MOUNTAINEERING SCOTLAND WALKCLIMBSKI

The Granary | West Mill Street | Perth | PH1 5QP
T: 01738 493 942 **E:** info@mountaineering.scot
www.mountaineering.scot

By email to: olivia.murray@treestory.org.uk; beth.scott@treestory.org.uk

23rd October 2026

Dear Olivia,

Re: Glenfalloch Long Term Forest Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. Mountaineering Scotland is a membership organisation with 16,000 members and is the only recognised representative body for hillwalkers, climbers, mountaineers and ski-tourers in Scotland. We represent, support and promote Scottish mountaineering, and provide information and training to mountain users for safety, self-reliance and the responsible enjoyment of our mountain environment.

Our primary interest in the Long Term Forest Plan is ensuring continued access for hillwalkers. The main hillwalking objectives within, or very close to the estate boundary are as follows.

Munros[1]
An Caisteal and Beinn A'Chròin, which are often climbed together as a circuit from Glen Falloch.
Beinn Chabhair, which is often climbed from Inverarnan.
Ben Oss and Beinn Dubhchraig, which are often climbed together from Dalrigh, just south of Tyndrum.
Beinn Laoigh and Beinn a' Chlèibh, which are often climbed together as a circuit from Glen Lochay, although approaching Beinn Laoigh from Tyndrum is also a popular route, especially in winter.

Corbetts[2]
Beinn A'Choin, which is often climbed from Inversnaid.
Meall an Fhudair, which is often climbed from Inverarnan.

Most hillwalkers will use well established routes, but others may choose alternative routes or take in lesser summits.

There is also a popular bouldering venue known as Cruach Ardrain Boulders, a collection of boulders situated beneath the craggy ridge between Grey Heights and Cruach Ardrain, although they are outwith the project area and are usually accessed by walking up through the forestry from the A85, just south of Crianlarich.

[1] Mountains in Scotland over 3,000 feet in height.
[2] Mountains in Scotland between 2,500 and 3,000 feet in height, with at least 500 feet of descent on all sides.

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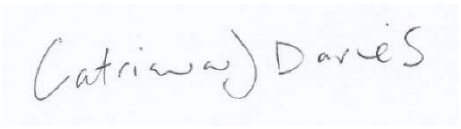
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Mountaineering Scotland supports the re-establishment of native woodland in areas where it would naturally occur. We favour natural regeneration as it helps to establish a species mix that best fits the site and creates high quality habit that integrates seamlessly with the landscape, whilst supporting increased biodiversity. However, we do support planting in areas where key native species are no longer present and need to be reintroduced to help create an optimum species mix. However, it is important that existing path corridors are left unplanted. In addition, inverted mound planting should be avoided in the vicinity of formal and informal recreational routes, to minimise the likelihood of the corresponding pits becoming a hazard to walkers.

Mountaineering Scotland believes land management infrastructure, including fences and tracks, should be kept to a minimum in mountain landscapes. When fences are needed, they should be carefully sited to minimise their visual impact, and to avoid fencelines standing out against the skyline. If fences are installed, it is important to provide sufficient gates to allow hillwalkers and others to continue to exercise their access rights, in line with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Self-closing gates with a minimum clear width of 1500mm to accommodate all non-motorised users, including walkers with heavily laden packs, are ideal.

I hope these comments are useful.

Kind regards,



Catriona Davies
Access & Environment Officer
Mountaineering Scotland

Email: access@mountaineering.scot