

The fishing industry Do you ever think about the effort that goes into putting food on

to your table? Methods of fishing constantly evolve and there is now a recognition that fish stocks need to be managed sustainably. Improving technology now allows more targeted fishing and reduced bycatch with specifically designed fishing gear and rules around sizes

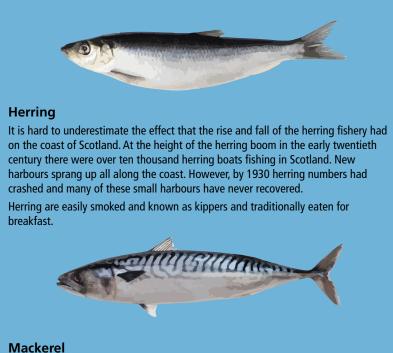
The fishing ports along the East Grampian coast are some of the largest in Europe and sea fishing remains one of the most important sectors for the Scottish economy to this day.

Know your catch Different types of boats and fishing gear are used to catch all kinds of

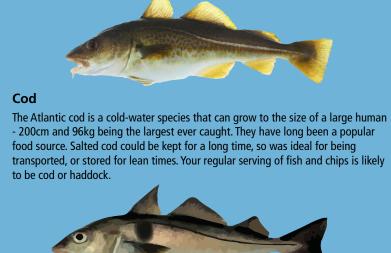
of catches.

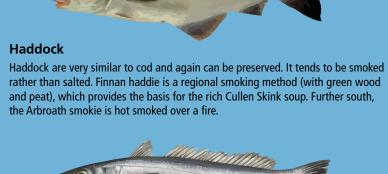
fish found at different depths. • Pelagic fish such as sardine, mackerel, herring, and tuna are found

- in the upper water column. • Demersal fish live in the lower water column and include cod,
- haddock, whiting and hake. • Seabed species include flatfish such as halibut and turbot, and shellfish such as prawn, crab, shrimp, and scallop.



Mackerel spend the winter in deep water waiting for the return of warmth and the accompanying explosion of life. They form huge shoals before appearing close to the coast in the late summer. It is a key commercial species, with the highest quality fish destined for Japan where they are valued for sushi.





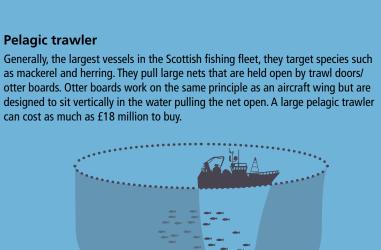




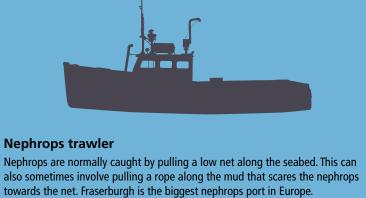


Pair trawler Pair trawlers work as a team to efficiently cover a large amount of water with the minimum amount of fuel. Each boat is connected to one side of the net working as a team. At the end of the trawl the rope from one boat is passed to the other who pulls in the net. This type of fishing mainly targets species such as cod, haddock, and hake.





Purse Seine Large pelagic trawlers can also use a method of fishing called purse seine. A giant net with weights at the bottom and floats at the top is set into the sea creating a giant curtain. This is then looped around a shoal of fish before a rope at the bottom is drawn in to make a giant bag trapping the fish. This bag is pulled into the boat. The fish are then pumped from the net into the vessel's large refrigerated seawater tanks (the bag is only taken back aboard once it has been emptied).



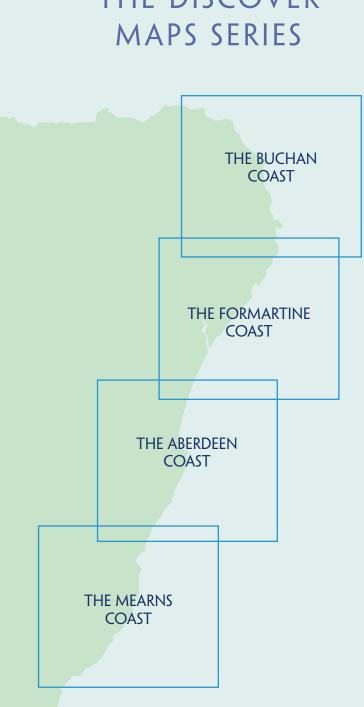


Creel boats They use static gear such as lobster pots that are baited and dropped along the seabed and collected at a later time. These boats are often dual purpose and are also used to catch mackerel in season using a long line - this is known as jigging.





THE DISCOVER



Through our Discover maps project, we are creating a new and unique series of 4 maps covering the Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire coast. These maps will contain a wealth of interesting information about the coast; including the people, history, environment and activities that make the North East of Scotland special.

We are looking to include memories and short stories of residents and visitors who have spent time in the area.

- Do you have memories of a favourite place? Have you seen anything special, interesting or just the mundane,
- but is an important memory to you?
- Have you worked on or around the coast or even just remember some favourite holidays or pastimes? • Do you know of any tall stories that might be true or just legends

that continue to grow? If so, we would love to capture some of your thoughts for posterity on our maps. We hope this project will continue to grow and become a social story of the area and its people.

Any information provided will be anonymised and may be edited by EGCP. Thank you in advance for helping us create these truly original maps. Please contact us at discovermaps@egcp.org.uk



Walk A (see details on reverse) Walk B (see details on reverse)

www.EGCP.scot



BUCHAN – AN INTRODUCTION

Buchan is both the land of cattle, from the old Pictish name Buwch-an, and the Singing Land, designated by Harvard scholar and song collector, Francis J. Child. The twenty-five miles of coastline ensured that even the earliest inhabitants, Mesolithic hunter-gatherers also enjoyed the harvest of the sea. Fish and livestock have been the basis of the economy since the middle of the 19th century, previously with whaling and merchant shipping in the 18th century. There are castles, mansions, and coastal villages that have barely changed since the days of subsistence fishing, the two bustling towns of Fraserburgh and Peterhead have as many skippers as there are farmers. The area has produced poets, improving landlords and industrialists such as John Skinner, Charles Gordon and Thomas Catto and continues to evolve to cope with challenges for fishing, farming and oil production sectors. Although part of Aberdeenshire, Buchan has an identity distinct from its neighbours in Formartine and Banffshire; with a strong local dialect and pawky; or cynical sense of humour. That identity further diverges into fisher and farmer, but both still rely on the power of the elements for their produce in the 21st century.

Buchan 5,000 Million years ago The Buchan Gravel Ridge is formed, shearing its way into the local pink granite, stretching from Den of Boddam to Moss of Cruden, later providing a rich seam of flint/schist for Neolithic farmers. This was the major source of flint in Scotland. 3,483 BC - 3031BC / 2565 - 2034 BC Neolithic/Bronze Age Buchan farmers actively work what would later be the Den Dam area near Stirling Hill; Boddam, for flint. Clearing a top layer of moraine from glacial activity, the flint knappers then struck toffee brown cobbles of siliceous material creating razor-sharp edges for their spearheads and knives. Drostan, a Christian missionary reputed to be from Whithorn Abbey in the Borders, founded a monastery on the banks of the River Ugie in a valley of oak

	trees, locally described as Dearach, (abounding in oaks). He is granted various pieces of land by local chieftains who convert from their old Pagan ways.
1012	Malcolm II, King of Scots' forces meet the army of Sweyn of Denmark on the coast at what would later be named Cruden Bay, after the Gaelic phrase "crioch na Dane", meaning, 'kill the Dane'. The Scots were victorious, but casualties were heavy on both sides. Danish commander, Canute and Malcolm agreed truce terms and the Scandinavians withdrew from Scotland.
1133	Local Pictish chief of Buchan; Gartnait, gifts the revenues from a parcel of land called 'Pett-mac-gobraig' for the founding of a church dedicated to St Peter on the Kirkburn, which would be Peterhead's first ever parish church.
1219	William Comyn; Earl of Buchan and Justiciar of Scotia, founds the Abbey of Deer as a Cistercian order. The Abbey barely survives the Reformation, its lands granted to Robert Keith, son of the 2nd Earl Marischal in 1587 under the title 'Lordship of Altrie'.
1314	Henry Cheyne; Bishop of Aberdeen, founds St Colm's Church on the Buchan coast, approx. 2 miles east of Fraserburgh.
1504	William Cumming; later Lord Lyon, commissions the building of Inverallochy Castle.
1546	Alexander Fraser founds his own Burgh of Barony at Faithlie, a fishing village on the North-East coast, called Fraserburgh.
1587	Peterhead made a Burgh of Barony for George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal by James VI.
1593	Earl Marischal George Keith funds a new harbour in Peterhead around the Almanythie Creek which becomes 'Port Henry Harbour', the town's oldest harbour.
1594	James VI grants Alexander Fraser (now Lord Saltoun), the right to found a university college, making it the first one to be founded without the authority of the Pope. The college fails by the early 1600s due to clashes with the King's authority
1595	James VI grants Fraser's Protestant rival, George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, a university in Aberdeen which would become the more resilient and successful Marischal College.
1607-08	Parish of St Colm becomes Lonmay when a new inland church is built on the estate of that name.
1668	First recorded reference to a fishing village near Corsekelly, 'the haven of Longmey', later known as Boatlea.
1715	James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II (The Old Pretender), visits George Keith, 10th Earl Marischal in Peterhead on 22 December at the house of James Park, near Port Henry Harbour.
1758	Field-Marshal James Keith brother of the 10th Earl Marischal, dies at the Battle of Hochkirken trying to rally the Prussian Army.
1772	Wreck of the Annie off Boddam, near Peterhead; supposed origin of the monkey- hanging incident where salvage hunters killed a pet monkey they found on the ship.
1785	Charles Gordon, Laird of Buthlaw, who owns Cairnglass, Cairness and Invernorth, founds the fishertown of St Combs on the site of the medieval St Colm's church.
1795	Rattray Seatown fishing village laid out by Laird Alexander Harvey.
1801	Mrs Martha Mackenzie (née Fraser) founds the fishertown, Charleston of Inverallochy, right on the border of St Combs at the Mill Water.
1806	David Gray of Peterhead becomes captain of the Perseverance, beginning the Gray family's dominance in the whaling trade.
1807 1812	Foundation stone of Fraserburgh North Pier laid.
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in Europe"

Peterhead's new Fish Market opens; the following year the sales top £200

million, which confirms again the town's status as "The Biggest White Fish Port

EG Group opens Peterhead Services at Buchan Gateway on the main A90 from

Aberdeen, including a petrol station, grocer and coffeeshop.

2018

2021

Walks introduction

Nalking routes have been added to this map to encourage those who would herwise just use the guide to browse over a coffee table. There is so much to see and do around the coast, only a taste of the area is possible in these walk The route way marks on the front and narrative instructions on the reverse of his map should be sufficient to find your way around but it is always advisable o have an accurate map to hand and plan your day with care, especially being indful of weather conditions and public transport timetables.

Nalk A

PETERHEAD – THE OLD FISHER TOUNS Distance: 4.5ml / 7.2km Max elevation: 35ft / 10.67m

Time: approx. 2hr

Terrain: gravel and tarred paths, pavements Peterhead today is an amalgamation of four settlements; the ancient fisher haven of Almanythie, the burgh of barony created by James IV in 1587 for the 5th Earl Marischal, George Keith, the planned villages of the 19th century, Buchanhaven and Burnhaven, and the Kirktown; an early medieval settlement at the Kirkburn having a chapel dedicated to St Peter. Peterhead has a busy, bustling harbour, being Europe's largest whitefish port and second largest

shellfish port. It is also home to one of the main supply bases for the North Sea oil industry. Surprisingly the industry co-exists with an award-winning beach that boasts some of the highest quality bathing water in Scotland and an active yacht club. It is also a great wildlife site with species such as long tailed duck and rare gulls in winter and breeding eiders in the summer. The 2018 fishmarket saw bumper fish landings of £200 million with white fish like haddock and cod commanding the highest values. Nicknamed the Blue Toon, and being Britain's most north-easterly town, Peterhead is and always will be a fisher toun.

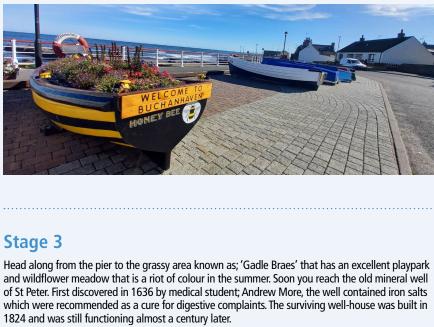
Stage 1

Start at the golf course car park on Golf Road. If you have time cross the bridge and explore the magnificent beach with a World War 2 pill box. Returning to the carpark follow the excellent promenade past Scotland's oldest surviving salmon smokehouse which was founded in 1585 by 4th Earl Marischal, William Keith. Now surrounded by the village of Buchanhaven, the smokehouse overlooks the Ugie estuary. The river runs 21 miles from Aberdour and was the source of salmon for many centuries. The footbridge leading to the golf club was built in 1924, named after Alexander Birnie who had emigrated to Australia, where he made his fortune as a pearl diver and ship-owner.



Follow the coastal path along to Buchanhaven harbour. The village was created between 1796 and 1812, when the laird of Pitfour; James Ferguson, started advertising for tenants at his new fishing station. Buchanhaven was populated by families from Boatlea, a failed fishing station belonging to Francis Garden of Troup. Ferguson sold out to Robert Arbuthnot in 1836, who developed the village to include a better harbour and a new pier which allowed Buchanhaven to flourish for seven decades until the advent of herring fishing decimated the inshore fleet.







History & Places

Did you know?

- Elvis Presley's ancestors came from the village of Lonmay, just south of Fraserburgh. Andrew Presley married Elspeth Leg on 27 August 1713; their 10th child, a son, Andrew, emigrated to North Carolina in 1745. Writer Allan Morrison proved that his descendant was Elvis Aaron Presley, born 8 January 1935 in Tupelo, Mississippi to Vernon Presley and Gladys Love. • Judy Garland, born Frances Ethel Gumm also had Buchan ancestry. Her great-great grandparents, Alexander Milne and Jean Lovie were married in Fraserburgh in 1813; their son Charles emigrated with his wife Mary Kelso to Guelph in Canada and had their first child, John Milne in 1865. John married New Yorker, Eva Fitzpatrick in 1891, and their daughter Ethel Marian Milne married Frank Gumm in 1914. The youngest of their three daughters would be transformed into the star of many films, most famously, The Wizard of
- Oz. Her great-great grandparents' grave is in Fraserburgh's Kirkton cemetery. • 'Crimond' the most recognisable tune to famous hymn The Lord's My Shepherd, based on the 23rd Psalm, was composed by Jessie Seymour Irvine, daughter of Crimond's parish minister, Rev. Alexander Irvine.
- In 1880, Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, took a job as ship's doctor aboard the Hope, a Peterhead whaling ship belonging to John Gray. The Gray family were famous as daring whale hunters in the Arctic. Doyle would later be inspired to write a short story called Captain of the Pole Star based on this trip.
- Captain William Penny, a Peterhead whaler, infamously got involved in the search for the remains of the Franklin expedition in 1849 and 1850. He lost his temper with naval Captain Austin and was excluded from future searches. Penny later pioneered over-wintering in the Arctic at Cumberland Sound in 1853, and tested the first steam-driven whaling ship, Polynia of Dundee in 1861.
- In August 1874, Fraserburgh police found themselves besieged in the townhouse by a large group of alcohol-crazed Highland fishermen protesting about the arrest of their colleague, John Buchanan, who had punched Sergeant Grant. The Highlanders broke the door down and began to wreck the building. Luckily, the Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire arrived with the local militia and dispersed the angry mob.
- St Peter's Episcopal Church on Merchant Street; Peterhead, is home to two mouse carvings by the famous Yorkshire furniture maker, Robert 'Mouseman' Thompson. The wooden rodents date from around 1926, being early examples of Thompson's signature creature. They were part of a rear altarpiece the craftsman designed dedicated to Susan Ewan Mitchell, a devout member of the congregation.
- Field-Marshal James Keith, brother of George, the 10th Earl Marischal, is more famous in Germany than in his native Peterhead. From 1747, he served the King of Prussia, rederick I where he proved his military genius. Keith died at the Battle of Hochkirchen in 1758 aged 62. The bronze statue of him in Peterhead's Broad Street is a copy of the original that stands in Wilhemplatz; Berlin and gifted in

People & Society

1857 by William of Prussia.

Food and Drink Buchan was aptly named "land of cattle" by its Pictish inhabitants; local beef producers are still breeding cattle today, from the Aberdeen Angus (born near Alford) to more exotic examples like the Limousin Cross. The latter has won awards for the Browns of Auchmaliddie Mains near Peterhead for the last three years, and since 2020, Harry, the fourth generation of farmers on site, decided to start selling direct to consumers, motivated by the pressures that the Covid-19 pandemic caused to supply chains.

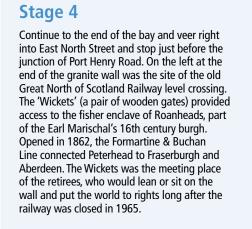
- Another farm stalwart in Buchan is Farmlay Eggs, through the Chapman family of West Cockmuir near Strichen. Since 1946, Robert Chapman's family had been producing eggs from their own hens but branched out in the 1970s into sales. Now they work with 24 other local chicken farmers to produce over 4M eggs per week for the UK market, using green power including a wind turbine and biomass heaters.
- The grain of the northeast has fed distilleries for over two centuries. The Glenugie Distillery of Peterhead, begun in 1831 and reached its zenith between 1884 and 1915 with their signature product, Long John blended whisky. The distillers have gone, but ex-engineer, Cameron Bowden saw an opportunity in 2017 to start a new craft brew house on the site of Peterhead's Tanfield Brewery in St Peter Street. Brew Toon rode out the pandemic by selling online and delivering to local customers, now producing up to 7,000 litres a month, with plans to grow further.
- Seafood is the largest contributor to Aberdeenshire's food economy. Fisherman Jimmy Buchan, who found national fame on the television show Trawlermen in 2006, left the sea in 2019 to concentrate on direct seafood sales, maintaining the link between his former vessel, Amity II and his customers. It is this 'provenance' from sea to plate that has made the Amity Fish Co and others popular. Some of the most popular fish and chip shops now display the
- names of the fishing boats that supplied the day's batch of haddock, cod and other demersal species. Fellow fisherman, Stephen Bruce also left the sea to become a retailer. While Stephen takes fish around the county as the Peterhead Fish Company, his twin brother Peter is out at sea catching them, in the family boat, Budding Rose PD 418. The local produce of Buchan is something of a signature

attraction for foodie tourists.



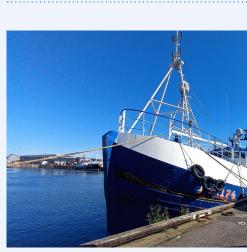


Walk A

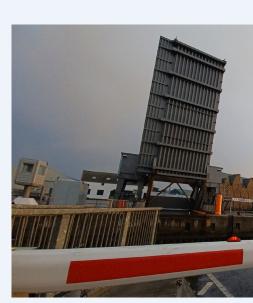




Stage 5 A short walk along Seagate brings you to Port Henry Harbour, named after its builder; Henry Middleton, Earl Marischal Keith's Master of Works. Essentially the harbour was developed at Almanythie, Auld Man's Hythe (Old Man's Wharf), and in use from at least the 11th century. By 1680; Peterhead had the reputation of; "one of the best fishings on the northeast coast". The harbour continued to develop with significant improvements in 1770 by consultant engineer, John Smeaton.



Stage 6 Dominating Port Henry today is the Model Jetty, completed in 1878. Peterhead Ice Company which occupies it was founded in 1973 to provide a means of refrigeration for the fishing boats. Past the sheds, at the junction with Birnie's Pier, you will eventually spot the dry dock, opposite the Fishermen's Mission. On the wall, a small blue plaque hints at the World War II secret operation which took place there. HMS Sandfly was the codename for the Norwegian secret service's base from which their native trawlers would sail to gather ntelligence on enemy activity in Norway. A local engineer, Andy Leiper serviced the Norse vessels and was sworn to secrecy as was hotelier Madge Lyon who had some of the crew of the spy boats billeted with her. Mrs Lyon would later receive a presentation from Olav of Norway for her kindness to his young subjects.



From the dry dock you will reach the North Harbour; completed 1822. The entrance is traversed by the 'Swing Brig'. The bridge connects the islands of Greenhill and Keith Inch to the mainland. The original bridge was a 'rolling lift' built by Sir William Arrol's Glasgow engineering company, who were also responsible for the Forth and Tay rail bridges. Turn right away from the bridge and continue along Harbour Street.

History & Places

Buchan Architecture







A curious design feature of many Buchan fisher cottages is "cherry cocking", which describes the use of caulking to infill spaces on the exterior walls. The caulking/cocking was often painted white and the smaller squares in between black or red resulting in a pretty decoration. Modern public buildings such as Peterhead's "Buchan House", hosting the council offices and police station, still make reference to local geology, here by the use of pink bricks, sitting easily next to the 19th century red granite Old Parish Church. Cast Iron Villas

On the A950 north out of Peterhead you can see a couple of villas made out of 'local' but 'non-standard' building materials, namely cast iron. How do you know? Look closely and you can see the rust stains and the rivets!

History & Places



Book of Deer

of Durris House

Both Fyvie and Ellon were popular destinations for the royals, especially for court hearings. One of the most significant took place in David I's reign. Around 1132, the monks of Deer, an 8th century monastic foundation on the banks of the River Ugie, came to press their claim o the land on which their monastery stood, in the face of demands from local toiseachs for feu duty. The King was shown written evidence from the margins of their most precious possession, the Book of Deer, their portable gospel manuscript, where various land grants

Walk A

Stage 9











of the walk.

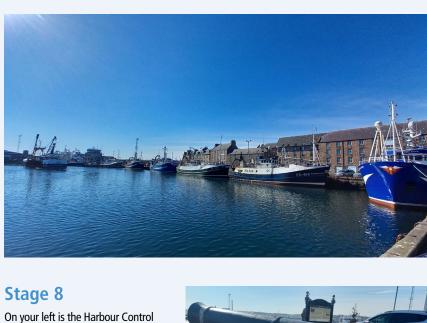
History & Places

Energy production





had been recorded. This manuscript later became famous when it was discovered in 1860 by Henry Bradshaw, Librarian to Cambridge University, who recognised that the "notes" were written in an early form of Scots Gaelic, confirmed by his friend, Mearns-based Cosmo Innes





baths for private ablutions and a Turkish bath. The baths closed in the early 1980s.







When North Sea oil made landfall at Cruden Bay via the Forties Field pipeline in 1975,

processing the "black gold" and gas into power for homes throughout Scotland.

Fergus and a power station outside Boddam, near Peterhead.

highest utilised sites on the National Transmission System.

Peterhead Power Station was completed in 1978 and the

first generating unit opened two years later, operated

generating boilers were swiftly converted to burn both

gas and oil due to the station's proximity to St Fergus.

making use of the waste products from the North Sea

oil fields, burning waste gas from Shell's Brent Field and

Even at this very early stage of production, Peterhead was

by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. The

it marked the transformation of the Buchan landscape by massive new industrial plants

The Forties Field had been discovered five years earlier; the North Sea's biggest oil field

alongside Total's Frigg field meant plans were quickly enacted to build a gas refinery at St

St Fergus opened its first processing unit in 1977, operated by Total, to take gas from the

Frigg field, soon followed in 1978 by their Vesterled pipeline. In 1982, Shell would open the

first of three units, fed by the Brent pipeline, joined by Fulmar and Goldeneye in 1982 and

2004 respectively. Apache Oil would have a unit fed by the Brae field. The main purpose of the

refinery was to clean wet gas and remove the methane content which was then released into

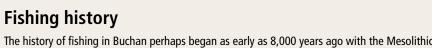
piped down to the Shell Fife NGL (natural gas liquids) Plant at Mossmorran, near Cowdenbeath,

for further processing. St Fergus today receives 25% of the UK's gas supply and is one of the

the National Grid creating fuel for cooking and heating. The remaining hydrocarbons were





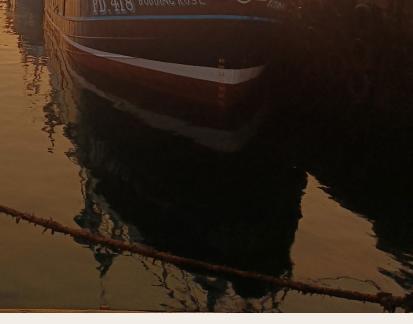


rich fish. However, as a commercial concern, fishing did not really take off before the midnineteenth century, despite the developments of sixteenth century landowners like the Keiths and the Frasers (who founded Peterhead and Fraserburgh respectively). By 1830, Fraserburgh was beginning to cash in on the new herring fishery, experiencing a easonal influx of boats and fish processing workers from the surrounding villages up to 1880 After a slump in the herring stocks from 1884-93, Fraserburgh established itself as Scotland's premier herring port, which remained the case up to 1914 and the outbreak of World War I. As a result of the conflict, Scotland lost major export markets in Germany and Russia, which reatly affected Fraserburgh's fortunes. Fishing crews switched back to white fish using their lrift nets to catch haddock, cod, ling and plaice, now benefiting from steam and latterly diesel powered engines rather than sail. "The Broch" never regained its glory as a pelagic port; today white fish and prawn boats still outnumber the huge pelagic trawlers, many of the latter owned by one extended family.

Peterhead came even later to commercial fishing, Whalers and merchant shipping took

hunter-gatherers whose diet, according to archaeological records, consisted largely of iron-

precedence over the fishers, to the extent that on the occasion of some Buckie fishermen naving their boats damaged due to lack of space in the South Bay, Peterhead's provost told hem; 'the harbour was meant for ships – not fishing boats!'



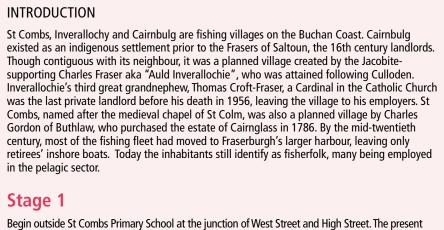
Until the 1830s, fishing was seen as the prerogative of poor men, who, in Peterhead, occupied indertaken in undecked, twin-masted sailing boats or 'yoles' of 15-20ft in length. The lines were made of twine with anything up to 1,000 metal hooks baited with small shellfish such as mussels taken from the shoreline. The "greit line" fishing was reserved for late summer into autumn when cod and ling were caught further out to sea with heavier lines and bigger bait. 'Sheelin'" the mussels and baiting the lines was usually the fisherwife's job along with all her Once the town entrepreneurs recognised the value of the herring fishery, Peterhead's fortunes were soon almost entirely dependent on it. Fishermen from both the original and planned villages would soon berth their boats in the enlarged North and Port Henry Harbours, landing their catch at the local market for a better price than they would get in their tiny havens. From the 1970s to the mid-1990s, Peterhead was the largest, busiest, most profitable white fish port in Europe attracting boats from Moray to Caithness and even Norway. Pelagic fishing had suffered due to a ban in the 1970s when stocks were critically low. The 1980s, saw a decade of success and the herring boat skippers found themselves rich beyond imagination. Local journalist Ted Brocklebank filmed an insightful documentary at the time called Last of the Hunters. The final scene ends with the announcement of new restrictive guotas from Europe which were about to curtail the bonanza. The mid-2000s saw demersal fishers also hit with fishing quotas. Many found themselves unable to pay their bills and were forced to sell their boats, and with no prospect of local buyers, many beloved vessels went to the scrapyard. Gutted, the 2003 BAFTA-winning

documentary by the late David Peat chronicled this decline of fortunes. The fishermen realised they would have to evolve just as they had done in centuries past and switched from white fish to "nephrops" i.e., the langoustine, which existed in huge quantities on the sea floor. Zander West, whose father Sandy had had to sell their family vessel found himself back at sea on a prawn boat, despite saying in Gutted that he would "never go to the prawns". He admitted he could not stay away from the sea because the thrill of the hunt was too strong.



THREE VILLAGES WALK – ST COMBS, **INVERALLOCHY & CAIRNBULG** Distance: 3.15ml / 5.06km (one way)

Max elevation: 92ft / 28m Time: approx. 1hr 10min (one way) Terrain: gravel and tarred paths, pavements, sand, grass









Stage 2 Walk along the High Street to the junction with Church Street, where you will see the former schoolhouse and schoolmaster's residence, a large two-storey granite building with an extension and concrete cladding. Next you reach the old cemetery which contains the ruins of St Colm's Chapel, dating from the 6th century. A medieval church also stood on the

site until 1616.

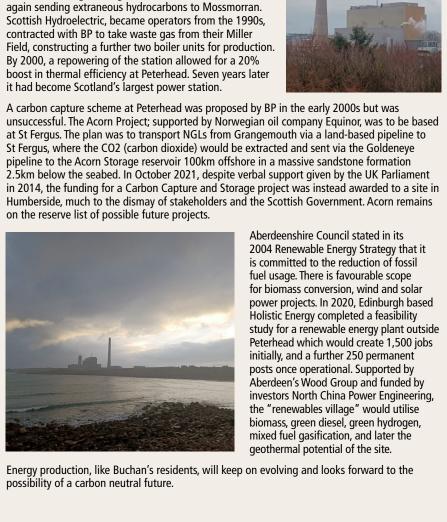
Stage 3

Follow Church Street down the hill and turn right when you reach Mid Street. Notice the similarity in construction of the houses, most are built gable-end facing the sea, with slate roofs and dormers. Note the design feature of granite blocks neatly outlined and interspersed with smaller painted blocks. This is "cherry-cocking" which is extremely popular in Aberdeenshire fishing villages. Mid Street gives way to Gordon Street, where the houses have the rougher "freestone" appearance. You will then reach Kirk Lakes which accesses the beach.





Follow the tarred road, keeping to the right as Bankhead House is to your left up the hill (aka Banksie's Brae). At the far side of the links is Kittyloch and Whitelinks Bay where the inshore fishers of old would have moored their tiny yoles (15-20ft keel boats). There are a number of large modern houses overlooking the links.



<u> 'ildlife & Environment</u>

EGCP Litter Hub - Take 4 for the shore Take 4 for the Shore is a community based initiative backed by East Grampian Coastal Partnership and is continuing to build on its success \mathbb{R} in helping local residents and visitors tackle marine litter. The project encourages people to collect at least four items of litter while visiting targeted parts of the coast, has recently installed three additional beac box cleaning stations along the Aberdeenshire coastline. With sustainability at the heart of the project, each station consists of a wooden box made by Wood RecyclAbility in Pitmedden, a social enterprise providing practical work experience for people with additional support needs. The box contains litter-picking materials. Personal Protective Equipment. and information to help participants carry out a beach clean safely. The boxes are provided through Turning the Plastic Tide, a marine litter project run by EGCP.

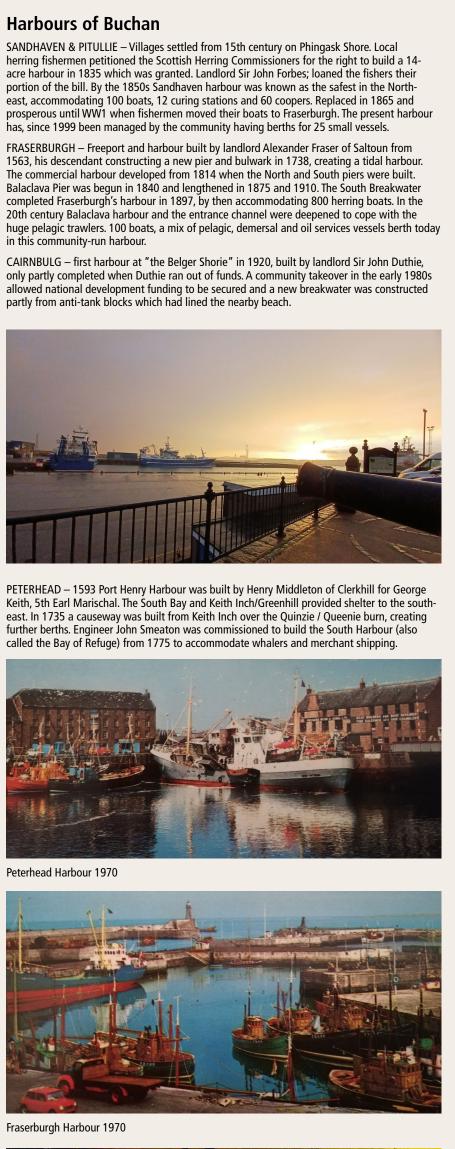
The new beach cleaning stations are now in place at Blackdog Beach, Cairnbulg Harbour and Macduff Marine Aquarium. Each box will be looked after by the active community members and local businesses.



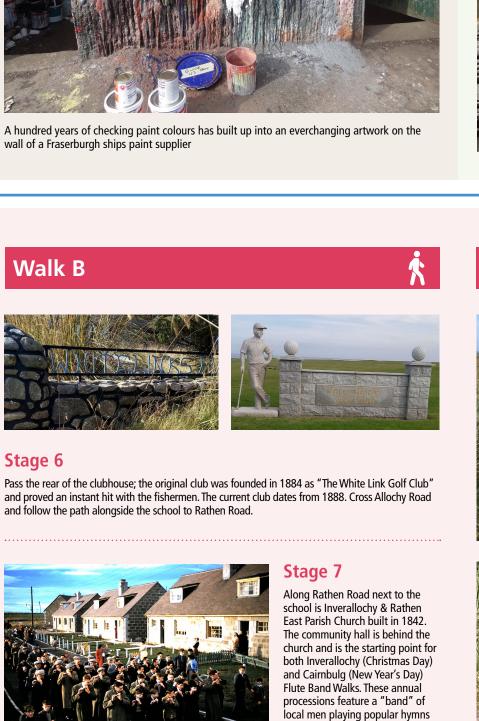
These beach boxes add to the growing network of cleaning stations that are already in place at Balmedie Beach, Greyhope Bay and East Haven, where they have been used by beach visitors, dog walkers and school children. Take 4 for the Shore began in late 2020, partially in response to major littering incidents experienced in the months following the easing of covid lockdown restrictions, but also in response to the individuals and small groups who were keen to get actively involved carrying out cleans whilst visiting the coast and enjoying the outdoor

Take 4 for the Shore - beach box Cairnbulg harbour

History & Places



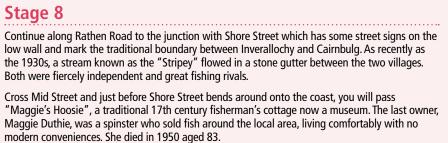






and folksongs on wooden fifes

and have their roots in the 1843



Follow Shore Street its full length. Near the large house at the head

of the bay is a bronze statue of a fisher woman looking out to sea

he community council as a memorial to all fishermen lost at sea.

vith her daughter pulling at her sleeve. This was installed in 2018 by





Stage 6

Stage 8

Stage 10 Continue towards to Cairnbulg Harbour until you reach the former Coastguard Station, now a private house. Follow the tarred path on your left to a gravestone set in a small garden Behind this is a worn wooden pole, partly painted white. This is the Monkey Pole which

formed part of the Rocket Brigade's lifesaving

practice from 1826. Volunteers would practice

on the steps of the pole, the latter serving as a

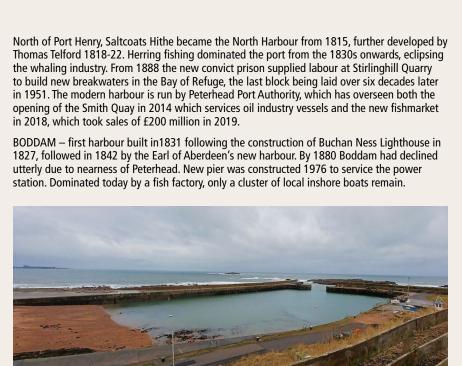
ship's mast. The Cairnbulg apparatus was used

twice in successful rescues in 1827 and 1881.

firing the lifeline to their colleague standing



History & Places



Vildlife & Environment

Fishing Quota

Boddam Harbour



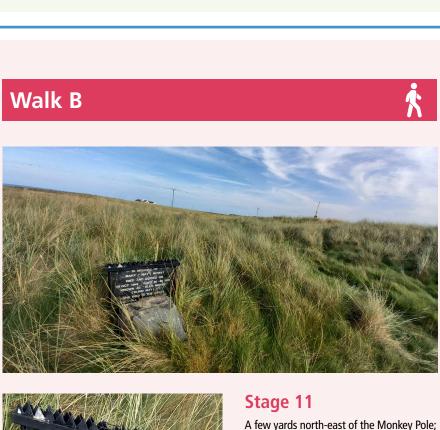
Fishermen are often heard commenting on quota - or the lack of it. But what is quota and how is it managed?

Quota is an entitlement to harvest a proportionately defined quantity of fish in a particular zone over a set time period. In the UK, quota is allocated by Devolved Administrations in the orm of Fish Quota Allocation (FQA) units, giving quota holders proportionate access to a share of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for each quota stock. TACs, set yearly, are the product of highly detailed scientific stock assessment by the International Council for the Exploration of he Seas (ICES) – a network of 6000 scientists from 700 marine institutes in 20 countries followed by political agreement, reflecting the fact that most commercial fish stocks straddle territorial boundaries. The UK's overall allocation derives primarily from a highly complex set of annual negotiations with international partners for each of the key commercial fish species. Producer Organisations (POs) are the officially recognised bodies which manage quota and its uptake by individual commercial fishing vessels. As the marine environment is highly dynamic, TAC allocations and fish stock geographic distributions vary from year to year, requiring POs to trade short-term fishing opportunities with other POs to meet the specific needs of their A register of fishing vessels and other holders of fixed guota allocations is available on the DEFRA website. While some media reports have commented unfavourably on the extent to which Scottish quota is now held by a relatively small number of local fishing families, those families comprise multi-generational fishermen who have undertaken long-term investment in good times and bad to obtain the quota they require to sustain their fishing operations. Only

must still demonstrate an 'economic link' with the region such as by hiring UK crew.

4% of Scottish quota is held by foreign interests - in stark contrast to the situation in England

at around 55%, notwithstanding that those vessels from Spain, the Netherlands and elsewhere



a large granite boulder with a black metal

sign atop it. This memorial is known locally

as "Blin Mae's Grave". Marjory Mowat,

around 86 years old, was a victim of the

1849 local cholera epidemic. Her family

were forced to bury her in the dunes as

through the villages for fear of infection.

Sometime in the 1970s, the marker was

nstalled to remember Mae's fate. Walk

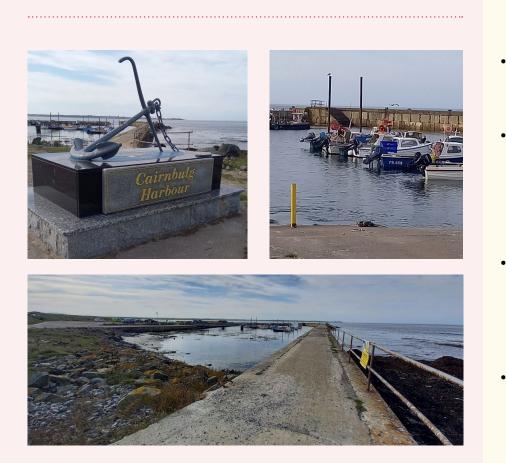
they were not permitted to carry her corpse



Stage 12



Cairnbulg Community Harbour has berths for 44 small vessels. In the 1980s, chair of the Harbour Committee, Andrew May secured Scottish Development Agency funding to create a new harbour which utilised the many tank-trap blocks which lined the shore in its construction. To the north of the harbour, on a clump of rocks near the beacon, you will see the wreck of the Sovereign (BF380). The Banff-registered trawler ran aground here in December 2005. There were no fatalities, but the wreck has been there ever since, a testament to the hardy construction of John Lewis shipyard. It also serves to warn boats away from this dangerous reef.



Stage 13 Retrace your steps back into Cairnbulg where you will find a grocer (Main St.) and ice-cream shop (Church St) for your enjoyment. Continue along Shore Road until you reach the edge of the golf course. Continue along the track close to the sea. This ends at a pleasant beach. Continue on the well-used path between the beach and the course, taking care to avoid stray golf balls. Drop down onto the beach and follow a series of rocky coves before reaching a smal

road before turning left onto a path that climbs to West Street, with good views back along

the coast. Follow West Street back to the school and the start of the walk.

Stage 14 Past the small harbour is a glorious sandy beach that leads all the way back to Inverallochy. A path leads to a makeshift bridge before reaching Gordon Street. Turn right and follow the

narbour made of concrete blocks.

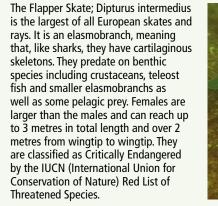
Nildlife & Environment



Some years ago, the Loch of Strathbeg RSPB reserve delivered a major habitat improvement programme which transformed the site; removing amounts of scrub and remodelling the Savock burn. This was done to tempt the common crane which passed through the reserve each year, to settle and stay. In 2012 the first common cranes to breed in Scotland for over 400 years were seen nearby. Whilst cranes have returned to areas of England due to large scale reintroduction schemes, at Strathbeg these are wild birds attracted to recolonise naturally in a good habitat. Cranes were once common in Britain but were hunted and their habitat destroyed. In the summer of 2020 eleven cranes were seen around the Loch and it is hoped their calls and elaborate courtship dances will encourage more to settle in the region. These birds have near mythical status around the world. In Sweden, large numbers of people travel to Lake Hornborga to watch several thousand cranes gather before migrating. In Japan, they are seen as symbols of fidelity and long life.

Wildlife & Environment

The flapper skate



two different species, the flapper and the blue skate (Dipturus flossada). Both have been described as extinct in large parts of their range following a long period of exploitation by fisheries this coupled with the fact that individuals take a relatively long time to reach maturity (over 10 years) and produce few offspring, means that populations will be slow to recover from negative impacts. Flappers, like all skates, reproduce by laying egg cases. Recent observations indicate that females select small boulder covered habitats in relatively shallow waters to deposit their egg cases. After hatching these egg cases can sometimes be found washed up along the shoreline following big storms. The presence of egg cases along the coast gives us an indication of the existence of mature female skate

platforms, the Shark and Skate Citizen Science Scotland organisation (SSCSS) are engaging with the public and encouraging them to report findings of not only egg cases, but also sightings of adults and juveniles across Scotland to further the limited current scientific knowledge of population distribution and numbers. Also see the Shark Trust to identify egg cases from other species found on our coast, and can be reported to help with the Great Egg case Hunt.

eople & Society

Personalities

- was the first Protestant university in Scotland sanctioned by James VI, specifically for the training of new ministers. Also granted Peterhead as a Burgh of Barony in 1587, where he commissioned a new harbour. James Keith - Field Marshal to Frederick I of Prussia, brother of George, 10th Earl Marischal; born Inverugie 1696. Served as a mercenary in Spain then Russia before finding favour with the Germans. Thomas Sivewright Catto – From Newcastle. An industrialist, shipping magnate, merchant banker and Director General of Equipment & Stores for British
- Army in WW2, was born to Isabella and William Catto. His father was born in Peterhead and died when Thomas was young. Catto Park is named after him. John Gatt -born in Rosehearty. Skipper of Fraserburgh-registered fishing vessel, Daisy II FR270, rescued 375 of sailors on the night 14 October 1939 when HMS Roval Oak was torpedoed in Scapa
- Flow by a German submarine. Gatt was awarded the DSC (Distinguished Service Cross) for his efforts. Bill Gibb - thought to be born near New Pitsligo, was brought up by his maternal grandparents at Lochpots Farm outside Fraserburgh. Such was his talent for fashion design, he started his own company in 1972. Gibb's eclectic style, combining knitwear,
- Thomas Blake Glover born Commerce Street, Fraserburgh in 1838, initially worked as a merchant in Japan. He became a key figure in the country's industrial advancement, including the commissioning of warships for the fledgling Japanese Navy. He was cofounder of the Mitsubishi Corporation. Glover's life-story was the supposed inspiration for Puccini's "Madame Butterfly".
- employed as Superintendent of Art Instruction at Stoke-on-Trent from 1920. He taught many famous ceramic designers at Burselm School of Art including Clarice Cliff and Susie Cooper. He was famous in his own right for his lusterware designs. Rev. John Skinner - born in Birse, but famous as the Episcopal rector of Longside from 1742. He was a skilled preacher and satiric poet, most famous for his lyrics to the Reel of Tullochgorum, Robert Burns called it "The greatest Scots sang I ever saw."
- Peter Buchan Peterhead native and 'a man of considerable genius', who could turn his hand to any kind of mechanical invention was born in 1790. He set up a printing press in 1816. This resulted in Buchan becoming a devoted collector of songs and ballads from the local area. • Peter Buchan - born 1917 in Peterhead's
- Jamaica Street, the local fisherman went one better than his namesake and became an accomplished poet in his native Doric dialect of Scots. Peter 'Oxo' as he was known locally, published three poetry and short-story collections. He was patron of the Buchan Heritage Society and died in 1991. Gavin Greig - schoolmaster, and minister James Duncan created the Greig-Duncan Folk
- of Rev. Duncan's notebooks resulting in an 8-volume publication completed in 2002 by Edinburgh academics. James Duthie - or "Dummy Jim", longdistance deaf cyclist from Cairnbulg. In 1951 he completed a 10,000-mile round trip via the Arctic Circle, having already visited Austria and Switzerland on previous cycling tours. Utilising the deaf community's European network, Jin
- managed to reach Kiruna, Sweden's most northerly town. He died in 1965 aged 44. Johnny Ramensky - or Gentle John, a Romanian immigrant brought up in Glasgow, was a career burglar who infamously escaped Peterhead Prison five times between 1934 and 1952. He offered his services to the British Army i WW2 as a safecracker and was accepted, but this did not shorten his sentence. Oscar Slater, a German Jew working
- as a jeweller in Glasgow was jailed for the murder of 82-year-old spinster, Marion Gilchrist, of which he protested innocence. While a prisoner at HMP Peterhead, none other than Arthur Conan Doyle, took up Slater's case. The conviction was eventually quashed on appeal 18 years after the murder. lain Rankin (1941-2018), lain Rankin was an active member of the Fraserburgh Community in the time he lived there. In 1980 he became the Rector of Fraserburgh Academy and Chairman of the port's RNLI Lifeboat organisation, along with contributing
- to local heritage societies and responsible for organising the town fireworks displays for over 20 years. In 2013 to recognise his work across society he was awarded the British Empire Medal in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

