

Odjezd ve středu 29.6. odpoledne

Příjezd do Rotterdamu, do přístavu nejpozději v 18.30 hodin 30.6.

Přespat: ??

Trasa Rokycany – Rotterdam, přístav: 912 km, cca 12 hodin

Trajekt P&O Ferries: Rotterdam – Hull ; odjezd 30.6. ve 21.00 , zpět 16.7. ve 21.00 hodin

Travel agent:	Processing no.: 001	Service voucher: D	Sales receipt:									
H304 Displ. ok												
Action: D	Shipping line: NSF	Tariff: RL	Number of adults: 3 / Children: 1									
File no.: 64431413	Ticket no.:	Next page	Page: 1 / 1									
			Agency/branch: 027228001									
			Basic fare: 14200									
Mark.	Route	Ship's name	Date	Time	Check-in	Cabin	ACI	Exclusive	Cabin no.	Seat no.	Stat.	Surcharge
1	ROTT HULL	PRIDE OF H	3006	2100	1930	D4	31000	E				12050
2	HULL ROTT	PRIDE OF R	1607	2100	1930	D4	31000	E				12050

Rotterdam

- Trajekt: 51.945015°, 4.132626°

DEN 01 – pátek 1.7.

Hull

- Přístav: 53.741616°, -0.281137°

Přistání v 8.00 hodin v Hullu

Po A165 směr Riston, Bridlington, Scarborough; křižovatka A165-A171: 54.276694°, -0.418305°

Pokračovat po 171

Najet na A 19: 54.529666°, -1.282054°

Najet na A1: 55.064804°, -1.633306°

Trasa Hull – Edinburgh: 254 mil, 7 hodin(do St.Abb's Head je to o 40 mil méně)

Berwick – picnick area

- Zastávka na jídlo
- 55.775279°, -1.996822°
- Zvláštní vulkanická skaliska ve vodě pod útesy



Eyemouth

- Rušný rybářský přístav
- LP 139
- Obytné přívěsy na útesech se nedají přehlédnout

St. Abb's Head

- LP 140
- Trek viz FB str. 30
 - **Parking: 55.899514°, -2.140779°**
 - Převýšení cca 150m, doba trvání cca 2 hodiny, možné též absolvovat zkráceně na kole po cestě k majáku



- Nedaleko možné místo na přespání : 55.899985°, -2.135068°



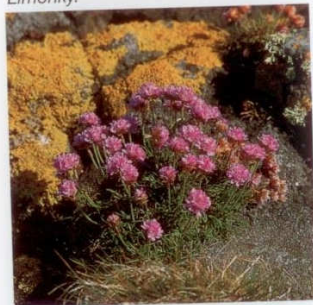
1 St. Abb's Head

Kolonie mořských ptáků na jihovýchodě Skotska

Informační centrum St. Abbs – St. Abb's Head – Mire Loch – informační centrum St. Abbs



Limonky.



Výchozí bod: Informační centrum národního parku St. Abb's Head National Nature Reserve. Z Coldinghamu po silnici B 6438 podle ukazatele do St. Abbs. Asi po 1 km se pravotočivou zatáčkou vjede přímo na parkoviště u inf. centra.

Časový rozvrh: St. Abbs – St. Abb's Head 1 hod., zpět 1 hod.; celkem 2 hod.

Převýšení: Zhruba 150 m.

Náročnost: Příjemná procházka po pobřeží po snadných cestách. Jedna z mála tras v této knize, kterou autor absolvoval v polobotkách, a přesto se do výchozího bodu vrátil suchou nohou.

Občerstvení: Doporučujeme malou kavárnu v přístavu v St. Abbs.

Mapa: OS list 67.

Červené pískovcové útesy na St. Abb's jsou domovem nejpůsobivějších ptačích kolonií u Severního moře. Od dubna do července tu vzduchem zní mohutná kakofonie ptačích hlasů. Mj. tu jsou vidět buňáci, různé druhy racků a papuchalci.

Přímo pod parkovištěm se nachází informační centrum s kavárnou pro návštěvníky **St. Abb's Head**. Projdeme kolem budovy a přijdeme k silnici. Vlevo paralelně se silnicí nás úzká cesta dovede asi po 200 m ke kamenné zdi. Tady odbočíme doleva a za chvíli dorazíme k pobřeží. Pokračujeme vysoko nad útesy na sever a máme přitom krásný vý-



Hukot moře a křik ptáků: St. Abb's Head.

hled. Asi po 20 minutách začne cesta ztrácet na výšce a dovede nás do malé, kamenité zátoky. Na druhé straně mořského výběžku přelezeme po schůdcích plot. Zhruba 50 m za tímto místem narazíme na malou pěšinu, po níž se šikmo doprava a vzhůru (pryč od hlavní cesty) dostaneme k tzv. Kirk Hillu. Nyní zůstaneme na zlomové hraně útesů a záhy uvidíme maják u St. Abb's Head s obrovským signalizačním zařízením, sloužícím při mlze. Až přijdeme k **majáku**, dáme se doleva kolem budovy, přejdeme příjezdovou asfaltovou silnici a budeme pokračovat dál kolem severního cípu St. Abb's Head. Teď se vydáme jižním směrem, znovu překročíme silnici a dorazíme k protáhlému jezeru „**Mire Loch**“. Tady se vydáme nazpět po velmi dobré hlavní cestě, zpočátku podél severního břehu. Na jihovýchodním konci jezera se obrátíme doleva. Až se dostaneme k úpatí **Kirk Hillu**, musíme opět po několika schůdcích přelézt plot. Nejpozději teď poznáme stezku, po které jsme šli na začátku a po známé cestě se vrátíme k informačnímu centru.



Lighthouse

A signal station was established on the cliffs before 1820 and the facilities were shared by Trinity House and Her Majesty's Coastguard. The Northern Lighthouse Board recommended the building of a lighthouse at St. Abbs Head after the sinking of the "Martello" on Carr Rock in 1857. The lighthouse was designed and built by the brothers David Stevenson and Thomas Stevenson and assisted navigation before and after sight of the Bell Rock and Isle of May lights disappeared from view. The light began service on February 24, 1862 and initially used oil to generate its light, it was converted to incandescent power in 1906 and to electricity in 1966 and finally automated in 1993. Before automation the lighthouse was staffed by three full time keepers whose duties included keeping detailed weather records. The lighthouse has two km of single track tarmaced road leading to it from the main road near St. Abbs village, however it is suggested by the National Trust of Scotland that it is only used by disabled visitors and there is limited parking. Visitors can walk to the Head where the lighthouse's buildings, though still in good repair, are not open to the public. A foghorn was established at the Head in 1876, being the first audible fog signal in Scotland. The original foghorn was driven by hot air engines before being replaced by oil driven ones in 1911 and then by diesel engines in December 1955. The fog signal was discontinued in 1987 although the horn is still in place and can be reached at the edge of the cliffs by a railed path from the lighthouse.

National Nature reserve

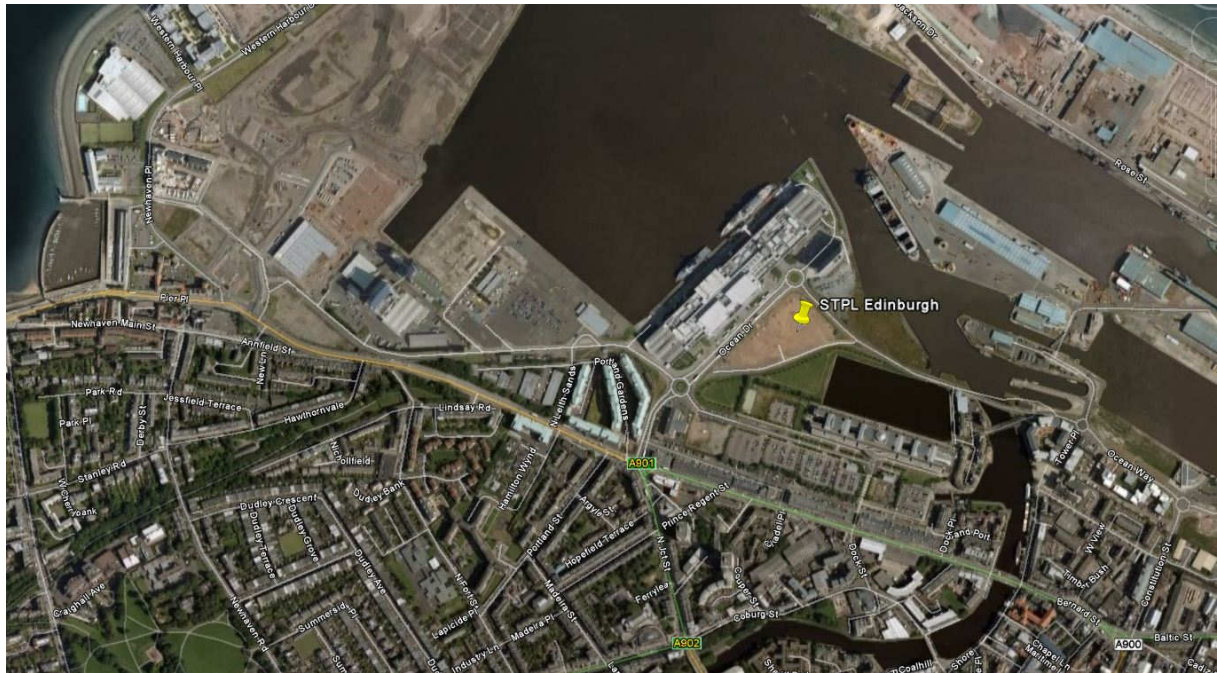
Land around St. Abb's Head is a National Nature Reserve (NNR); this is managed by the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) in co-operation with Scottish Natural Heritage. The first part was purchased in 1980, with the *Lumsdaine coastal strip* being donated by Pearl Assurance Company Ltd. in 1984. *Blackpotts grazings* were purchased in 1994. The Head was designated an NNR because of the presence of a 60,000 strong seabird colony which nest on the sheer cliffs, stacks and gullies. Kittiwakes and Guillemots are the most numerous species of the nesting birds followed by Razorbills, Shags, Herring Gulls, Fulmars and Puffins. To preserve the marine habitat, the NTS in conjunction with the Scottish Wildlife Trust, the local fishing community and diving clubs, have set up a Voluntary Marine Reserve which stretches south down the coast to the town of Eyemouth. Although best known for its seabirds, the Reserve also has flower rich grasslands and a freshwater loch.

The grazing on the Head is leased by the Trust to Northfield Farm which stands just to the south of the Head near St. Abbs village. The grassland is surprisingly rich for a coastal situation, in some places it is possible to find over 20 different species of plant in one square metre. There are at least 10 different kinds of butterfly on the Head including the Northern Brown Argus which is a nationally rare butterfly in the UK. The butterflies drink nectar from the flowers of the Wild Thyme and the caterpillars eat the leaves of Rock Rose, the areas in which these two plants grow are protected from sheep grazing by fencing. Just inland from the lighthouse is Mire Loch, a 600 metre long artificially created lake.

STPL Edinburgh



- 3 km od centra (na kolech)
- možnost bez problémů přespát – u přístavu



DEN 02 – sobota 2.7.

Edinburgh

- LP 52
- Edinburgh je možné projet na kole, existuje mnoho speciálních pruhů a stezek
- Historické centrum v UNESCO; prohlídka města viz LP 72, mapka LP 80
 - o Castle Rock; 135 m vysoká sopečná skála ; GPS: 55.948685°, -3.200727°

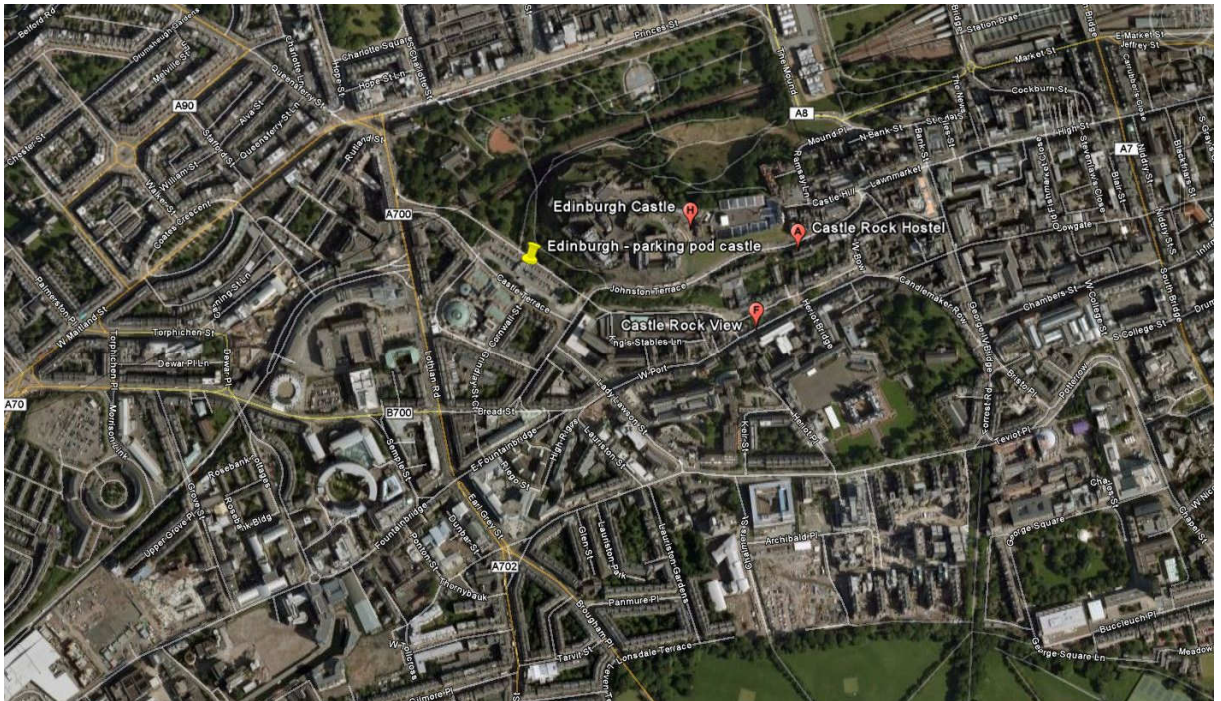


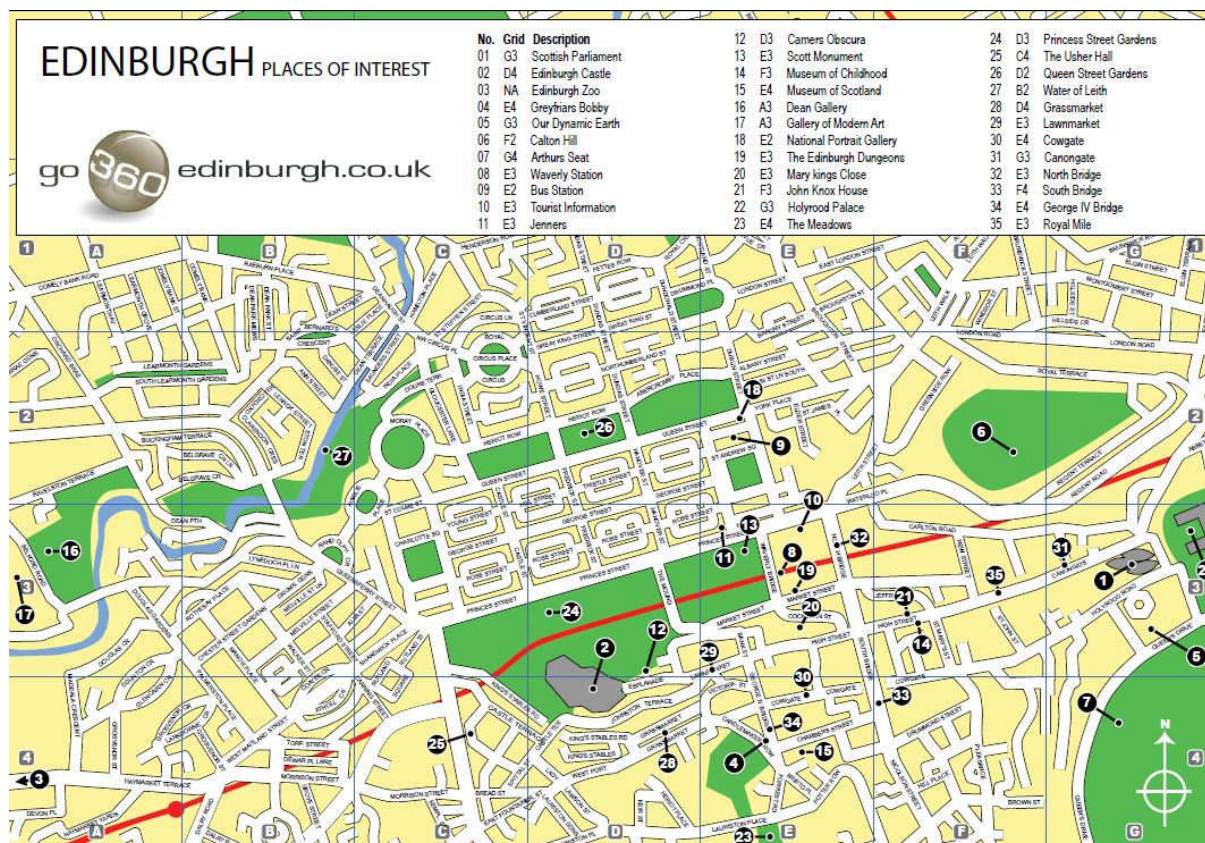
- Domy ze 17.st. v podhradí
- Královská cesta (Královská míle)
 - Castle Hill
 - Lan Market
 - High Street
 - Canongate
- Bývalá královská jachta Britannie Hollyroodhouse (oficiální rezidence skotské královny)
- Nové město = Athény severu
 - Vzniklo na konci 18.st.

Parking pod hradem: 55°56'52.48"S, 3°12'11.65"Z (55.947525°, -3.202369°)

Parking 2: 55°56'51.14"S, 3°11'21.48"Z







Edinburgh , skotskou gaelštinou *Dùn Èideann*) je univerzitní město ve Velké Británii. Nachází se ve Skotsku, jehož je také hlavním městem. Leží na východě země, na pobřeží Severního moře, u zálivu Firth of Forth. Edinburgh je, spolu s Glasgow, administrativním a kulturním centrem Skotska, kde zasedá Skotský parlament a kde se každoročně koná tradiční festival, mezinárodní filmový festival a třeba také Edinburgh Military Tattoo. Město každoročně navštíví na 13 miliónů turistů.

Dominantou tohoto historického města je zdejší hrad, Arturovo sedlo a Scott Monument. Edinburghu byl přidělen *titul* královské město ve 12. století, kdy byl ještě součástí hrabství Střední Lothian. Dnes je Edinburgh samostatná správní jednotka a to od roku 1929.

Město se vyznačuje chladným a větrným podnebím (převážně v zimních měsících). Dle posledního sčítání k 30.červnu 2007, žije ve městě 477 380 obyvatel. V roce 1995 bylo město zapsáno na Seznam světového dědictví UNESCO.

Turisticky zajímavá místa

Hlavním a největším lákadlem města je jeho majestátní **hrad**, který se nad ním tyčí. Postaven na skále vysoké 135 metrů, k němu vede strmá, zato však nadmíru zajímavá cesta. Na hradě lze spatřit kromě *skotských korunovačních klenotů* a Stone of Destiny, také nejstarší budovu hradu - románská *kaple sv. Markéty* (St Margarets Chapel), *Muzeum válek* (National War Museum of Scotland) a několik dalších zajímavostí.

Pod vchodem do hradu je **Rozhledna**, jejíž součástí je *Camera obscura*, která umožňuje tak trochu jiný pohled na svět, díky své šikově seskládané sbírce zrcadel a čoček

Královská míle (Royal Mile) je další z vysoce ceněných míst Edinburghu. Je to cesta, spojující edinburský hrad s *Holyroodhouse*. Pod hradem se kromě prostranství, kde se každoročně koná Military Tattoo - vojenská historicko-kulturní přehlídka, nachází i *Cannonball House*, dům, kde zůstala koule z děla z povstání Jakobitů v roce 1745.

Další zajímavá místa:

- John Knox's House
- Tron Kirk
- Holyrood Palace
- mnoho muzeí a kostelů

Edinburský hrad je majestátní pevnost zbudovaná na vrcholku čedičové skály nazvané *Castle Rock* (Hradní skála). Je dominantou a symbolem hlavního města Skotska Edinburghu.

Osídlení zdejší oblasti lze datovat do 9. století př. n. l. Charakter tehdejšího obyvatelstva však zůstává nejasný. Přesně známo není ani datum, kdy byl na Castle Rock vystavěn první hrad. Ve středověkém velšském eposu nazvaném *Y Gododdin*, v němž jsou popsány boje, které se odehrály v 7. století, je zmínka o místě zvaném Din Eidyn neboli Eidynova pevnost. Historici tedy vycházejí z předpokladu, že zde opevnění hradního typu stálo již v 7. století. Královským hradem se mohl Edinburg pyšnit přinejmenším od doby vlády skotského krále Davida I. (asi 1085–1153). Nejstarší zachovalou stavbou na hradě je kaple sv. Margarety z 12. století, z období vlády Davida I.

Edinburský hrad zůstal královskou rezidencí až do roku 1603, kdy došlo k personální unii mezi Anglií a Skotskem. Jako jedna z nejdůležitějších pevností skotského království byl dějištěm různých historických událostí, ať už v období válek o skotskou nezávislost ve 14. století, či během jakobitského povstání v roce 1745. Byl také několikrát s úspěchem i neúspěšně obléhán. V druhé polovině 17. století se hrad stal vojenskou základnou. Jeho historická důležitost byla přehodnocena v 19. století, kdy se započalo s řadou restaurátorských prací.

Poloostrov Fife

- LP 198
- Mezi mořskými zálivy Firth of Forth a Firth of Tay
- Ve 4.st jedno ze sedmi skotských království

Po cestě do Culrossu (těsně před městečkem Blair Castle 56° 3'9.86"S, 3°39'30.21"Z; ze silnice asi nebude vidět kvůli stromům)



Curloss – parking nedaleko centra 56° 3'17.53"S, 3°38'2.18"Z

- LP 199
- Městečko ze 17.st.
- Zřejmě též možnost přespání (v blízkosti koleje)

Centrum z parkoviště 200 metrů.



- Obchodní centrum v 16.st.
- Domy bohatých měšťanů

According to the 2006 estimate, the village has a population of 395.^[1] Originally the town served as a port city on the Firth of Forth and is believed to have been founded by Saint Serf during the 6th century.

The abbey was founded in 1217 by Malcolm I, Mormaer or Earl of Fife, and was first colonised by monks from Kinloss Abbey. Culross may have been chosen to establish an abbey because this was the birth place of Saint Mungo. It is evident that the abbey was built over the earlier Pictish church supposedly founded by Saint Serf in the 6th century, as witnessed by the presence in the ruined Cistercian church of early medieval

carved stones and from a ninth-century reference to a church of St Serf at Culross (*Cuileann Ros*) in a Gaelic list of the mothers of various saints.

The original 13th century abbey was cruciform in plan, without aisles. By the late 15th century the lay brothers had left, and the abbey community consisted of only choir-monks. The western half of the abbey was therefore abandoned, and the nave was demolished around 1500. In 1633 the east choir of the abbey was taken over for use as a parish church, while the adjoining buildings fell into decay.

In 1642 the north transept was converted into a tomb house by Sir George Bruce, Laird of Carnock. Alabaster carved effigies of him, his wife, and eight children can still be viewed there today. The abbey was restored in 1823, although many original features were removed, including the transept chapels. Another restoration took place in 1905, which reinstated the chapels and left the buildings much as they can be seen today. The eastern parts of the church are still in use for worship, and are generally open to the public.

A Ley tunnel is believed to exist beneath the abbey and within is said to sit a man in a golden chair waiting to give valuable treasures to anyone who succeeds in finding him. Many years ago a blind piper decided to try and upon entering at Newgate with his dog he proceeded to search and could be heard playing his pipes as far as the West Kirk, three quarters of a mile away. Eventually the dog emerged into the daylight, however the piper was never seen, or heard of, again.

Městečko **Dunfermline**

- LP 199
- Dlouhou dobu sídlem skotských králů; hodně je jich zde pohřbeno
- Na kopci na jihozápadě rozvaliny někdejšího zámku, opatství a starého kláštera
 - o GPS paláce: 56° 4'11.30"S, 3°27'51.92"Z

Dunfermline – parking **56° 4'18.16"S, 3°27'56.17"Z** (cca 300 m k zámku)



Dunfermline (Scottish Gaelic: Dùn Phàrlain) is a large town in Fife, Scotland, located on high ground 3 miles from the northern shore of the Firth of Forth. It is a former capital of Scotland, having been historically a seat of the kingdom's Royal Court and an important ecclesiastical centre. Its abbey is the burial place for many in the country's line of monarchs including Robert I and Saint Margaret.

Dunfermline lies on the northern spur of the Fife Circle rail line and the intersection of the M90 and A92, giving it strong links to the Central Scotland Transport Network. Traditional industries have included textiles, engineering, defence and electronics. In recent years the economy has diversified once more into the service sectors, including tourism. According to an estimate taken in 2008, Dunfermline has a population of 46,430, making it the second-largest settlement in Fife. The wider Dunfermline conurbation which includes Rosyth, Inverkeithing and North Queensferry has an overall population of 78,550.

The ruins of Dunfermline's original abbey infrastructure are an important tourist attraction for the town. They include the remains of the Royal Palace of Dunfermline, birthplace of Charles I. The poet Robert Henryson, one of Scotland's major literary figures, was also associated with the abbey.

Since the early 20th century, the most famous "son" of Dunfermline has been the wealthy industrialist, businessman, and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. He was the central figure in promoting its early 20th-century urban renewal, and his financial legacy is still of major importance.

Today, the town serves as a major service centre for the west Fife area. Dunfermline is home to three museums, two theatres, large public parks (Pittencrieff and St. Margaret's), a swimming pool and sports centre, three golf courses, major shopping facilities and a regional leisure park which includes a multiplex cinema, a ten-pin bowling alley and a variety of restaurants. The Carnegie College is based in the town with its main campus at Halbeath. Employment is focused in the service sector, with the largest employer being BSKYB. Other large employers in the town include HBOS (finance), Taylor Wimpey (housebuilder), Dunfermline Building Society (finance) and CR Smith (window manufacturers).

Chapel Ness



Elie

- LP 209
- Elegantní mořské lázně

Elie - parking u přístavu **56.186437°**, **-2.818160°** nebo nedaleko majáku: **56°11'14.97"S**, **2°48'41.95"Z**

- Písečná pláž, nedaleko maják, nedaleko přístav, ...
- Místo k přespání



Po cestě pitoreskní rybářské vesničky a přístavy s bíle natřenými domky

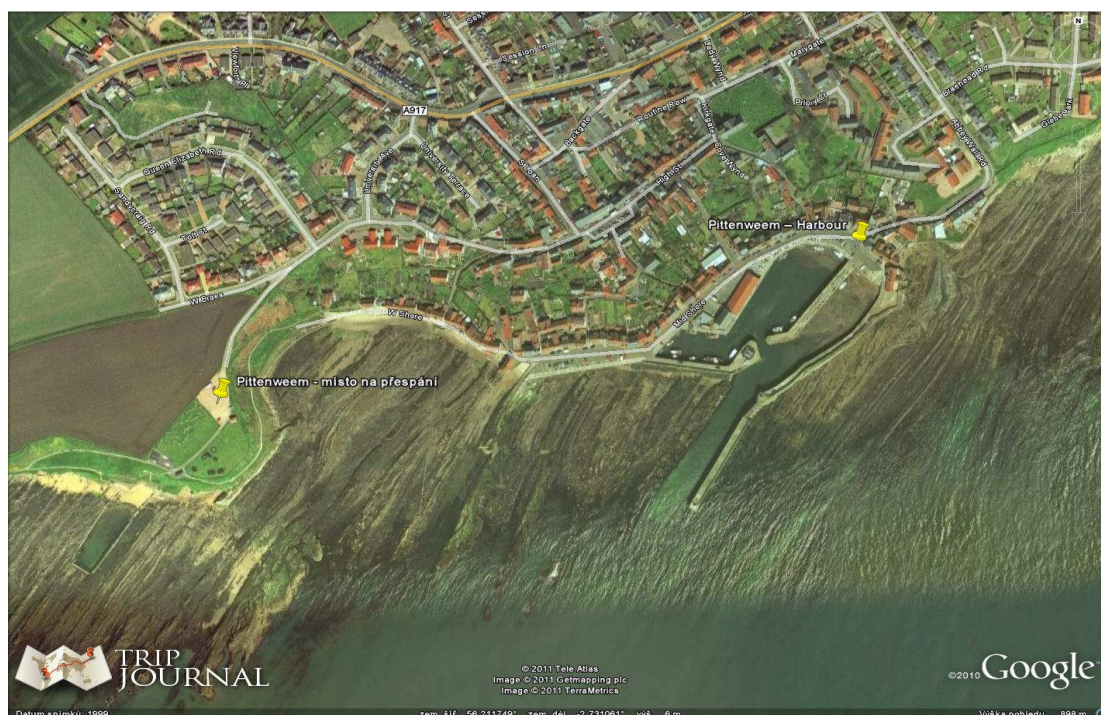
DEN 03 – 3.7. neděle

Možná místo na přespání u městečka **Pittenweem**: 56.211442°, -2.736203°

- Městečko by se dalo projet odsud na kole



Pittenweem – Harbour: 56°12'46.03"S, 2°43'35.78"Z (pouze jedno auto, problém s manévrováním a otočením)



Pittenweem (listen[ⓘ] helpinfo) is a small and secluded fishing village and civil parish tucked in the corner of Fife on the east coast of Scotland. According to the 2006 estimate, the village has a population of 1,600.^[1] At the 2001 census, the parish had a population of 1,747.

Until 1975 Pittenweem was a royal burgh, being awarded the status by King James V (1513–42) in 1541. Founded as a fishing village around a probably early Christian religious settlement, it grew along the shoreline from the west where the sheltered beaches provided safe places for fishermen to draw their boats up out of the water. In due course a breakwater was built, extending out from one of the rocky skerries that jut out south-west into the Firth of Forth like fingers. This allowed boats to rest at anchor rather than being beached, providing a means for larger vessels to use the port. A new breakwater further to the east has been developed over the years into a deep, safe harbour with a covered fish market. As the herring disappeared from local waters and the fishing fleet shrank, this harbour and attendant facilities led Pittenweem to become the main harbour for the fishermen of the East Neuk of Fife.

The white houses with red roofs shown in the above picture "Pittenweem from the outer harbour wall" illustrate the classic East Neuk building style, influenced by trade with the Low Countries (Belgium and the Netherlands). The East Neuk offered natural trading ports for Dutch and Belgian captains as they sailed up past the east coast of England. These ships brought red pantiles as ballast and the locals soon found them to be excellent roofing material. It is just possible to make out the "crow step [Scots: *corbie-steppit*] gable", where the gable ends rise in steps rather than the more normal smooth angled line - an architectural feature imported from the Low Countries. These and other vernacular features are common throughout the small town, which has one of Scotland's best-preserved and most attractive townscapes, with many historic buildings (some restored by the National Trust for Scotland). The 'organic' layout of the town centre, which grew up piecemeal over several centuries, with numerous winding streets and alleys, is one of its particular charms. Few Scottish towns have so well preserved their ancient character.

At the shore end of the outer harbour wall, some of the paving stones have numbers engraved in them. The numbers are now randomly scattered, but once were vital to the smooth operation of the fish market. Before the pier was re-surfaced, the stones were placed in numerical order at the quayside running outwards from the shore. The first fishing boat to return with its catch placed its haul alongside stone number one, the second boat at stone two and so on. When the market opened, the fish was sold in strict order of landing.

In 1779 John Paul Jones (otherwise known as the founder of the American Navy) anchored half-a-mile off Pittenweem in the USS *Bonhomme Richard*. Despite bombarding Anstruther, Jones did not attack Pittenweem, but did make off with the town's pilot who had sailed out to meet Jones' squadron.^[*citation needed*]

There is a feudal Barony of Pittenweem and the current holder of the title is William Ronald Crawford Miller, Baron of Pittenweem

Anstruther – Harbour: krátká zastávka, parking 56°13′17.78″S 2°41′49.05″Z﻿ / ﻿56.2215°S 2.6972°Z﻿ / -56.2215; 2.6972



It was originally a fishing village, and is home to the Scottish Fisheries Museum, but its main industry is now tourism, although other small scale manufacturing and service industries continue. Pleasure craft now moor in the harbour, and there is a golf course. Anstruther Pleasure Cruises operate sightseeing/wildlife cruises from the harbour to the Isle of May onboard the 'May Princess' from April till October, the Isle of May is considered the UK's No.1 Puffin location, there is also an abundance of other interesting wildlife and seal colonies on the Island. The Waid Academy, the local state comprehensive school, is often a focus of the community and through its secondary role as a community centre offers a wide range of activities & sports, and hosts entertainment for young and old. Sports Hall, Gym, Swimming pool etc. are also situated here and open to public use.

Crail

- LP 207
- Malebné přístavní středověké městečko
- Nejphotogennější zátoka ve Skotsku ☺

Crail – parking: **56°15'39.78"S, 2°37'32.76"Z**



Built around a harbour, it has a particular wealth of vernacular buildings from the 17th to early 19th centuries, many restored by the National Trust for Scotland, and is a favourite subject for artists. The most notable building in the town is the 13th century parish church. Though much altered, this is one of Scotland's most beautiful ancient churches, with a fine western tower with small spire, and a double arcade of round pillars of variegated red sandstone in the nave. The side walls were rebuilt in Regencytimes, and the large pointed windows, filled with panes of clear glass held by astragals rather than leads, allow light to flood into the interior. The unaisled chancel, now housing a huge organ, has been shortened. The church retains some 17th century woodwork, and there is an early Christian cross-slab of unusual form (perhaps 10th century), formerly set in the floor, on display.

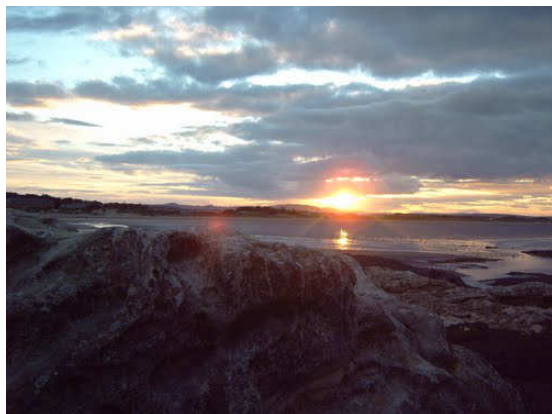
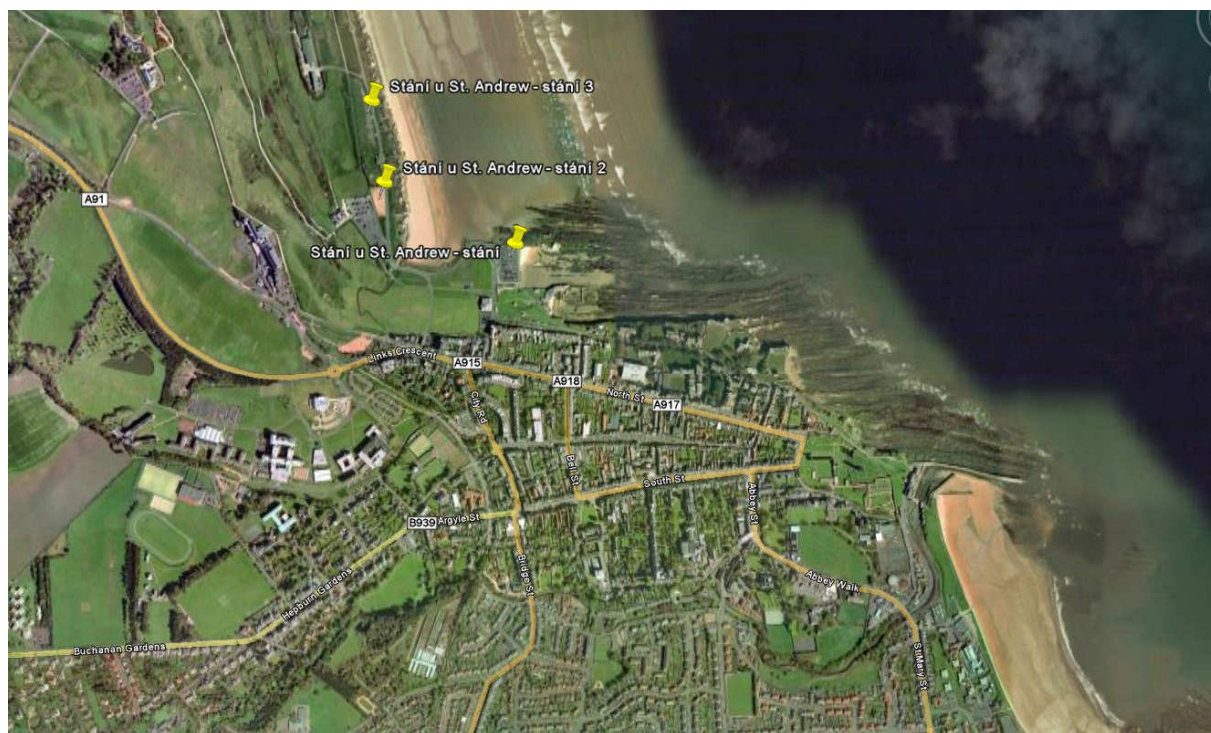
The large kirkyard surrounding the building has a fine collection of mural monuments dating from the late 16th century on.

Stání u St. Andrew

56°20'40.96"S, 2°48'4.77"Z

Případně stání 2: 56°20'46.12"S, 2°48'24.84"Z

Nebo stání 3 (nezpevněná plocha – asi nejlepší): **56°20'53.01"S, 2°48'26.82"Z**



Možnost přespat – výlet na kole

St. Andrews

- LP 202

- Na východním pobřeží oblasti Fife
- Meka všech golfistů (zde byl založen první golfový klub v r.1754; Old Course)
- Ruiny Blackfriars Chapel ze 16.st. (kdysi největší kostel ve Skotsku) 56°20'31.23"S, 2°47'29.75"Z



The **Cathedral of St Andrew** in St Andrews, Fife, Scotland was the seat of the Bishops (later Archbishops) of St Andrews from its foundation in 1158 until it fell into disuse after the Reformation. It is currently a ruined monument in the custody of Historic Scotland. The ruins indicate the great size of the building at 350 feet (over 100 metres) long.

Dundee

- LP 228
- parking před mostem přes záliv : 56°26'50.57"S, 2°55'54.19"Z
- možnost přespání
- zastávka minimálně na fotku
 - o Discovery point; trojstěžník proslulé polární expedice kapitána Scotta



DEN 04 – 4.7. pondělí

Montrose (zřejmě jen projet)

- LP 235
- Přístavní město
- House of Dun (v gregoriánském stylu, z roku 1730)

Krajina jižně a severně od Montrose zanechá v každém návštěvníkovi hluboký dojem

- Písečné pláže
- Strmé útesy

Bridges near Kinnaber 56°45'0.29"S, 2°27'4.63"Z



Místo na přespání? 56°45'41.86"S, 2°25'25.82"Z



Camping/caravan site, Inverbervie

56°50'33.65"S, 2°16'31.28"Z



Dunnotar Castle

- Po silnici A92
- Nejvíce fascinující ruiny hradu Dunnottar

Dunnottar Castle is located just off the main A92, Stonehaven/Montrose road , less than two miles south of Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire.

Parking **56°56'42.92"S, 2°12'21.30"Z**

K ruinám pěšky cca 0.5 km.



From the South

Leave the A90 at the first Stonehaven slip road. Continue straight past the Stonehaven turning for about 1.5 miles, taking the next left, which is signposted Dunnottar Castle. The car park is located approximately 100 yards on the right.

Visit Dunnottar Castle for an unforgettable experience. A dramatic and evocative ruined cliff top fortress in a truly stunning setting.

As you wander around the extensive buildings - from the keep through the barracks, lodgings, stables and storehouses to the less-ruinous chapel and drawing room - you will discover the importance of Dunnottar, an impregnable Castle that holds many rich secrets of Scotland's colourful past.

William Wallace, Mary Queen of Scots, the Marquis of Montrose and the future King Charles II, all graced the Castle with their presence. Most famously though, it was at Dunnottar Castle that a small garrison held out against the might of Cromwell's army for eight months and saved the Scottish Crown Jewels, the 'Honours of Scotland', from destruction. Crown, sceptre and sword now take pride of place in Edinburgh Castle.

A darker chapter in the history of Dunnottar is that of the 'Whig's Vault'. The gruesome story of the imprisonment in 1685 of a group of Covenanters who refused to acknowledge the King's supremacy in spiritual matters.

The Castle was the home of the Earls Marischal once one of the most powerful families in the land. The last Earl was convicted of treason for his part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, and as a result his estates, including Dunnottar, were seized by the government.

The buildings were thereafter much neglected until 1925 when the 1st Viscountess Cowdray embarked on a systematic repair of the Castle. The Castle was officially made open to visitors thereafter.

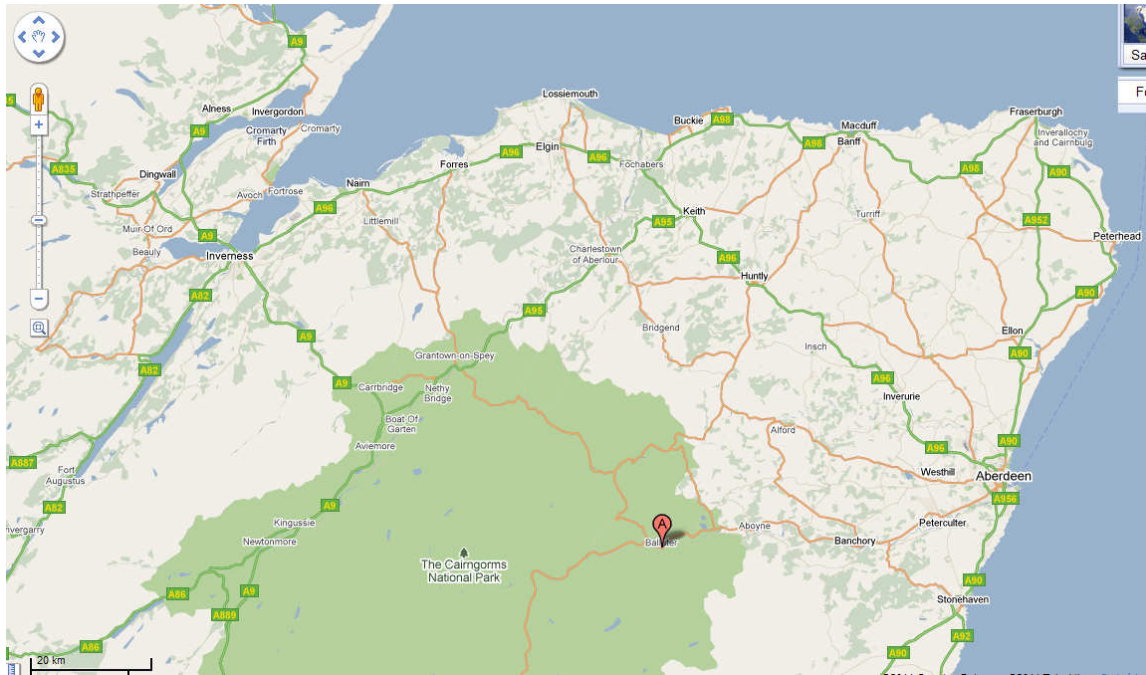


Aberdeen (zřejmě vynecháme)

- Třetí největší město ve Skotsku
- Evropským centrem naftařského průmyslu
- Jeden z největších evropských přístavů
- Na pláži zábavný park Codona's park: 57.150716°, -2.077458° (nic moc)



Pokud vynecháme Aberdeen, pak jet po A957



Ballater

- LP 247
- Vesnice je hlavním dodavatelem nedalekého zámku
- Zajímavá jsou erbovní znamení na průčelích obchodů

Ballater is a burgh in Aberdeenshire, Scotland on the River Dee, immediately east of the Cairngorm Mountains. Situated at a height of 123m (700ft) in elevation, Ballater is a centre for hikers and is known for its spring water, once said to cure scrofula.



Ballater is a centre for tourism in Royal Deeside, with the Cairngorms and Balmoral Castle nearby. There are two bike hire shops in the village for exploring the surrounding rugged landscape: *Cycle Highlands*^[4] and *The Bike Station*^[5] The old Ballater station, containing Queen Victoria's waiting room, is now a visitor centre with a replica royal carriage.^[6] Balmoral Castle is a 10-minute drive from the village.

Wherever you venture out of the village, there are many walks. For the easy going walker, there is Craigendarroch, a small, peculiarly shaped hill that you can commence up immediately from the village. About 12km south-west of Ballater is the impressive Loch Muick. From there experienced walkers can head up the prominent mountain, Lochnagar. Ballater is the home of many challenging walks due to the abundance of Munros in the area.

Balmoral Castle

- LP 248
- Parking: **57° 2'24.12"S, 3°12'59.71"Z** (zřejmě i možnost přespání)
- Hned u parkoviště Crathie Kirk

Castle: 57° 2'27.84"S, 3°13'46.31"Z



Balmoral Castle (pronounced /bæl'mɒrəl/) is a large estate house situated in Royal Deeside, part of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Balmoral has been one of the residences of the British Royal Family since 1852, when it was purchased by Queen Victoria and her consort, Prince Albert. It remains the private property of the monarch, and is not part of the state-owned Crown Estate.

Soon after the estate was purchased the existing house was found to be too small. It was demolished, and the current Balmoral Castle was completed during 1856. The architect was William Smith of Aberdeen, although his designs were amended by Prince Albert. The castle is an example of Scots Baronial architecture, and is now protected as a category A listed building.^[1]

The Balmoral Estate has been added to by successive members of the Royal Family, and now covers an area of about 20,000 hectares (49,000 acres).^[2] It is a working estate, including grouse moors, forestry and farmland, as well as managed herds of deer, Highland cattle and ponies.

The Queen was in residence at Balmoral at the time of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales during 1997. Her initial decision not to return to London or to mourn more publicly was much criticised at the time by the London media.^[citation needed] Her private discussions with Prime Minister Tony Blair were dramatised in Stephen Frears' film *The Queen* (2006). The 1997 film *Mrs. Brown* was also based on events at Balmoral, although in both films substitute locations were used: Blairquhan Castle in *The Queen*; and Duns Castle in *Mrs Brown*.

DEN 05 - 5.7. úterý

Malt Whisky trail

- 113 km
- LP 255
- www.maltwhiskytrail.com

Whisky distilleries were founded in an environment rich in the highest quality ingredients: pure, clear spring water and abundant supplies of fragrant golden barley. On the whisky trail of Speyside, you'll find more than half of Scotland's malt whisky distilleries, each with its own warm welcome and an invitation to see, smell, taste and absorb the magic of whisky.

Each whisky distillery on the distillery tour follows its own traditions, lore and recipes for everything from malting the barley to the height and size of its stills. The unique characteristics of each Speyside whisky distillery result in delightful, hand-crafted whisky from each one. All offer visitors a sample of the finished product and some include an informative nosing and tasting while others give an insight into the complex art of blending whisky and malt.

Follow the world-famous Malt Whisky Trail through Speyside to seven working distilleries, including a fascinating cooperage and a historic distillery. From Benromach to Dallas Dhu, a perfect time capsule of whisky-making; from Glen Moray to Strathisla, home and heart of Chivas Regal; from the Glen Grant distillery to the Speyside Cooperage where real coopers work with incredible speed and skill; from Glenfiddich to The Glenlivet and the Cardhu distillery, Scotland's whisky trail signposts lead you through the picturesque lush countryside of Speyside, the world's favourite malt whisky region.

The Trail



Benromach

Located on the outskirts of the ancient market town of Forres lies Benromach Distillery.



Cardhu

In 1811 John and Helen Cumming took a 19 year lease on Cardow farm, in the parish of Knockando.



Dallas Dhu Historic Distillery

Dallas Dhu Historic Distillery was the idea of an entrepreneur named Alexander Edward.



Glenfiddich

William Grant, the founder of Glenfiddich, was born in 1839 in Dufftown.



Glen Grant

Since 1840, our passion for clarity and the unconventional has underpinned everything we do.



The Glenlivet

From the wild and remote setting of Glenlivet comes a single malt of infinite elegance.



Glen Moray

A warm welcome awaits you at Glen Moray Distillery in Elgin.



Strathisla

Enjoy true Highland hospitality at this historic and ancient distillery, operating since 1786.

Horská silnice 939, která vede z Ballateru přes Colnabaichin (křižovatka Colnabaichin : 57° 9'49.19"S , 3°10'8.17"Z) do Tomintoulu LP 255 (parking v Tomintoul: 57°15'3.01"S, 3°22'43.96"Z) , výchozího bodu tzv. Whisky Trail zvaná Malt Whisky Trail of Speyside, která vede okolo sedmi palíren whisky – mezi nimi se nacházejí světově proslulá jména jako Glenlivet, Glenfiddich a Glenfarclas - viz Glenfiddich destilery níže) a přes Duftown do Keithu (křižovatka s A95 : 57°32'40.99"S, 2°57'41.52"Z)



Glenfiddich destilery

– parking $57^{\circ}27'11.31''\text{S}$, $3^{\circ}7'43.78''\text{Z}$



The **Glenfiddich Distillery** is a Speyside single malt Scotch whisky distillery owned by William Grant & Sons in Dufftown, Scotland. Glenfiddich means 'Valley of the deer' in Gaelic, hence the presence of a deer symbol on Glenfiddich bottles.

The Glenfiddich Distillery was founded in 1886 by William Grant in Dufftown, Scotland, in the valley of the River Fiddich.^[3] The Glenfiddich single malt whisky first ran from the stills on Christmas Day, 1887.^[4]

Following difficult times in the 1960s and 70s, many small, independent distillers were bought up or went out of business. In order to survive, W. Grant & Sons expanded their production of the drink, and introduced advertising campaigns, a visitors' centre and from 1957 packaged the Scotch in distinctive triangular bottles.^[5]

Later, W. Grant & Sons was one of the first distilleries to package its bottles in tubes and gift tins, as well as recognising the importance of the duty-free market for spirits. This marketing strategy was successful, and

Glenfiddich has now become the world's best-selling single malt.^[6] It is sold in 180 countries,^[4] and accounts for about 35% of single malt sales.

The whisky is the only Highland or Speyside Scotch whisky to be distilled, matured and bottled at a single distillery.^[citation needed] Like other distilleries, such as Glen Grant and Glenmorangie, Glenfiddich uses a single source of natural spring water.^[citation needed] This source is the Robbie Dhu springs. Glenfiddich is matured in oak casks such as rum casks from Cuba (in the case of Gran Reserva), Bourbon whiskey barrels from America (Ancient Reserve), or sherry butts from Jerez in Spain.

Glenfiddich is bottled at ages of 12, 15, 18, 21 and 30 years old. The distillery has also bottled a number of rare whiskies including:

- Glenfiddich 40 Year Old (from casks filled in 1963)
- Glenfiddich 50 Year Old
- Glenfiddich 1937 (this whisky was bottled in 2001 and therefore it is 64 years old—years spent in the bottle are not counted)

Other whiskies include Caoran Reserve, Solera Reserve, and Havana (now simply 21 year old, as with all the non-vintage whiskies) Reserva.



Destillery Glenfarclas

- Odbočka: 57.432620°, -3.318524°



Glenfarclas is a Speyside single malt Scotch whisky produced at the Glenfarclas Distillery in Ballindalloch, Scotland. *Glenfarclas* translates as meaning *valley of the green grass*. The distillery is owned and

run by the Grant family^[1]. The distillery has six stills which are the largest on Speyside and are heated directly by gas burners.

The distillery has a production capacity of around 90,000 litres of finished whisky per year. Normally four stills are used for production with two kept in reserve.

The distillery has approximately 50,000 casks maturing on site, in traditional dunnage warehouses, with stock from every year from 1952 to the current year. Glenfarclas produce a traditional Speyside malt with a heavy sherry influence.

The distillery was first granted a license in 1836^[2] when it was run by Robert Hay. In 1865 it was bought by John Grant and is still owned and run by his descendants, making it truly independent.

John L.S. Grant, who joined Glenfarclas in 1973, is the current Chairman. His son George S. Grant is Director of Sales. The company was named Distiller of the Year by Whisky Magazine in 2006^[3].

Since 2006 Glenfarclas has been distributed in the UK by Pol Roger Ltd ^[4]. In 2008 the company began sponsoring horseracing with the Glenfarclas Cross Country Handicap Chase at Cheltenham. In 2011, the 40 year old 46% vol. expression was named "Scotch Whisky Single Malt of the Year" in the 17th Annual Malt Advocate^[5] Whisky Awards.

Glenfarclas is produced in the following proprietary bottlings:

- 10 year old 40% vol.
- 12 year old 43% vol.
- 15 year old 46% vol.
- 17 year old 43% vol.
- 21 year old 43% vol.
- 25 year old 43% vol.
- 30 year old 43% vol.
- 40 year old 46% vol.
- 40 year old Scottish Classic 43% vol.
- 105 (Cask Strength) 60% vol.

In 2007 Glenfarclas launched The Family Casks, a collection of 43 single cask bottlings, with one from every year from 1952 to 1994.

Dále pak trasa pokračuje západním směrem do údolí řeky Spey (stání u řeky; jídlo či spaní: 57°22'19.46"S , 3°29'39.97"Z nebo 57°19'11.25"S, 3°36'49.95"Z) do Aviemore (křižovatka A9 a A95: 57°12'54.83"S, 3°49'24.64"Z)

Odsud po A9 do Invernessu

DEN 06 - 6.7. středa

Inverness

- LP 299
- Moderní průmyslové středisko při ústí řeky Ness na severním okraji jezera Loch Ness
- Hlavní město skotské Vysočiny
- Výlet k Loch Ness (s hradem Urquhart)

Parking u Loch Ness nedaleko hradu Urquhart (možnost přespání): 57°19'27.25"S, 4°26'40.27"Z

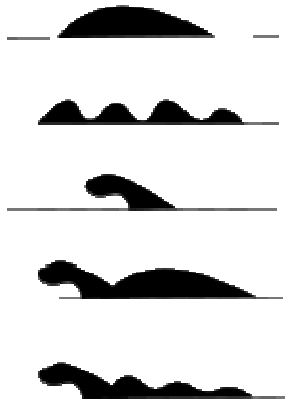


Loch Ness (pronounced /lɒx 'nɛs/, Scottish Gaelic: *Loch Nis*, [ˈlɔxˈnʲ]) is a large, deep, freshwater loch in the Scottish Highlands (57°18'N 4°27'W) extending for approximately 37 km (23 mi) southwest of Inverness. Its surface is 15.8 m (52 ft) above sea level. Loch Ness is best known for the alleged sightings of the legendary Loch Ness Monster, also known as "Nessie". It is connected at the southern end by the River Oich and a section of the Caledonian Canal to Loch Oich. At the northern end there is the Bona Narrows which opens out into Loch Dochfour, which feeds the River Ness and a further section of canal to Inverness. It is one of a series of interconnected, murky bodies of water in Scotland; its water visibility is exceptionally low due to a high peat content in the surrounding soil.

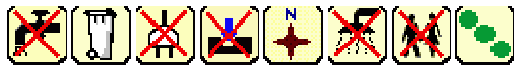
Loch Ness is the second largest Scottish loch by surface area at 56.4 km² (21.8 sq mi) after Loch Lomond, but due to its great depth, it is the largest by volume. Its deepest point is 230 m (755 ft),^{[1][2]} deeper than the height of London's BT Tower at 189 m (620 ft) and deeper than any other loch with the exception of Loch Morar. It contains more fresh water than all lakes in England and Wales combined,^[2] and is the largest body of water on the Great Glen Fault, which runs from Inverness in the north to Fort William in the south.

The **Loch Ness Monster** (Scottish Gaelic **Niseag**) is a cryptid that is reputed to inhabit Loch Ness in the Scottish Highlands. The most frequent speculation is that the creature represents a line of long-surviving plesiosaurs.^[3] It is similar to other supposed lake monsters in Scotland and elsewhere, though its description varies from one account to the next.

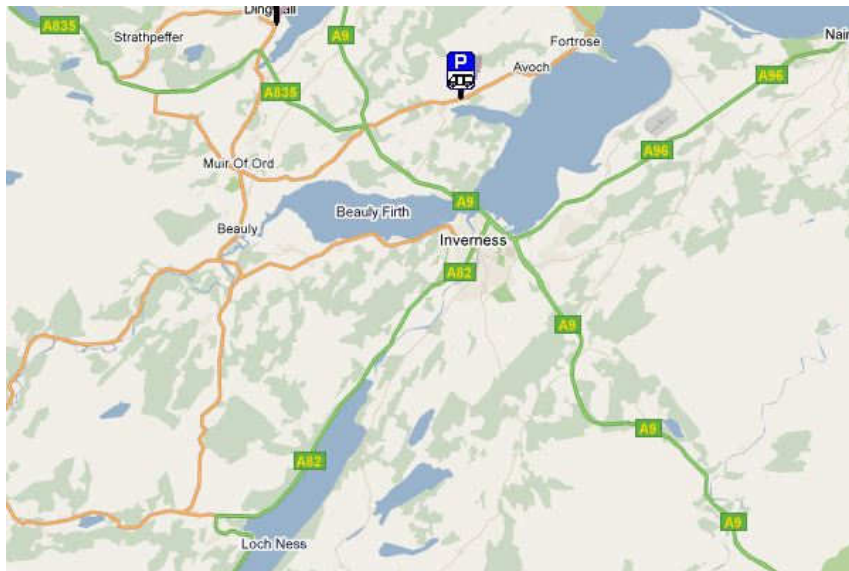
Popular interest and belief in the animal has varied since it was brought to the world's attention in 1933. Evidence of its existence is anecdotal, with minimal and much-disputed photographic material and sonar readings. The scientific community regards the Loch Ness Monster as a modern-day myth, and explains sightings as a mix of hoaxes and wishful thinking. Despite this, it remains one of the most famous examples of cryptozoology. The legendary monster has been affectionately referred to by the nickname **Nessie**^[4] (Scottish Gaelic: *Niseag*)^[1] since the 1950s.



STPL Munlochy Bay



N57°33'16" N57.5545 W4°14'42" W-4.24509





Východní pobřeží Severozápadní Vysočiny

- Trasa po A9 resp. po A99 podél východního pobřeží na sever

Po cestě k vidění vrtné věže 57°40'49.17"S, 4°15'52.68"Z (zastávka na piknik)



Glenmoranch destilary – parking 57°49'35.71"S, 4° 4'43.45"Z



Glenmorangie (listen[ⓘ] (help·info); the toponym is believed to derive from either Gaelic *gleann mor na sith* "vale of tranquillity" or *gleann mór innse* "vale of big meadows")^[1] is a distillery in Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland that produces single malt Scotch whisky. The distillery is owned by The Glenmorangie Company Ltd, whose main product is the range of Glenmorangie single malt whisky. Glenmorangie is categorised as a Highland distillery and boasts the tallest stills in Scotland.^[2] It is available in Original, 18 and 25 year old

bottlings, special cask bottlings, cask finishes, extra matured bottlings and a range of special edition bottlings. The Glenmorangie Company also owns the Ardbeg Distillery on Islay and The Scotch Malt Whisky Society based in Leith, Edinburgh.



Dornoch Firth Bridge 57°50'2.93"S, 4° 6'32.12"Z



- **Dunrobin Castle**
 - o Zámek jak z pohádky
- Parking: 57°58'56.32"S, 3°56'44.13"Z





Dunrobin Castle is a stately home in Sutherland, in the Highland area of Scotland. It is the seat of the Countess of Sutherland and the Clan Sutherland. It is located 1 mile (1.6 km) north of Golspie, and approximately 5 miles (8.0 km) south of Brora, on the Dornoch Firth close to the A9 road. Nearby Dunrobin Castle railway station, on the Far North Line was originally a private station for the castle.^[1] Dunrobin's origins lie in the Middle Ages, but most of the present building is the work of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Palace of Westminster in London, who greatly extended the building in 1845. The resulting house has a "French Renaissance meets Scots Baronial" style. Some of the original building is visible in the interior courtyard.

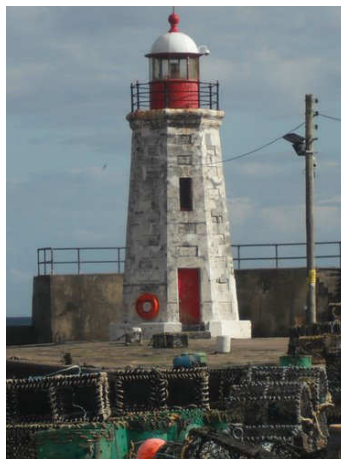
There are 189 rooms within the house, making it the largest house in the northern Highlands.^[citation needed] Much of Barry's interior was destroyed by the fire in 1915. The present interiors are mainly the work of the Scottish architect, Sir Robert Lorimer, although he incorporated surviving 17th and 18th century work, including wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons.^[2] Externally, the castle has elements inspired by the work of the French architect Viollet-le-Duc, such as the pyramidal roof over the main entrance.^[2] The French influence extends into the gardens. These were completed in 1850, with Barry taking inspiration for the formal parterres from the French formal style of the Gardens of Versailles.

Parking (možnost přespání) u Carn Liath broch (zaklady hradu) 57°59'16.25"S, 3°54'45.69"Z
s výhledem na Dunrobin Castle



DEN 07 - 7.7. čtvrtek

- Helmsdate (asi jen projekt)
 - o Letovisko se stejnojmenným zámekem
 - o Parking před mostem 58° 6'53.61"S, 3°39'12.72"Z nebo za mostem u vody 58° 6'54.22"S, 3°39'3.23"Z
- Parking u moře v **Lybster 58°17'44.49"S, 3°17'28.54"Z**
 - o Možnost přespání, výlet na kolech k tajuplným kamenům – viz níže (cca 10 km tam)
 - o LP 341



- Tajuplné seskupení kamenů z doby bronzové u Grey Cairns 58°22'44.64"S, 3°15'51.04"Z (odbočka z A99 58°18'26.08"S, 3°15'30.27"Z)

Lybster (Scottish Gaelic: *Liabost*) is a village on the east coast of Caithness in northern Scotland.

It was once a big herring fishing port, but has declined in recent years, due to problems in the industry.

It hosts the "World Championships of Knotty"; knotty or *cnatag* is a variant of shinty.

The film, *The Silver Darlings*, from Neil Gunn's book, was shot here.

Julian Bradford KGC OCL, the Laird of Glencairn, has a holding near Lybster.

The Sinclairs of Lybster have long roots running back to the Sinclair earls who ruled Caithness that was once a much larger area taking in much of Sutherland. Tracing further back the family has connections to the Norwegian earls who controlled the north of Scotland for centuries.

Lybster railway station was part of the Wick and Lybster Railway. It opened on 1 July 1903 and closed on 3 April 1944.

DEN 08 - 8.7. pátek

- **Wick**
 - Přístavní rybářské městečko; LP 342
 - Parking: 58°26'33.62"S, 3° 5'41.51"Z
 - Známé díky výrobě skla Caithness Glass
 - Lze podniknout výlet k malebným pobřežním útesům Noss Head - 5 km na kole; případně parking u rozcestí k hradu Sinclair: 58.475818°, -3.057426°
 - Zřejmě též možnost přespání

- Nedaleko nich se nacházejí trosky hradů Sinclair (58°28'41.15"S, 3° 4'0.49"Z) a Girnigoe (prý tam straší ☹)



Wick (Scottish Gaelic: *Inbhir Ùige*) is an estuary town and a royal burgh in the north of the Highland council area of Scotland. Historically, it is one of two burghs within the county of Caithness, of which Wick was the county town. The town straddles the River Wick and extends along both sides of Wick Bay. According to the General Register Office for Scotland, *Wick Locality* had a population of 7,333 at the time of the 2001 census.

Castle Sinclair Girnigoe is a castle located about 3 miles north of Wick on the east coast of Caithness, Scotland, United Kingdom. It is considered to be the one of the earliest seats of Clan Sinclair.

In its earliest incarnation, Castle Sinclair Girnigoe was known only as Castle Girnigoe. It was built by William Sinclair, the 2nd Earl of Caithness, probably sometime between 1476 and 1496, but before his death at the Battle of Flodden in 1513.

There are some indications that the castle was built upon the foundations of an earlier fortalice.

In 1577, George Sinclair, the 4th Earl of Caithness imprisoned his own son John, Master of Caithness in Castle Sinclair Girnigoe, on suspicion of rebelling against his rule. He was held there for seven years, after which his father fed him a diet of salted beef, with nothing to drink, so that he eventually died insane from thirst. source

The castle was extended in 1606, with new structures consisting of a gatehouse and other buildings surrounded by a curtain wall, these connected to rest of the castle by a drawbridge over a rock-cut ravine. At this time, the Earl of Caithness obtained official permission, in an Act of Parliament, to change the name from Castle Girnigoe to Castle Sinclair. However, both names remained in use.

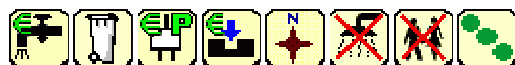
Girnigoe was an adapted 5 story L-plan crow-stepped gabled tower house, which sat upon a rocky promontory jutting out into Sinclair Bay. This tower was adjoined to various outbuildings within a surrounding wall which encompassed the entire promontory. There is some evidence to suggest that the tower house of Girnigoe is a 17th century addition. Girnigoe has a number of special architectural details, including a small secret chamber in

the vaulted ceiling of the kitchen, a rock-cut stairway down to the sea, and a well (now filled-in) in the lowest level of the tower.

Castle Sinclair Girnigoe was continuously inhabited by the Sinclair Earls of Caithness until George Sinclair, the 6th Earl of Caithness died without issue in 1676, after which John Campbell of Glen Orchy, who married George Sinclair's widow, claimed the title of Earl of Caithness, as well as Castle Sinclair Girnigoe. George Sinclair of Keiss, who was considered the rightful heir, stormed the castle in 1679, an action which led to the Battle of Altimarlech in 1680, in which the Campbells were victorious.

In 1690, George Sinclair of Keiss once again besieged the castle, but this time destroyed it with heavy cannon fire, though recent investigations seem to discount the cannon fire story.^[*citation needed*] Although he reclaimed the title of Earl of Caithness for Clan Sinclair, Castle Sinclair Girnigoe was now a ruined shell. Until recently, it had been allowed to fall into decay.

STPL John o' Groats



N58°38'37" N58.6436 W3°4'3" W-3.06762

Fee 15 E, voda v ceně





Možná stání bez poplatku 58°38'37.74"S, 3° 1'38.04"Z

John o' Groats

- LP 343
- Leží 17 km severně od města Wick na nejzazším severovýchodním výběžku Caithness (bývalé hrabství, prostírající se na skalnatém území)
- Vyplouvají lodě ke koloniím tuleňů, které se nacházejí nedaleko od pobřeží



John o' Groats^[1] (*Taigh Iain Ghròt* in Scottish Gaelic; is a village in the Highland council area of Scotland. Part of the county of Caithness, John o' Groats is popular with tourists because it is usually regarded as the most northerly settlement of mainland Great Britain, although this is not a claim made by the inhabitants. It is, though, one end of the longest distance between two inhabited points on the British mainland, Land's End being the other. The actual most northerly point is nearby Dunnet Head.

The town takes its name from Jan de Groot, a Dutchman who obtained a grant for the ferry from the Scottish mainland to Orkney, recently acquired from Norway, from King James IV in 1496. The lower case and second space in "John o' Groats" are regarded by many as correct, as the "o'" means "of" and thus is not cognate with Irish names that begin with O', even though that usage also denoted "of"; but the name can be found with the capital and/or without the space. People from John o' Groats are known as "Groatsers". Local legend has the name John o' Groats termed to reflect the dutch ferryman's charge of one 'Groat' payment for the ride to the islands.

The name John o' Groats has a particular resonance because it is often used as a starting or ending point for cycles, walks and charitable events to and from Land's End (at the extreme south-western tip of the Cornish peninsula). The phrase *Land's End to John o' Groats* (LEJOG) is frequently heard both as a literal journey (being the longest possible in Great Britain) and as a metaphor for great or all-encompassing distance, similar to the American phrase *coast to coast*.

DEN 09 – 9.7. sobota

Severní pobřeží

- Silnicí A836 směrem na Bettyhill okolo osamělých pláží, kam často vede pouze krátká pěšinka
- Gills Bay (malý přístav - Ferry from Gills Bay to St Margarets Hope , možnost zahlédnout tuleně); GPS: 58.638365°, -3.161900°



- **Castle of Mey**, parking GPS“ 58.647668°, -3.226824°



The **Castle of Mey** (formerly **Barrogill Castle**) is located in Caithness, on the north coast of Scotland, about 6 miles (9.7 km) west of John o' Groats. In fine weather there are views from the castle north to the Orkney Islands.

The lands of Mey belonged to the Bishops of Caithness. The Castle of Mey was built between 1566 and 1572, possibly on the site of an earlier fortification,^[1] by George Sinclair, 4th Earl of Caithness. Originally a Z-plan tower house of three storeys, it had a projecting wing at the south-east, and a square tower at the north-west.^[1] The Castle passed to George Sinclair's younger son William, founder of the Sinclairs of Mey, although it later became the seat of the Earls.^[2] The Castle's name was changed to Barrogill, and it was extended several times, in the 17th and 18th centuries, and again in 1821 when Tudor Gothic style alterations were made, to designs by William Burn.^{[1][2]} Barrogill passed out of the Sinclair family in 1889, on the death of the 15th Earl, and in 1928 it was purchased by Captain Imbert-Terry. The Castle was used as an officers' rest home during the Second World War, and in 1950 the estate farms were sold off.

The castle was in a semi-derelict state when, in 1952, it and its policies (attached lands) were purchased by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, the widow of King George VI, who had died earlier in the year. The Queen Mother set about restoring the castle for use as a holiday home, removing some of the 19th-century additions, and reinstating the Castle's original name.^[2] She regularly visited it in August and October from 1955 until her death in March 2002, the last visit being in October 2001.

In July 1996 The Queen Mother made the property, the policies and the farm over to the Queen Elizabeth Castle of Mey Trust, which has opened the castle and garden to the public regularly since her death.^[4] It is now open seven days a week from 1 May until 30 September each year, with a closed period of ten days at the end of July and the beginning of August, when Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Rothesay usually stay at Mey. The Trust opened a new Visitors Centre in early 2007, and the visitor numbers for that year topped 29,000.

The castle is reputedly haunted by The Green Lady, ghost of the daughter of George, 5th Earl of Caithness, Elizabeth Sinclair. Having fallen in love with a local ploughman, the unhappy girl was imprisoned in the castle attic by her angry father and, in a fit of despair, she threw herself from a window.


Odbočka na Dunnet Head (odsud 3 mile); GPS: 58.622377°, -3.342917°

- LP 344
- Buď možnost 3 míle dojet autem až k majáku nebo auta zaparkovat u křižovatky a dojet na kole (preferováno, zřejmě budou úzké silnice); případně popojet ještě kousek na **stani u krizovatky na Dunnet Head 58.615618°, -3.345317°**, kde je i tábořiště (možnost servisu), kde může zůstat skupina A relaxovat a skupina B na kolech k majáku



- **Dunnet Head**: nejsevernější bod skotské pevniny
 - o **Parking**: 58.670335°, -3.376614°
 - o Z majáku nádherný výhled na Orkneje



Dunnet Head (Scottish Gaelic: *Ceann Dùnaid*) is a peninsula in Caithness, on the north coast of Scotland, that includes the most northerly point of the mainland of Great Britain. The point, known as **Easter Head**, is at  $58^{\circ}40'21''\text{N } 03^{\circ}22'31''\text{W}$ (grid reference ND202767), about 18 km (11 miles) westnorthwest of John o' Groats and about 20 km (12 miles) from Duncansby Head. Dunnet Head can be seen also as the western limit of the Pentland Firth on the firth's southern, or Caithness, side (Duncansby Head is the eastern limit).

The headland's boundary with the rest of the Scottish mainland can be defined as a north-south line running from Little Clett (ND220740) to the mouth of Dunnet Burn (ND217709) in Dunnet Bay. This line is followed along most of its route by a single track road, the B855, which links Brough with the village of Dunnet, making this the most northerly road on mainland Britain. From this line, the headland projects westward and northward into the Atlantic Ocean and the Pentland Firth and shelters the more southerly waters of Dunnet Bay.

The peninsula is east of the burgh of Thurso, and on a clear day, it affords excellent views of the islands Stroma to the east, and Hoy and the Orkney Mainland, 15 km (nine miles) away to the north, across the Pentland Firth.

A lighthouse stands on the 300-ft (90-m) cliff top of Easter Head. Dunnet Head Lighthouse is 345 ft. (105 m) tall and was built in 1831 by Robert Stevenson, grandfather of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Near the lighthouse are minor fortifications built during World War II to protect the naval base at Scapa Flow, including a Chain Home Low radar station and a bunker used by the Royal Observer Corps during the Cold War. Burifa Hill on Dunnet Head was the site of the master station and a monitoring station of the northern GEE chain of radio navigation stations during World War II. There was also an artillery range on Dunnet Head during WWII.

Camping in Thurso: 58.597914° , -3.529858°



Forss Bridge – průjezdný bod 58.595176° , -3.658132°



Dounreay Nuclear Establishment 58.578677°, -3.726839°



- Na západ od vesničky Bettyhill v hrabství Sutherland vede silnice A836 přes nesmírně působivý fjord Kyle of Tongue dále na Durness
 - o Krátká zastávka: 58.493282°, -4.446308°



Sunlit beach view: 58.547986°, -4.676317°



- Krátce před Durness leží pod útesy **Cave of Smoo**
 - o **Parking: 58.563458°, -4.721116°**
 - o Částečně přístupná jeskyně (využívána již Vikingy)

- Možnost podniknout výlet s průvodcem k mysu Cape Wrath (Mys hněvu), skalní výspě na nejzazším severozápadním bodu Skotska



The cave is located 2 km east of the village of Durness and is presently served by a car park, toilets, stairs and walkways. Plans are being considered for access improvements for the estimated 40,000 visitors it receives annually. Tours of the cave also operate during summer months, taking visitors to the inner chamber by boat.

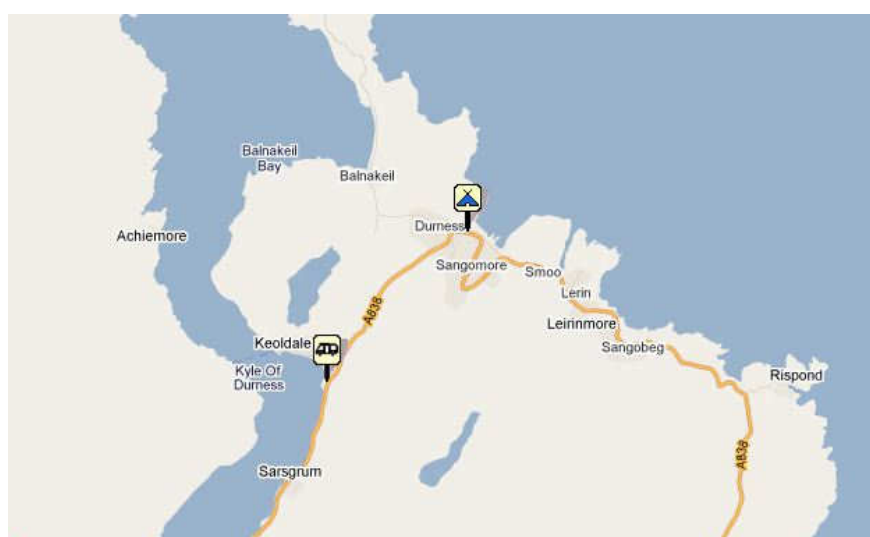
The name Smoo is thought to be derived from the Norse word "smjugg" meaning hole creek or cleft. This impressive sea cave has been carved into Durness limestone by successive episodes of high sea level over the past several hundred years. The huge entrance, the largest entrance of any sea cave in the British Isles is more than 15 meters high and leads into the first chamber which is more than 60 meters long and 40 meters wide. The second chamber, containing the waterfall, is about 21 meters by 9 meters and can be viewed from a specially constructed platform, the third chamber is accessible only by a small boat.

The Smoo burn Allt Smoo drops nearly 25 meters into the second chamber down a vertical shaft, the Falis Smoo or chimney Smoo as the as the sink hole in the roof is called. The burn cascades into a deep pool with a depth of around eight meters. After heavy rain, the Allt Smoo is changed into a raging torrent that crashes into the underground lochan with a gigantic roar. The "blow hole" and waterfall can be observed from an observation point above the cave.

STPL Durness



N58°32'57" N58.5492 W4°46'40" W-4.77795





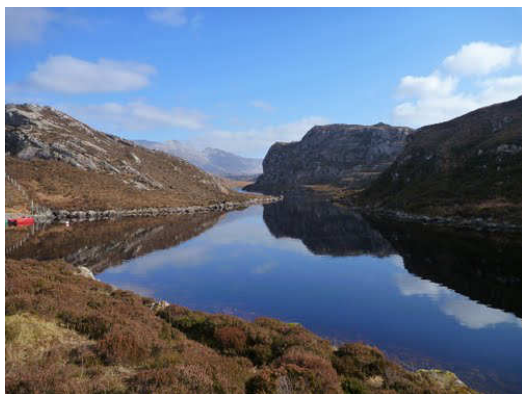
Možné stání možná též 58°33'11.57"S, 4°47'24.35"E (u přívazu)

DEN 10 – 10.7. neděle

LP 348

Severozápadní pobřeží až k Ullapoolu

- Divoká severozápadní část hrabství Sutherland
 - o Příkré hory
 - o Působivé fjordy
 - o Hluboká modrá jezera
 - o Vodopády
- Je zde možné podnikat výlety do přírody: pozorování ptáků, tuleňů a delfínů (někdy i velryb)
- Po A838 z Durnessu na jihozápad, krátce před Scourie odbočuje A894 (58.373802°, - 5.017084°) : Handa Island je chráněnou ptačí rezervací s impozantními skalisky; hnízdí zde papuchalkové, buňáci, alkouni, ...



Scourie campsite 58.351569°, -5.156022°



Scourie (Scottish Gaelic: *Sgobharaidh*), historically spelled "Scoury", is a village on the north west coast of Scotland, about halfway between Ullapool and Durness. It is in the traditional county of Sutherland, now part of the Highland council area, and the population of the village is just over two hundred.^[*citation needed*] It is known as the birthplace of Hugh Mackay, a British general in the 17th century. The name originates from the Gaelic for Shed Sheiling^[1] - a stone-built place of shelter used during the summer months.

The nearby island of Handa is a nature reserve and the site of a large seabird colony, including puffins, skuas, guillemots and razorbills. The palm trees in the grounds of Scourie House next to the harbour are claimed to be the most northerly specimens in the world not grown in artificial conditions. However, this is a popular misconception. The "palms" in the grounds are actually *Cordyline australis*, a native New Zealand tree which is found in lowland and montane areas. In the UK it is commonly referred to as "Torbay Palm" or "Cornwall Palm".^[2]

The village has accommodation for tourists in several small hotels, including the *Scourie Hotel*, and Bed and Breakfasts and a campsite. However, all are closed from October to March apart from *Scourie Guest House* which is open all year. Off season, there is nearby shopping/eating in Ullapool.

Fishing is a popular attraction due to the large number of freshwater lochs in the remote area.

- Na konci Loch Glencoul je možné navštívit **Eas Coul Aulan**: největší vodopád UK (200m) – dost daleko, asi vynechat



- Pokračovat po A837 (křižovatka A894 a A837 - 58.172869° , -5.002899°)
- Nádherný úsek vede okolo Loch Assynt, na jehož jihovýchodním břehu stojí hrad Ardvreck ze 16.st.
 - o Ardvreck castle am Loch Assynt, krátká zastávka 58.165863° , -4.988715° , procházka ke zřícenině cca 0.5 km



- Pokračovat po A835 dál směr jih (GPS křižovatky A837 a A835: 58.066639°, -4.972047°)

Stac Pollaidh

- Trek FB 45, str. 146
- Z A835 cca 7 km
- Parking: 58.034447°, -5.207063°
- 2-3 hodiny, převýšení 500m

45 Stac Pollaidh, 613 m

Pískovcový hrad nad rašeliništěm

Parkoviště – Stac Pollaidh a zpět

Výchozí bod: Parkoviště u malé silničky do obce Achiltibuie (ukazatel s nápisem „Summer Isles“ u A 835 z Ullapoolu na sever).

Časový rozvrh: 2-3 hod.

Převýšení: 550 m.

Náročnost: V podstatě snadná túra, pokud zůstaneme na východním vrcholu. Na přechod celé hory a zdolání západního vrcholu je nutná absolutní odolnost vůči závratím a trochu lezeckých dovedností (podle UIAA I až II, v tom případě černá trasa).

Mapa: OS list 15.



Nejvzdálenější severozápad Skotska má geologicky relativně jednoduchou stavbu. Základ je vytvořen z ruly, která se svými 2,7 miliardami let patří k nejstarším horninám Evropy. Nad ní je torridonský pískovec, starý asi 800 milionů let. Pokud stojíme na některé hoře v přírodní rezervaci **Inverpolly National Nature Reserve**, k nimž patří i pískovcový hrad Stac Pollaidh, dá se to dobře rozeznat. Hory podobné ostrovům se skládají z torridonského pískovce, okolí pokryté rašeliništi a jezery je z ruly.

Radost z lezení na západním vrcholu hory Stac Pollaidh.



Pískovcové hrady nad rašeliništěm; vpravo Stac Pollaidh.

Po nově vybudované cestě z **parkoviště** k hoře, která se zdvihá před námi na severu. Vlevo uvidíme erozní žlebu, který se dříve používal k výstupu. Stezka se brzy stáčí doprava a vede nás kolem poloviny hory na její severovýchodní stranu. Na rozcestí se dáme po stezce doleva a stoupáme vzhůru ke žlebu ve vrcholovém hřebeni. Ještě několik metrů doleva a už se ocitneme na východním vrcholu hory **Stac Pollaidh**. Výhled je úžasný, tisíce malých i větších jezer se třpytí ve slunci, protáhlý hřbet Suilvenu připomíná galeonu na mělčině. Kdo trpí na závratě, musí tady s túrou skončit a stejnou cestou se vrátit.

Kdo rád leze a cítí se jistě ve vysokohorském prostředí, pro toho bude cesta exponovaným terénem s mnoha malými věžičkami, vedoucí na **západní vrchol**, velkým požítkem. Tak tedy, ruce z kapes a vydat se po nevýrazné pěšině! Dejte ale pozor a pamatujte na motto Paula Preusse: „Bezpečné zpátky po stejné cestě.“



- Zastávka u moře 57.933831°, -5.196487°



DEN 11 – 11.7. pondělí

Ullapool

- Parking: 57.895547°, -5.160768°
- LP 350



- Za Ullapoolem zůstaneme na A835 a krátce za **Corrieshalloch Gorge** – 61m hlubokou propastí s vodopádem – odbočíme na silnici A832 (křižovatka A835 a A832: 57.752424°, -5.010600°)



Inverewe Gardens

- Na Little Loch Broom a podél Gruinard Bay vede silnice k Loch Ewe, kde se nachází park Inverewe Gardens s nádhernými rododendrony a ibiškovými keři
 - o Parking: 57.774489°, -5.595655°



The garden was created in 1862 by Osgood Mackenzie on the 850 hectares (2,100 acres) estate surrounding Inverewe House. It covers some 20 hectares (49 acres) and includes more than 2,500 species of exotic plants. The garden has been the property of the National Trust for Scotland since it was gifted to the Trust along with a generous endowment for its future upkeep by Osgood's daughter Mairi Sawyer in 1952.

A decision by NTS in 2008 to close the garden in summer evenings and possibly throughout winter, and to phase out the traditional issue of passes for local residents, caused some local controversy and prompted a campaign to oppose the changes

- Na konci jednoho z nejpůsobnějších vnitrozemských jezer Loch Maree leží Linlochewe
 - o Vyhlídka na Loch Maree: 57.749195°, -5.598253°



- Okolo úpatí 1055m vysoké krásné hory Liatlach vede trasa až do vesnice Shildaig a ke stejnojmennému ostrovu s chráněnou kolonií mořských ptáků

Stání Shieldaig 57.525440°, -5.648125°



DEN 12 – 12.7. úterý

křižovatka A890 a A87: 57.285565°, -5.581448°

Eilean Donan Castle

- LP 356
- Silnicí A87
- Hrad se nachází na ostrově St. Donan v jezeru Loch Duich u Dornie
 - o Parking: 57.274052°, -5.513142°
- Zhruba 5 km před zámkem/hradem ústí silnice A890 do silnice A87 vedoucí do Kyle of Lochalsh



The original castle was built in the early 13th century as a defence against the Vikings.^[2] By the late 13th century it had become a stronghold of the Mackenzies of Kintail (later the Earls of Seaforth). In 1511, the Macraes, as protectors of the Mackenzies, became the hereditary Constables of the Castle.

In 1539 Iain Dubh Matheson, chief of the Clan Matheson, died whilst defending the castle on Eilean Donan island against the Clan MacDonald of Sleaton behalf of Clan Macrae and Clan Mackenzie.

In April 1719, the castle was occupied by Spanish troops attempting to start another Jacobite Rising. The castle was recaptured, and then demolished, by three Royal Navy frigates on 10–13 May 1719. The Spanish troops were defeated a month later at the Battle of Glen Shiel.

The castle was restored in the years between 1919 and 1932 by Lt. Col. John MacRae-Gilstrap. The restoration included the construction of an arched bridge to give easier access to the castle. In 1983 The Conchra Charitable Trust was formed by the Macrae family to care for the Castle. A curious distinction is that it has one of only two left-handed spiral staircases in a castle in Great Britain, as the reigning king at the time of building held a sword with his left hand. Another distinction of the castle today is the grey field gun from the Great War, positioned outside the building by a war memorial and fountain dedicated to the men of the Macrae clan who died in the war.

- (viz poznámka níže) Silnice s povinností platit mýtné, nás přivede přes most na ostrov Skye
 - Skye bridge: 57.276137°, -5.743358°
 - Křižovatka A87 a A851, rovně : 57.235713°, -5.871969°
 - křižovatka A87 a A855, po A855 : 57.412872°, -6.200960°



Old Man of Storr

- LP 349
- trek FB 33, str. 110
- parking: 57.497647°, -6.159233°
- 3,5 hodiny, převýšení 500m (dá se jít jen polovička k Old Man of Storr bez dosažení vrcholu)



33 Old Man of Storr – The Storr, 719 m

Na návštěvě u podivné rodiny

Parkoviště (A 855) – Old Man of Storr – The Storr a zpět

Výchozí bod: Parkoviště u silnice A 855 mezi Portree a Staffin na úpatí už z daleka dobře viditelné jehly „Old Man of Storr“ (přibližně 10 km severně od Portree).

Časový rozvrh: Parkoviště – Old Man of Storr 1 hod., Old Man of Storr – The Storr 1 hod., The Storr – parkoviště 1 ½ hod.; celkem cca 3 ½ hod.

Převýšení: 550 m.

Náročnost: V první části (až k jehle Old Man of Storr) velmi jednoduchá túra, dosažení vrcholu Storr pak vyžaduje jistotu chůze. Za bouřky na vrchol nelezte (exponovaný).

Mapa: OS list 23.

Občerstvení: Cestou žádné. Nejbližší pub je v Portree (cca 10 km), Fish & Chips samozřejmě také.



Hřeben Trotternish na ostrově Skye se skládá z čediče, tzn. z vychladlého magmatu. Horniny, které se nacházejí na ostrovech Vnitřních Hebrid, jsou vesměs pozůstatky mohutné vulkanické činnosti doprovázející zrod severního Atlantiku před cca 50 miliony let. Z tehdejšího dítěte se mezitím stal velký oceán, vulkaničtí svědkové jeho vzniku mizí opět v moři. Takový je i cíl dnešní túry – věže, jehly a další formace na úpatí Storr, které se vytvořily sesouváním skal.

Z **parkoviště** stoupá nově vybudovaná cesta mladým smrkovým lesem. Na konci lesa nová část cesty končí a dál nahoru vede mnoho pěšin. Asi za 1 hod. se dostaneme ke skalní jehle **Old Man**. Tyčí se téměř 50 metrů šikmo do výšky, a je tak trochu skotskou věží v Pise. Celé seskupení stojí za podrobnější prozkoumání, i když vypadá, že je opravdu křehké a snadno rozbitné. Míha, která tu bývá poměrně často, vyvolává hrůzostrašné představy. Abychom se dostali na Storr, stoupáme před námi, vydáme se po další dobře upravené stezce na sever. Asi za 10 minut dojdeme do sedla, označeného kamenným mužikem. Kousek za ním přelezeme plot (schůdky), postupujeme vlevo, a překo-



kud můžeme sestoupit do **Coire Scamadail**. Po zřetelné stezce projdeme tímto zeleným horským údolím, až narazíme na stezku, která nás dovede zpátky k jehle Old Man of Storr a na parkoviště.

The Old Man of Storr a jeho rodina.



111

- Duntulm landscape – parking: 57.675004°, -6.350247°
- křižovatka A87 a A855, vpravo po A87 : 57.412872°, -6.200960°
- Křižovatka A87 a A851, směr Ardvassar: 57.235713°, -5.871969°

- U Ardvassaru na jihozápadě Sky se vrátíme trajektem zpět na skotskou pevninu do Mallaigu.

- Advassar, trajekt: 57.064459°, -5.894960°



Skye or the Isle of Skye (Scottish Gaelic: An t-Eilean Sgitheanach or Eilean a' Cheò) is the largest and most northerly island in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. The island's peninsulas radiate out from a mountainous centre dominated by the Cuillin hills. Although it has been suggested that the first of these Gaelic names describes a "winged" shape there is no definitive agreement as to the name's origins.

The island has been occupied since the mesolithic period and has a colourful history including a time of Norse rule and a long period of domination by Clan MacLeod and Clan Donald. The events of the 19th century had a devastating impact on the human population, which declined from over 20,000 to around 9,200 in the early 21st century. Nonetheless, in contrast to many other Scottish islands, this represents a 4 per cent increase from the census of 1991.^[7] The main industries are tourism, agriculture, fishing and whisky-distilling. The largest settlement is Portree, known for its picturesque harbour.

Skye is part of the Highland Council local government area and is now linked to the mainland by a road bridge.^[6] The island is renowned for its spectacular scenery, vibrant culture and heritage, and its abundant wildlife including the Golden Eagle, Red Deer and Atlantic Salmon.

Skye has a rich heritage of ancient monuments from this period, especially castles. Dunvegan Castle has been the seat of Clan MacLeod since the 13th century. It contains the Fairy Flag and is reputed to have been inhabited by a single family for longer than any other house in Scotland.^[51]

The 18th century Armadale Castle, once home of Clan Donald of Sleat was abandoned as a residence in 1925 but now hosts the Clan Donald Centre.^[52] Nearby are the ruins of two more MacDonald strongholds, Knock Castle, and Dunscaith Castle, the legendary home of Queen Scáthach.^{[15][53]} Caisteal Maol, built in the late 15th century near Kyleakin and once a seat of Clan MacKinnon, is another ruin.

- Když budeme sledovat „Road to the Isles“ (A830) směrem na východ, dojedeme do Fort William
 - o Křižovatka A830 a A82 (hned u křižovatky Distillery Ben Nevis):



Pozn.: Zajíždku na ostrov Skye lze vynechat a pokračovat od Eileand Donan Castle silnicí A87 na východ a u Invergarry zabočit na silnici A82 směr jih do Fort William

- křižovatka A87 a A82 : m 57.069807°, -4.792618°

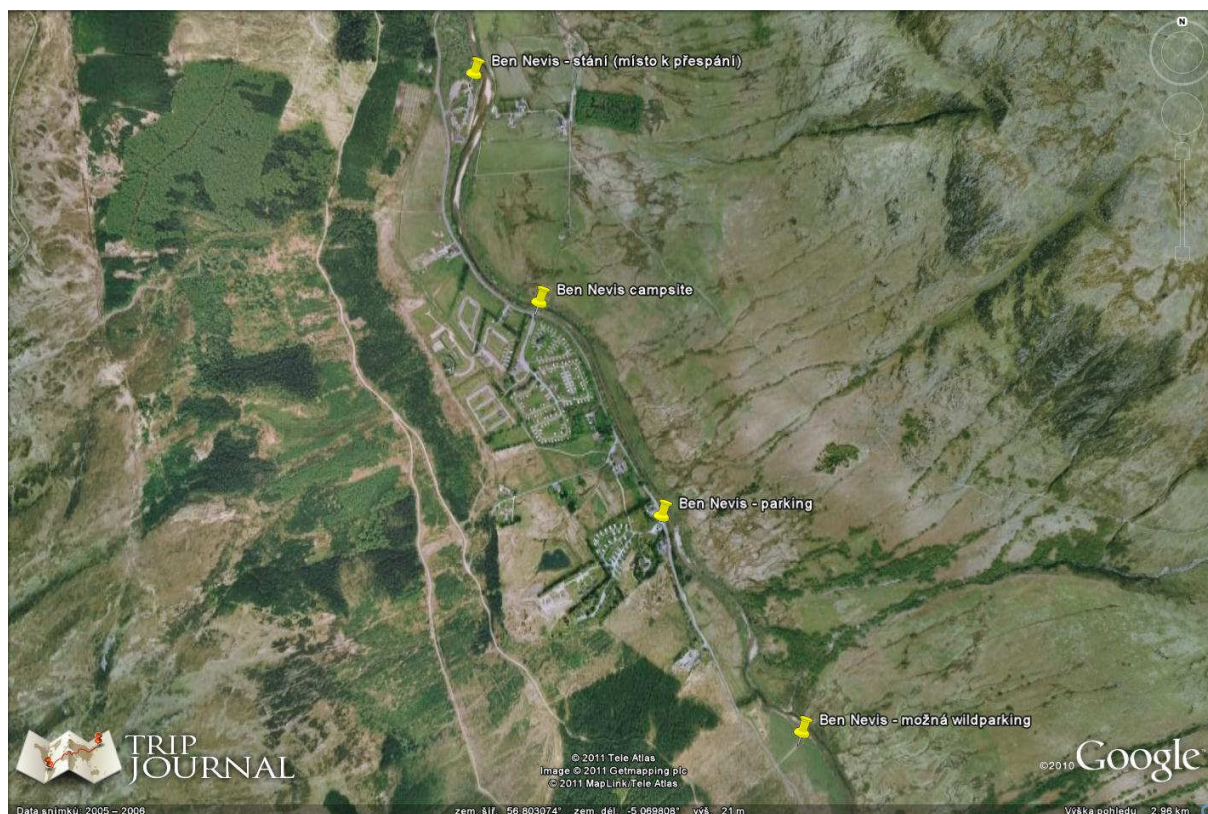
Přespat pod Ben Nevis (místa viz další den)

DEN 13 – 13.7. středa

Ben Nevis (celodenní výlet, stání v campu nebo jen krátký výlet?)

LP 326

- V horském masivu Grampian Mountains se tyčí nejvyšší hora UK (1344m)
 - o Lze na ní po západním svahu vylézt; celodenní výlet viz FB str.68
 - o **Parking (místo k přespaní): 56.811376°, -5.076292°**
 - o Ben Nevis campsite: 56.805587°, -5.073386° ; www.glen-nevis.co.uk
 - LP 325
 - o Parking: 56.800175°, -5.067867°
 - o Ben Nevis - možná wildparking: 56.794694°, -5.061516°



Ben Nevis (Scottish Gaelic: Beinn Nibheis, pronounced [peˈɲivəʃ]) is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom and the whole of the British Isles. It is located at the western end of the Grampian Mountains in the Lochaber area of the Scottish Highlands, close to the town of Fort William.

As is common for many Scottish mountains, it is known both to locals and visitors as simply **the Ben**.^{[1][2]} It attracts an estimated 100,000 ascents a year,^[3] around three-quarters of which^[4] are made using the well-constructed Pony Track from Glen Nevis on the south side of the mountain. For climbers and mountaineers the main attraction lies in the 700-metre (2,300 ft) high cliffs of the north face; among the highest cliffs in the United Kingdom, they harbour some classic scrambles and rock climbs of all difficulties, and are one of the principal locations in the UK for ice climbing.

The summit, at 1,344 metres (4,409 ft) above sea level, features the ruins of an observatory, which was permanently staffed between 1883 and 1904. The meteorological data collected during this period are still important for understanding Scottish mountain weather. C. T. R. Wilson was inspired to invent the cloud chamber after a period spent working at the observatory.

DEN 14 – 14.7. čtvrtek

- Před cestou do Glencoe stojí za to si udělat na silnici A828 asi 15km zájezdek ke čtvercovité stavbě dosud obydleného hradu Stalker na ostrově ve fjordu Loch Linnhe u Portnacroish
 - odbočka k hradu Stalker : 56.684834°, -5.174063°
 - view castle Stalker: 56.575217°, -5.378600°



Loch Rannoch (vynecháme)

- Fort William je rovněž výchozím bodem pro malou vyjíždku železnicí do těžce přístupné oblasti vřesoviště Rannoch.
- Rannoch-Station, miniaturní domeček uprostřed rozsáhlých blat, je jednou z nejdlehlších nádražních budov UK
- Jezero Loch Rannoch leží východně od blat

Glencoe Rund

- Zhruba 16 km jižně od Fort William nachází nejosudovější místo Skotska – památník

Kilchurn Castle

- Při odbočení ze silnice A82 na A85 směrem na východ, dojedeme k severnímu okraji Loch Awe, kde se nachází ruiny hradu Kilchurn (15.st.); po jezeru jezdí parníky
 - Kilchurn Castle – parking: 56.407115°, -5.018238°
 - K hradu cesta cca 0.8 km (možná jet na kole)



Kilchurn Castle is a ruined 15th century structure on the northeastern end of Loch Awe, in Argyll and Bute, Scotland.

It was the ancestral home of the Campbells of Glenorchy, who later became the Earls of Breadalbane also known as the Breadalbane family branch, of the Clan Campbell. The earliest construction on the castle was the towerhouse and Laich Hall (looks onto Loch Awe). Today, its picturesque setting and romantic state of decay make it one of the most photographed structures in Scotland.

Inveraray

- U fjordu Loch Fyne
- Z 18.st.
 - Parking u hradu : 56.237995°, -5.073720°
 - Parking u města: 56.231455°, -5.072320°



Loch Lomond

- Silnice A83 vede dál na východ k jednomu z nejznámějších jezer Loch Lomond(38 km dlouhé)
 - Parking: 56.103010°, -4.639878°
 - Možná možnost přespání
 - Piknik, procházka po okolí



DEN 15 – 15.7. pátek

Trasa Loch Lomond – Hull: 289 mil, 7 hodin

Loch Skeen

- Trek viz FB 3, str. 34
- Parking (zřejmě též možnost přespání) : 55.417558°, -3.287303°
- 4 hodiny, převýšení 500m



3 Grey Mare's Tail a Loch Skeen

V srdci oblasti Southern Uplands

Parkoviště – Grey Mare's Tail – Loch Skeen – Firthybrig Head – Lochcraig Head – Loch Skeen – parkoviště

Výchozí bod: Parkoviště u A 708 mezi Selkirkem a Moffatem; ukazatel organizace National Trust na Grey Mare's Tail.
Časový rozvrh: Parkoviště – Loch Skeen 1 hod., Loch Skeen – Firthybrig Head 1 hod., Firthybrig Head – Lochcraig Head 1/2 hod., Lochcraig Head – parkoviště 1 1/2 hod.; celkem 4 hod.
Převýšení: 500 m.

Náročnost: Jednoduchá túra. Zřetelná pěšina, bažinaté pasáže.
Mapa: OS list 79.
Varianta: Cesta přes White Coomb: Přejít potok kousek za vodopádem, jít paralelně s kamennou zdí na nejvyšší bod a odtamtud dál k Firthybrig Head. Pak pokračovat stejnou cestou jako v popisu (1 hod. navíc).

Oblast Southern Uplands vypadá jako Highlands v malém a někdy připomíná krajinu, jaká se dělá kolem modelů vláček. Na malém prostoru najdeme všechny tvary „velkých hor“, které se objevují dále na severu, tzn. všechny Lochy, Beny a Gleny – jen v trošku menší provedení. Během trasy můžeme vidět nádherný vodopád, jezero vzniklé navrstvením morénové sutě a jednoho „Donaldů“ (vrchol o výšce 2000-2500 stop).



Od parkoviště se vydáme nahoru po orograficky levé straně potoka, který prudce stéká dolů do údolí. Už po 5 minutách se nám otevře nádherný výhled na **Grey Mare's Tail**, nejdelší vodopád v Southern Uplands, jehož délka činí 100 m. Při dalším stoupání se blížíme k zajímavým kaskádám. Potok meandruje širokým, vysoko položeným údolím, které se nahoře zřetelně narovná. Vlevo se tyčí široký hřbet White Coombu (821 m), nejvyšší hory v okolí (varianta). My zůstaneme v údolí a asi za 3/4 hod. dorazíme k **Loch Skeen**. Po několika kamelech („stepping stones“) překročíme výtok jezera a budeme směřovat ke hřbetu na severozápadě. Stezka se někdy ztrácí v bahně, dále po svahu nahoru vede velkými zatáčkami a je zřetelnější. Brzy se ocitneme na vrcholu **Firthybrig Head** (763 m) a stočíme se směrem na východ. Podél kamenného valu sestoupíme do průsmyku a pak budeme zase stoupat na vrcholovou rovinu hory **Lochcraig Head** (801 m). Kamenná pyramida v jejím středu nahrazuje vrcholový kříž, který je obvyklý ve střední Evropě. Přes široké hřbety, které se podobají velrybám uvízlým na mělčině, tu máme rozhled do všech světových stran. Nahoře si uděláme přestávku a pak se vydáme na východ. Asi po 200 m narazíme na kamennou zeď, podél které půjdeme do údolí. Zeď se po chvíli ztratí, místo ní však směr určuje plot. Ve výšce jezera Loch Skeen je několik nepříjemných, bažinatých míst, která musíme překonat. Riziko a vedlejší účinky skotských turistických cest mohou na únosnou míru snížit dobré kamaše. U jezera Loch Skeen opět objevíme stezku, kterou známe z cesty sem. Naposledy pohlédneme na jezero a pak už po známé cestě sestupujeme zpátky k vodopádu a do údolí.

Plot na širokém hřbetu – sestup z hory Lochcraig Head.



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?? Lanark a New Lanark

- LP151
- Parking: 55.663637°, -3.778213°
- Zrestaurované tovární budovy zapsané v UNESCO
- Kdysi největší prádelna bavlny



DEN 16 – 16.7. sobota

Najít zajímavosti nedaleko Hullu, kde by se dalo vyčkat trajektu