

## Points of Interest on Walk:

The area surrounding the loch is known as Linlithgow Peel. Peel comes from the French word 'pele' meaning palisade. It comprises land which used to be the garden and grounds of the Palace of Linlithgow. This has been added to over the years and is now maintained by Historic Scotland.

The loch is used for a variety of water sports. You will often find joggers, walkers and bird watchers following the paths around the loch.



## Walk with Braveheart in Linlithgow, Falkirk.



For more information regarding any of our walks,  
please contact Braveheart on **01324 673703**.  
Or visit: [www.braveheart.uk.net](http://www.braveheart.uk.net)

Falkirk Community Hospital  
Majors Loan  
Falkirk FK1 5QE

The Braveheart Association is a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation. Charity No. SCO 34617.



Scottish Natural Heritage  
Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba

For inspiration go to  
[snh.gov.uk/simplepleasures](http://snh.gov.uk/simplepleasures)  
Search for  
'scottish natural heritage'  
on Facebook.



## Wildlife:

The walk throughout is dominated by the Palace and the ancient deciduous forestry and open fields. There are remnants of what was far bigger woodland; oak, ash and willow interspersed by hawthorn and gorse. The banks are lined with reeds, rushes and willow herb that make ideal cover and nesting sites for a wide variety of water fowl including mallard, coot, shelduck and golden eye. You might also see moorhen scratching for food on the banks of the Loch.



## Walk Information:

### Distance:

1.5 to 3 miles.

### Grade:

Easy.



### Risks:

None although in winter conditions it can be quite icy in places.

### Facilities:

There are bench seats strategically placed along the route. Public toilets are located in Linlithgow centre.

●●●● Red = 1hr

## Short health and scenic walks in Falkirk



Map design © HARVEY 2015 www.harveymaps.co.uk Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015.

## Local Knowledge & History:

Linlithgow Palace built by James I, in 1424 following the ruin of the previous building by fire, is in view for much of the walk. It became a popular palace for the Stewart dynasty and was the birth place and nursery of Mary, Queen of Scots. The Palace was one of the principal residences of the monarchs of Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries. Although maintained after Scotland's monarchs left for England in 1603, the palace was little used, and was burned out in 1746. It is now a visitor attraction in the care of Historic Scotland.

Paper-making was once an important local industry and there was a whisky distillery at the eastern end of the town. In 1822 the Union Canal was completed, linking Edinburgh to Glasgow via the Forth & Clyde Canal. It was highly successful for a short time until the Glasgow & Edinburgh Railway was opened in 1842. Linlithgow tried to levy dues on railway traffic passing through the town, the costly and unsuccessful court action stripping the town of its wealth. Nobel's explosives factory stood on the site now occupied by the Tesco supermarket.

