

1: Scottish glens | VisitScotland

Glen Coe is the best known of all Scotland's glens. The mountains on either side reach almost alpine-like grandeur, and their close proximity to the road means that even the non-mountaineer cannot fail to be impressed.

It is the tenth highest mountain in Scotland and forms part of seven Munros, or peaks above 3,000ft. High above Loch Tay, it is also known for its rare Alpine flora and for its birds, which include ring ouzels, dippers and ptarmigan. NN Beinn Ghlas is an easy mountain to climb with slopes primarily of grass with some rocky outcrops, although the northern slopes are craggy and should be avoided. There is an alternative descent from the col between Ben Lawers and Beinn Ghlas on the N slopes of Beinn Ghlas which leads to the bealach at the head of Coire Odhar then on an old drove road to join the original path down the Nature Trail to the car park. NN Ben Chonzie is the highest point of the heathery moorlands to the north of Crieff. Its finest side is to the east above Glen Turret, but it is more frequently and quickly climbed using tracks from the west. NN Schiehallion is one of the most familiar and best known mountains in Scotland. A whaleback ridge from most viewpoints, it appears as a perfect cone when seen from across Loch Rannoch. Contour lines were invented on the mountain as part of an experiment to determine the mass of the earth. NN Beinn Dearg is a somewhat shy Munro, laying deep within the wild country eastwards of Drumochter. The actual ascent path is one of the most benign and easily graded in the district. The massive, stony summit carries a wind shelter pictured. No roads, towns or villages can be seen from the top, just a magnificent degree panorama of mountains in which the Cairngorms, the Mounth, the Glen Tilt hills, the Drumochter hills and the Ben Lawers group are all prominent. Close to the Highland boundary, it gives excellent views into the Lowlands. The Cairngorms are well displayed to the north, and the main feature eastwards is the Ben Lawers massif. A really fine climb. NN The easternmost of the Lawers range, Meall Greigh is fairly shapeless and sprawling, usually traversed en-route to Meall Garbh. With no higher peaks through the eastern ark it does enjoy extensive views. It can be climbed quickly from Lochain na Lairige but is usually enjoyed as part of a very enjoyable and rocky scramble along the whole ridge. The ridge is very prominent from Killin. NN Ben Vrackie is one of the most accessible mountains Corbett in this corner of the Highlands, situated within three miles of the town of Pitlochry. There is a good path all the way, initially along residential roads and then a farm driveway and a woodland path. The view from the summit is excellent, encompassing the Ben Lawers group, Schiehallion, the Glen Tilt hills, the Mounth and the Ochils. The name is possibly a corruption of Beinn Bhreac "speckled mountain". NN Just a few metres lower than its parent, Auchnafree Hill, this top is most easily reached along the track up from the Loch Turret dam. Ben Chonzie and Auchnafree Hill shut in the view somewhat, but the Ben Lawers range is prominent to the northwest and there is a suggestion of a huge plateau to the northeast that might be the Cairngorms. NN Torlum is a minor summit situated a few miles west of Crieff in Perthshire. The lower slopes are wooded, the upper slopes heathery. The easiest access is by a forest path from the vicinity of Ballochargie to the east; there is a path up to the summit dome but peversely it is more easily found on the descent. The Strathearn towns of Comrie and Crieff are well seen, while the Ochils occupy the southern arc of the view and Ben Chonzie and its neighbours tower over the scene to the north. This is a small review of some of the more famous Lochs and Glens in the Perthshire Scottish Highlands.

2: Atholl Estates, Pitlochry | Shooting, Hunting & Fishing in Scotland | Country Sports Scotland

A guidebook to walking and mountainbiking east of Drumochter in the Atholl Glens, Scotland, UK - the glens from Tilt to Cairnwell and between Aberfeldy and Dunkeld, using paths and tracks.

I had not thought of checking the state of the Bruar hydro restoration see here and here and had planned to approach Beinn Dearg via the Allt Slanaidh track. However, as luck would have it we came across a sign at the Glen Tilt car park. The Allt Slanaidh tracks heads along the left edge of the rifle rang in red Would that Forestry industry signage in our National Parks and elsewhere, which parkswatch has commented on recently see here and here , followed this example. A specific restriction, clearly explained and alternative route suggested. As someone who routinely ignores signs with blanket access bans, which in my experience are never warranted, I was quite happy to change our intended route and we took the Allt Sheicheachan track instead. The start of the first section of upgraded track, with newly worked borrow pit on right Where the track runs parallel to the Allt an-t Seapail a section had been recently resurfaced. There has been some attempt to restore this “ you can see dried out heather and peat on the left side of the it nearest the track ” but it is a job half done. A relatively small issue in itself but an indicator of things to come. The Glen Bruar Hydro restoration Jogging down towards the Allt Sheicheachan bothy views open up into Glen Bruar Apart from the thunderstorms of the previous day, it had been very dry and I was not that surprised that the vegetation above the Bruar track which covers the pipeline still differs markedly from the moor above. The vegetation here will probably take several years to recover, a period that could have been much shorter “ as I have argued previously “ had the original construction and restoration work been properly supervised. The worst section of the Bruar pipeline restoration where boulders, which were previously covered by peat and heather, have been left on the surface forming a great landscape scar. At the far left end of the scar you can see how the restoration should have looked and on the middle right you can see where peat the dark line which had been stored for restoration purposes has been used to cover some of the scar. The Cairngorms National Park Authority has done a good job in disaster recovery in Glen Bruar but this scar will be a major test of its determination to protect the landscape from destruction caused by development. They should not be deterred. Atholl Estates, just like other hydro owners, is making significant amounts of money from the hydro scheme, which comes from what the public pay for fuel: Atholl Estates can afford to pay for whatever it takes to restore this mess and its in the public interest they should do so. There has long been a track up the Allt Sheichachan but sections of this have has recently been worked on creating yet more landscape scars. Looking back down the Allt Sheicheachan from not far above the bothy, note the protruding drainage pipe on right There has been no planning application for these works but as far as I could tell, the purpose of much of the work has been to reinforce the bank above the burn and this has been done by scraping vegetation and moraine material off the upside of the track and placing it on the slope below. The batter on the upside is far too steep and is contrary to ALL standards of good practice. Consequently it is unlikely to re-vegetate and has made the existing landscape scar caused by the creation of the track far worse. Note the attempted and partial restoration of the slope top left marked by the dead heather and how the rubble on the right is likely to erode straight into the burn There are issues here for both the Cairngorms National Park Authority and the Scottish Environmental Agency. Under our deficient planning system, while new developments are subject to some scrutiny on matters such as restoration of vegetation and protection of watercourses, upgrades of hill tracks appear totally outwith the planning system. Land managers can therefore do what they want, whatever the impact and whether in a National Park or not. That is not right and should be one of the deficiencies in our planning system that the Planning Bill currently going through the Scottish Parliament should rectify. Unfortunately, that Bill is still totally deficient when it comes to environmental issues. In my view this could be done through amending the prior notification system so that land managers had to alert our Planning Authorities where they were planning track upgrade works. This would comprise a short description of the proposed works. Where an estate had previously supplied a detailed specification covering the standards for such works and this had been approved by the Planning Authority “ as at Glen Feshie “ full planning

permission would not be required. However, where an estate had not agreed a specification for works, then full planning permission would be required. This I believe would help stop the examples of terrible practice demonstrated above. While this would help prevent new problems arising, it would not address the issue of how we remove or address the impacts of historic landscape scars, such as the Allt Slanaidh track which was extended to go up Beinn a Chait: View of the Allt Slanaidh track from the stalkers path above the Allt Sheicheachan, with connecting track bottom right. The other side of Atholl estates Looking north towards An Sgarsoch from Tarff bothy " you can just make out wide horizontal green patches caused by muirburn on the hill to the left of the low lying cloud. ATV track north of river Tarff " an extension of the track over from Glen Tilt Next day there was no sign of any vehicle use until we got close to the summit of Carn a Chlamain and then none at all over Beinn Mheadhonach. Atholl Estates deserve credit for this and we need the National Park to ensure it stays that way. And as a further example of good access practice we came across this sign on the northern edge of the firing range the next day: Advertising the dates that dangerous activities are taking place or not helps provide confidence that access restrictions really are justified. Flags mark the firing range and you can see targets in distance centre photo with one of the firing platforms on the left. And having run by the firing range and seen just how easy it would be for a stray bullet to hit someone or something on the track, I have no hesitation in saying this is one place in Scotland where I think the occasional access restrictions are fully justified. What does all this show and what needs to happen? The picture of how land is managed in our National Parks is rarely simple. On Atholl Estates there are examples of really excellent practice " I think people really are made welcome " and the wilder parts of the estate still provide a wonderful wild land experience. Unfortunately, this is spoilt by extremely poor practice in respect of the Glen Bruar hydro scheme " it was and is the primary responsibility of the estate to get this right " and in respect of track construction and maintenance. It demonstrates why we need a powerful National Park Authority which is able to influence and control what estates do and, should they fail to do what is required, step in and take action directly.

3: Our pick – Scotland’s greatest glens | Walkhighlands

Glen Tilt (Scottish Gaelic: Gleann Teilt) is a mighty glen on the outskirts of Blair Atholl which cuts through high mountains all the way to Deeside. Glen Tilt offers a delightful mixture of vistas ranging from woodland to open glen and hillsides.

The walk is waymarked with orange arrows and begins by leaving the car park via the entrance and turning left along the road. Soon it forks; take the right hand branch which slopes gently uphill. Soon it reaches a cross-roads of routes - turn left here to enter the picturesque little hamlet of Old Blair. Stage 2 Continue by following the road to the right, passing underneath a footbridge. Soon the road crosses a bridge over the Banvie Burn; just beyond, turn right up a waymarked track. This is lined by a fine avenue of trees as it leads towards a house. Pass to the right of the house and keep right at the fork beyond it to head into the attractive Banvie woods. Look out for red squirrels, which are frequently seen hereabouts. The burn flows through a small ravine on the right. Stage 3 Ignore a track off left beside a partly subterranean shed and continue through the woods. This is a folly built by one of the Dukes of Atholl and is well worth the short diversion needed to see it. It consists of a stone built monument with three gothic arches, with a separate pair of towers in front, and it commands a fine view over the estate, with the impressive white Blair Castle prominent. Stage 4 Return to the main track up the glen keep straight ahead until you reach the large gate onto the open moorland, take the side gate and continue up the track. The track now passes through some of the empty moorland of upper Glen Banvie - quite a contrast from nearby and verdant Glen Tilt. There is still forestry just over to the left but the route has open views up the glen - another track is visible across the other side which is the usual route to the Munro of Beinn Dearg. Stage 5 After almost three kilometres of this section the track passes into a plantation of fine Scots pines. Continue through the pines - gaps between them permitting views into upper Glen Bruar. Ignore the path to the right up the glen and follow the track as it curves round to the left. When the track passes through a gate with a stile the pines are left behind and a rather tedious section of dense plantations follows for the next couple of kilometres, with only the occasional glimpse of Schiehallion to liven up the walk. The plantation begins to open out as the route begins to slowly descend - ignore several branches off to the left. One track goes off to the right - this is signed for the Falls of Bruar and if you have never visited these falls it is worth making a half kilometre detour along this track to reach a viewpoint for them. Otherwise, continue ahead on the track, which eventually curves to the left. Stage 6 After passing another locked gate by passing through a smaller gate alongside, another junction is reached. Turn sharp right here waymarked to continue down through the woods and reach a broader track. Turn left along this. The route leads through fine mature parkland, part of the castle estate. At one point it passes a pond, and just beyond there are views to the castle over to the right. When a cross-roads is reached, turn left waymarked and follow a track that leads back to Old Blair. Retrace your steps back to the start from here, turning right at the junction to head back to the car park. Enjoyed this walk route or find Walkhighlands useful? Please consider making a one-off or regular donation to support the continued maintenance and updates to Walkhighlands. Have you found an error or is any information wrong or missing? Please let us know by clicking [here](#). Route Profile Share on Walking can be dangerous and is done entirely at your own risk.

4: Perthshire Glens Cycle - road and mountain biking tour in the heart of Scotland

Perthshire Scottish Highlands Glens & Straths In Scotland, a glen is a valley with a stream or river running through it. It is generally narrower than a strath.

The glen is surrounded by Munros, making it popular with walkers and climbers. Glenaffric Forest also offers walks and wildlife. Glencalvie Valley in Sutherland of the Water of Glencalvie which flows north to join the River Carron, now a large sporting estate; Glencalvie Lodge has self-catering accommodation. The name has become a poignant memorial to the Highland Clearances. In the people of Glencalvie were evicted from their homes by the Duke of Sutherland and took shelter in nearby Croick Church, one of the Parliamentary churches, built in overcrowded parts of the Highlands in the s. The words they scratched on windows can still be seen today: Glen Calvie people was in the churchyard May 24th , and Glen Calvie people the wicked generation. The 16th-century Clova Castle, a home of the Ogilvies, is a ruin. The village of Glencoe is near Loch Leven. The main A82 road from Fort William to Glasgow runs through the glen, which is popular with tourists; offering walking, climbing and skiing. Most of the area has belonged to the National Trust for Scotland since the s. It is forever associated with the events of February , known as the Massacre of Glencoe. As part of an agreement with the Jacobite chiefs loyal to the exiled James, King William required an oath of allegiance. Alasdair MacIain, chief of the MacDonalds of Glencoe, was prevented by bad weather and misunderstanding from taking the oath within the set time. This failure was used as an excuse for a savage primitive strike originally aimed at MacDonell of Glengarry: The MacDonalds of Glencoe became the new victims. Troops quartered in local homes for 12 days, enjoying their hospitality, turned one morning and murdered 38 of the clan, including the chief and some of his family. These events are explored along with other aspects of the history and environment of the area in the Glencoe Visitor Centre. The village of Glendessary is near the foot of the Glen. It has 3 water-supply reservoirs for Fife. It was extensively rebuilt in later centuries, and is now privately owned. Surrounded by mountains, it is a popular glen for walkers. Gleneagles Valley running through the Ochil Hills. The lands belonged for many centuries to the Haldane family. Their medieval castle, now ruined, was abandoned in favour of Gleneagles House, built in ; its main block was never constructed. A 12th-century chapel, rebuilt in the 16th century, which gave the glen its name from Gaelic eaglais meaning church church was restored in as a family war memorial. The name Gleneagles is now synonymous with the internationally renowned 5-star hotel near Auchterarder, planned by the Caledonian Railway in and built 1825 to designs by James Miller and Matthew Adams. It has 2 championship golf courses and 2 others, and a prize-winning restaurant. A ferry crosses to Kylerhea, following a route once popular with cattle drovers. Two well-preserved brochs are nearby, in the care of Historic Scotland. Glen Esk The most easterly of the Angus glens, the valley of the River North Esk, which flows east from the Grampian mountains and then southeast. Glenfarclas Distillery at Ballindalloch, established in , which produces a well-known malt whisky. It still belongs to the Grant family, who acquired it in . It has a visitor centre. The River contains the best example in the UK of a braided reach, where the river flows in several shallow interconnected channels. Glenfeshie Forest lies to the east. Glenfiddich Distillery on Speyside, near Dufftown. One of the best-known malt whisky distilleries, it was one of the first to popularise the drinking of single malts in the s. It was founded in by William Grant. In a battle here between the Colquhouns and the MacGregors led to the proscription of the MacGregors. When snow conditions permit, it is popular for Nordic skiing. Glenkinchie Distillery near Pencaitland, East Lothian, established in . One of the few remaining Lowland distilleries to produce single malt whisky. It has a visitor centre with a Museum of Malt Whisky Production. Glenmorangie Distillery on the Dornoch Firth, to the northwest of Tain, established in , it produces one of the most popular malt whiskies. Glenmore is just to the north of the Cairngorms. Glenmore Forest Park is managed by the Forestry Commission; it includes a remnant of the ancient Caledonian pinewoods. The area offers many outdoor activities, including watersports on Loch Morlich. Glenmore Lodge is an outdoor training centre. The main A85 road passes through the glen, and the former Callendar and Oban Railway through the glen is now a cycleway. The Campbells of Glenorchy later became

ATHOLL GLENS (SCOTTISH GLENS) pdf

Earls of Breadalbane. Barytes was formerly mined there. The A93 runs through the glen and over the Cairnwell Pass to the north. At the top are reservoirs forming part of a large hydroelectric scheme. Lower down is the ruin of a house where Rob Roy lived in exile for several years. The Glentanar estate offers walking and fishing for tourists. The village of Glentool is at the western end. The Southern Upland Way passes through the Glen. It was also the site of the killing of 6 Covenanters in January

5: Glen Scotia Distillery, Campbeltown

The Atholl Glens. The aim in this series of books is to provide the mountainbiker and walker with information on a variety of routes so they know something of what to expect.

We will then travel through the Trossachs region and stop at Loch Katrine, where we will embark on a cruise along the majestic freshwater loch. Continue your travel into the village of Luss, where we will check into our hotel before dining at the hotel restaurant. Return to the hotel in time to dine in the hotel restaurant. Upon arrival, enjoy a ferry ride to Armadale. In the evening, meet our group for dinner in the hotel restaurant. It is unique in Scotland as it is the only house of such antiquity to have retained its family throughout the centuries. After, travel into Portree and stop for a visit before continuing our journey along the Trotternish Peninsula. Return to our hotel in Sligachan in time to dine with our group at the hotel restaurant. Eilean Donan is situated on an island at the point where three great sea lochs meet, and is surrounded by some majestic scenery. Osgood MacKenzie first created the Inverewe Gardens in 1845. Transfer to our hotel in Ullapool, check in and enjoy free time before joining fellow travelers for dinner in the hotel restaurant. Then, enjoy a ferry ride to St. Orkney. It is the 3rd largest settlement of the Orkney Islands with a population of approximately 1,500. Enjoy free time to shop, explore the area and restaurants. After, transfer to our hotel in Kirkwall and join our group for dinner in the hotel restaurant. Next, journey to the island of Lamb Holm and stop to visit the Italian Chapel which was built by Italian prisoners in 1800. Inhabited between 1800 and 1810, Skara Brae comprises of eight dwellings, linked together by a series of low alleyways. Return to our hotel in Kirkwall, where the rest of the day is free for individuals pursuits and dining options. Then, travel into Culloden Moor and stop to tour the Visitor Centre. After our visit, return to Inverness to visit the Clava Cairns, which have an atmosphere all of their own. These cairns give their name to a set of thirty monuments, which are distributed up and down the rivers around Inverness. Return to our hotel in time to dine with our fellow travelers in the hotel restaurant. Then, journey into Pitlochry and stop to visit the Blair Atholl Distillery, where you will see the process of whiskey production and enjoy a sample of the finished product. Continue your travel into Edinburgh, check into our hotel and enjoy some free time to explore the city. Tonight, head to a unique Scottish venue for dinner followed by a traditional Scottish ceilidh. The night includes lively music, dancing and of course the ceremonial Haggis. During the tour, you will travel through the Old Town and of course along the Royal Mile. If time permits, you will also see the Palace of Holyroodhouse, St. Giles Cathedral and even the National Museum of Scotland. Then, stop for a guided tour of the imposing Edinburgh Castle, perched high above the city on volcanic rock. After your visit, enjoy the remainder of the day free to sightsee, shop and dine independently. Learn about major attractions along the way and of course you can get on and off as you please. In the evening, you may like to dine at one of the many traditional or modern dinner venues, located within the city. Transfer to Edinburgh Airport in good time to check in for your return flight to the United States.

6: Scottish Glens.

The circle is completed by returning down Glen Bruar and Glen Banvie. This means fording a river, but you may be able to cross dryshod if the water is low. All of the route apart from the section between the bothy and Bruar Lodge is on forest or dirt track, most of this is quite easy.

Glen Rannoch This Glen Rannoch guide provides the mountain biker and walker with information on an intended route so they know something of what to expect. One of the problems is that O. Many bridges shown on O. Rivers are difficult to judge in size from the map, and a building may be anything from a pile of stones to a maintained bothy. All is revealed without removing the sense of adventure and exploration. Gradient profiles help to assess how strenuous a route is, and each hand-drawn page contains a wealth of information. The object is to save wasted leisure time and enable the armchair explorer to plan ahead or relive experiences. The river flows eastwards through Dunalastair reservoir, which is part of the Tummel Garry hydro-electric scheme, while power-houses are situated at the far western end of the loch, and also at Tummel Bridge. To the south-east of Kinloch Rannoch, is Dalchosnie, where English invaders are said to have fought Robert the Bruce in, and farther south extends Glen Sassunn, beyond which rise the peaks of the extensive 3, ft Carn Mairg group of mountains. Rannoch was devastated by government troops after the rebellion. The Atholl Brigade, the fighting men from Tummelside suffered the greatest number of casualties at Culloden. The government knew that the Jacobite flame burned fiercely in this area, and they intended to put it out for good. The fugitive Jacobites hiding in the hills and forests could only watch from the crags above as their homes were destroyed. Near the point where the roads meet, a mansion, known as The Barracks, was erected for the troops after the rebellion. Loch Rannoch has well-wooded roads on both north and south shores, these roads converging some five miles east of the remote Rannoch Station, which lies almost on the Argyll border. The desolate expanse of Rannoch Moor stretches westwards from the railway station, and contains Loch Laidon and Loch Ba. Beyond the ridge of the Black Corries are the large Blackwater Reservoir and the small Lochan a Chlaidheimh, the latter associated with a sword thrown into its waters by a 15th century Earl of Atholl in connection with a land claim against the Camerons. The Moor of Rannoch can be a terrifying wilderness for the walker when it is shrouded in mist or lashed by driving rain or snow. In good weather, however, it is a place of bird-haunted waters and unique views. It floors a huge cauldron, or basin, at ft above sea level.

7: The Atholl Glens | Books from Scotland

The lowest section of the Glen Bruar hydro scheme from the Allt Scheicheachan track: power house far left and the pipeline scar right behind the "upgraded" access track 3rd June On Sunday, hoping to have missed the worst of the thunderstorms, I set with my daughter for a two day round of the.

Current Offers Set in the spectacular landscape of Highland Perthshire, Atholl offer flexible sporting packages to suit your party. Our reputation rests on presenting excellent service and lasting memories of traditional Scottish field sports. A range of lodge accommodation to suit all party sizes, matched with sporting opportunity all through the year. Grouse, stags and salmon during the autumn, hinds, fallow and pheasants during the winter and roe buck, trout and salmon in the spring. You define what you want within the seasons and we informally but efficiently deliver it. Atholl Estates offers accommodation to suit all tastes and budgets. Blair Castle Caravan Park is a perfect base for touring or holiday, whether you choose to bring a tent, caravan or motorhome or stay in one of our luxury static caravans. Our Woodland Lodges are fantastic home-from-homes for couples or families, nestled in a secluded woodland yet close to the amenities of the Caravan Park and Blair Atholl village. Larger groups and those wanting seclusion in the countryside can explore one of our five stunning lodges. Sleeping between 4 and 20 guests, the lodges are in varying locations, from the convenience of Old Blair within walking distance of Blair Atholl to the remoteness of Forest Lodge, nestled in the hills of Glen Tilt some eight miles along a private track. Whichever option you choose, you will enjoy a wonderful holiday on Atholl Estates. Travel down remote tracks and scale the heights of this spectacular landscape covering distances only the very energetic could accomplish on foot. Our breathtaking Land Rover Safaris take in some of the remote, dramatic and tranquil areas of the , acre estate from peaceful glen to lofty hillside. Each safari is a personal and special experience limited to a maximum of six people. Your Land Rover will be driven by one of our expert guides who live and work on the estate and who will share their detailed knowledge of the area which is rich in wildlife including red squirrels, birds of prey, mountain hares and red deer. Scheduled safaris depart in the daytime and at dusk from April to the end of October and routes are tailored to the particular season of interest. You may be attracted by the wild flowers of Glen Tilt in May, the lush greens of the summer glens, the golden tapestry of the autumn forest or the stirring sound of roaring stags in the October mist. Alternatively, simply drink in the views and savour the silence at the heart of a spectacular landscape. Horse Riding in Scotland Explore Atholl Estates from the back of a Highland pony Enjoy a guided trek into the heather-covered hills of Highland Perthshire, travel along forestry tracks and experience a river crossing on the back of a sure-footed Highland Pony. Routes are tailored for experienced, novice and beginner riders so all abilities are welcome. Experienced Riders 2 Hour Treks: Tractor Tours Explore the grounds of Blair Castle and the surrounding landscape on a 90 minute vintage tractor and trailer ride. The tour offers many opportunities to see the animals that live on the estate including red deer, Highland ponies and Highland cows. A real favourite with children, this is a fun way to discover more of the estate. Numbers are limited to 30 people per tour and advance booking is recommended by phone on , or or online. Walking Visitors are welcome to explore Atholl Estates using the many miles of paths and tracks that cover the area. This is a working estate, so please bear in mind that you may be asked to keep to certain routes to avoid sensitive or dangerous operations such as forestry works or deer stalking. There are two car parks provided by the Estate for use by walkers and others. This car park provides the closest parking to Glen Tilt and its hills. We welcome responsible cyclists on our estate roads and tracks, and encourage them to enjoy the outstanding natural beauty of the area. Perthshire is one of the most popular regions to cycle in Scotland. Its mixture of gently rolling plains and rugged Highland tracks provides an exciting blend of terrain for cyclists, allowing you to pick a route that suits your skill level perfectly. Whether your passion is for mountain biking or road riding, a visit to Atholl Estates is a must for anyone looking for exciting and engaging places to cycle in Scotland. Offers from more providers can be seen in our sporting offers section.

8: scottish glens | eBay

Perthshire Glens Cycle tour Explore the rich and varied scenery of Highland Perthshire by bike on this relaxing and flexible cycle tour, which links the many small towns and villages in this historic and beautiful part of Scotland, with options to visit castles, whisky distilleries and tea-rooms on most days.

It is intended to provide real time availability information relating to accommodation which is also provided by third parties. You may use this booking system to place direct bookings with third party accommodation providers. Any booking you make will not be placed with VisitScotland and we will have no liability to you in respect of any booking. If you proceed to make a booking you will leave our Website and visit a website owned and operated by a third party. VisitScotland does not have any control over the content or availability of any external website. This booking system and any information appearing on this page is provided for your information and convenience only and is not intended to be an endorsement by VisitScotland of the content of such linked websites, the quality of any accommodation listed, or of the services of any third party. This route begins and ends at Blair Castle, seat of the Dukes of Atholl. Starting in woodland, the route climbs steadily through open hillside towards Beinn Dearg; it then descends to a bothy. The circle is completed by returning down Glen Bruar and Glen Banvie. This means fording a river, but you may be able to cross dryshod if the water is low. All of the route apart from the section between the bothy and Bruar Lodge is on forest or dirt track, most of this is quite easy. The route is graded difficult because of the footpath section between the bothy and Bruar Lodge, and because there are some river crossings. If the water level in Bruar Water is such that it would be dangerous to cross use the bridge at Bruar Lodge and then remain on the west side of the river returning via Bruar. Route Description Enter the grounds of Blair Castle by the main gate. A lady in a small wooden hut charges entry for motor vehicles but bikes are free. Follow the main drive round to the castle, crossing Banvie Burn on a small bridge, then turn right. Continue gently uphill for a little way then turn right again where the road between the redwood trees becomes a dirt track. Immediately after, before the bridge, turn left up a hill on to a dirt track. This climbs steadily through trees, the Banvie Burn tumbling by on the right. After a kilometre you pass an old stone bridge on the right hand side. Continue up on the same side to the next bridge. You pass a sign for The Whim Plantation, then reach the edge of the forest. Cross the burn here using another stone bridge and continue up on to open hillside. Shortly after this you pass an ornamental cairn, the climb continues for another two miles after this, gradually levelling out towards its summit. Finally there is a drop to the bothy at the Allt Sheicheachan Burn. To continue on take a rough footpath opposite the bothy on the other side of the burn. There is a small climb at first. When it levels off you may find the footpath to be bikeable. After half a mile there is a fine view up Glen Bruar towards Bruar Lodge. Half a mile from the Lodge there is a sign directing walkers round the grounds. Obey this and turn left towards the river. Providing the water level is reasonably low you are best to ford the river at this point as this will get you on to the Land Rover track on the other side. If the water level is high continue with your bike for a further half mile to the bridge by the lodge. It is possible to ride your bike for a further three miles upstream, beyond this exploration must be on foot. This is a major expedition. Return south by following the track down Glen Bruar to the locked cottage at Cuilltemhuc. A grassy track leads over from there to a ford and to Glen Banvie, m upstream there are some natural stepping stones where you may be able to get over with dry feet. If the river is high do not cross but return via Bruar. Assuming you did manage to cross the river there is a short climb to Glen Banvie; turn left in pine woods, then drop to Blair Castle. The surface is quite loose to begin with, watch your speed in the trees as there might be a vehicle round the corner. It may be necessary to lift your bike over a gate half way down the hill. Blair Castle is the traditional seat of the Dukes and Earls of Atholl. The oldest part dates from It was the last castle in Britain to be besieged in One could not pretend however that the Atholl Highlanders as present constituted are a threat to anyone. In the castle itself are fine collections of pictures, lace, arms and armour, china, etc. There is of course a tea room and gift shop. Last entry is at The surrounding park is also very attractive and it includes an 18th century walled garden.

9: Glen Tilt - Blair Atholl

The Great Glen The Great Glen is a colossal fracture in the earth that splits the Scottish Highlands in two, from Fort William to Inverness. You can admire its hills and lochs by walking or cycling along the 79 miles (km) of the Great Glen Way.

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