) southeast of Trébeurden. Site open, tower closed.

**Ranskan länsikärjessä majakoita, tältä paikalta voi kirkkaalta ilmalla nähdä jopa tusinan verran majakoita!**

**Saint-Mathieu (feu postérieur), auki klo 10-19.30**

1835 (station established 1692). Active; focal plane 56 m (184 ft); white flash every 15 s; also a continuous white light visible only as the rear light of a range for which the Kermorvan light is the front light. 37 m (121 ft) round stone tower with lantern and gallery, rising from a round 1-story keeper's house. Lantern and top of the lighthouse painted red, rest of the tower white with gray trim. Clamshell Fresnel lens in use. The lighthouse is built amid the ruins of a 13th century Benedictine abbey; the monks began showing a light from the tower of the abbey in 1692. Nearby is a 5-story stone signal tower (sémaphore) topped by a modern control room that regulates ship traffic into and out of Brest. Located on the Pointe St.-Mathieu about 3 km (1.8 mi) south of Le Conquet, marking the beginning of the approach to Brest. On a clear day more than a dozen lighthouses can be seen from this location. Site open, tower open on weekends and holidays in May and June, daily in July and August, daily except Tuesdays in September, and also during certain holiday periods.

**Saint-Mathieu Feu Auxiliaire, kiinni**

1899 (station established 1894). Active; focal plane 26 m (85 ft); quick-flashing light, white, red, or green depending on direction. 8 m (26 ft) round cylindrical stone tower with lantern and gallery, painted white with unpainted stone trim. This directional light helps guide smaller ships around the Pointe St.-Mathieu. Located about 54 m (175 ft) northwest of the main lighthouse. Site open, tower closed.
Trézien (feu postérieur), auki klo 14.30-18

1894. Active; focal plane 84 m (276 ft); white light, occulting twice every 6 s, intensified on the range line. 37 m (121 ft) round granite tower with lantern and gallery. The south side of the tower is painted white; otherwise the lighthouse is unpainted. The original 1-story stone keeper's house now houses a small museum. This lighthouse marks the Pointe de Trézien, a traditional dividing point between La Manche (the English Channel) and the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to being a general navigation light, it forms a range with the Phare de Kermorvan to guide ships into the southern entrance of the Chenal du Four, the shipping route between the Île d'Ouessant and the mainland. The original lantern was destroyed during World War II and the lower part of the lighthouse was damaged, but repairs were made after the war. Located on the Route du Phare, about 500 m (0.3 mi) west of the Pointe de Trézien in the town of Trézien. Site open, tower open daily except Sundays in July and August.

Yöpyminen Brestissä
Päivä 5, tiistai 30.7.2013

Lanvaon (Plouguerneau feu postérieur), kiinni

1869. Active; focal plane 55 m (180 ft); quick-flashing white light, intensified on and near the range line. 27 m (89 ft) 6-story square stone building with a peaked roof; the light is shown through a window on the top floor. Keeper's quarters were located in the tower. Building painted white with unpainted stone trim; on the side facing the range the peak of the building is painted with a large red triangular daymark. When the range was established in 1845, the rear light was mounted on the church tower in Plouguerneau; this proved to be too far from the water to be clearly visible. Located off the D71 highway about 2.5 km (1.5 mi) west of Plouguerneau. Site open, tower closed.

Seuraavia majakoita katsotaan rannalta

Île Vierge, kiinni

1845. Inactive since 1902. 31 m (102 ft) square cylindrical stone tower with lantern and gallery, rising from the center of a 2-story stone keeper's house. Lighthouse painted white; keeper's house is unpainted. This is a tall lighthouse, but it proved to be not tall enough. Now it seems tiny compared to its mighty replacement. The old tower carries the station's fog horn (one 3 s blast every 60 s). The keeper's house is occupied; this is one of the few staffed stations remaining in France. Located on a small island about 1.5 km (1 mi) offshore at Lilia, northwest of Plouguerneau. Accessible only by boat. Site open April to September (tours available from Lilia), tower closed.

Île Vierge, normaalisti auki, mutta suljettu 2013, maailman korkein kivimajakka!

1902 (station established 1845). Active; focal plane 77 m (253 ft); white flash every 5 s. 82.5 m (271 ft) round granite tower with lantern and gallery. The lighthouse is unpainted gray stone; lantern roof is weathered green. 1st order Fresnel lens. This is the tallest traditional masonry lighthouse ever built and the tallest lighthouse in Europe, designed to be visible at a distance of 50 km (31 mi). There are 365 steps to reach the gallery, 400 in all to reach the lantern room. Construction began in 1897 and required five years. The centennial of the lighthouse was celebrated in July 2002. A masterpiece of French architecture, the building has an elegance rarely seen in lighthouses; Jacque Witt's photos convey something of the style of the structure. Gaston Pigeaud began work on the design in the 1880s, and the plan was
completed and supervised by Armand Considère; the contractor was Gustave Corre. This was one of the last staffed light stations in France; the last keepers were withdrawn on 29 October 2010. Tours to the island, normally including access to the lighthouse, are arranged by the Écomusée de Plouguerneau. However, the lighthouse was closed in 2013 for interior restoration work. Accessible only by boat. Site open April to September, tower closed in 2013.

**Pontusval (Pointe de Beg-Pol), kiinni**

1869. Active; focal plane 16 m (52 ft); white or red light, depending on direction, occulting three times every 12 s. 15 m (49 ft) square cylindrical stone tower with lantern and gallery, attached to the front of a 1-story stone keeper's house. Lighthouse painted white, lantern and gallery black with a white roof. Located on a point at the end of Route du Phare, about 2 km (1.2 mi) northwest of Brignogan-Plage. Site open, tower closed.

**Île de Batz, saarella, veneyhteys, auki**

1836 (station established 1705). Active; focal plane 69 m (226 ft); four white flashes every 25 s; in addition a continuous red light is shown over a sector to the southwest. 43 m (141 ft) round stone tower with lantern and gallery, rising from the center of a 1-story stone keeper's house. Light station includes several assistant keeper's houses and other buildings. The lighthouse, a sibling of the 1835 Penmarc'h light in Southern Finistère, replaced a 1705 stone tower from which open fires were displayed. The Île de Batz is an inhabited island about 5 km (3 mi) long, located about 2 km (1.2 mi) northwest of Roscoff. The island is accessible from Roscoff by ferry. Located on the heights in the western portion of the island. Site open; tower open on weekends April through September and daily in July and August.

**Roscoff (feu postérieur), auki?**

1917. Active; focal plane 24 m (79 ft); white light occulting three times, in a 2+1 pattern, every 12 s. 24 m (79 ft) square stone tower with castellated gallery and lantern. Seaward side of the tower painted white; lantern painted black. The front light is on a post. Roscoff is the terminal for ferries arriving from Plymouth, England; a new deep-water port was built for them on the east side of the town. Located on the traditional waterfront in Roscoff. Site open. Carceller and Jürgen Linde say the tower is open in the summer, but other sites say it is not; we need information on this.

**Yöpyminen Roscoffissa.**
Eddystone, pitäisi näkyä laivalta vasemmalla puolella ennen Plymouthiin tuloa

1882 (James Douglass). Station established 1698. Active; focal plane 41 m (135 ft); two quick white flashes, separated by 2.5 s, every 10 s. In addition, a red light (5 s on, 5 s off) is shown to the northwest from a tower window at a focal plane of 28 m (93 ft). 51 m (168 ft) round granite tower, incorporating keeper's quarters, with lantern and a helipad built above the lantern. Tower is unpainted gray stone; lantern and helipad painted red. Fog horn (blast every 30 s). This is probably the most famous British lighthouse, and indeed one of the most famous lighthouses in the world. The first tower, built of wood, had to be rebuilt one year later and lasted only 4 more years. The third (Rudyerd's Tower), was designed by John Rudyerd and built with alternate courses of oak timbers and granite blocks. Remarkably durable, this tower stood from 1709 until it burned in 1755. The fourth tower was a tapered granite and concrete structure built by John Smeaton. A huge advance in civil engineering, it introduced techniques that became standard in lighthouse construction. Completed in 1759, it stood until cracks in the masonry forced its demolition in the 1870s. The upper portion of Smeaton's Tower was rebuilt on Plymouth Hoe (see above), but the base of the original remains next to the current tower. A Fresnel lens was installed in Smeaton's Tower in 1845. The present tower, designed by James Douglass, is built with granite blocks that are interlocked both side to side and above and below, giving the tower exceptional strength. Located on a rock that barely breaks the surface of the sea about 25 km (15 mi) south southwest of Plymouth. Accessible only by boat or helicopter. Site and tower closed.

Eddystone (Smeaton's Tower), Eddystone vanha majakka siirrettynä Plymouthin satamaan, käydään katsomassa ennen autojen noutoa Europcarista, auki klo 10-12 ja 13-16.30

1759 (John Smeaton). Inactive since at least 1882. 22 m (72 ft) tapered granite tower with lantern and gallery, painted with red and white horizontal bands. The lantern, formerly red, is now painted white. Smeaton's Tower was the first successful stone waveswept tower and one of the great engineering marvels of the 18th century. When the current Eddystone lighthouse was built, the upper 2/3 of the 1759 tower was saved for reassembly in Plymouth. It has been carefully restored and recently renovated (2000-02). The nearby Plymouth Dome visitor center was closed in 2007; after redevelopment plans collapsed it was taken over by the city council, which is seeking a new operator. The 250th anniversary of the lighthouse was celebrated on 17 October 2009. Located on Plymouth Hoe, a grassy hill overlooking the town and harbor. Site open, tower open daily to guided tours (admission fee).
The Lizard (Twin towers), auki klo 11-17, saavutaan vasta 17.45, yritetään muuttaa aukioloaikoja

1752 (Thomas Fonnereau). Station established 1619. East tower active; focal plane 70 m (230 ft); white flash every 3 s. West tower inactive since 1903. Twin octagonal cylindrical stone towers connected by a 2-story stone keeper's quarters; the east tower is 19 m (62 ft) tall with its lantern, 1st order Fresnel lens, and gallery. The lantern of the west tower has been removed. Building painted white. Fog horn (blast every 30 s). The signal station nearby was built by Lloyd's of London to report ship arrivals. The Lizard, a peninsula southeast of Penzance, is the southernmost point of the mainland of Great Britain; its name does not refer to reptiles but is an English spelling of a Cornish word lysardh meaning a high point or headland. This famous lighthouse has been a traditional landfall for ships arriving in England for more than 250 years. Visitor facilities at the lighthouse were operated by the Trevithick Trust for many years. In 2004 the lighthouse was closed for renovations, and during the same year the trust went out of operation. Trinity House then took over the visitor facilities and reopened the lighthouse on 1 May 2005. In July 2009 the Trinity House Lizard Lighthouse Heritage Centre was opened in the station's engine building. Located on the point at the end of the A3083 highway (Lighthouse Road) from Helston. Parking provided. Site open, visitor center and tower open daily in the summer and several days per week the rest of the year.

 Yöpyminen Penzancessa.
Päivä 7, torstai 1.8.2013

Gwennap Head Range Beacons, pookeja

1821. Two 4 m (13 ft) round conical stone daybeacons, 67 m (220 ft) apart. The front beacon is painted bright red, while the rear beacon is painted black with a white horizontal band. Built by Trinity House, the beacons warn vessels away from the Runnel Stone, a hazardous pinnacle offshore. Located on Gwennap Head, the southeastern point of Land's End. Site open.

Longships-majakka näkyy Land's Endiin, noin 1,5 km päässä

1875 (James Douglass) (station established 1791). Active; focal plane 35 m (115 ft); red or white light, depending on direction, 5 s on, 5 s off, shown day and night. 35 m (115 ft) round granite tower, incorporating keeper's quarters, with lantern and a helipad built above the lantern. The tower is unpainted gray stone; lantern painted white. Fog horn (blast every 10 s). The original light was 24 m (79 ft) above the sea, but it had to be replaced because storm waves so often obscured the light. Even today, great waves sometimes break over the lighthouse: there are dramatic photos taken 10 March 2008 (see the third and fourth row of photos on the page). Located on Carn Bras, largest of the Longships Rocks, about 1.5 km (1 mi) west of Land's End. Accessible only by boat or helicopter; visible from Land's End. Site and tower closed.

Pendeen, auki

1900. Active; focal plane 59 m (195 ft); four white flashes, separated by 2.2 s, every 15 s. 17 m (56 ft) concrete-clad rubblestone tower, attached to 1-story keeper's houses. Entire building painted white. Original rotating 1st order Fresnel lens in use. Electronic fog horn (blast every 20 s). Original fog signal building with two diaphone horns. The 1-story keeper's house has four apartments; one is occupied by an attendant and the other three are available for vacation rental. This historic and well-preserved light station is one of the most popular tourist attractions of the Land's End area. Located on the promontory called Pendeen Watch, about 2 km (1.2 mi) north of the B3306 highway at Pendeen. Accessible by road, parking provided. Site open, buildings and tower open to guided tours daily except Saturdays during July and August and during holiday periods in the spring.

St. Ives, kiinni

1831 (James and Edward Harvey). Inactive since 1890. 6 m (20 ft) square cylindrical stone tower with octagonal gallery and a broad observation room instead of a traditional lantern. This tower is mounted on the original harbor wall built by John Smeaton in 1770, but the common belief that Smeaton also built the lighthouse is not correct. After deactivation in 1890 the building was used as a store. The lighthouse was restored in the late 1990s after being nearly destroyed by fire in 1996. Located on the waterfront in St. I ve's. Site open, tower closed.
Godrevy Island, kiinni, katsotaan rannalta

1859 (James Walker). Active; focal plane 37 m (120 ft); white flash every 10 s; red flashes are shown to the northwest over dangerous rocks. 26 m (86 ft) octagonal cylindrical stone tower, painted white. Keepers houses demolished; oil house survives. The author Virginia Wolff spent holidays at Talland House in St. Ives, and her view of this lighthouse inspired the writing of her most famous work, To The Lighthouse (1927). In January 2005, a permit was issued to build apartments that will block this view. Soon thereafter, Trinity House announced plans to deactivate the light, but in August it backed down in the face of widespread protests. In 2012, Trinity House that the lighthouse would be deactivated and replaced by a smaller light at the end of August. The land was bought by Dennis Arbon, who subsequently donated it to Truro's Hall for Cornwall, a local theater organization. In 2009 the Hall placed the land for sale, but the buyer must maintain public access to the lighthouse. Located about 500 m (0.3 mi) off Godrevy Point near Gwithian at the northeastern entrance to St. Ives's Bay. Accessible only by boat, but there are excellent views from the Southwest Coast Path. Site open, tower closed.

Trevose Head (High), kiinni?

1847. Active; focal plane 62 m (204 ft); white flash every 7.5 s. 26.5 m (87 ft) brick tower with lantern and gallery attached to two 1-story keeper's houses. Rotating 1st order Fresnel lens (1913) in use. Fog horn (2 blasts every 30 s). Entire light station painted white. The keeper's houses are available for vacation rental. Trevose Head is a peninsula at the northwestern tip of Cornwall. The former low light was discontinued in 1882. Located about 8 km (5 mi) northwest of Padstow. Site and keeper's house open to paying guests, tower closed. The lighthouse can be viewed from nearby on the Southwest Coast Path.

Suurimpiin kuuluva kasvihuone Eden Project, maksu 14 puntaa. 
www.edenproject.com

 Yöpyminen Okehamptonissa.
Päivä 8, perjantai 2.8.2013

Start Point, auki 11-17, paikka todella hieno niemen kärjessä

1836 (James Walker). Active; focal plane 62 m (203 ft); three white flashes every 10 s. In addition, a continuous red light is shown northeastward over the Skerries Bank from a window of the tower (focal plane 55 m (180 ft)). 28 m (92 ft) round cylindrical masonry tower attached to a keeper's house; buildings painted white. Fog horn (blast every 60 s). Three assistant keeper's cottages (1871). Three of the keeper's houses are available for overnight rental; the fourth is occupied by a resident caretaker who conducts tours of the light station. The station is somewhat endangered by erosion of the cliff on which it stands; the 1860s fog signal building collapsed in 1989 after being undermined by erosion. Note: there is another Start Point Light in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. Located at the end of a sharp promontory that juts eastward into the English Channel about 20 km (13 mi) south of Dartmouth; accessible by car from the A379 at Stokenham. Parking provided. Site open; tower open to tours daily during July and August and during Christmas holidays, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from early April to June 30 and on bank holidays.

Portland Bill, useita majakoita, alla tekstiä yhdestä, auki klo 11-17, 4 puntaa

1906. Active; focal plane 43 m (141 ft); white flashes with a 20 s period, but the number of flashes varies with direction from one to four. 41.5 m (136 ft) round sandstone tower, painted white with a single broad red horizontal band, attached to a large 2-story keeper's house. Rotating 1st order Fresnel lens. Fog horn (blast every 30 s). An additional 2-story keeper's residence is occupied by a caretaker. A 7 m (23 ft) triangular pyramidal stone obelisk (1844) is near the lighthouse at the extreme point of the cape. The obelisk is in danger from erosion of the cliff; in 2002 Trinity House proposed to remove it, but canceled its plans after public protests. Site open, tower open to guided tours daily except Saturdays, April through September. Parking provided; the light station is also accessible by buses from Weymouth.

 Yöpyminen Salisburyssa.
Päivä 9, lauantai 3.8.2013

Trinity House Lightship 78 Calshot Spit, kiinni

1914 (J.I. Thorneycroft Ltd.). Decommissioned 1978. 24 m (78 ft) single-masted steel lightship, painted red. The light was shown from a large lantern at the top of the mast. Formerly stationed off Calshot Spit, at the western entrance to Southampton Water from the Solent, the ship is now displayed on land at the Ocean Village Marina on Ocean Way at Maritime Walk in Southampton. In late 2007 there was a report that developers were interested in this site and the ship would have to be moved; we need more information on this. The lightship was replaced by a lightfloat, which was removed in 2010. Site open, ship closed.

Trinity House Lightship 1 Mary Mouse 2 (Haslar Marina), kiinni?

1946. Decommissioned 1993. 36.3 m (119 ft) two-masted steel lightship; hexagonal skeletal light tower with lantern and gallery amidships. Entire vessel painted green. Built by Philip and Son, Ltd., of Dartmouth. The ship served first as the Royal Sovereign but was posted to numerous stations around the English coast over the course of its career. Sold as a marina club vessel, she was named Mary Mouse 2 for the wives of two directors of the Portsmouth Yacht Club. However, the name Haslar Marina appears on the side of the vessel. Formerly available only for business functions, the lighthouse was opened to the public as a restaurant in 2010. Located on Haslar Road on the north side of the harbor in Gosport; Marinas.com has aerial photos. Site open, vessel closed except to members.

Southsea Castle, linnoituksessa majakka, kiinni

1828. Active; focal plane 16 m (52 ft); white light, 1 s on, 1 s off; also a directional light for the harbor entrance channel, displaying continuous red, white or green depending on direction. 10 m (33 ft) round cylindrical stone tower, painted white with a black horizontal band. Southsea Castle was built by Henry VIII in 1544. Located atop the western rampart of the castle, the castle marks the east side of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Site open, tower closed.
Spitbank Fort, linnoitus merellä, noin 1 km rannalta, näkyy Southsea Castleen, yksityisessä omistuksessa, luxushotelli

1866. Active; focal plane 18 m (59 ft); red flash every 5 s. Approx. 7 m (23 ft) red lantern centered on 1-story square service building, mounted atop the fort. Werning has a photo, Trabas also has a good photo, Wikimedia has a photo, and Google has a satellite view. Spitbank Fort is one of four circular, heavily armored stone forts built off Portsmouth between 1860 and 1885. Each of the forts has a light tower. The fort is a privately owned tourist attraction. Starting in June 2006, overnight accommodations were available. However, in 2010 the fort was closed for renovations; it reopened for 2011. Located in the harbor entrance about 1 km (0.6 mi) off Southsea. Accessible only by boat.

Belle Tout (Belle Toute), auki?

1832 (James Walker). Inactive since 1899. 14 m (47 ft) round stone tower with lantern and gallery attached to modern 2-story residence. Tower unpainted, lantern painted white. The lighthouse was replaced by the Beachy Head Light because its light, shown at a height of 87 m (285 ft) from atop the Seven Sisters Cliffs, was often obscured by fog or low cloud. The lighthouse was built 30 m (100 ft) from the edge of the cliff, but by the 1990s erosion had brought it nearly to the edge. (A photo is available showing the lighthouse and the vertical cliff.) In 1999 the lighthouse was relocated 15 m (50 ft) inland. In 2007 the lighthouse was listed for sale at £850,000. The Belle Toute Preservation Trust was formed and tried to purchase the lighthouse and convert it to a bed breakfast inn. These plans were approved by local authorities in September 2007, but before funds could be raised the lighthouse was sold in March 2008 to David and Barbara Davison Shaw, who announced that they would convert the lighthouse to a bed and breakfast inn and tea shop. Renovations were in progress in 2009, and the accommodations were open for the 2010 season. The new owners also say they think the lighthouse will have to be moved again within the next 20 years. Located off Beachy Head Road about 6 km (3.5 mi) southwest of Eastbourne. Site and tower closed, but the lighthouse can be viewed from nearby.
Beachy Head, edellisen vieressä, näkyy jyrkanteeltä katsottuna

1902. Active; focal plane 31 m (102 ft); two white flashes, separated by 4 s, every 20 s. Fog horn (blast every 30 s). 43 m (141 ft) tapered round granite tower with lantern and gallery, mounted on a square concrete pier. Lighthouse painted white with a broad red horizontal band; lantern is also red. Fog horn (blast every 30 s). This lighthouse replaced the Belle Tout Light (next entry). Rarely is such a large lighthouse so dwarfed by its surroundings. In January 2010 Trinity House proposed to deactivate this light, but following opposition from local boaters it agreed in May to continue the light at reduced power. The fog horn will be discontinued. In 2011, there was concern about the need to repaint and restore the lighthouse, a task Trinity House said it could not afford. In October, preservationists began a campaign to raise the funds for repainting of the iconic red and white daymark. This campaign reached its £27,000 goal in November 2012, and the lighthouse was painted in May 2013. Located on the beach below the Seven Sisters Cliffs about 5 km (3 mi) southwest of Eastbourne and 2.5 km (1.5 mi) east of the Belle Tout lighthouse. Site and tower closed; the lighthouse is best viewed, with care, from the clifftop above.

 Yöpyminen Alfristonissa.
Päivä 10, sunnuntai 4.8.2013

Dungeness (4) (Dungeness Old), atomivoimalan vieressä, saattaa olla rajoituksia teillä, päästäänkö perille? Auki 10.30-16, 3,5 puntaa

1904. Inactive since 1961. 43.5 m (143 ft) round brick tower with lantern and gallery. Tower painted black with white trim; lantern and gallery painted white. Original 1st order Fresnel lens. Circular 2-story Coast Guard quarters and detached 1-story keeper's house. The lighthouse was replaced due to the extension of the point and the fact that its light was partly obscured by a nearby nuclear power plant. Originally painted with a white horizontal band, as seen in Huelse's postcard view, the tower was repainted all black to prevent confusion with its replacement. Privately owned by the Stanners family, it became a very popular tourist attraction. In 2005 the family offered the lighthouse for sale; no price was specified. Probably it was sold, because it appears to be under new management. Located about 450 m (1/4 mi) west of the point. Accessible by road and by railroad from Romney; parking provided. Site open; tower open to guided tours daily in July and August, Thursday through Sunday in May, June, and September and on weekends in March, April, and October.

South Foreland (2) (High), auki klo 11-17.30

1843 (station established 1793). Inactive since 1988. 21 m (69 ft) octagonal cylindrical stone tower with lantern and gallery, painted white, attached to 1-story keeper's houses. Operational 1st order Fresnel lens mounted in the lantern. The South Foreland is not a prominent cape, but it is the southeasternmost corner of Britain and the eastern entrance to the Strait of Dover. The lighthouse was the scene of a famous experiment on Christmas Eve 1898, when Guglielmo Marconi succeeded in contacting the lightship Goodwin Sands using his newly-invented radio equipment. In 2004 the rotating mechanism of the lens was restored and returned to the tower. Located atop the White Cliffs of Dover about 8 km (5 mi) east of the city near St. Margaret-at-Cliffe. Accessible by a walk of about 3 km (2 mi) from the National Trust's White Cliffs parking area or about 1.5 km (1 mi) from Margaret's-at-Cliffe. Site open; tower open to guided tours Thursday through Monday and on school holidays, March through October; tours available by appointment in the winter.
North Foreland (2)

1691 (height increased in 1793). Station established 1636. Active; focal plane 57 m (187 ft); five white flashes every 20 s. 26 m (85 ft) octagonal cylindrical stone tower with lantern and gallery, painted white, attached to two 2-story keeper's houses. This historic lighthouse marks the beginning of the approach to the Thames estuary and the port of London. The tower was built by Sir John Meldrum in 1636; in 1719 it was acquired by the trustees of Greenwich Hospital. The tower was increased in height in 1793. In 1832 it was purchased by Trinity House, and the present lantern was installed in 1890. North Foreland was the last manned lighthouse in Britain, finally automated in November 1998. Located at the northeastern corner of Kent, on North Foreland Road 2 km (1.2 mi) north of Broadstairs. Site open; the tower was formerly open, but it is apparently closed now.

 Yövytään Margatessa hienon hiekarannan vieressä.
Päivä 11, maanantai 5.8.2013

Hetki hiekkarannalla hotellin lähellä? (hotellimme oikealla)

St. Mary's of Reculver, kirkon kunnostetut rauniot toimivat nykyään pookina (merimerkkinä)

12th century. Inactive daybeacons. Twin square stone church towers, the remains of an otherwise ruined church. Rob Farrow has a 2010 photo, and Google has a satellite view. The site of an ancient monastery, Reculver is a historic place in English church history. Around 1800, Trinity House bought the ruins of the church, restored the tower, and added windvanes; The windvanes were removed about 1930, but the towers are still charted as daybeacons. Located just off the beach at Reculver, about 2 km (1.25 mi) east of Herne Bay. Site open, towers closed.

St. Maryn kirkko, joka toimii pookina, osittain restauroitu.
Poikkeamme matkalla Canterburyssa, jossa on hieno katedraali, auki klo 9-17.30
Autojen luovutus Lontoossa (Kennington) tai Gatwickin tai Heathrown lentokentälle ennen klo 15.
Matka Lontoon keskustaan.

Päivä 12, tiistai 6.8.2013
Valinnainen lisäpäivä
Vielä tutustumista Lontooseen. Paluu Helsinkiin iltapäivällä tai illalla.