the plantation era in the early 17th Century. A walking route
in Donegal.
A 7 mile long scenic drive enables visitors to explore this
spectacular forest by car. The jewel of the scenic drive is
Castle Archdale Country Park.

Lough Navar Forest
Lough Navar Forest is a spectacular forest extending across
2,600 hectares of bog, heath, woodland and open water. Most
of the forest is dominated by coniferous woodland but, there
are important areas of ancient native woodland. The area has
a rich natural, geological and archaeological heritage. The forest
boasts a network of walking paths and trails of varying lengths
and a 7 mile long scenic drive enables visitors to explore this
spectacular forest by car. The jewel of the scenic drive is
Carrickreagh Caves.

Tully Castle
Tully Castle nestled on the shores of Lower Lough Erne is the
impressive remains of a fortified house and bawn built during
the plantation era in the early 17th Century. A walking route
taking in the grandeur of the castle, passes a traditional Irish
cottage which houses an interactive exhibition before skirting the
loughshore.

By Lodge Forest
By Lodge Forest is located approximately 6 miles north west
of Enniskillen on the shores of Lower Lough Erne. The forest
extends over 250 hectares and is a delightful mixture of both
native deciduous and coniferous tree species. The forest is
rich in wildlife and is steeped in a history dating back to the
walking routes, including multi-accessible routes, enabling this
ecologically important area to be fully explored. A visit to the Carrickreagh
viewpoint is a must with its spectacular panoramic views over
Lower Lough Erne and its islands.

Manacle Castle
An avenue of mature beech trees leads you to the Castle which
dominates the rural landscape of the area. The castle is one of
the best preserved castles of the plantation era in the Geopark. It
lies on a partially drained lake where a man-made crannog,
constructed by the original Maguire chieftains, is still visible. The
castle however, still follows the traditional ‘castle and bawn’ style.

Devinish Island
The early Christian Monastery and round tower at Devinish is one
of Ireland’s iconic historical sites having been attacked by Viking
raiders long ago. This monastery is beautifully located on an
island on Lower Lough Erne and is open to boat owners or can be
reached by ferry or water bus. On-site facilities include toilets
and an extensive exhibition area.

Belmore Forest and Polnamogue Cave
Belmore Forest lies above the village of Bóthar and covers much
of the north side of Belmore Mountain. The forest is at the heart of Belmore’s
cave country. The extensive maze of caves beneath your feet attract
cavers and potholers from far and wide. The highlight of the 7km
walking route within the forest is undoubtedly Polnamogue Cave
which features in the popular television series Game of Thrones®.
A viewing platform provides a vantage point into the impressive
cave entrance which is fed by a beautifully cascading waterfall
topping down a 12 metre limestone cliff.

Lough MacNean Amenity Area
Lough MacNean is a large freshwater lake divided into two
parts. Lower Lough MacNean, the smaller eastern lake is located
at County Fermanagh whilst Upper Lough MacNean, the larger
western lake, is split between County Fermanagh, County Cavan
and County Leitrim. On the strip of land between the two lakes are
the villages of Belcoo and Blacklion, in the heart of the
Geopark. Today the site boasts a wonderful play ground, an adult
gym facility as well as a floating slipway.

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For more information on upcoming activities, latest news,
additional Geopark sites and much more please visit:
www.culturalakeland.ie
www.cavanburrenpark.ie
www.marinboreanewstoons.co.uk
What is a UNESCO Global Geopark?
A Geopark is an area with really special rocks and landscapes. These may be special because they are good for education or because they are of significant scientific value. They may also be special because the rocks and landscapes are very rare or simply because they are exceptionally beautiful.

Geoparks aren’t just about rocks and landscapes though, they also include places that have important history and archaeology, fascinating plants and wildlife and often this is intertwined with intriguing folklore. After all, many of these features are inherently linked with the ground beneath our feet.

The Geopark Code
1. Marble Arch Caves
   - Discover magical moments in one of Europe’s finest show caves. The Marble Arch Caves pay homage to a fascinating world of subterranean rivers, winding passages, lofty chambers and an array of delicate cave formations.
   - On a guided cave tour our carefully constructed paths enable you to comfortably traverse the show cave whilst discrete lighting displays the cave features and delicate cave formations to their optimum. Our tour takes approximately 60 – 75 minutes, as you journey through 1 mile / 1.5km of majestic underground passages.
   - The Marble Arch Caves are open year-round, for information on opening times, events, booking your visit or to make an online booking visit www.marblearchcaves.co.uk.
   - Our Customer Service Team are available from 9:00am by phone +44(0)28 66 321815.

2. Cavan Burren Park
   - Cavan Burren Park is a unique landscape of geological and archaeological features in an open natural setting - a truly prehistoric park. Whether it’s Cavan Burren’s wide open landscapes, fascinating Interpretative Centre, the perfectly preserved glacial erratics, spectacular megaliths, bog-bridge walking trails or limestone pavement, a visit to Cavan Burren Park is an opportunity to experience a vast yet accessible world of natural and built heritage.
   - Take time to experience the Interpretative Centre and four walking trails including one multi-accessible trail which guide the visitor through some of Cavan Burren Park’s most intriguing archaeological and geological features.

3. Castle Caldwell Forest
   - Castle Caldwell Forest is a 200 hectare mixed broadleaf and coniferous lowland forest located on a peninsula on the northern shore of Lower Lough Erne. The area is a birder’s paradise managed and monitored by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. There are a number of waymarked trails of varying length within the forest passing spectacular features such as the ruined Castle Caldwell itself, the intriguing Fiddler’s Stone, an impressive and unusual limestone kiln and an unusual half-moon limestone bench.