

LEAVECAMPASYOUFFOUNDIT

- Removealllitter(evenotherpeoples!)Thinkaheadandonly carryinwhatyouarepreparedtocarryout.Donotburyor hidelitterunderstonesasitcanharmwildlifeandoffends those whovisitafteryou.
- Chooseadrysitetopitchonratherthanresortingtodigging drainageditchesandremovingvegetationandboulders.In replacingboulders,returnthemtothesameplace,thesame wayup.

ROADSIDECAMPING

- Althoughcampingbesidearoadisnotnormallyconsidered wildcamping,itdoestakeplaceandislawful.Followinga fewsimpleguidelinescanreduceanyimpacts.
- Wheneverpracticableuseanofficialcampsitewithsanit a- tionfacilities.WildCamping,aguidetogoodpractice
- Asknearbyresidentsbeforepitchingifyouwishtocamp nearhouses.
- Remembervehicleshaveagreatimpactonvegetation.Park onhardgroundoronasafemetalledarea.Itisbetterto walktoyour carthandrivetoyourtent.
- Avoidsitesthatareatriskofbeingoverused.Congreg a- tionalroadsidecampingcancausesignificantproblems.
- Takeparticularcarewithtoilethygiene.
- Ifyouarejustlookingfora placeforafewhourssleep,then pitchlate,leaveearlyandbeunobtrusive.

Thisguidancehasbeenadaptedfromthelea f- let"WildCamping,AGuidetoGoodPractice" firstpublishedin1996bythe © MountaineeringCouncilofScotland.

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WildCamping, AGuidetoGoodPractice

Thereisapleasureincampinginmountainsinexplicabletotheu n- believer,butwillatoncebeapparenttoanyoneofimagination.

WHMurray



Campingwildisoneofthebestwaystoenjoy andappreciatethebeautyofScotland'shills, glensandcoastlines.Whendoneres possibly, ithasminimalimpactontheenvironment.This Codeprovidesadviceonhowtokeepimpacts toaminimum,aswellasse ttingoutthelegal positionanddescribingtheadvicegiveninthe ScottishOutdoorAccessCode.

Planahead,andconsidernot onlyyourown impact,buttherepeatedimpactbyothers.

CAMPING AND THE LAW

- The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and Scottish Outdoor Access Code came into force on 9th February 2005. The Act establishes a statutory right to camp and the Code describes the responsibilities and best practice guidance that should be followed when exercising your right to camp wild. u-
- A section in the Trespass (Scotland) Act 1865, which contained a fence of camping on land without the consent of the owner or occupier, has been repealed via Schedule 2 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. The 2003 Act confirms that camping is a lawful activity when done by a person in the exercise of the access rights created by the Land Reform Act. e-
- The Scottish Outdoor Access Code contains guidance on the responsibilities that accompany the access rights in the Act. The Code provides specific advice on wild camping and recommends that in order to avoid causing problems you should not camp in enclosed fields of crops or farmland. The full version of the Code can be found at: www.outdooraccess-scotland.com. i-

CONSIDER OTHERS

- The larger the group, the harder it is to keep impacts to a minimum. Keep groups small.
- Remember that people have to make their living from the land.
- Camp as unobtrusively as possible.
- Remember that noise travels from tents disturbing wildlife as well as humans. u-

SET AN EXAMPLE

Minimum Impact Camping

Commit yourself by following this guidance and encourage your friends to do likewise.

- Consider not only your own impact, but repeated impact by others.
- Develop your own skills in finding a discreet place to camp rather than resorting to popular congregational spots that tend to be overused.
- If in doubt about any of your actions, make an effort to find out what is right. Don't carry on wondering whether your present practice is right or wrong.
- Enjoy the freedom of wild camping without leaving a trace of your passage. Protect our country's outstanding scenery and wildlife as well as the wilderness experience. s-



PROTECT VEGETATION

- Camping on the same spot harms vegetation. Aim to move frequently and do not stay for any longer than 3 nights in the same place.
- Vegetation is more sensitive at higher altitudes. Aim to camp lower down in places where vegetation recovers more easily.
- Deadwood is an important habitat for insects and many small invertebrates, so it is best to avoid fire even for cooking.
- Lighting fires poses a high fire risk on peaty soils and close to tinder dry grass. A high risk of fire can exist at any time of year, and not just in times of drought.

MINIMISE DISTURBANCE TO WILDLIFE

- Water courses and loch sides are important sites for birds and animals. Take extra care when camping near burns and lochs, and try to avoid camping immediately beside them. i-
- Food scraps (even when buried) attract scavenging birds and animals, some of which prey on more vulnerable nesting birds. Carry all scrap off food out with you. i-
- Be prepared to move if you become aware that you are disturbing nesting birds or animals.

TOILET HYGIENE

- Always find a spot at least 30 metres from fresh water/running water when going to the toilet.
- Bury excrement in a small hole (not under boulders). A trowel or ice axe can be used to lift a flap of turf. In areas of sensitive upland vegetation, such as the Cairngorms plateau, vegetation takes a long time to recover, so holes should not be dug at all. e-
- Be particularly careful to bury excrement properly when the ground is snow covered.
- Burying tampons and sanitary towels doesn't work as animals dig them up. Please carry them out. Placing them in a container with a tea bag helps to absorb odours.
- Follow the more specific guidance on Human Sanitation in the MCS of Scotland Human Sanitation Code "Where to Go in the Great Outdoors".