



Directions from Forthside

This walk encompasses some of Scotland's most stunning views. The Forth Trail spans 4.9 miles (Mi) or 7890 metres (m).

- 1 From Forthside car park go to the gateway sign and follow the riverside path to the pillars which overlook the historic harbour of Stirling. Pass between the pillars and go down to the old harbour. Exit the harbour on the far side and follow Abbey road straight along to Cambuskenneth Bridge. At the bridge rejoin the riverside path and follow it to the Bowling Club.
- 2 The Bowling Club sits on the edge of the residential area known as Riverside which was built on Shippaugh (the field of ships) in 1920. Follow the path to your left and cross over to the tree lined path along the river bank. Follow the riverside path to the boathouse.

- 3 From the boathouse you can overlook another loop in the river known as Bridgehaugh. Continue to follow the path along the river and under the two rail bridges to the underpass at the Clock Tower Customs Roundabout Stirling. Use the underpass and turn right towards the Old Stirling Bridge.
- 4 From this old Medieval bridge continue to follow the pathway on this side of the river bank past the bridge and along the riverbank. Keep following this straight route to the new college building. Follow the path around the bend in the river known as the Kildean loop.
- 5 Follow the path alongside the Kildean river loop past the fishing platform and on to the Fisherman's Carpark. Continue under the motorway bridge to the small carpark and gateway sign at Craigforth.

The Forth Trail at a glance...

The River Forth

One of the most significant rivers in Scotland, it springs from the east side of Ben Lomond and flows west to Stirling at Cruiwe Dykes where it meets the tidal limit of the Forth Estuary.

The Pillars

The two Doric pillars are all that remain of Forthside House, an historic mansion house built in 1815.

Old Harbour

This harbour was established in medieval times (1119) for trade between the Castle, Abbey and Europe. In the 18th and 19th centuries over 100 boats traded up the "windings" to Stirling.

Cambuskenneth Bridge
Opened on 23rd October 1935 this bridge replaced the ancient ferry crossing to the village of "Abbey" or Cambuskenneth as it is now known.

Riverside and Shippaugh
Lying between the walled City of Stirling and the river this area has historically been used for a variety of industries and homes associated with the river and, later, the railway.

Cambuskenneth Abbey
Founded in 1147 by King David I of Scotland. The 13th century Gothic tower and tomb of King James III remain to signify the Abbey's importance in Scotland's history.

The National Wallace Monument
Built by public subscription to commemorate the life of William Wallace.

Queenshaugh
A large loop of fertile farmland has been historically owned by Scottish Queens.

Riverside Bowling Club
Riverside Bowling Club was opened on 3rd June 1922.

Stirling Rowing Club
The club boathouse for the Stirling Rowing Club was built in 1906.

Stirling Rugby Club

Stirling County Rugby Football Club was founded in 1946 and moved to Bridgehaugh Park in 1968. The Causewayhead location is near to the site of the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 1297.

Stirling Rail Bridges

There are in fact two bridges built by two different rail companies one to Perth in 1848 and one to Dunfermline in 1853.

Stirling New Road Bridge

Opened in 1833. It was built with stone quarried from the Abbey Craig.

Clock Tower

This clock was designed by McLuckie and Walter for Provost Bayne who opened it on 17th September 1910.

Old Stirling Bridge

Built in the late 15th century, it is one of the finest surviving medieval bridges in Scotland and for centuries the only bridge crossing the River Forth.

Bridge Foundations

Foundations of the earliest recorded bridge are located approximately 25m north west of the existing old medieval bridge. This is the site of the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

Stabbs / Kildean Loop

The Stabbs may have been constructed for erosion defence or may be one of many piers and trap locations used by fishermen and boats. The fishing boats in this area were called Stream Wick Weels, Blue Glass, Stewart Hole and Hareshot.

Cruiwe Dykes

From the medieval fish trap and tidal limit at Cruiwe Dykes to the Isle of May the Forth Estuary is 56km in length and covers 1,670km².

Pipe Bridge

This pedestrian bridge is popular with fishermen providing access to the north bank. Visitors can be rewarded with sightings of leaping salmon particularly in September when they are migrating upstream.

Supported by



Source: *The Forth Trail: A guide to the Forth Trail and the history of this stunning river*

Stirling Council

