

## Useful information from the Expedition Network

### Welcome!

Green forms and requests for assessment should be submitted to the Scottish Network Co-ordinator, who can also assist with enquiries regarding landowners, routes, and campsites:

DofE Scotland  
Rosebery House  
9 Haymarket Terrace  
Edinburgh  
EH12 5EZ

T: 0131 343 0920

E: [scotland.assessors@dofe.org](mailto:scotland.assessors@dofe.org)

### Area advisor

The local area advisor is based in the area and can assist with enquiries regarding routes and campsites.

Brian Wilson

T: 01292475073

E: [bbwilson@supanet.com](mailto:bbwilson@supanet.com)

## Contents

Introduction.....	3
Area boundaries .....	3
Choosing Your Route .....	4
Access Issues.....	4
Paths .....	4
Bridges .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Vehicle access.....	4
Way marked and long distance paths .....	4
Scottish Hill Tracks.....	4
Core paths .....	4
Camping.....	4
Serviced sites: .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Wild camping.....	5
Bothies.....	5

## Galloway Hills Expedition Area

Other modes of travel .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Travel and transport to the area .....	5
Expedition aim ideas .....	6
Local History .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Hazards .....	6
Ticks .....	6
Midges .....	7
Snakes.....	7
Drinking water .....	7
River crossings.....	7
Hours of daylight .....	7
Emergencies and Incidents.....	8
Mountain rescue .....	8
Mobile signal .....	8
Outdoor access code .....	8
Landuse.....	9
Landowners .....	9
Lambing .....	9
Traps.....	9
Scottish game seasons.....	9
Weather forecasts.....	10
Useful Links.....	10

## Introduction

Welcome to the Galloway Hills Expedition Network. The Galloway Hills are perfect for all levels of DofE expedition. Foot and cycle expeditions are the most popular undertaken in this area, with numerous forest tracks making it particularly inviting for those travelling by pedal-power. Numerous lochs make it an interesting area for paddling or multi-mode expeditions.

The variety of terrain means your expedition in this area can be as challenging as you plan it to be.

## Area boundaries

Forest Enterprise owns the majority of the Expedition Area. Forest Estates and several small farms to the east of the A713 complete our area.

The DofE website includes a downloadable **GPX of the area boundaries**.



## Choosing Your Route

### Access Issues

There are old mine shafts around Garyhorn (NX 534 934), teams should camp away from these.

[The Galloway Hills Rally](#) occurs in the forest every year and may affect possible routes on the weekend it occurs.

### Vehicle access

Supervisors take care on the forest roads: maximum speed limit 15 mph. Roads can have potholes, collapsed culverts, loose surface, ruts. The sides of many forest roads are deep soft peat.

### Way-marked and long-distance paths

The DofE Expedition Guide says “long distance footpaths should not be used, particularly by Silver and Gold teams, except in small sections to link up other paths.” (page 10, also see page 39). The quality of way-marked and long distance paths in Scotland varies considerably – some are concepts that don’t exist on the ground (for example the Skye and Cape Wrath trails) while others are clearly signposted heavily used routes (for example, the West Highland Way).

In some areas there are no alternatives to some way-marked paths. Teams may use these, but should not plan an expedition with more than half a day continuously on the same route. Heavily used way-marked paths provide little navigational challenge, undermine the sense of isolation, and potentially have negative environmental impacts, and therefore should be avoided by DofE teams as much as possible. **In this area walking, cycling and riding Silver and Gold teams should avoid the use of The Southern Uplands Way.**

In this area The Southern Upland Way is not heavily used and there are stretches with missing signposts which necessitates navigation. Therefore teams can use the route, but must find alternative routes around St John’s Town of Dalry – an older version of the route went further north via the old youth hostel at Kendoon and may provide an alternative.

### Scottish Hill Tracks

Scotways, the Scottish rights of way and access society, publishes [Scottish Hill Tracks](#), a book listing rights of way across Scotland’s uplands. This is an excellent resource for ideas for routes as some paths are not shown connecting on a map where historic routes exist. Scotways are also interested to hear about any issues with paths and routes.

### Core paths

Under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 every local authority and National Park authority (access authority) in Scotland was required to draw up a plan for a system of core paths that gives the public reasonable access throughout their area. Some of these paths do not yet appear on OS maps and may help DofE teams link up routes. All core paths can be seen on the [Scottish Natural Heritage website](#), with links to details from each council.

### Camping

## Galloway Hills Expedition Area

### Wild camping

Scottish access rights (see the [Outdoor Access Code section](#) for further information) extend to wild camping for small groups (at DofE we consider this to be individual expedition teams). Although not strictly necessary, the DofE recommends that, as a courtesy and to maintain existing good relations, expedition teams inform relevant land owners of their intentions. It is reasonable for owners to react by saying why a particular site might be unsuitable and to suggest alternatives.

If multiple teams from the same DofE centre intend to camp at the same location, this falls outside the definition of 'wild camping' permitted under access rights. **Therefore, centres planning to camp with multiple teams in the same location should always seek permission from the landowner.**

Teams should consult the advice on camping in the Expedition Guide (page 101). There is also lots of useful information and resources about wild camping available via [Mountaineering Scotland](#) and [The Outdoor Access Code](#).

Below is some local information and suggestions for wild camping:

NX396 957 Stinchar Bridge – the grass area at car park is popular with road-side campers and is frequently found contaminated with waste, those wishing to stay here – tread carefully!

NX418 962 Nr Ballochbeatties – grass area at the road junction. Check with owner at Ballochbeatties before camping

NX425 906 Tunskeen Bothy – plenty of areas near the bothy that can be used. Do not camp too close to the bothy

**NX467 775 White Laggan – this bothy is used by the fishermen at Loch Dee, keep well away from the bothy.** Camping near Black Laggan is a close alternative.

NX415 822 Culsharg – derelict house. Limited camping area.

NX376 777 High Dalane.

NX393 879 Crossburn – site of an old bothy. Small camping area.

NX482 925 Loch Doon – south side of the loch, can be busy during the summer.

NX591 878 Polmaddie.

NX495 722 - Black Loch – west end of the loch.

NX401 790 Formerly Caldon's Campsite, which is now closed, although wild camping is now allowed. There is no access to facilities.

### Bothies

Bothies are basic shelters in the hills. Many are open to the public for use and managed by the [Mountain Bothies Association](#) (MBA). If teams plan to use a bothy for lunch or shelter they should be aware of the [MBA's bothy code](#).

DofE teams are generally advised not to camp within close proximity to a bothy without permission from the owner because of problems that come with the pressure of numbers. This often leads to issues with pollution from human waste, so risk assessment would suggest these sites are not appropriate as a campsite. You can find more information about use of bothies, via the DofE ['Use of Bothies information sheet'](#).

## Travel and transport to the area

### Road works

Road closures and works in the area can have a serious impact on the ability of team's and leaders to get to and from expeditions, and for supervisors and assessors getting around due to the lack of quick alternative routes. Information about current or planned noticed road works in Scotland is available at [the Scottish Road Works Register](#).

## Expedition aim ideas

### Scottish Wild land areas

The Scottish Government has [defined 42 Wild Land Areas around Scotland](#). The discussions around defining these areas and the implications of this may be of interest for teams considering aims around land use, flora and fauna and wilderness.

### Physical and Human Geography

On 15 November 2009, the park became the first Dark Sky Park in the United Kingdom.

### History

The unusual place names throughout the Galloway Hills reflect a mixture of the Old Norse and Scottish Gaelic languages and hint at the range of influences which have acted on society within the area over the centuries.

Like the Western Isles and the Northern Isles, Galloway had a long history under the Lords of Galloway (from the early 12th century until 1234) of being largely independent of the Scottish crown. Going back beyond that there is thought to have been a kingdom of Galloway perhaps going back to the aftermath of the expulsion of the Vikings from Dublin in 902 and the subsequent loss of control by the former Northumbrian masters of Galloway. Galloway was long regarded as a wild and lawless place - somewhat other from the mainstream of Scottish Culture, which was as much as anything to do with its remoteness and inaccessibility. The Galloway hills played an important part in this image especially as at various point in history it was a place of refuge for fugitives who did not fit into, or defied, the power structure of their times There is still a sense of otherness about the place.

The 18th century was the heyday of smuggling along the Solway Coast - sitting as it does only around 20 miles from the Isle of Man, the pathway for most contraband goods. The Galloway hills offered a refuge for these far from idealistic lawless rogues and ruffians - somewhere to retreat to in times of trouble and as a safe route for the strings of up to 200 laden horses which carried their goods to Glasgow or Edinburgh.

During World War II, Dumfries and several other places in south west Scotland were heavily involved in the training of pilots for the war effort and there are many crash sites dating from this era.

## Hazards

### Ticks

Ticks are small, blood sucking creatures found across the uplands of Scotland, especially in areas with lots of deer and sheep. Some ticks carry Lyme disease, which is treatable but can be tricky to diagnose. Teams should be made aware of the risks of Lyme disease and how to reduce the risk of being bitten. All teams should carry a tick remover and check themselves daily.

Some useful resources about ticks:

- Lyme Disease Action has useful downloadable [leaflets about ticks and Lyme disease](#).

## Galloway Hills Expedition Area

- [Stop the tick](#) has lots of infographics (some are a bit graphic, but informative)
- Lime Disease UK has posters and leaflets as part of their [Wake up to Lyme campaign](#), as well as detailed information about the disease

### Midges

The biting midge is particularly prolific in parts of Scotland and worst in late Spring through to early Autumn. The detrimental effect midges can have on an expedition is disproportionate to their tiny size and should not be underestimated, especially with teams unused to them. During this summer period teams should carry midge nets, insect repellent and clothes to provide full coverage (including gloves and long-sleeved tops). First aid kits should include antihistamines to reduce discomfort. Teams should also be aware of how to reduce their impact including:

- choice of campsite (in direct sunlight and breezy, ideally in both morning and evening)
- choice of clothing (pale, bright, and smooth rather than dark, wooly, or fleecy)
- campcraft (menu planning, positioning of tents, keeping tent doors closed)

### Snakes

There are Adders (the UK's only venomous snake) in the area. They are not aggressive or commonly seen, but they will bite if stood on, sat on or picked up. Because of this teams who are wild camping should always wear shoes (which the snakes cannot bite through) and not walk around barefoot, in socks or in sandals such as flip-flops. If anyone has the unusual misfortune to be bitten, then medical assistance must be sought urgently.

### Drinking water

Watercourses across Scotland can contain a variety of waterborne infections. Therefore, when wild camping it should not be assumed that streams and rivers are clean sources of drinking water, especially due to the high density of livestock and deer across large areas. Leaders should refer to the DofE Expedition Guide advice on taking water from streams (pg 122). Other good sources of information about health and hygiene outdoors (including issues around drinking water) are the NHS advice about [avoiding bugs and germs outdoors](#), and the Mountaineering Scotland advice on [health and hygiene](#).

### River crossings

Rivers and streams throughout the area rise quickly after rain or during snow melt, and careful consideration should be given to any route which involves river crossings. Even small streams can quickly become completely impassable and larger rivers can become very dangerous even if the rain has not been falling in the immediate vicinity of the planned crossing.

All teams should understand what to do in case of streams rising – stream levels will fall as fast as they rise and often waiting overnight is all that is needed. In case of snow melt, peak levels are often late afternoon/evening, and the lowest levels in the morning. Teams planning river crossings must have an alternative plan in the event of continued wet weather.

### Hours of daylight

All visitors, especially those from the south, need to be aware of the shortness of daylight hours in the expedition shoulder season: March has 11 hours of daylight and the October half term a little over 9 hours.

## Emergencies and Incidents

### Mountain rescue

In Scotland, responsibility for the provision of rescue facilities rests with the Police Force - who will call out/co-ordinate mountain rescue as appropriate. Teams must be clear that if they need to call for help they must ask for the police, and then ask for mountain rescue. Teams may not be connected to the nearest police control room to their location, so should be clear on the general area they are in, and their exact location. [Mountaineering Scotland](#) has advice about the process of calling for help, and the information that should be supplied.

Teams must be trained to supply the control room with a six-figure grid-reference for their location, including the two-letter prefix code e.g. NX 345 678 not 345 678. 'GR' is not the correct prefix for any location; it is a commonly used shorthand for 'grid refence'. There is information about six figure grid references [the Ordnance Survey website](#). Correct provision of a full six figure grid-reference is essential as the police computer system will not be able to interpret a grid reference without this two-letter prefix. The two letter prefix locates your grid reference within a 100km square; a mistake here may lead to significant delays in support from Mountain Rescue. DofE Scotland strongly recommend that all DofE route cards are prepared including two letter prefixes to avoid delays or uncertainty in emergency situations.

The team that covers the expedition area is Galloway MRT.

Remember that in case of an incident both the team's Licenced Organisation and the [Scottish Expedition Network Coordinator](#) should be notified using the DofE Incident Report Form (available through the resources zone in eDofE).

### Mobile Signal

It should be noted that in many parts of the area telephone boxes are rare and the mobile phone network reception is limited/non-existent away from centres of population and cannot be relied upon for getting assistance. Therefore, teams must know how to deal with an emergency in a location without mobile phone signal.

Teams should be encouraged to [sign up for the 999 text service](#) in advance of their expedition to give them the best chance of contacting emergency services in an emergency.

## Outdoor access code

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 has been implemented through the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. This provides access rights for the purposes of recreation or education across most of the land and inland water in Scotland. This includes mountains, moorland, woods and forests, grassland, margins of arable crop fields, paths and tracks, rivers and lochs, and the coast. These access rights are balanced with responsibilities towards the environment and the interests of those who make a living from the land.

### Three key principles of access:

- Take responsibility for your own actions
- Respect the interests of other people
- Care for the environment.

For further information (including a downloadable e-book) visit [www.outdooraccess-scotland.com](http://www.outdooraccess-scotland.com)

Any access issues should be reported to the [Scottish Expedition Network Coordinator](#) who will investigate.

## Landuse

The [Countryside Calendar](#) gives a month by month snapshot of typical activities and happenings in the farming and wildlife year in Scotland, any may be helpful in planning expeditions and thinking about appropriate aims.

## Landowners

To identify the borders of estates see [www.whoownsscotland.org.uk](http://www.whoownsscotland.org.uk) . There is a subscription option which gives access to see contact details.

## Expeditions in Forestry and Land Scotland areas

**[As of April 2019, Forestry Commission Scotland and Forest Enterprise Scotland no longer exist. Forestry has now been devolved into Forestry and Land Scotland and Scottish Forestry.](#)**

Although no formal permission is required to take access on foot over Forestry land a brief courtesy email detailing the intended date, route and number of participants proves helpful and can assist Forestry staff in checking that there are no forest operations, route diversions or locked gates that may hinder expeditions. The aim of this is to allow for good communication and transfer of current knowledge between Forestry Commission staff and members of the public taking access.

Where there may be issues with intended routes Forestry staff may be able to offer advice, suggesting alternative routes or providing keys where vehicle access may be required in an emergency situation. If they have no knowledge of your plans, then it may prove difficult assisting in an emergency.

Galloway Forest District will continue to offer support and advice or provide keys when required to those tasked with planning Duke of Edinburgh Awards expeditions.

For further information or general enquiries please email: [galloway.permissions@forestry.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:galloway.permissions@forestry.gsi.gov.uk)

### Other landowners:

- Forest Estates: 01644 430230, Estate Office, Dalry, Castle Douglas DG7 3XS
- Garroch Estate: 01644 430381
- Tillhill Economic Forestry: 01556 670301
- West of Scotland Water: 01644 430238

## Lambing

Sheep and lambing season is usually between around 10th April until around 25th May and lambing ewes must not be disturbed. If an apparently 'lost' lamb is seen - do not touch or intervene, as the mother will not be far away. At all other times it is advised that teams should pass through sheep quietly and if possible at a distance in an effort not to disturb and stress them.

## Traps

Teams may observe traps on the high moorland. These should not be touched or disturbed as they have been set by the game keepers to catch predators to the ground nesting birds, typically the Hooded Crow.

## Scottish game seasons

## Galloway Hills Expedition Area

During the deer stalking season teams should utilise the [Heading for the Scottish Hills website](#) in addition to contacting landowners to find out where and when shooting will be taking place. Teams should stay on recognised footpaths whilst in these areas for safety reasons.

Game	Season Opens	Season Closes
Salmon/Sea Trout	Jan/Feb	October (dates vary)
Trout	15th March	6th October
Roe Deer (bucks)	1st April	20th October
Red & Sika Deer (stags)	1st July	20th October
Fallow Deer (bucks)	1st August	30th April
Grouse & Ptarmigan	12th August	10th December
Snipe	12th August	30th January
Black Grouse	20th August	10th December
Wild Fowl	1st September	30th January
Partridge	1st September	31st January
Capercaillie & Woodcock	1st October	30th January
Pheasant	1st October	31st January
Roe Deer (does)	21st October	31st March
Red, Sika, & Fallow Deer (hinds)	21st October	15th February

## Weather forecasts

[The Met Office](#) provides:

- Forecasts with summaries for the region and 7 day detailed forecasts for the chosen town/village.
- Surface pressure charts

[The Mountain Weather Information Service \(MWIS\)](#) provides 72 hour forecasts for 5 Scottish regions. These forecasts are for the summits of the mountains which must be considered when interpreting them for DofE use. They provide some interpretation which can assist participant understanding. The forecast that covers the area is the Southern Uplands.

Outdoor conditions forecasts are available on [BBC Radio Scotland](#) (FM: 92.8-94.7, MW: 810) at 18:25 Monday – Friday, and on Saturday and Sunday at 07:00 and 19:00.

## Useful Links

Listed below are some links you may find useful. Please note that the Galloway Hills Expedition Area does not directly endorse any of the sites listed.

<http://www.gallowaymrt.org.uk/> Galloway Mountain Rescue Team website

<https://www.visitscotland.com/destinations-maps/dumfries-galloway/> A tourist information site with lots of useful advice.

<https://forestryandland.gov.scot/visit/forest-parks/galloway-forest-park> The Forestry and Land Scotland website.

### DofE resources

The current DofE expedition kit list can be downloaded from:  
[www.dofeshopping.org/expedition-kit](http://www.dofeshopping.org/expedition-kit)

## Galloway Hills Expedition Area

A range of expedition downloads, such as the Green Form and spare expedition safety cards, can be downloaded from: [www.dofe.org/leaders/resources-and-downloads/expedition-downloads/](http://www.dofe.org/leaders/resources-and-downloads/expedition-downloads/)

Further information of the Expedition section can be found at: [www.dofe.org/doing-your-dofe/activities-sections/expedition/](http://www.dofe.org/doing-your-dofe/activities-sections/expedition/)