In 1994 the City Council agreed to develop Cathkin Braes, the pavilion including music concerts attracting crowds in.

A park pavilion was built and used until the early 1980’s by millionaire Mr James Dick on condition that the open space would be preserved for public enjoyment. The pavilion would be for hire and charged for.

The open space was originally part of the Castlemilk Estate owned by Sir John Maxwell. In 1567 Queen Mary of Scots lived here. There are records of many artefacts being found during the Iron Age, a Celtic tribe known as the Damnonii. There is also a large cairn in the park from where Mary Queen of Scots would issue proclamations.

Cathkin Braes was originally known as the Cathkin Hills and was a large cairn in the park from where Mary Queen of Scots would issue proclamations.

There are important features of the site including:

- A range of woodland bird species can be seen including Skylark, Great Spotted Woodpecker, and Finches.
- Important plants include Marsh violet and Short-spurred orchid.
- Important plant for the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterfly is Pink Purslane.
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Cathkin Braes was originally known as the Cathkin Hills and during the Iron Age a Celtic tribe known as the Danemore lived here. There are records of many artefacts being found and a large cairn still exists today. Queen Mary’s seat is a large cairn in the park from where Mary Queen of Scots is reputed to have observed the defeat of her forces at the Battle of Langside on 13 May 1568.

The Cathkin Hills formed part of the Carmunnock parish originally part of the Castlemilk Estate owned by Sir John Stuart (Bannet).

The eastern part of the park was gifted to the city in 1887 by millionaire Mr James Dick on condition that the open park would always be maintained in a good state of repair. A park pavilion was built and used until the early 1980’s when it had to be demolished for structural reasons. At the beginning of the last century major events were held at A park pavilion was built and used until the early 1980’s when it had to be demolished for structural reasons. At the beginning of the last century major events were held at

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The park is open all year 24 hours a day. General enquiries via Land and Environmental Services. Web www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks www.glasgow.gov.uk/biodiversity www.stag-orienteering.co.uk

The Big Wood is an area of mature beech, sycamore, oak and other trees. In the spring and summer the woodland floor is carpeted with Bluebells and the delicate flowers of Pink Purslane. A range of woodland bird species can be found such as Great Spotted Woodpecker, Finches, Blackbird and Great Tit.

Grassland

This is the best unimproved, species rich grassland in Glasgnow. Over 100 different wildflowers can be found here. The delicate white flowers of Burnet-saxifrage can be seen growing among the grasses in July. This southern edge of the city is the only area where this plant is found in Glasgow. The delicate white flowers of Burnet-saxifrage can be seen growing among the grasses in July. This southern edge of the city is the only area where this plant is found in Glasgow.

The woodlands date back to the 18th century, and there are ancient woodland plant species that indicate that there has always been some woodland present on this site.

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Blackbird and Great Tit. Found here such as Great Spotted Woodpecker, Finches, Blackbird and Great Tit.

Heathland and acid grassland thrive where the soil is more acidic. This is dominated by a mixture of Heather, Blueberry and short fine leaved grasses. Visit in late summer to see the distinctive purple of the Heather in flower. And the cream flower spikes of Greater Butterfly-orchid. The woodlands date back to the 18th century, and there are ancient woodland plant species that indicate that there has always been some woodland present on this site.

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Wetland

In wet areas Cross-leaved Heath can be seen, a smaller less common relative of Heather. In wet areas marshy plants can be found including Marsh Violet. This is a very important plant for the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterfly and is one of only two known breeding sites for this butterfly in Glasgow. The adults feed on the nectar of a range of flowers but the caterpillars will only feed on violets. Look out for this butterfly flying from June-July.

Facilities

Refreshments are available in Castlemilk and Carmunnock Village.

Carmunnock Village: West side at Birdstyle Complex, 10 Stravanan Street. Café open weekdays Mon - Fri 9am - 1:30pm Toilets 9am - 6pm.

East side at Jenniburn Centre, 370 Tormusk Road Drinks (vending) and toilets (open weekdays Mon - Thu 8 am - 7pm, Wed / Thur 8 am - 9 pm and Fri 8 am - 5 pm)

Castlemilk: 5 miles from the City Centre towards Blairbeth Golf Club then south into the woodland. Walking / Jogging

A path network is being developed to ensure equal access. The Countryside Ranger Service organise programmes throughout the year. Information can be found on the GCC Parks web site under events.

A country complex manages land and environmental services as well as woodland management and says that the park is a diverse mix of ancient woodland and heathland. The distinctive purple of the Heather in flower. And the cream flower spikes of Greater Butterfly-orchid. The woodlands date back to the 18th century, and there are ancient woodland plant species that indicate that there has always been some woodland present on this site.

Cramond: A749 from Edinburgh to the Campsie Fells, Ochil Hills and is reputed to have observed the defeat of her forces at the Battle of Langside on 13 May 1568.

Cramond: A749 from Edinburgh to the Campsie Fells, Ochil Hills

Cramond: 1) Windlaw Road, 2) Garrowhill – There is a diverse range of flora and fauna suitable for field studies, photography and conservation. There are options for cyclists or ramblers to travel to a peripheral station and utilise minor roads or core paths, enjoy the countryside and catch a return train from a different station.

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The Carmunnock Heritage Trail

1. Village Cross
2. Bally Road - Old Cottages
3. Bathhead House
4. Kirk Road - Wallside
5. Pathhead Road - Weavers' Cottages
6. The Glove
7. Dox Wall - Waterside Road
8. Mearns Road - Earliest School
9. Village Greens
10. Greamank - Sunnybank Cottages
11. Old School
12. Crossan Hall - Site of the Smiddy
13. Former Boghead Inn
14. The War Memorial
15. Caistreich Hall
16. Kirk Road - North of the Cross
17. Former Post Office
18. Old Cottages at Church Gate
19. Troolamry
20. Brae House
21. Carmunnock Parish Church
22. The Church Yard

For further information visit www.carmunnock.com