The dramatic landscape of Littlemill has a fascinating story to tell. Glaciers from the last ice age carved out the landscape here. The retreating ice left us with the strangely named esker ridges and kettle hole lochans. Today it’s a perfect place to escape the city and relax. The mosaic of woodland, wetland and heathland make Littlemill an oasis for wildlife. From colourful springtime flowers to summer butterflies and autumn fungi, there’s always something to see here.

Come and meet some of Britain’s tallest trees: Douglas firs towering at over 65 metres in height. We also have Britain’s tallest larch and Britain’s tallest lime tree. They thrive in the shelter of the steep sided gorge here. James Baillie Fraser (1783 – 1856), the Scottish explorer, may have planted the biggest trees. James was inspired by his travels – the stone bridge here is modelled on one at the Ravenna Gorge in Italy. The Fraser family owned this area for over 500 years before they sold it in 1949.

Explore a magical mossy glen towered over by some remarkable firs, cedars and spruces, including some of Britain’s tallest trees.

Firm, mostly wide gravel surface with uneven and muddy sections. Includes some steep slopes and steps. One narrow bridge and a short section along the road.

**Upper Reelig Trail**

Take a walk through the magnificent beech, pine and fir woodland above the glen.

Long steep slopes and some uneven rocky steps. Mostly wide, uneven earthy surface. Some exposed tree roots and muddy sections.
Standing guard over Inverness, the Iron Age hill fort of Craig Phadrig was built over 2000 years ago. Centuries later it was the headquarters of a powerful Pictish king. St Columba is said to have visited the fort in 565AD to meet with the Pictish king Bridei.

St Columba is said to have visited the fort in 565AD to meet with the Pictish king Bridei. The rampart was destroyed by fire. The stones were fused together by the intense heat, a process known as vitrification.

Craig Phadrig was built over 2000 years ago. Centuries later it was the headquarters of a powerful Pictish king. The Iron Age hill fort of Craig Phadrig was once an impressive sight. Its stout stone walls and wooden palisade would have clearly shown the strength and power of the people who lived there. Together with the fort of Craig Phadrig, these two settlements must have dominated the landscape. Today, the fort is a ruin but the views are still just as good.

Craig Phadrig is a great place for wildlife. Look out for red squirrels and woodland birds in the trees here. You might even spot a bottlenose dolphin in the Moray Firth below!

There are great views over Ben Wyvis and the Moray Firth from the fort.

Follow in the footsteps of saints and kings, where trees stand guard around the foot of the ancient fortifications of Craig Phadrig.

Wide, largely smooth gravel surface. Some slightly uneven and muddy sections. Moderate slopes with short slightly steeper sections.

The Iron Age hillfort on top of Ord Hill was once an impressive sight. Its stout stone walls and wooden palisade would have clearly shown the strength and power of the people who lived there. Together with the fort of Craig Phadrig, these two settlements must have dominated the landscape. Today, the fort is a ruin but the views are still just as good.

Ord Hill is a great place for wildlife. Look out for red squirrels and woodland birds in the trees here. You might even spot a bottlenose dolphin in the Moray Firth below!

The perfect place to get some fresh air and burn off a few calories. The paths here are wide and fairly level, so they’re ideal for family cycling or even cross-country skiing after snow.

Ord Hill is a great place for wildlife. Look out for red squirrels and woodland birds in the trees here. You might even spot a bottlenose dolphin in the Moray Firth below!

The Battle of Culloden was fought on Wednesday April 16th 1746. The Prisoners’ Stone remains as a grim reminder, where Government troops shot 17 Jacobite prisoners on the day after the battle.

St Mary’s Well is an older site, a traditional clootie well. Dipping a cloot (rag) in the well and tying it to a tree is said to bring good luck. Please choose biodegradable material for your cloot!

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Discover the forest’s battlefield landmarks and pagan traditions at the infamous Prisoners’ Stone and St Mary’s Well, a local ‘clootie well’.

Mostly wide, uneven gravel and earth surface. Some steep slopes. Parts may be muddy after rain.

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