

For the adventurous, it is possible to extend your journey from Belleek at the north west end of Lower Lough Erne across the border to **Assaroe Lake** in the Republic of Ireland where the Lakeside Centre offers camping and visitor amenities. Staying close to the right hand bank of the river, canoeists pass through a disused eel fishery and under an old railway bridge to arrive at the Cliff power station, getting out on the right hand (northern) side of the river where a zoo metre portage allows access to Assaroe Lake. The river section after Belleek can be fast flowing after heavy rain so this is best left to experienced paddlers in such conditions

The River Erne, flowing into Upper Lough Erne from Belturbet, links the main Erne sytem to Lough Oughter and Lough Gowna in County Cavan. This complex of lakes, the result of a flooded drumlin landscape, is rich in birdlife including whooper swans and great crested grebes. The impressive 13th century Clogh Oughter Castle perched on a preferred direction of travel is with the flow from Oughter to Upper Lough Erne. The local canoe centre at Carratraw offers trip advice, hire and guided paddles -

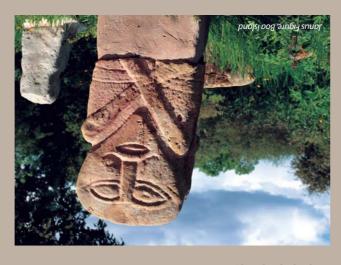
From the southern end of Upper Lough Erne it is possible to paddle along the Woodford River to join the **Shannon Erne Waterway**, where a series of rivers, lakes and canal cuts lead to Leitrim in the Republic of Ireland, some 63 km away. Beyond this, it is possible to follow the waterway south all the way to Limerick. Most canoeists chose to paddle from Leitrim to Upper Lough Erne as flow along river sections favours this direction of travel.

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the Loughs as part of a longer expedition along the advised direction of travel for paddlers wanting to explore northern channels of Upper Lough Erne and this is the The Arney River flows from Lower Lough MacNean to the which together provide all necessary visitor amenities. the two are the quaint border villages of Becloo and Blacklion open meadows of the Lower Lough and situated between wooded shores of Upper Lough MacNean contrast with the Cushrush Island the crannog is dated to 500BC. The archeological sites including raths and early crannogs; at The valley has a rich historical legacy with many significant escarpments of Hanging Rock and Belmore Mountain. long, narrow loughs are flanked by the steep limestone excavated by large glaciers millions of years ago. These Lower Lough MacNean enjoy a dramatic setting in a valley Lying approximately 15km west of Lough Erne, Upper and

other waterways





In the north west corner of the Lower Lough is Castle Caldwell. Although the castle is now ruined, the estate in which it is situated is well worth exploring. Continuing west it is possible to paddle to the bustling border village of Belleek, home to the world famous Belleek Pottery and its Fine Parian China.

There are a few other areas well worth exploring around the shores of the 'broad lough'. Boa Island, the largest inland island in Ireland a few miles west of Muckross is shrouded in Celtic mystery and home to the Janus Figure (GR H085 619). This three foot high, two headed, carved Celtic stone with its bulbous eyes and crossed arms has baffled many people. The small islands such as Gravel Ridge Island and Stallion Cowes have the United Kingdom's only inland colony of Sandwich terns.

After your trip through modern history a short paddle to White Island will bring you further back in time to the ruins of a 13th century church and seven enigmatic stone figures that look pagan in origin but date to the 9th or 10th century. From White Island North continue north towards the final access point at Muckross, a popular bathing area in good weather, and situated near the mouth of the Glenduragh River which leads to the picturesque village of Kesh.

North of Rossigh marks the beginning of an area known by locals as the 'broad lough' which can become very rough in strong winds - so this is an area best left to the experts or strong winds - so this is an area best left to the experts or along the eastern shoreline. There is little infrastructure until you reach Castle Archdale Marina, the entrance of which is clearly indicated by a large white cairn. Castle Archdale by a large white rairn. Castle Archdale Country Park is a hive of activity with a well equipped campsite and amenities. During the 1939-1945 war, Castle Archdale was a Coastal Command base for war, Castle Archdale was a Coastal Command base for Catalina and Sunderland flying boats. To the north east of the marina entrance you can paddle to the remains of the refuelling jetties and service area.

Rossigh to Muckross



Continuing north again there are several routes through a maze of islands, bays and sheltered channels and therefore route selection should be made according to the prevailing wind direction. The entrance to Rossigh is marked by a series of red and white navigation marks. This designated access point offers camping with a facilities block and a restaurant. More secluded camping is available on Inish Davar (GR H179 SSO) just a short distance off shore.

The river widens again into Lower Lough Erne and winds its way towards Devenish Island, with its 81 foot 12th century tower visible well before arrival, therefore offering a great navigation aid against the countryside background. Devenish Island, originally called Ox Island, was once the centre of Fermanagh's cultural and spiritual life. Saint Molaise founded a monastic settlement here in the 6th Century. Nearby Trory offers access and a wild camp site.

The main route continues downstream and the river narrows and becomes flanked by tall trees on the left hand riverbank. Kingfishers can often be spotted along the banks, perching on overhanging trees from which they can dive for food. The Portora Lock Gates (GR HZZZ 453) are situated along this river section and it is important to keep to the left bank when paddling downstream as this allows you to use the channel to pass through the lock.

Passing the Watergate continue downstream under two large road bridges keeping left under the arches. There can be some flow here after a reasonable amount of rainfall. The police station is visible on the right hand riverbank. As an extension to your trip, you can choose to follow the river paddling clockwise around the back of the police station, passing Cherry Island, which will allow you to circumnavigate the island town.

The island town of Enniskillen or Inis Ceithleann is named after an ancient warrior Kathleen who is said to have been wounded in battle by an arrow and attempted to swim across the river but never reached the other side.

Enniskillen to Rossigh



Alternatively you can end your trip at the Lakeland Forum Car Park (GR H232 438). Turn right up a side channel of the river before the Lakeland Forum Building where there is a slipway and jetty right beside the car park for easy egress.

On reaching Enniskillen rough overnight camping is available on Castle Island which is uniquely situated right at the heart of the town and provides an excellent location to view The Watergate on Enniskillen Castle. Built by William Cole, it has kept watch over the river since 7677.

Continue trending north west along the river towards the county town of Enniskillen. This flat water river offers a choice of routes to Enniskillen with the western branch being the shortest. Bellanaleck Jetty (GR H236 391) is an excellent lunch stop. The village of Bellanaleck is only a 500m walk away and offers a well stocked local shop. Another great option just slightly downstream is The Moorings (GR H234 396), a popular local eatery and bar.

locals for food and drink. hotel is a popular spot with Whether a resident or not, the Hotel on the western bank. e appliable at the Carrybridge Alternatively, accommodation fresh water are available here. 375). A basic toilet block and east side of the river (GR H295 north side of the bridge on the ew tents is available on the e not estisames de los for e caution when approaching. summer months so exercise waterskiing location during the Carrybridge is a popular



Knockninny to Inishmore island is the only expansive piece of water on the Upper Lough so this journey is best approached with caution in strong winds. There are two options to pass by Inishmore Island. Either west under the Inishmore Viaduct or preferably east between Inishmore and Belle Isle which will bring you via Carrybridge. The entrance to this section is marked by a white water level recording station which is a great marker for the start of the river section otherwise difficult to identify amongst the woodland. Continue past the west of Belle Isle Estate, originally the seat of the MacManus clan and famous as the originally the seat of the MacManus clan and famous as the site where Cathal Og MacManus compiled the Annals of Ulster in the 15th century.

Knockninny to Enniskillen



Safety

Canoeing is an adventure sport and as such should be treated with respect. If you are new to the sport it is advisable to contact the Canoe Association of Northern Ireland (CANI) or a club where expert coaching and local knowledge can be provided. Details can be found at www.cani.org.uk

When taking part in canoeing consider the following safety advice:

- 1. Attending a recognised training course to develop skills and to acquire safety and environmental knowledge is very important for safe paddling.
- 2. It is recommended that canoeists consult the relevant maps and obtain up to date information on weather before planning a trip.
- 3. CANI recommends that paddlers leave details of their journey with a responsible adult based on the shore.
- 4. Carry adequate basic safety equipment spare clothes, extra food, warm drink, form of shelter, First Aid kit, means of
- communication (VHF Radio, mobile phone), torch and whistle.

 5. Carry and know how to use a map and compass

 6. Wear appropriate buoyancy in the form of a personal lifejacket
- or buoyancy aid. Canoe buoyancy should be sufficient to keep the canoe afloat if you capsize.

 7. It is not recommended to canoe alone three boats is the
- minimum required for most rescues.

 8. Be aware of other water users such as sailing boats and cruisers.

 Canoeists should make allowance for the limitations and needs of
- Canoeists should make allowance for the limitations and needs of larger craft that are less manoeuvrable and may be restricted to deep water channels.

 9. The Lower Lough can become very rough in strong winds -
- carrying rafting poles is a sensible precaution as rafted canoes are more stable in rough conditions.

 10. Channel markers are indicated on the 1:25,000 OSNI Activity Map
- and are a useful navigation aid.

Winds and Weather

A comprehensive weather forecast can be obtained from the BBC website **news.bbc.co.uk/weather** or from the Met Office **www.metoffice.gov.uk**

Non-emergency contacts Police non-emergency (Northern Ireland) 0845 600 8000

Belfast Coastguard non-emergency +44 (0)28 9146 3933

Emergencies

In the event of an emergency - **Dial 999 or 112** to contact Coastguard, police and ambulance. Use **VHF Radio Channel 16** to contact Coastguard

Useful Maps

OSNI Lough Erne Activity Map 1:25,000

OSNI Discoverer Map Series 1:50,000 Sheet 17 Lower Lough Erne OSNI Discoverer Map Series 1:50,000 Sheet 18 Enniskillen OSNI Discoverer Map Series 1:50,000 Sheet 27 Upper Lough Erne OSNI Discoverer Map Series 1:50,000 Sheet 26 Lough Allen

Camping on Lough Erne

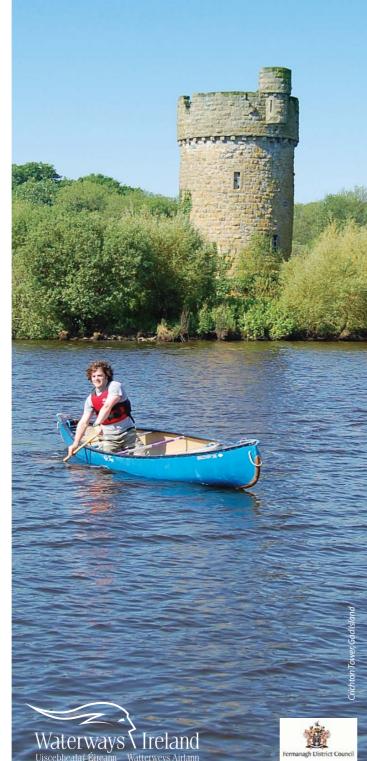
There are many official camping and caravan sites situated around Upper and Lower Lough Erne however only those with shore access are shown on the map. Contact telephone numbers are provided and prior booking is advisable, booking fees vary. Rough camping is possible at many of the access points and is suitable for discreet overnight camping for small groups only. See www.canoeni.com for comprehensive information on camping opportunities.

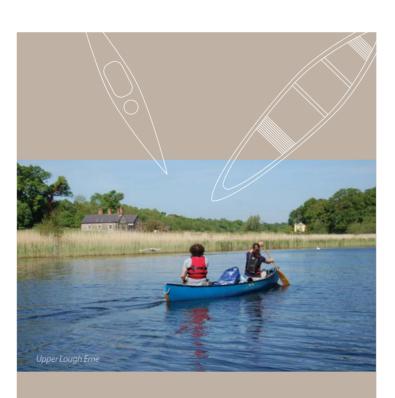
Invasive Species

In order to help protect against the spread of invasive species in Lough Erne and across Northern Ireland, canoeists should check, clean and dry clothing and equipment before entering the water and before travelling to other waterways.



Fermanagh's lakes provide the ideal destination for canoeing. This 50 kilometre trail spans both Upper and Lower Lough Erne providing excellent opportunities for wild camping along the way.





The Lough Erne Canoe Trail is one of the most popular canoe trails in Northern Ireland because it is suitable for such a wide range of abilities. As with all canoe trails in Northern Ireland, access to the water is free and no licence is required.

The maze of bays, narrow channels of slow moving water and innumerable islands and peninsulas in Upper Lough Erne offer a superb venue for families or those embarking on their first canoe trip.

Lower Lough Erne, north of Rossigh, is known by locals as the 'broad lough' and can become very rough in strong winds, so this is an area best left to experts.

The Erne System flows from south to north, that is, from Upper Lough Erne to Lower Lough Erne. The flow is insignificant on the lough sections where wind direction is a much more important consideration and therefore this should not impact on your decision of which direction to travel.

There is a small flow along the River Erne section through Enniskillen. It is possible to paddle 'upstream' most of the year, however flow can become significant during periods of high rainfall so it is wise to check conditions in advance. The Arney River flows west to east from Lough MacNean Lower to Upper Lough Erne and is faster flowing Grade 1 water.



The islands and quiet shores of Lough Erne are ideal for wild camping, making it perfect for those seeking a true wilderness experience. Wildlife highlights include kingfishers, otters and grey herons whilst numerous historic lough-side features such as the iconic Devenish Tower, Crom Estate and Enniskillen Castle are well worth a visit.



Crom to Knockninny

The National Trust property Crom Estate provides an ideal location to begin your journey. Slipway and jetty facilities provide easy access to the water with car parking available close by. Camping is available for those who want to arrive the night before in order to make an early start.

The estate and surrounding area is perhaps best viewed by water so be sure to allow time to take in the many historic attractions. After launching, paddle west following the shoreline past the remains of the 17th century Crom Castle (destroyed in a fire), where it is possible to pull up on the shore right beside the ruins. A short walk will take you to the famous ancient yew tree, believed to be over 800 years old and one of the oldest in Ireland.

Continuing north west, a short paddle further along the shoreline brings into view the exquisite 19th century boathouse, formerly headquarters of the Lough Erne Yacht Club. The 19th century Crom Castle, home of Lord Erne, provides a stunning backdrop. You can continue to paddle along the eastern shoreline of Inisherk and under the White Bridge but it is recommended to briefly retrace your tracks to take in Crichton Tower on Gad Island, an impressive folly.



From here the route north west past Trinity Church on the Derryvore peninsula is flanked on either side by ancient woodland. This tranquil area offers a great opportunity to view Grey Heron fishing from the banks and if you are really fortunate, deer and wild goats may be spotted drinking from the lough.

Inish Rath is a unique stop-off point. The island is

home to a thriving Hare Krishna community and visitors are welcome, however it is best to make contact in advance. Access can be gained via jetties on the island's western shore. After passing under Lady Craigavon Bridge, Trannish Island offers a bothy and campsite which can be booked in advance via the nearby Share Discovery Village at Smith's Strand where camping with facilities is also available.

From Trannish Island there are several routes which can be taken to Knockninny through a maze of islands with native woodlands. A great reference point is Knockninny Hill where the Maguire chieftains once had their castle. Knockninny offers a camp site to the south of the toilet block.