Nanny Goat is steeper and less broken than Kid Goat and generally the climbs are more difficult. The quality of the rock is quite variable and the routes, which consist primarily of face climbing, vary from mediocre to excellent. Like Kid Goat, it has both modern bolted routes and run-out traditional-style climbs, some of which are quite serious. Recently, a somewhat controversial route, Broken Boys, was added to the Great White Hope area. Its extensive use of bolt protection was in marked contrast to the earlier climbs in the same area and opinions vary as to whether this constituted “better use of the rock” or “sacrilege.” Both One Night Stand and Great White Hope were established on-sight with minimal bolt protection (two bolts on each route), the original idea being that this impressive wall should be developed using traditional climbing styles. The modern route Broken Boys respected this to some extent. Bolts were used sparingly on most pitches and the line of bolts on the main pitch is sufficiently distant from the two earlier climbs not to interfere. The future direction of the crag is uncertain, some retrobolting is probably worthwhile (see notes in route descriptions), but perhaps Nanny Goat will survive as one crag where bolts are used sparingly and an older climbing ethic is largely preserved.

Most of the cliff faces east (this section is shown in the photograph). Prominent features are the smooth, dished wall of Great White Hope located just left of centre and a rounded buttress on the right with a steep, roughly semi-circular face, bounded by overhangs, in its lower section. Farther right, the cliff curves round into the gully (Coire Dubh) and becomes less steep. There are two sport climbing areas (Predator and Overnight Sensation), but the remaining climbs have little fixed gear and in most cases require pitons.

Approach
Using the normal approach for the Goat Mountain climbing areas, walk past the east side of the landfill site and locate the dirt road just beyond its northern boundary. Continue up the left fork of the road for about 250 m until it begins to curve left toward Kid Goat and a horse trail branches off to the right. At this point there are two separate approaches to the cliff. For climbs on the left-hand side, as far right as One Night Stand, continue along the road and use the Kid Goat approach. Otherwise, turn right onto the horse trail that goes through to the meadows directly below the cliff.

Kid Goat Approach
Follow the road to the small gravel pit and continue up the narrowing track for about 100 m to a 1 m-high jagged boulder on the left (see Kid Goat section). A small trail, marked by a cairn, contours off to the right opposite the boulder and eventually reaches a dry, indistinct creekbed in the lower part of the drainage between Kid Goat and Nanny Goat. The trail, which is poorly defined at this point, turns uphill and follows the left side of the creekbed at first and then crosses over to the right-hand (north) bank. Higher up the impressive, dished wall of Great White Hope comes into view and a short distance below the cliff, above a small rock slab close to the creek, the trail angles up right to reach the base just before of the Predator climbing area.

Meadows Approach
A wide, shallow valley with open meadows runs parallel to Nanny Goat and Goat Slabs and is bounded on the east by a long, rounded hill (an esker). From the road to Kid Goat, the horse
trail zigzags right through the trees, passes through a small gap between the start of the long esker and a shorter one to the south, and then emerges into open meadows below Nanny Goat. Climbs on the northern section of the cliff are best reached directly from the meadows via an open, rounded hill and the scree slopes above.

Descent
Soft scree slopes lead south into the Nanny Goat gully, near the bottom of which it is necessary to cross over from the Kid Goat side and scramble down and left (north) on ledges and easy slabs to reach the base of the cliff.

The Predator area is located immediately right of where the southern approach trail reaches the trail along the base and a large, right-slanting corner above. Most of the routes were established during the early years of bolted short routes in the Bow Valley and some require natural gear to supplement the bolt protection. Two ropes are needed for rappel. The climbing varies from good to excellent, making it a fine area to spend a day or combine with the routes on Kid Goat that are only a few minutes away.

Peep Show** 40 m, 5.10b  
J. Martin & L. Howard, 1988
From the first bolt of Blue Movie, move left and go up to a steep wall. Sustained climbing up the wall leads to a bolt anchor on a ledge.

Blue Movie* 40 m, 5.10b  
J. Martin, S. Dougherty & M. Zimmerman, April 1987
Start about 12 m up and left of the large tree, below the left end of a right-slanting ramp. Climb easily to the base of the ramp, go up past a bolt, and then trend up right on easy rock to a bolt below an overhang. Climb up and right and then move over the overhang onto a steep wall. Go up this, making a difficult move higher up and then step right to a ledge. Climb a short corner and finish up a grey wall (bolt) to a bolt belay. It is possible to continue to the top by a 5.5 pitch to a big cave and then a left-slanting, slabby fourth class pitch.

Fadeout* 30 m, 5.10a  
J. Martin & S. Stahl, 1988
Starting just left of the tree, scramble up to a prominent, right-slanting corner with a smooth left wall. Continue to the top of the corner, traverse right, and then go up and right to a bolted station. It is possible to continue to Blue Movie from the top of the corner, making a more sustained climb.

Freeze Frame* 25 m, 5.10a  
J. Martin, 1993
Begin just right of the tree at a small, right-facing corner of shattered rock. Climb easily past a
PREDATOR AREA

A  Peep Show**  10b  Rocks 1-2
B  Blue Movie*   10b  Rock 3
C  Fadeout*      10a
D  Freeze Frame*  10a  Rocks 1-8, Friends 1-4
E  Predator***    10c
bolt to a diagonal break, move over the overlap, and continue up the steep wall above to the fixed station on Fadeout.

**Predator*** 45 m, 5.10c  
J. Martin & L. Ostrander, May 1987

This excellent route follows an obvious leaning layback crack that starts about 25 m above the ground. Start directly below the crack and climb a steep juggy wall to a small ledge. Continue up with difficulty to the base of the crack and at the top of the corner, make an awkward exit left onto a sloping ledge. Climb a short corner to reach a fixed station.

**Crapuleuse** 140 m, 5.7  
C. Scott & D. Vockereth, 1970

This was the first route done on Nanny Goat and also predates any of the Kid Goat climbs. It goes up a shallow buttress of broken rock at the left edge of the large dished wall of Great White Hope, about 150 m right of the Predator area. Probably, it has never been repeated and its name is less than encouraging.

The route begins just right of the toe of the buttress directly below a small pillar at about one-third height.

1) 40 m Climb up to a tree in the chimney on the left side of the pillar.
2) 30 m Traverse left a short distance on a steep wall until it is possible to step up to a block. Climb to the top of the block and step up left (5.7), then gain a corner above. Climb the corner to its top and cross a short slab to a big tree ledge.
3) 35 m Climb up to the right of the ledge to an overhang and pass this by a short steep wall (5.6) on the right. Continue easily to a big ledge.
4) 35 m Move left on the ledge and make an ascending traverse left on a ramp. A few thin moves lead up from the ramp to a ledge below a slab. From the right end of the slab, climb a short steep wall and then scramble to ledges.
5) Scramble easily to the top.
Near the middle of the dished central wall is a prominent, light-coloured water streak that is the line of Great White Hope. Below and right of the water streak is a water-polished, roughly triangular facet of rock set at an angle to the main cliff and facing south. This is the Overnight Sensation area, scene of the following seven routes. The climbs here are short and technical with bolt protection. They were established in the early days of sport climbing when bolts were used sparingly and some of them now seem quite run-out, particularly given the smooth nature of the rock. Several are usually wet until midsummer.

To reach the Overnight Sensation area and the longer climbs nearby, continue north from Predator staying close to the base of the crag and then move up around a small cliff band and cross a scree basin below the Great White Hope wall directly to the base of climbs.

**Nightland** 25 m, 5.9
J. Martin & B. Keller, June 1985
Starting below and left of a prominent left-facing corner, climb easily up to a bolt. Make a few awkward moves left and then climb up past a second bolt to a small ledge. Continue up a little corner and a steep wall to another small ledge; then slant right up a ramp to a two-bolt belay at the top of the wall. Small wired nuts are required on the upper section of the climb. An alternative start (S. Dougherty, 1986) begins farther left and slants up right without protection to the second bolt.

**Bedtime Story** 25 m, 5.10b
J. Martin & S. Dougherty, August 1986
This excellent climb takes the prominent corner mentioned under Nightland. Start as for Nightland. From the first ledge, move right to the base of the corner and climb it with increasing difficulty past four bolts to the ramp at the top of Nightland.

**Overnight Sensation** 25 m, 5.10d
W. Lee & J. Martin, June 1983
A serious and sustained climb. Starting in the centre of the rock, climb easily to a bolt (small carabiner hole). Climb a difficult section to a second bolt (groundfall potential). Step right to a little ledge and climb difficult rock past three more bolts. Trend left up a little corner to finish.

**Into The Night** 25 m, 5.10b
J. Martin & S. Dougherty, August 1986
This technical and sustained route lies just right of Overnight Sensation. Climb a tricky slab and steep wall past two bolts to the little ledge on Overnight Sensation. Move right and climb a black water streak past two more bolts to the top.

**Night Sensation** 25 m, 5.10d
Not a separate route, this combination of the start of Into The Night and the finish of Overnight Sensation is the best climb on the outcrop.
OVERNIGHT SENSATION AREA

A  Nightland*  9  small Rocks
B  Bedtime Story*  10b
C  Overnight Sensation  10d
D  Into the Night*  10b
D/C Night Sensation**  10d
E  Evening Star*  10a
F  Nightcap  9  Friend 1.5
G  V=at  9  Solo climb
Evening Star  25 m, 5.10a  
J. Martin & S. Dougherty, August 1986  
This entertaining climb takes the prominent overhang near the right side of the rock and begins just left of a prominent dark streak. Climb a slick slab to a bolt, grope over the overhang past a second bolt, and then continue past two more bolts, trending left to finish.

Nightcap  30 m, 5.9  
J. Martin & S. Dougherty, 1986  
Climb the short dihedral at the right end of the outcrop, avoiding the overhang at its top to the right. Move up left across a steep slab to the third bolt of Evening Star and finish as for that route. Take a #1 1/2 Friend.

V=at  8 m, 5.9  
S. Dougherty & J. Martin, 1986  
Lacking protection or a top rope station, this micro-climb must be soloed. Climb the clean wall right of Nightcap, starting near the centre.

Great White Hope Area

Broken Boys  170 m, 5.10c  
J. Josephson & S. Steiner, July 1998  
This modern route connects the top of Overnight Sensation with the second pitch of Great White Hope, follows that route for half a pitch, and continues straight up the crag to join One Night Stand for the final pitches. It is entirely bolt protected although a small rack is useful. The bolts are used quite sparingly in places, most notably on the first pitch that is quite run-out and some of the easier sections higher up. The sustained crux pitch, however, has a total of 13 bolts. The climb is equipped for rappel using two 50 m ropes.

Begin to the left of Great White Hope at the fixed station at the top of the Overnight Sensation area. The station may be reached by any of the lower climbs (Night Sensation is good value) or by scrambling partway up the rib on the right, as for Great White Hope, and then traversing down and left (exposed) to the anchors.

1)  25 m, 5.9 R From the station at the top of the Overnight Sensation area, move up and right on easier ground to the first of three bolts. Above the bolt follow small ramps through excellent rock to a second bolt. Climb up and left over a hollow-sounding flake and then go back right past a third bolt and up to a bolted belay below a roof.

2)  40 m, 5.10b The climb continues partway up the second pitch of Great White Hope and
then goes straight up. Step down and move left under a bulge and then up a shallow crack to beneath a roof (bolt). Step left (ignore a piton out left) and climb a steep layback crack to a horizontal break. Move right past a bolt and then up to easier ground (piton). Instead of moving across to the right side of a shallow, shattered pillar, as for Great White Hope, climb the clean face left of the pillar (bolts) to reach the piton where Great White Hope traverses left. Continue straight up on excellent rock to a comfortable belay in a small scoop.

3) 45 m, 5.10c Move out the right side of the scoop and step up to a bolt. Continue up a steep wall following bolts and trending up into a steep, open corner. Step left from the top of the corner and continue up a steep wall (crux) that changes to an easier trough leading to a belay at a ledge. One Night Stand joins the route near the top of this pitch.

4) 35 m, 5.8 Follow the natural break up and left on excellent rock to a steep slab. At the top of the slab step left and move onto an overlap beneath a big roof. Traverse the slab beneath the roof back right to a slight break. Excellent climbing over the roof (bolt at the lip) leads to easier ground above. Climb a corner to a fixed station.

5) 25 m, 5.7 Continue up and left across steep slabs to a fixed anchor in a small alcove beneath a rotten pillar.

6) 25 m, 4th If rappelling the route, descend from here. Otherwise step left and continue up easy slabs to trees at the top.

Great White Hope 185 m, 5.10b
G. Powter & B. Wyvill, September 1987

This serious route climbs the water streak near the centre of the smooth main wall. It remained the “last great problem” on Nanny Goat for many years and, in keeping with its classic nature, was finally lead essentially on-sight. The initial overhanging section is avoided by a rising traverse from the right and the climb joins the water streak on the upper wall partway up pitch 3. With the addition of Broken Boys, there is an alternative and slightly better protected first pitch and the second pitch now has some bolt protection. The rest of the climb, however, remains in its original condition. Pitons are required and pitch 3 is very run-out.

Scramble up a broken rib to the right of the Overnight Sensation area and continue up and right to a small ledge with a bush at the highest, easily reached point.

1) 30 m, 5.10a Climb easily up and left to a small ledge below overlapping slabs. Move up and left to gain the upper slab (piton) and climb up diagonally left to the bolted station of Broken Boys. Step down and move delicately left around a corner. Go up and continue left to a good stance and bolt belay.

2) 35 m, 5.10b Step down and move right under a bulge and then up a shallow crack to beneath a roof (bolt). Step left (ignore a piton out left) and climb a steep layback crack to a horizontal break. Move right past a bolt and then up to easier ground (piton). Above is a
shallow, shattered pillar. The original line of Great White Hope went up a crack on the right side of this and then traversed straight back left for about 10 m past a piton to a poor stance and bolt belay. With the addition of Broken Boys, it is now possible to climb the clean face left of the pillar (bolts) to arrive at the piton and then make the traverse left.

3) 45 m, 5.10a Climb up and left to an overhang. Make a tricky move around the left side of this and continue over slightly easier ground to a second overhang (poor protection). Step left and go up a groove to a bolt. Climb right and up until a crack line leads rightward to an overlap. Climb onto the slab above, move left, and continue up a corner to a belay at its top.

4) 50 m, 5.10a Climb up to the next ledge and follow a rising ramp line rightward to a break. Go straight up on small holds to an overhang (piton) and gain the continuation of the ramp. Follow this until it is possible to climb straight up to a groove leading slightly leftward to a bolt belay.

5) 25 m, 5.9 Traverse left and down to gain a groove capped by an overhang. Climb the groove escaping left to a recess. Climb up and make an interesting move over an overhang. Continue directly to the top.

One Night Stand 170 m, 5.10b
C. Perry & M. Sawyer, 1980

One Night Stand climbs the face to the right of the water streak and crosses a prominent band of overhangs in its lower third. The rock is good and the climbing is steep and technical. Presently, pitches 1 and 3 are difficult to protect and the addition of a few bolts, at the locations noted below, would make the climb more enjoyable. Pitons are definitely required.

Start as for Great White Hope by scrambling up the rib to the highest ledge on the right.

1) 35 m, 5.8 Climb up a short distance and traverse easily right to a corner on the right side of the slabs. Move right again and up into a shallow groove in the rib. Follow this to a bulge, move up and then step right to a ledge (piton). Follow slabs up and left to a bolt belay below and left of a prominent triangular roof. The addition of a protection bolt at the bulge is recommended.

2) 25 m, 5.10b Move out left across the bulge past a piton and up to a bolt. Make a hard move left to holds, and continue up and back right on good rock to a ledge below a groove on the right side of an overhang.

3) 35 m, 5.8 Climb the groove to an easier-angled section. Continue to a shallow bay, move right, and climb a steep wall (bolt required) to a bolt belay in an alcove below the upper overhangs.

4) 35 m, 5.9 Make a hard move up left to a bolt and then follow an obvious rising traverse line left across the steep face, staying low near the end to a suspect piton (bolt required). Make difficult and committing moves up and left over a bulge and continue up to where the angle eases. The bolted belay on Broken Boys is just above.

5) 20 m, 5.6 Climb up left and follow easier slabs and walls to a belay below roofs.
Skywalk Buttress

Deception 170 m, 5.7
T. Jones & C. Perry, 1975

Between the Great White Hope wall and the semicircular face is a shattered buttress with a slanting, left-facing corner on its left side. The corner begins at about one-third height and is capped by a large roof.

Start by walking left on ledges above easy slabs to a bay just right of a rib below the upper corner.

1) 30 m Climb up to a short corner and move out left to a ledge on the rib. Follow the rib to a belay by a block, about 20 m below and left of the upper corner.

1 alt.) The same point may be reached more easily by scrambling up a gully and ramp system that slants up from the left above the lower slabs.

2) 20 m Move left to a hidden corner and climb it to a large ledge just left of the main corner.

3) 45 m Move up right to the main corner and follow it until a steep, loose section is reached. Traverse out left on a ramp between overhangs to a groove. Belay a little higher on the right.

4) 30 m Climb the slabby left wall of the corner to a small belay about 8 m below the terminal roof. A large overhang is located on the rib to the right, at approximately the same level.

5) 45 m Move up left to a short wall at the side of the roof. Climb this and the easier ground above to large ledges.

Hesitation 205 m, 5.7

6) 20 m, 5.7 Surmount the roofs on the left and move back right to finish.

5 & 6 alt.) 75 m, 5.8 Climb the last two pitches of Broken Boys, which are bolt protected and have fixed stations.
J. Martin, C. Perry & M. Sawyer, 1975

Hesitation climbs the shattered buttress between Deception and the corner on the left side of the semicircular face. The latter is the line of Skywalk. Hesitation follows the first two pitches of that route before moving left onto the buttress. The rock is mediocre and the climbing lacks interest.

1-2) Climb the first two pitches of Skywalk.

3) 10 m, 5.7 Traverse left on sloping ledges (difficult to start) to a good belay below another corner.

4) 15 m, 5.6 Climb the corner/crack above for a few metres and then angle up left on easier rock.

5) 35 m, 5.6 Move slightly right, climb a corner, then continue up slabs to a big ledge.

6) 25 m, 5.6 Climb a short slabby wall to a ledge and follow it right to a break in the wall above. Climb this to a major ledge system.

7) 30 m Walk left and scramble up to a tree ledge.

8) 30 m, 5.7 Climb a short corner to a ledge below a slabby wall. Move left to start up the wall, then after about 5 m traverse right to a rib. Move up, then right into a groove and climb this to the top.

Skywalk* 250 m, 5.10a
T. Jones & C. Perry, April 1976

This excellent route climbs the corner on the left side of the semicircular face and traverses right below the roofs, finally breaking through them at their highest point. The situations are superb and the overhang move on pitch 4 is sensational. There is some fixed gear on the climb but pitons are useful and the addition of a few bolts is recommended (for example, at the steep wall on pitch 4 and below the crux overhang). With double ropes, it is possible to descend the route in two rappels from the top of pitch 4.

Start on slabs below the semicircular face.

1) 20 m, 5.3 Move left and climb a slabby wall to a narrow ledge.

2) 40 m, 5.7 Traverse left along the ledge and make an awkward move up left into a shallow groove. Continue up slabs and corners, trending slightly left, to a large ledge on the left, below a short wall.

3) 40 m, 5.8 Climb the wall to a ramp that leads up right below roofs. Move right onto a small rib and climb the slabby wall just right of the main corner to a horizontal band of overhangs (20 m). Make a long, rising traverse rightward below the overhangs until a steep slab leads up to a bolt belay in a scoop below a second band of overhangs. A 55 m rappel from this anchor will reach scrambling terrain below.

4) 35 m, 5.10a Move up right onto the slab and traverse right below the overhangs, descending
slightly near the end, to small ledges below a steep wall. Difficult moves up the right side of the wall (bolt required) lead to a bay below the upper roofs. Climb up right to a second bay, with a slab at the base, and from its lower left side (bolt required) make a hard move left over the roof (crux). Continue left just above the lip of the roof to a bolt and piton belay in a shallow corner. Until a bolt is in place at the roof, a small angle piton is required to protect the crux move.

5-6) 50 m Climb past a large block immediately above (5.7), and continue up and right over easy ground to large, vegetated ledges on the north side of the buttress.

7-8) 55 m, 5.6 Follow slabby rock up and left to an obvious shallow corner that leads to the top.

Third Degree 215 m, 5.9
T. Jones & J. McIsaac, October 1979

Instead of making the long traverse right on pitch 3 of Skywalk, this route climbs up to the upper roofs, moves out left onto the buttress and finishes as for Hesitation.

1-2) As for Skywalk.

3) 35 m, 5.9 Climb the third pitch of Skywalk to the traverse right below the overhangs. Climb the groove that cuts the overhang at the start of the traverse and continue up a crack. Traverse right following an overlap to a belay at a large block with a solid horizontal crack in the wall above.

4) 35 m, 5.8 Go up and left following a line of small holds around a corner (no protection), then follow easy ground to a good ledge with small trees.

5-7) 85 m Follow the easiest line from the left end of the ledge, finishing as for Hesitation.

Wages of Thin 35 m, 5.10b
J. Lauchlan, A. McKeith & M. Sawyer, 1977

This is a variation to the fourth pitch of Skywalk. Climb as far as the first bay, but instead of moving up right to the second bay, traverse left on a slab between two lines of roofs to an edge. Climb over the roofs (difficult to protect) and continue directly to the fourth belay of Skywalk.

Chocolate Frog 170 m, 5.7
A. McKeith & J. Sterner, July 1971
This route climbs the rounded buttress to the right of the semicircular face. The first ascent party continued up the low-angled buttress above the cliff to the south ridge of Goat Mountain (Loder Peak). This provides an enjoyable finish for those of mountaineering bent.

Scramble up to a ledge below an open, slanting corner just right of the semicircular face.

1) 40 m, 5.6 Climb up a short distance and then move left over a small bulge into the corner. Continue up the slabby right wall trending right to a belay at the start of a narrow ramp below a yellow, overhanging wall.

2) 15 m, 5.7 Move left up the ramp to a sloping ledge, climb the overhanging wall and then go right to a ledge.

3-4) 45 m Climb easily to a broad alcove with trees.

5) 25 m, 5.3 Climb straight up from the right side of the alcove to the base of a right-facing corner.

6-7) 45 m Two more pitches, first up the corner (5.6), then more easily up slabs, lead to the top.

Blue Threads 255 m, 5.7
J. Martin & B. Stark, 1979

The route starts below and immediately right of a square grey rock “window” toward the right side of the cliff. The easiest descent is to the south, as for the other Nanny Goat climbs.

1) 50 m, 5.4 Climb to an obvious tree belay below a steep wall.

2) 30 m, 5.7 Traverse right under the wall for about 8 m, then step up and continue to a large alder above a short crumbling bulge.

3) 50 m, 5.5 It is now possible to scramble up and left for several pitches to the exit of Chocolate Frog. Blue Threads continues straight up over walls, slabs and shallow corners toward blocky overhangs near the top of the cliff.

4) 45 m, 5.7 Continue easily to a large ledge and climb an obvious right-facing, steep corner to another large ledge with a small tree.

5) 30 m, 5.2 Make a gently-rising traverse left to a small tree and horn belay near a small broken pillar.

6) 50 m, 5.6 Climb the pillar, then continue up and slightly right over compact slabs to the top.