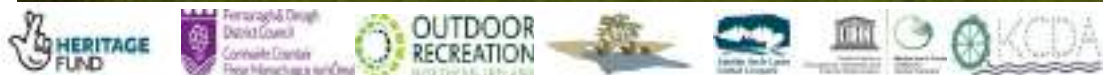




Cuilcagh to Cleenish: *A Great Place.*

Heritage Audit June 2019.



The Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place Project is supported by the National Lottery Heritage Fund and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council.

The project is being delivered in partnership by Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland (lead partner), Cleenish Community Association, Killeshelagh Community Development Association and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council through the resources of the Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark.



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Prepared by Seamas McCanny.

“When people become interested in being carried back in their lives, what they find becomes more than memory, because memory becomes heritage, and when it becomes heritage it becomes precious.”

Henry Glassie

Battles, Bricks and Bridges 2014.

“All landscapes ask the same question in the same whisper: I am watching you, are you watching yourself in me?”

Lawrence Durrell

Spirit of Place: letters and essays on travel.

A special thanks to all those who gave their time and contributions to the audit process, especially Bellanaleck and Killesher history groups and to Marion Maxwell and Packie Drumm in particular. Thanks also to Martina O’Neill (Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark), Roisin Grimes (Ulster Wildlife) for their contributions in section 6, and to Diane Crookes (Outdoor Recreation NI) for creating the built and natural heritage maps.

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1 Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place

Cuilcagh to Cleenish: *A Great Place* is a three-year project designed to connect the vibrant people and communities of Cleenish, Bellanaleck, Arney, Killesher and Florencecourt by creating a demonstrable pilot of how a community-led project can combine heritage, culture and outdoor recreation to deliver the strategic actions of local authorities. It aims to achieve this through the delivery of a strategic Community Trail Network and a range of ‘meanwhile’ heritage projects. The Project is supported by the National Lottery Heritage Fund and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and is being delivered in partnership by Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland (lead partner), Cleenish Community Association, Killesher Community Development Association and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council through the resources of the Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark.

A great deal of the Cuilcagh to Cleenish (C2C) area’s natural, built, archaeological and cultural heritage is already documented and relatively well-known. However, there was a view that there was more to be revealed and that less well-known heritage lay just below the surface waiting to be rediscovered. Very often these aspects of our heritage can be in plain sight and simply require a different way of “seeing” them to bring them back to life. The purpose of this audit therefore was to engage with local people and organisations and gather local knowledge and bring those less well-known aspects of our heritage to light before they are lost forever.



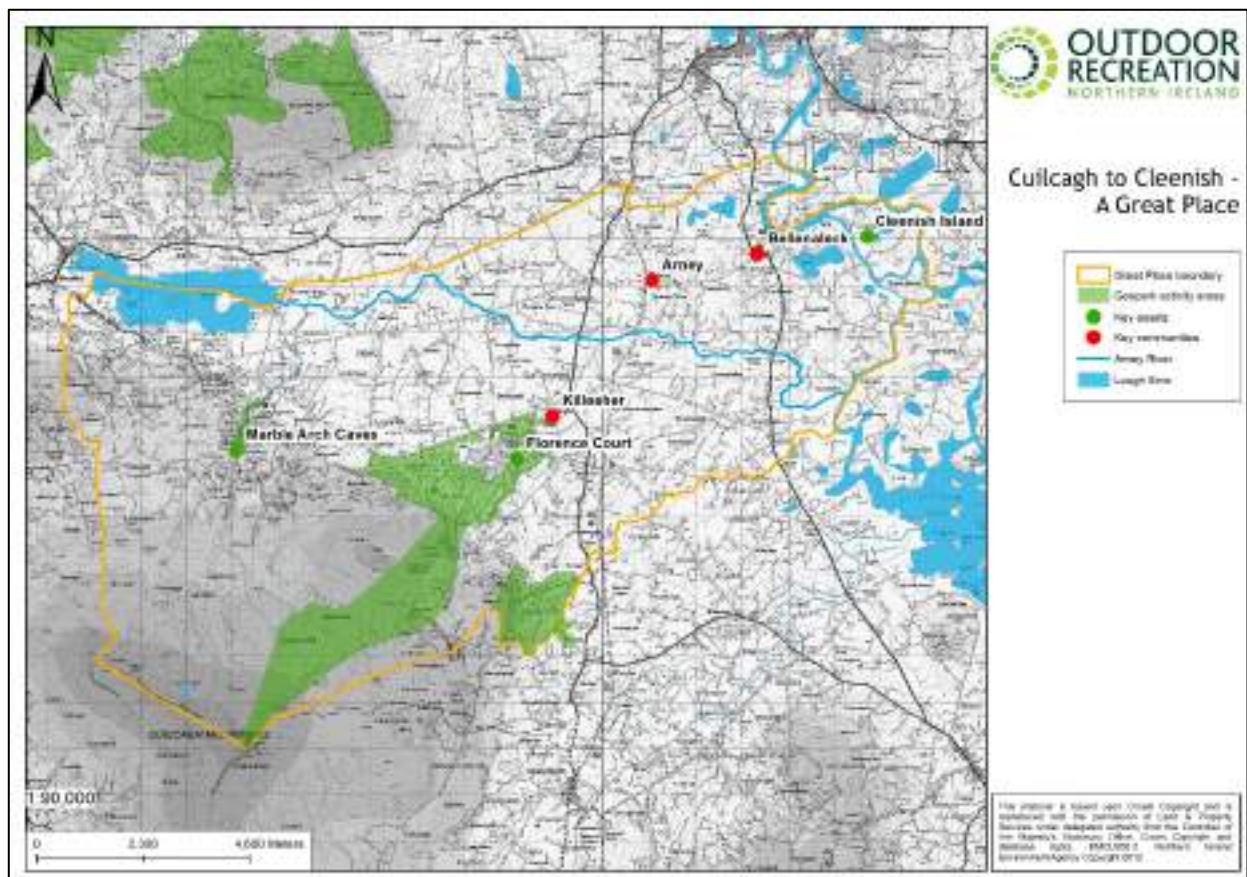
Heritage audit meeting

The audit also presents existing heritage information to a wider C2C audience in a way that may be of interest to people who might not otherwise have had the opportunity to engage with landscape heritage information in this format. It is hoped that people will be encouraged to learn more about the unique heritage assets of the area, either through the activities of C2C, or in their own way by walking and visiting sites of interest, for example. The audit is a work in progress, and will no doubt be added to as the C2C programme gains momentum and profile throughout the lifetime of the C2C programme.

The audit has also identified potential future projects and recommends the consideration of a further suite of activities as part of the C2C legacy beyond 2021.

2 The Cuilcagh to Cleenish (C2C) project area

The C2C area stretches from Cuilcagh Mountain to the south along the border with County Cavan and then northwards to Lough MacNea, and then east following the line of the old Northern Counties Railway before reaching Lough Erne at Cleenish Island. The boundary then follows the eastern shoreline of Lough Erne south to Clontycoora, before travelling west back to Cuilcagh following parish boundaries. Cuilcagh Mountain, at the southern edge of the study area, is the highest point in County Fermanagh, with an elevation of 665 metres (2,182 ft). It is a Special Area of Conservation and an Area of Special Scientific Interest, which recognises the importance of its geology, blanket bog, lake, pond and heath habitats. Cuilcagh Mountain is also a Criterion 1 Ramsar site because it is a large and relatively intact example of a blanket bog, and one of the best examples of this habitat in the United Kingdom. The site supports numbers of rare, vulnerable or endangered species.



Footprint area

Cuilcagh Mountain also falls within the UNESCO Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark, which contains some of the finest landscapes in Ireland, ranging from rugged limestone uplands, lakes and forests through to gently rolling drumlins. The landscapes of the Geopark represent a complex earth history dating back as far as 650 million years ago. The Global

Geopark brand is a voluntary quality label, and whilst it is not a legislative designation, the key heritage sites within it must be protected under local, regional or national legislation as appropriate. Geoparks also have a commitment to benefit the local economy through the attraction of visitors to the area, and the subsequent creation of jobs and businesses.

To the east and north of the C2C area, the Arney River meanders through a wide, flat glacial trough between the uplands of Belmore and Cuilcagh Mountains. The steep sided drumlins of the Sillees Valley are to the north and the wetlands and islands of Upper Lough Erne lie to the east. The area is characterised by wide, flat lowlands enclosed by low hills. Much of this lowland has damp, peaty soils and is farmed or covered with scrub woodland and raised bogs. The shallow hills form islands of small rushy fields and hay meadows surrounded by thick overgrown hedgerows.



A Cleenish Island dawn: Katy Bell (RSPB)

There are three settlements in the C2C area; Bellanaleck village, Arney and Florence Court. The settlements are small and are concentrated in the east of the area, dictated by the dominance of upland areas to the west, making establishing settlements more difficult and less desirable.

The road network within the study area is well linked with two 'A' roads - the Derrylin and Swanlinbar Roads - dissecting the area from north to south. The rest of the road network is made up of minor roads.

3 Cuilcagh to Cleenish Landscape Character Areas

“All around, shards of a lost tradition...

The whole landscape a manuscript

We had lost the skill to read,

A part of our past disinherited.

But fumbled, like a blind man

Along the fingertips of instinct”.

John Montague: A lost tradition.

3.1 What is a landscape character area?

The Northern Ireland countryside is subdivided into 130 different Landscape Character Areas¹ (LCAs), each with a distinctive character based upon local patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural and ecological features. Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area contains twenty-six Landscape Character Areas, which include mountain valleys, open moorland, river valleys, drumlins, lakelands, lowlands, raised bogs, rolling farm land, cliffs and mountains.

The Cuilcagh to Cleenish footprint area is woven through six LCAs in western Fermanagh. These landscapes provide a rich resource of productive agricultural land, habitats for nature conservation, and archaeological and historical features which illustrate ways in which the land has supported human occupation and activity in the past. It also provides for many recreational needs and is becoming an increasingly important tourist asset. Both the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area and the Cuilcagh to Cleenish (C2C) area are distinguished by having the first UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) European Geopark in the United Kingdom and Ireland with the designation of the Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark in 2001 which subsequently became the world's first cross-border Geopark in 2008.

The six Cuilcagh to Cleenish LCA's are characterised as follows:

¹ Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Position Paper 14: Landscape Character Assessment, December 2015

LCA 5 Lough MacNea Valley lies within the highly scenic Fermanagh karst (limestone) landscape to our north-west.

LCA 7 Sillees Valley is a distinct and well-defined low-lying river valley to the north-east.

LCA 8 Arney Lowlands is the central broad river valley floor of the C2C area, distinguished by wide, flat spaces between low hills.

LCA 9 Cuilcagh and Marlbank is located within the open karst landscape. There are a large number of earth science, ecological and cultural heritage features including Cuilcagh Mountain, Areas of Special Scientific Areas (ASSI's) and a Ramsar site (wetlands of international importance).

LCA 11 Upper Lough Erne is characterised by rolling low drumlins and flooded hollows dominated by water, as the channel of the River Erne splits and joins, widens and narrows around the islands of various shapes and sizes.

LCA 13 Enniskillen has a high scenic quality and interacts with the lough, islands, shoreline and drumlins within the Fermanagh Lakeland landscape.

3.2 LCA 5 Lough MacNea ²

Key Characteristics

- Dramatic limestone crags and long narrow loughs.
- Reed swamps, fen, semi-natural woodland and scrub on lough shores. Species-rich grassland on limestone. Linear hillside plantations.
- Old dwellings being replaced by modern houses; some extended linear development.
- Important archaeological sites, including monuments, medieval churches and interesting vernacular farm buildings.

Landscape Description

The Lough MacNea valley is in the south-west of Fermanagh and was formed as glaciers excavated deep basins in varied carboniferous rocks, creating impressive steep valley sides and rocky scarps, notably at Hanging Rock. To the east the valley opens out into the flat Arney Valley.

Lower Lough MacNea is located within the C2C footprint. It is confined by a steep limestone escarpment and has an outstanding landscape setting. It has a developed agricultural

² Landscape Character Review for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Ironside Farrer, Edinburgh, September 2018

shoreline, with open wet meadows contrasting with occasional thick woodlands. Limestone soils produce good quality grassland and the southern shores and lower slopes are farmed intensively.



Lower Lough MacNea and Hanging Rock

The older settlement pattern reflects the varied patterns of townland boundaries, with long narrow boundaries divided into ladder farms on upper slopes and irregular townlands encircling the drumlin hills. Some farmhouses on the higher slopes lie derelict, but in the valley, small farms with gardens are loosely clustered on low hills and there are some examples of traditional thatched cottages. Most

properties in rural areas are bungalows with white washed or pale walls, with few sizeable houses. This is an area of attractive landscape features including loughs and shorelines, limestone cliffs, woodlands and limestone grassland.

3.3 LCA 7 Sillees River

Key Characteristics

- The wide valley of the Sillees River is filled with steep sided drumlin hills.
- Intricate pattern of small fields, tall hedges, traditional farms, small loughs and forest plantations.
- Variation between intensive farming on some farms to herb rich meadows, rush-infested pasture and rough grazing.
- Woodland limited in extent, but bushy hedgerows and hedgerow trees give sheltered character.
- Small villages and dispersed traditional housing in rural areas; replacement dwellings close to main roads.
- Many historic features including numerous raths.

Landscape Description

In west Fermanagh, the Sillees Valley is a distinct and well-defined lowland area. It is separated from Lough Erne by a ridge of limestone which rises to 200m at Cullen Hill and is bound to the west by the dramatic cliffs of the Knockmore Scarpland. Settlement is dispersed along winding roads and usually occupies the higher ground of the drumlin tops

and sides. The Sillees River passes along the northern boundary of the C2C footprint area at Lisgoole Abbey as it winds around drumlins to join Upper Lough Erne near Enniskillen.

3.4 LCA 8 The Arney Lowlands

Key Characteristics

- Broad flat glacial trough between the hills of west Fermanagh.
- Farms with small fields are grouped on low hills above surrounding damp lowland bog.
- Varied pattern of land holdings: intensive grassland on large improved fields, rough grazing on small rush-infested fields and bog margins, small meadows.
- Important raised bogs and mixed habitats.
- Small mixed woods around farm houses, birch and willow on cut-over bogs and small conifer plantations.
- Scattered traditional farmhouses with replacement buildings along roads.

Landscape Description

The Arney River meanders through a wide, flat glacial trough between the uplands of Belmore and Cuilcagh Mountains. The steep-sided drumlins of the Sillees Valley are to the north and the wetlands of Upper Lough Erne lie to the east.

The valley is characterised by wide, flat lowlands enclosed by low hills. Much of this lowland has damp, peaty soils and is farmed or covered with scrub woodland and raised bogs, including the designated Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) at Tattenamona Bog. The shallow hills form islands of pasture surrounded by bushy, gappy hedgerows. The farmland is a mix of improved pastures with species-rich and rush-infested meadows.

Viewed from higher ground, the valley appears as a dense mosaic of greens speckled with white houses. The pattern of hedgerows gives the impression of a wooded countryside, although woodland only accounts for a



Arney clay has been used for brick making along the river bank for centuries.

small proportion of the land cover. The remaining raised bog is often cut-over but some still provides excellent habitats. The patchwork of small meadows, improved fields, bog and

woodland gives the landscape an attractive, intricate pattern and a relatively well-wooded appearance.

Communities are small and the hills typically represent a separate townland. The main concentrations of development are found at Arney and within the townland of Mackan. New housing development is common throughout the area, and new roadside houses and bungalows are often out of character with the traditional buildings.

3.5 LCA 9 Cuilcagh and Marlbank

Key Characteristics

- Karst landforms of limestone cliffs, pavements, gorges and caves, with peat moorland on gritstone summits.
- Rough grazing on slopes, forestry and extensive peat cutting on moors.
- Rich botanical interest: limestone and blanket bog habitats of exceptional value and semi-natural gorge and scarp woodlands.
- Sparsely populated: small houses are associated with farms and buildings are prominent in the open landscape.
- Prehistoric field boundaries and important archaeological sites, including megalithic tombs, cairns, cashels and raths.
- Important area for tourism with impressive views from higher ground.

Landscape Description

This south-west corner of Fermanagh includes the only true mountain in the area (Cuilcagh at 665m) and has some of the most dramatic countryside in the district. Underlying carboniferous strata dip to the south and west and the upper limestone forms a magnificent escarpment, riddled with potholes and caves. There are also dry valleys, limestone pavements and gorges, with prominent rounded hills known as 'reef knolls' rising above the land surface. Impermeable flagstones and shales form the long-broken slopes of Cuilcagh Mountain. There is a rich variety of vegetation, with montane



Bog cotton was harvested on Cuilcagh Mountain in the mid-1700's and processed in a cotton manufactory in Claddagh Glen. The cotton was used to make pillows and candle wicks.

grassland and blanket bog on the grits and fine species-rich dry grassland on the limestone. Poorly drained hollows on the limestone reflect the presence of boulder clay. Hazel scrub grows in irregular patches on steeper limestone slopes but there is a more luxuriant woodland cover at sink-holes. Agricultural activities and scrub clearance have resulted in some loss of the diversity of habitats. Heather, cotton grass and sedges predominate on the peat uplands and extensive areas of blanket bog have been cut mechanically.

The wooded estate landscape at Florence Court adds another element of diversity to the landscape. Much of the area is designated as ASSI/ Ramsar/ Special Area of Conservation because of the importance of its bog, heath, and rock habitats.



Marble Arch Caves

Field enclosures are traditionally small, but most have been enlarged to incorporate the existing prehistoric boundaries. Most farmland is low intensity grassland or rough grazing, although there are some improved pastures in lower areas. The area is sparsely populated with a number of farms on the lower scarp slopes. Various cultural heritage sites are found in the more lowland areas, including raths, cashels, standing stones and tombs. Florence Court House and Demesne add to the visitor interest of the area alongside that of the

Cuilcagh 'stairway to heaven' walkway, Marble Arch cave system and the Geopark visitor centre. It is a landscape rich in historic interest, and the dramatic scenery, caves and the area's botanical interest have long attracted visitors.

3.6 LCA 11 Upper Lough Erne

Key Characteristics

- A complex and secret landscape with a small-scale intricate pattern of land and water.
- Rolling low drumlins and flooded hollows linked by streams and the River Erne.
- Mosaic of small pastures on drumlins, woodland and wetland.
- Thickly wooded shorelines, fields enclosed by low hedges, trees and in places dense hedgerows.
- Attractive wooded estates with grand historic buildings and monastic sites.
- Scattered small isolated settlements along twisting roads and on drumlin tops.

- Occasional waterside leisure development, more frequent towards Enniskillen.
- Occasional views across open water to wooded islands.

Landscape Description

Upper Lough Erne is a small-scale intricate landscape dominated by water as the channel of the River Erne widens and narrows around islands of varying shapes and sizes. Low-lying interconnected drumlins stretch across the lough from west to east providing linkages between the shorelines.

Between the drumlins are many small loughs, each fringed with reed beds, carr woodland and the occasional crannog. Pastures have been improved to a varying degree, from intensively managed to rush pasture and herb rich meadows. In some places, pastures are bound by dense hedgerows, while elsewhere low hedges and less frequent trees allow more open views across the undulating landscape. The area is well populated and small settlements are scattered throughout the area along disorientating narrow, twisting roads. Some shoreline leisure and tourism developments are present, such as the marina at Bellanaleck. Cultural heritage interest includes traditional cottages, bridges and churches.

3.7 LCA 13 Enniskillen

Key Characteristics



Cleenish Island Bridge 1955

- Attractive Lakeland with complex shorelines, promontories and wooded islands surrounded by high drumlin farmland.
- Open views across expanses of water and along reed beds and carr woodland on lough fringes.
- Enniskillen is sited on a series of drumlin islands, and it bridges the River Erne at its inflow to Lower Lough Erne.
- Many former castles and historic

sites on islands are adjacent to the shore; wooded lough-side estate landscapes are important local features.

Landscape Description

This landscape area includes the lower reaches of the winding Sillees and Arney rivers and the wetlands in the northern part of Upper Lough Erne. It is a landscape of open water, wooded islands and richly vegetated shorelines that is often invisible from the main roads which pass around the Lough. The Lough and river sides are dominated by grassy drumlins, with fields separated by bushy hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and numerous wooded off-shore islands.

There are large wooded estate landscapes, such as Lisgoole Abbey to the south of Enniskillen on the banks of the River Erne. The historic church sites on islands and shorelines throughout the character area such as Cleenish reflect the importance of travel by water, particularly in early Christian times.



Flat bottomed cots were used for transport in the C2C area

4 Our Built, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage.

The layered history of the Cuilcagh to Cleenish area is evident on its landscape and can be interpreted through its many megaliths, raths, listed buildings and numerous land divisions such as field boundaries, districts, townlands and sub-townland names. Traditions and memories linked to the landscape are more relevant than ever, and along with discoveries made in archives or uncovered by archaeology, they add much to the heritage and collective memory of the place itself. Conflict was never far away.



The Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits was fought at a ford on the Arney River at Sessiagh/Clontymullan in August 1594. Local Ulster chieftains led by Hugh Maguire clashed with English forces who were marching from Dublin to relieve the garrison at Enniskillen Castle. The battle was the first major engagement of what became known as the Nine Years War, when Gaelic nobility opposed the extension of Elizabethan Crown authority into Ulster. This struggle was a seminal event in British and Irish history, as the subsequent defeat of the Gaelic Lords led to the Flight of the Earls in 1607 and the Plantation of Ulster under King James I, which has had an enduring effect to this day. The name of the battle refers to the spilling open of barrels containing hard-

baked biscuits which floated down the river. The biscuits were part of the provisions being brought for the garrison in Enniskillen. The location of the battle is only the second Elizabethan battle site to be found in Ireland.

Land ownership also reflects the area's history, from the time of the Gaelic lords through to the Plantation and the development of large estates such as Florence Court House and Demesne, the Portora school-lands, glebes, and other larger residences such as Nixon Hall. Important too is the history of the buildings and infrastructure associated with these various forms of land ownership along with the development of roads, rail, commercial, agricultural and industrial activity.

The nature of land ownership had a major influence in the agricultural, social and economic development of the area. This can be seen in the patchwork of townlands, the largest of which stretch up into the highlands taking in the poorest and least profitable land, with the best agricultural land being found in the smaller and more fertile lowland townlands.



One of twelve cottages built on Cleenish island for returning veterans from WW1

Our more recent past linked us to cataclysmic events in world history and has left memories on the landscape as evidenced by the remains of houses on Cleenish Island which were built for a number of returning ex-servicemen after WW1. All but one of these now lie derelict. Their story is told in the award-winning *Making It Home* project by the

Bellanaleck Local History Group and the subsequent publication of the same name by Marion Maxwell and Fiona Wright (2017).

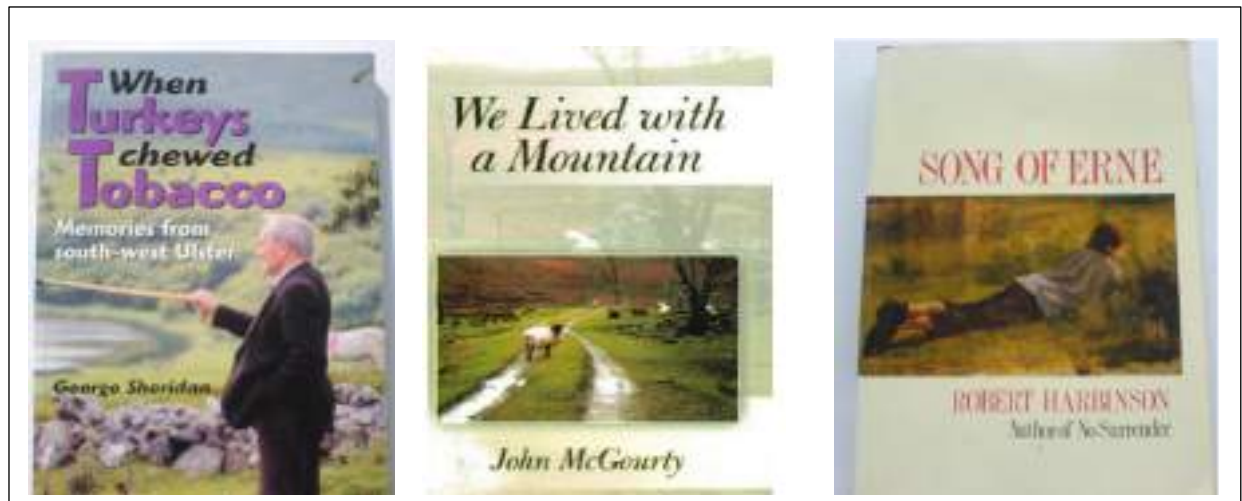
4.1 The Written Word

The C2C area has inspired an extensive list of academic, biographical and prose writers who were either native born or were attracted to live and study here.

Robert Harbinson (1928-2005) was sent here as a war-time teenage evacuee from Belfast and celebrated his time in this part of rural Fermanagh during the Second World War in his wonderfully evocative memoir *Song of Erne*.

George Sheridan (1912-1998) was a local farmer who had a great interest in the folklore and culture of days gone by. His autobiography *When Turkeys Chewed Tobacco* (2001) recorded in great detail the lives of his family and neighbours in the uplands below Cuilcagh Mountain. The book, which was published after his death, records a rural way of life which has now largely disappeared. John McGourty from Marlbank, who worked as a young man on George Sheridan's farm, also relates his experience of growing up in this very remote upland area. in *We Lived with a Mountain* (2003).

George H.A. Willis wrote about his time at sea and recalled his boyhood days in the Florence Court area in *The Royal Navy as I Saw it* (London, 1924).



Our autobiographical writers

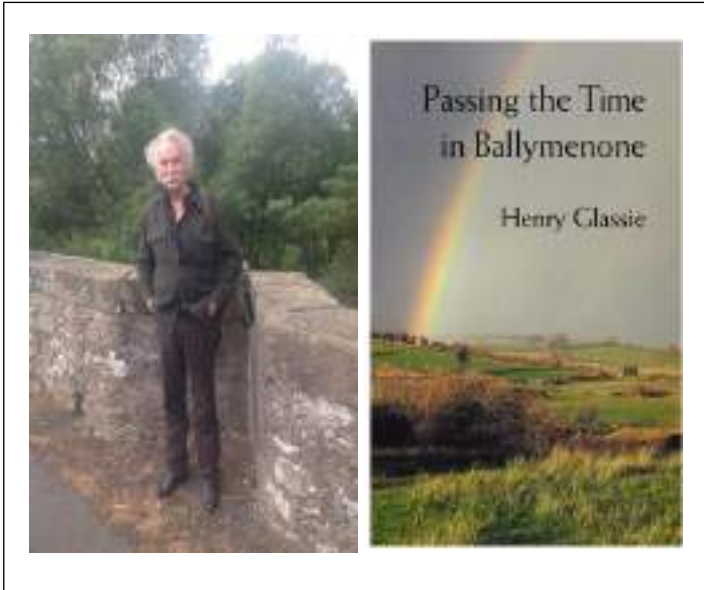
The intertwined life stories of George and Emily Cathcart are told by their daughter Jennifer M. Cathcart in *Good Morrow Be Here* (1994). The Cathcart family were central to the life of Bellanaleck village, where George ran the local shop and post office. Bellanaleck is also where well known Passionist priest, broadcaster and social commentator Fr. Brian D’Arcy was born in 1945. He published his autobiography *A Different Journey* in 2006.

Local history publications have also referenced the area, including two editions of the Killesher Historical Society’s journal *The View from Hanging Rock*, and various articles in *The Clogher Record* and *The Spark*.

Paul Corrigan published a history of his local GAA Club in *Belnaleck Art McMurrroughs GFC: A History 1902-1985*.

4.2 Folklore and Storytelling

The extensive folklore and storytelling traditions of the area have been well documented, particularly by Prof. Henry Glassie, the internationally acclaimed American folklorist, anthropologist and ethnographer who lived in Ballymenone on and off for seven years during the early years of the Troubles. He vividly captured and recorded the stories, myths, music, architecture and ways of life of local people in Ballymenone at the mouth of the Arney River where it enters Upper Lough Erne.



Prof. Henry Glassie on Arney Bridge

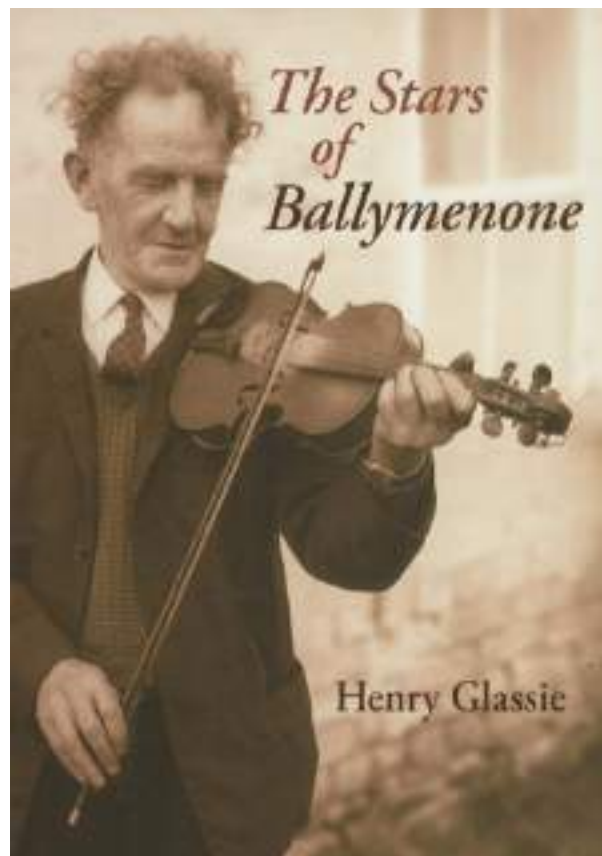
He also wrote extensively about the practice of mumming, which was dying out in Fermanagh and which has now been revived. His books include: *All Silver and No Brass* (1976), *Passing the Time in Ballymenone: Folklore and History of an Ulster Community* (1982), *The Stars of Ballymenone* (2006), *Irish Folk History - Folk tales from the North* (1982), and *Irish Folk Tales* (1985).

Not only were folklore and folk traditions extensively recorded and examined by Henry Glassie but also by local recorders working for the Irish Folklore Commission, now known as the Folklore Department of University College Dublin. In particular the contributions made to folklore studies by two local collectors, Sandy McConnell and George Sheridan, is immense.

McConnell was a shopkeeper from Bellanaleck whose sons are also renowned internationally as traditional singers and musicians, and Sheridan was a farmer who lived at Wheathill.

Another recorder with the Irish Folk Commission was Michael J. Murphy from Armagh, who was active in the west of Killesher in the 1960s.

At Moonrise Round the Thorn Tree is a collection of fairy lore written by Emily Cathcart (1915-2010).



4.3 Music

The C2C area has a rich musical tradition which has been passed down from generation to generation. Music first collected here has been widely circulated in folk and traditional music circles and has reached an international audience through musicians such as Cathal and Mickie McConnell and the Boys of the Lough. Many local singers and instrumentalists have also composed their own music.

Indeed, the four McConnell brothers have followed in the footsteps of their father Sandy by collecting, adding to, and passing on, the musical and song-writing traditions of the area. Cathal McConnell published a major collection of songs in a book called *I Have Travelled this Country*, accompanied with a recording of one hundred and twenty-three



Cathal McConnell

songs. He was also a major contributor to the publication *Hidden Fermanagh* (2003), which was a compilation of local traditional music and songs accompanied by two music CDs.

An older generation of singers and musicians were also interviewed and recorded by folklorist Henry Glassie and they may be heard on the CD that accompanies his book *The Stars of Ballymenone*. Also, in his earlier book, 'Passing the Time in Ballymenone' Henry Glassie records how brothers P & Joe Flanagan, themselves accomplished musicians remembered how, at one time, there were several bands in the vicinity of their townland of Rossdoney about two miles from Bellanaleck in the parish of Cleenish. "The lower end of the parish had three Catholic bands - Sessiagh, Back Road, Rossdoney- and a Protestant band at Bellanaleck. There were others nearby: Protestant bands at Druminiskill and Florencecourt, and between six and eleven Catholic bands (accounts vary) between Arney and the border".

There was also a marching band tradition in the area that included Florencecourt Old Gate Flute Band, Bellanaleck Flute Band, Ballymenone, A.M. Sullivan Flute Band and Mullaghy Band.

4.4 Film and Television

Making It Home
9th September 8:00 pm
The Ardhowen Theatre Enniskillen



Based on research carried out by Bellanaleck Local History Group, this evocative and moving film tells the story of eleven ex-soldiers, survivors of the Great War, who came to live and farm on Cleenish Island in Upper Lough Erne.

Tickets £5.00
Book at The Ardhowen Theatre
Box Office 02866 325440
or online at
www.ardhowen.com

Although far from centres of media activity the Cuilcagh to Cleenish area has nevertheless been the subject of a number of films, TV programmes and features, some of which have been produced locally to a very high standard.

These include the *Making it Home* documentary commissioned by Bellanaleck History Group about the returned veterans on Cleenish Island, and the *Battles, Bricks and Bridges* project documentary commissioned by Killesher and Cleenish community groups. Both films were made by Development Media Workshop. A TG4 documentary was made about the McConnell family from Bellanaleck in the series *Teaghlaigh Ceoil*. Several *Lesser Spotted Ulster* programmes were also made about local communities in the area as well as the Geopark,

Florence Court House and the Cuilcagh mountain walk.

Pat Collins from Harvest Films recently made a documentary film about the area and Henry Glassie entitled *Henry Glassie: Fieldwork* which will be premiered in the autumn of 2019.

4.5 Myths and Legends

Cuilcagh, Belmore and Dough mountains are said to be named after three sons of Naíon: Cailceach, Beal Mor and Dubhach who lived on an island on Lough MacNean. Each had his own kingdom until they quarrelled, and Beal Mor put a spell on Dubhach and turned him into a pig. Enraged, he ploughed up the ground from east to west, throwing up a fortification between the kingdoms of Beal Mor and Cailceach, known today as the Black Pig's Dyke. When St. Patrick came to the area centuries later, he did not at first enter the Valley of the Black Pig because an evil deity, Crom Cruaich, demanded the sacrifice of the first-born children who lived there. St. Patrick threw his staff from the summit of Cuilcagh, striking Crom Cruaich and mortally wounding him. Banished, he and his followers fled across the ford at Belcoo where he turned to stone, and he can still be seen standing in a field near the village.

Benaughlin, which means the peak of the talking horse is said to be the domain of a Maguire chieftain who rides out on a white horse on Hallowe'en night, and anyone who follows him will be brought inside the mountain and never seen again.



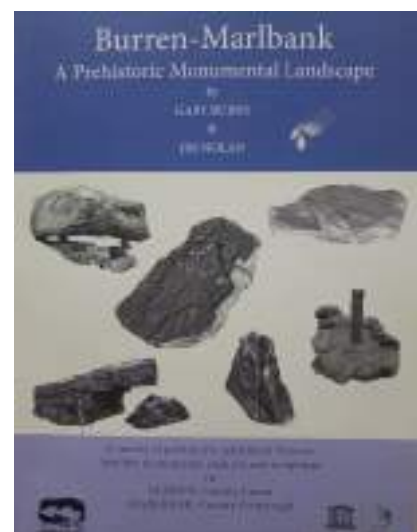
Benaughlin

There are many other legends and stories associated with the area which have been preserved in the local folklore. Many local names also have strong historical or mythical connections to places in the landscape, such as Mullaghnaman (the women's summit), which identifies the place where women stood to observe the Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits in August 1594.

4.6 Built and Archaeological Heritage

The area has a particularly rich built and archaeological heritage. Within its one hundred and eighty-six townlands and six landscape character areas there are thirty-three listed buildings, sixty-one sites of industrial heritage, and one hundred and thirty-eight ancient sites and monuments. The built heritage of the area reflects the skills of its stone masons. Indeed, there is a tradition of stone-working here that goes back to Neolithic times when stone was first quarried and worked.

There are important sites in the area which show traces of stone-working from earliest times. The work of local field workers Gabriel Burns and Jim Nolan led to the discovery of many carvings which have been classified as Atlantic Rock Art, particularly in the Marlbank and Cuilcagh areas. These finds, along with traces of early field patterns, cashels and raths show that these highland areas were extensively populated and cultivated in early times, examples of which can be seen at the Killykeaghan Nature Reserve.



Gravestones, and remaining stone-work from Nixon Hall, some of which may have come originally from the monastic settlement on Cleenish Island, show a high degree of skill and

craftsmanship. Bridges and gate posts are also testament to this tradition, which still survives in the nearby district of Glenfarne, Co. Leitrim.



Nixon Hall

Nixon Hall was an eighteenth-century mansion and was largely demolished in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is an intriguing site, for although little remains above ground other than some blocks of fine cut stone, traces of landscaping can still be identified in the surrounding fields. A traveller in the 1870's mentions a brick-built house on the site, but this was replaced soon after by a stone house which used dressed stones taken from the monastic site on Cleenish Island. Interestingly, the house was accessible from Lough Erne via a channel

and Laragh Lough behind Nixon Hall.

The Nixon family who built the house were an example of one of a group of families who came to Fermanagh as plantation tenants from the Scottish borders. Other border family names are familiar in the C2C area such as Armstrong, Elliot, Crozier, and Johnston. George Nixon had risen to be High Sheriff of the county in 1743 and a captain in Col. Archdale's Dragoons in 1745 and thus was able to amass enough wealth to be able to build the gentleman's residence.

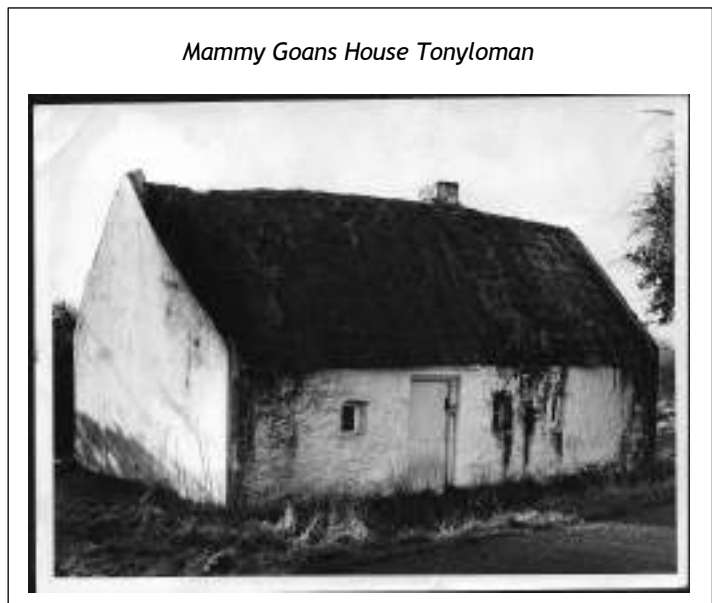
Nixon let the Hall to John Fawcett on 1st Dec 1807, and subsequently, a Dr. Denham took a lease on the place in 1814 and renamed it Fairwood Park. In the 1830's it was leased by a Dr. Hawthorne from Belfast but became the subject of protracted court proceedings in the early 1840's over who was responsible for its falling into disrepair. Sometime around 1844 the remains of the house caught fire, owing to some accident attributed to local gamblers who gained access to one of its lower rooms, and the mansion was destroyed. The lead was stripped from the roof of the premises and a cot laden with property is said to have sunk in nearby Laragh Lough.

Florence Court House which dates from the 1750s is now maintained by the National Trust. It was the home of the Earls of Enniskillen who were the descendants of William Cole, founder of the plantation town of Enniskillen. Apart from Cole himself the best-known members of this family were Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole who fought in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, and who is commemorated with Cole's Monument in Enniskillen, and William Willoughby Cole, (1807-1886) 3rd Earl who was a noted

palaeontologist who assembled an important collection of fossilised fish, now in the Natural History Museum, London. His interest in palaeontology was undoubtedly sparked by the many fossils to be found in the limestone landscape in the C2C area.

The 3rd Earl was also Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland from 1846 until his death and thus was a central figure in the Orange

Lodges of the county and a local figurehead for what became known as ‘big house Unionism.’ Orange Lodges existed in many rural communities in the C2C area and provided a focus for bands, traditional celebrations and events contributing to social cohesion within small communities, something of which is mirrored in the role of the local G.A.A.



Florence Court, which dates from the 1750s, is of undoubted historic and architectural interest and is a popular tourist attraction. Less obvious, but highly significant nevertheless, is the influence of the estate on the surrounding countryside as it was a working estate with an extensive farm, gardens, and mills. The location of the estate also influenced the development of other local industry and the road and rail network which served it. Many people were employed there, and it had considerable social and economic impact on the immediate area and

contributed to the diversity of its population, some of whom were brought in from other places including a group of families who came with the Coles from Devon as Plantation tenants.

Vernacular architecture remains an important feature of the area even though much has been lost in recent decades. Henry Glassie recorded and studied fifty traditional houses when he lived in the wider Ballymenone and Arney areas in the 1970’s and it is now believed that there may be only one of these houses remaining. A fine example of a local cottage

from Corradreenan West was dismantled in 1967 and now stands in the Folk and Transport Museum at Cultra outside Belfast. There were a number of school-houses in the area and although these have been replaced with larger centralised schools a number still remain as private dwellings. Police stations, public houses, mills, creameries and church and community halls are also significant landmarks in the area.

4.7 Churches and Early Christianity



The ecclesiastical history of the area goes back to early Christian times with notable ancient ecclesiastical sites at both Cleenish and Killesher. There are also interesting nineteenth and twentieth century churches, gospel halls and graveyards. John Wesley visited the area several times in the 1750's when he brought what later became known as Methodism to Fermanagh. He is reported to have

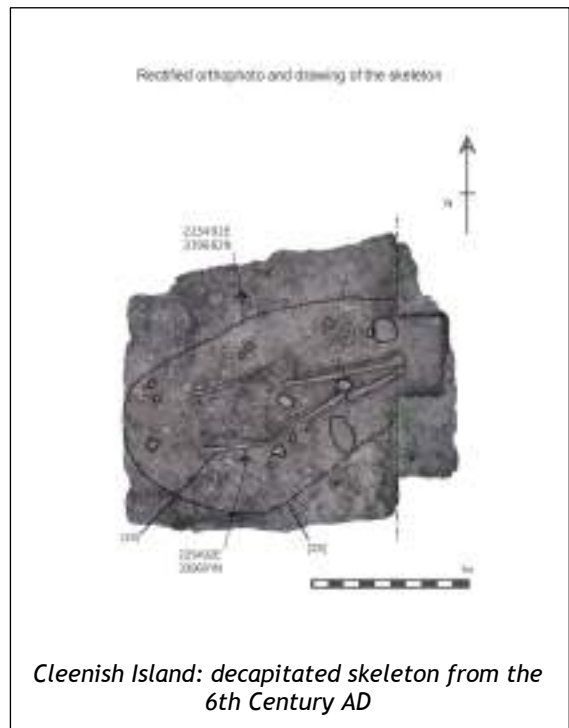
preached at the townland of Tonyloman which became known as the “cradle of Methodism in Fermanagh” because of the influential group of followers who formed a community there after hearing Wesley preach in the home of a Mr Price. There are currently six churches in the C2C area.

Lisgoole abbey is a large Georgian house on the shore of Upper Lough Erne with a battlement tower at one end. It has substantial grounds on the banks of the Silles River and was once a monastic site built in the 12th century. The abbey was burned down in 1360 and then restored and taken over by the Franciscan order in 1583. The Irish historian and scholar Mícheál Ó Cléirigh stopped there in 1631 while compiling the *Book of Invasions* and the *Annals of the Four Masters*.



St. Columbanus (540-615) who is associated with Cleenish Island is a major figure in early Christian European history. He is a well-documented historical figure and some of his own

writings survive. He founded a number of monasteries on the Continent including one at Bobbio in northern Italy. Indeed, many pilgrims and historians from Italy regularly visit Cleenish Island today. The island, where the young Columbanus studied under St. Sinnell, was the subject of an archaeological investigation in 2014 by a team from NUI Galway who discovered evidence of extensive occupation around the church site, and using radio carbon dating, established that the skeleton of a decapitated man found at the site was killed and buried in the sixth century. Although little of the monastic site is visible above ground today (as noted above much of the stone was removed to build other structures such as Nixon Hall) this is clearly a site of considerable significance and worthy of further investigation.



St. Columbanus continued to maintain his importance right up to the modern period, when Robert Schuman, one of the founders of the modern European movement remarked in 1950



Killesher Church and Graveyard

that Columbanus spoke of “a spiritual union between the principal European countries of his time.” As one of the first people to write of Europe as a united entity he is therefore sometimes referred to as the patron saint of Europe.

St. Lasair, who gives her name to Killesher (Cill Lasair -Lasair’s church) is an obscure early Christian saint

who is also associated with the parish of Aghavea (Brookeborough). Apart from the ruins of the medieval church and graveyard in the townland of Killesher there is also ‘St. Lasair’s cell’ close by at Claddagh Glen.

4.8 Industrial Heritage

Several industries in the area developed and declined down through the years.

Brick making was a seasonal process using natural materials close at hand, particularly the local clay deposits along the Arney River and turf from the bogs which was used as fuel to fire the kilns. In Arney these clay deposits can be found just under the thin layer of top soil, some two to three feet down. Once fired in clamping kilns in



Tully Mill

the fields the bricks were transported on cots down the Arney River and Upper Lough Erne to Enniskillen where they were sold to building contractors. Brickmaking was a family and communal activity that provided much needed cash supplements to these rural farming communities.

Very often the firing had to be postponed for the year if the summer weather was too wet or if enough turf could not be saved. Kilns could take up to six days and nights to fire, depending on size. *“The day of the crowding [building] of the kiln was a jolly day - all the neighbours helped. The nights the kiln would be burning crowds of the younger people came and many a good song and recitation was given at the kiln”* [John McBrien 1955].

References to brick making in Arney are found in the Ordnance Survey maps and Memoirs of 1835 which show extensive brick fields peppered throughout several of the local townlands along the river from Rossdoney in the east, to Derryhowlaght in the West and on up to the old Florencecourt Tilery where better quality and standardised bricks, floor tiles, roof tiles, and drainage pipes were manufactured.

Tully mill is one of the best surviving, and indeed a rare example in Ulster, of a mill mechanism that transfers power from the wheel to the millstones as used in European water-driven grist mills from medieval times. Other small industrial activity included the manufacture of nails at Marlbank and the harvesting of bog cotton for making candlewicks and pillows at Claddagh Glen which is marked on the 1830 Ordnance Survey map (as derelict). The remains of this manufactory are remembered by older members of the community and is an example of an industry from long ago which is not completely forgotten

and which we have been able to identify and trace in historical records. Lace making was carried out in Bellanaleck and is celebrated in a lace museum in the village.

4.9 Transport and Infrastructure

People and goods were transported in the area by road, rail and water. The development of the roads and the decline of water and rail transport can be traced through records and local lore. Boats included dug-out canoes (one of which was found in the Claddagh river) and possibly rush-bundles. Cots were used to transport goods to and from Enniskillen and steamers on the Erne stopped at Rosdoney Quay.

On 10th October 1878 policeman Martin Roe and his new bride Elizabeth Nolan of Rosdoney were drowned boarding a steamer at Rosdoney quay. They had been married at Arney Chapel only three days previously. The sad tale is told in a ballad by witness Peter Magennis from The Poems published by Geo. B. White, Enniskillen c1887.

*“With his bride in his arms, a hero he perished
In a noble endeavour their both lives to save;
But this couple so handsome, so loving, so cherished
In a last fond embrace found a watery grave”*

Knockmore, 6th November 1878.



Claddagh Bridge

Recent reminiscence work carried out by Marion Maxwell with Hilary Kinnahan revealed that the Belturbet to Enniskillen steamer which plied the waters of Upper Lough Erne also docked



at a jetty at the rear of Nixon Hall. The steamer navigated up the narrow stream under what is known today as the High Bridge below the Moorings Restaurant, and then up through the three interconnecting Laragh Lakes. The journey was only possible because the level of both Lough Erne and the Laragh Lakes at the end of the 19th century was ten to twelve feet higher than today's levels.

Bridges and fords also played an important part in the history and economy of the area from the Battle of Ford of the Biscuits in 1594, to the isolation endured by returned WW1 soldiers who were settled on farms

on Cleenish Island due to the lack of a bridge from the island to the mainland. Arney Bridge is now believed to be one of the oldest in Ulster, dating from the 1620's. It carried the main coach road to Dublin and is a unique and rare example of its kind.

Bobby Thompson remembers how the Arney River was spanned by small pedestrian bridges which connected people living in communities from the Blunnick area across the river to railway halts where they could board trains on the Sligo Leitrim and Northern Counties line which ran along the northern shore of Lower Lough MacNea.

George Sheridan also relates in his book how the development of the Marlbank loop opened up that remote mountainous area. Coach roads traversed the district from Enniskillen to Dublin, and a prehistoric road or *togher* was also discovered close to Brockagh bridge along the Arney River some years ago. There were trails and paths which were used as shortcuts and for access to more remote areas, most of which were unofficial, but some remain as traditional rights-of-way. Indeed, up to recent times there were memories of smuggler trails in Marlbank along which donkey caravans transported heavy creels of provisions across the border for families in Cavan.

There were other paths to schools and churches such as the Mass Pass from Clontymullan to Arney Chapel, and numerous old cattle herding, or boolying tracks, to the mountain tops where cattle grazed in the summer months.



Druminiskill Church

5 Our Natural Heritage³

What would the world be

Once bereft of wet and wildness?

Let them be left,

O let them be left,

Wildness and wet:

Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

Gerard Manley Hopkins

5.1 Geology

By far the most dominant rock type in the Cuilcagh to Cleenish area was formed around 330 million years ago when Ireland lay close to the equator and was covered by a shallow, tropical sea. The resulting rocks are limestones, formed by the accumulation of lime-mud on the bottom of this ancient sea floor and from the remains of millions of dead sea creatures that would have thrived in these waters. They form the bedrock of most of the middle slopes of Cuilcagh Mountain and it is in these rocks that the vast number of caves in the area, including the Marble Arch Caves, are found. The limestone is often full of fossils, formed from sea creatures that lived in these shallow seas all those millions of years ago. A fall in sea-level around 320 million years ago meant that the shallow tropical seas disappeared and were gradually replaced by a river delta, similar in size to the Amazon River delta which deposited massive amounts of sand and silt. The resulting rocks in the area are mostly sandstone which now makes up the plateau summit of Cuilcagh Mountain. The district is also a rich hunting ground for palaeontologists.

The old quarry at Bellanaleck is also of considerable interest because of the rare fossils found there. Indeed, the 3rd Earl of Enniskillen (1807-1886) amassed a large collection of fossilised fish which is now in the Natural History Museum in London.

³ Martina O'Neill: Development Officer - Partnerships & Engagement Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark June 2019.

5.1.1 The Big Freeze

The single biggest influence on the landscapes from Cuilcagh to Cleenish was the ice sheet that lay across much of northern Europe, including Ireland, during the last glaciation. Ice sheets as thick as 600m crept across the area up to 13,000 years ago, sculpting the landscape that we know today and forming the beautiful u-shaped valleys such as Lough MacNeane and shaping drumlins. Glacial debris included huge boulders known as glacial erratics which were simply left behind when the ice sheets melted.

The last wolf in the district was reputedly killed by John Geddes of Drumduff in 1706.



After the ice sheets melted the climate gradually began to warm up and Ireland was covered by grasses, willow, birch and heath plants. It was home to the famous giant Irish deer along with reindeer, wolves and brown bears. As the ice melted, sea-levels rose forming the many lakes in the region, including Lower Lough Erne and Lough MacNeane in the Cuilcagh to Cleenish area. Temperatures were about 2° warmer than today and precipitation was lower, so eventually most of Ireland became covered in dense forest

which caused the demise of larger mammals such as Giant Irish deer. One of the few pockets of post glacial forest can still be seen at Claddagh Glen, where the damp ash woodland represents a typical woodland associated with water courses after the end of glaciation. As human settlers began to take hold of the landscape, deforestation, burning and grazing provided ideal conditions for peat growth and much of the blanket bog that now covers an expanse of Cuilcagh Mountain was formed.

5.1.2 Underground Worlds

The landscapes in the Cuilcagh to Cleenish area are constantly changing and nowhere is this more evident than in the many caves that lie underfoot. All of these caves are formed within the limestone that was deposited over 330 million years ago, but no one is really sure when all of the caves actually formed.



Caves form as limestone is slowly dissolved by weakly acidic water such as rain water, but this is not just evident below ground. In certain areas of the landscape, much of the limestone has been water worn giving it a rugged, rocky appearance, that is often referred to as limestone pavement. This is best seen in Cuilcagh Mountain Park.

The initiative of Fermanagh District Council to open up a section of the Marble Arch cave system as a show cave in 1985 has led to the development of the Geopark and the Cuilcagh ‘Stairway to Heaven’ mountain walk. The cave system, while obviously known to local people, and as evidenced by the names in Irish of many of its features, was not systematically explored by speleologists until 1895 when Édouard-Alfred Martel and Lyster Jameson used a canvas boat and candles to gain access to previously unvisited caverns. The Yorkshire Ramblers Club also visited in 1907 and 1908 and published their findings, adding to knowledge and understanding of the cave system. As well as being a tourist attraction the caves have considerable educational value. Between 1985 and 2008 over one million people from over one hundred countries visited the Marble Arch Caves.

The area is a significant refuge for many important rare species and habitats and is host to an impressive diversity of flora and fauna. The significance of the biodiversity is reflected in the extent of the protected areas, which are of local, national, European and global importance. Outlined below are some of the main habitats and species found within the Cuilcagh to Cleenish area.

5.2 Woodland



Guided tour of Cladagh Glen

Without any human influence on the land, woodlands would dominate. However, woodlands on the island of Ireland only began to appear at the end of the last ice age (approx. 13,000 years ago) and only those species, oak, ash, elm, birch, alder Scot’s pine and yew, which arrived before the rising sea levels formed the island of Ireland are deemed native. All other tree species introduced at a later date are classified as non-native. Since this time woodlands have experienced much growth and decline and can be broadly divided into two categories, broadleaved woodlands and coniferous woodland.

In respect of broadleaved woodland, mixed ash woodlands occur in areas where limestone rock is concentrated - Cladagh Glen and Hanging Rock Nature Reserve are fine examples of this habitat and home to the priority species red squirrel and pine marten. Wet woodlands dominated by birch, alder or willow frequently occur along the fringes of the many lakes and rivers with particularly fine examples occurring along the shores of Lough MacNea.

5.3 Bogs and Heath

Peat is a soil that is made up of the partially rotted remains of dead plants which have accumulated on top of each other in cold waterlogged locations for thousands of years. The areas where peat accumulates are called peatlands or bogs and there are three main types on the island of Ireland, blanket bogs, raised bogs and fens. The type of peatland habitat found in a particular area is determined by the climate, soil type and plant species occurring there, and each habitat type contains a number of distinctive specialised plant and animal species. Bog moss or Sphagnum moss is the keystone species, without which any peatland habitat could not be sustained, as it ensures that conditions remain appropriate for the continued formation of peat. Cuilcagh Mountain Park contains one of the finest examples of intact blanket bog in Northern Ireland.

Heathland habitats are extremely hard to identify as they are usually intertwined with, and are commonly misidentified as, peatland habitats, due to the fact that both contain many of the same plants and animals. However, they are usually distinguished from peatlands by the abundance of heathers and small shrubs such as bilberry contained within the habitat. A type of heathland known as Montane heath is found only in upland areas above 600m in height and is very rare being found only in a handful of locations on the



Cuilcagh Bog

island of Ireland - one of which is the summit of Cuilcagh Mountain. This habitat is easily identified due to the abundance of plants and shrubs which survive in the harsh hostile conditions, such as heathers and juniper, as well as a variety of mosses indicative of alpine environments. As in many parts of Ireland local people had the use of a designated bank of bog where they cut, spread and dried their turf, and when ready it was bagged and carried on their backs to their tractors and trailers for transport home.

5.4 Wetlands

This habitat type includes natural and man-made lakes, pools, rivers and streams and the plants which surround them. Water is an essential component of these habitats, varying considerably in terms of its nutrient content and typically areas of open water are classified according to the levels of nutrients they contain. The Cuilcagh to Cleenish boundary takes in sections of the major water systems of Lough Erne and Lough MacNea and there are a number of other small lakes dotted throughout in both the lowlands and uplands. Reed beds,

fen peats, wet grasslands and wet woodland are found within the shallows and along the fringes of many of these larger lakes making them significant refuges for a variety of mammal, invertebrate and bird species.

A variety of game and coarse fish species are contained within these waters attracting anglers from near and far. Many of the smaller lakes develop a fringe of swamp vegetation which are significant refuges for invertebrates, notably a wide variety of dragonflies and damselflies.

5.5 Grasslands

Within the boundary there are several different types of grassland habitats which provide the ideal conditions for a variety of plants and animals to thrive. Lowland meadows are associated with low intensity farming practices enabling a wide variety of wildflowers such as yellow rattle, bulbous buttercup and meadow vetchling to flourish, forming a blaze of colour in the summer. Most areas of lowland meadow are in private ownership however Florence Court National Trust is an excellent place to view this habitat type. Lowland meadows are typically located on well drained soils unlike fen meadows or wet grasslands which occur on poorly drained waterlogged soils. Typical plant species include ragged robin and water mint.

5.6 Calcareous Habitats

The underlying carboniferous limestone which dominates much of the landscape gives rise to several rare, interesting and notable habitat types.



Limestone pavement

These calcareous habitats make a significant contribution to the biodiversity of the area and given their rarity many of these have been awarded protection through statutory designation. One such habitat type is limestone pavement which is a relict feature of the last glaciation when huge ice sheets moved along the landscape removing large amounts of soils and vegetation exposing the underlying rock, which was then subject to thousands of years of weathering.

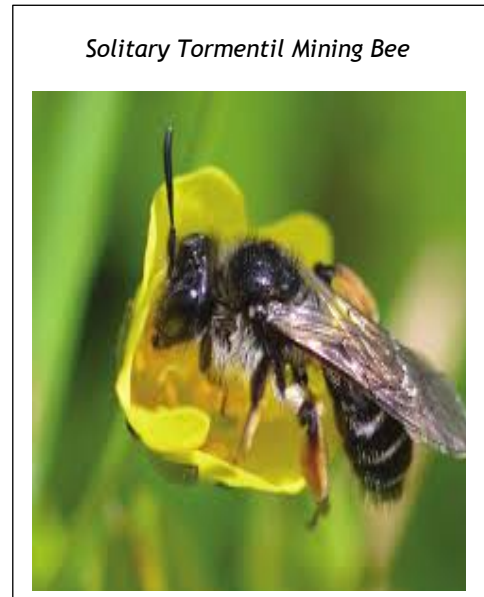
Limestone pavement is formed as a result of a complex series of processes and as such this habitat is irreplaceable. Limestone pavement typically occurs in a mosaic with calcareous or limestone grasslands, which as the name suggests are simply grasslands which have

formed over limestone rock. The best time to visit limestone grasslands is in spring when many of the brightly coloured plant species are in bloom.

Killykeegan and Crossmurrin Nature Reserve, the lower reaches of Cuilcagh Mountain Park and Marble Arch Meadow are excellent locations to discover these unique habitats.

5.7 Endangered and Rare Species⁴

Many bird species in the C2C area are under threat or have disappeared altogether such as the Corncrake. As Cuilcagh Mountain is protected it has the second biggest expanse of active blanket bog in Northern Ireland which means that it is continuing to deposit peat and is an important carbon sink. Cuilcagh is biodiverse and subsequently has rare bird species which include Spotted Hen Harriers, Peregrine Falcons and Golden Plovers. There are also Red Grouse, Snipe, Skylark, Meadow Pipit, Cuckoo, Dunlin and Merlin. Invertebrates and insects include damsel and dragon flies, the recently found rare Solitary Tormentil Mining Bee, Water Boatman and Water Beetle, Marsh Fritillary Butterfly and the nationally rare Highland Great Diving Beetle.



Juniper is a UK priority species and is found in the Cuilcagh Mountain Special Area of Conservation as a rare and localised shrub species along with rare Bryophyte species and Green Feather Moss.

The mosaic of habitat types supports rich flora and fauna. In particular along with those mentioned above there are a number of other rare animals and plants found in the C2C area including Orange Bow-Moss, Slender Green Feather Moss, Parsley Fern Beech Fern, Dwarf Willow, Red Grouse, Irish Hare, Badger, Common Frog and Ground Beetle.

Uniquely, Irish and European (English) Hares have interbred on Cleenish Island and can be identified by their slightly longer ears.

⁴ Roisin Grimes Ulster Wildlife CAAN project May 2019.

5.8 Fishing

Fishing was an important activity in the area and fond memories remain of healthy well-stocked waters. However, the watercourses deteriorated greatly with the development of the hydroelectric scheme at Ballyshannon and also due to the lowering of the level of Lough Erne in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The dredging

Billy Maxwell, Enniskillen pharmacist with a specimen trout of 13lbs caught on the Arney River in August 1956



of the Arney River in the 1960's had a further major detrimental impact on fish stocks which have still to recover. Many farmers and local fishermen still retell stories of shoals of spawning trout and salmon on gravel beds known as the "reds" along the upper reaches of the Arney and Claddagh Rivers. The extent of the collapse of fishing is evident when one compares today's fishing with records from the 17th and 18th Centuries.



In 1660 Fynes Morrison wrote:

"Lake Erne hath plenty of fish as the fishermen fear the breaking of their nets rather than want of fish. This Lough furnisheth many waters and rivers in this county with salmon from ye sea at Bellshannon. From Lough Macnean flows a river to Lough Erne called Arny through which the salmons of Bellshannon are yearly caught under ye steep mountain called Colcagh. Also are found precious pearls in shells and sometimes in ye belly of fish caught therein. Fresh water pearls!"

In 1739 Dean Henry described the Arney River:

"It abounds much with large high-tasted trouts and is one of the principal rivers of Lough Erne for the salmon retiring to spawn. Several tons of these spent salmon used to be taken in October and November by spreading nets across the mouth of the river at Clonurson, and killing them in other places of the shallows but the incumbent of Killesher thought it his duty to put a stop to a wicked practice, so detrimental to the public, and no less a robbery of the gentleman to whom the fishery of Lough Erne belongs".

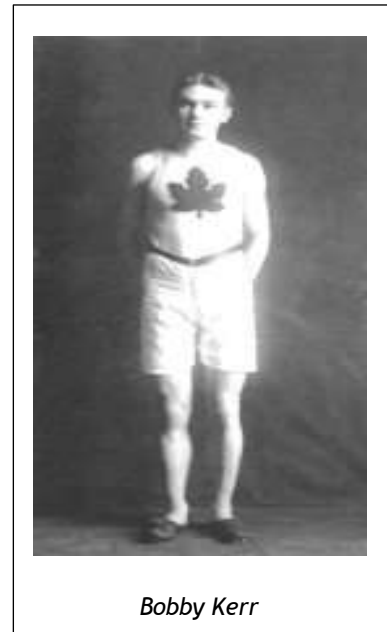
Presumably Dean Henry's reference to "robbery of the honourable gentleman's fishery" was in fact, poaching.

6 Social History

6.1 Sport

Until recent times sport has been largely a male preserve. Gaelic games and soccer are played in the area. There were also local tug-of-war teams and athletic events at parish sports days.

Local man Bobby Kerr was born at Cloonatreen in 1882. He was a sprinter who represented Canada at the 1908 Olympic Games and won a gold medal in the 200 metres. Bellanaleck has also been a centre for water sports in recent years and today other activities such as orienteering, caving, walking, rock climbing and other outdoor pursuits attract participants to the C2C area from near and far.



6.2 Schools

The area had a large number of schools down through the years ranging from hedge schools, national schools and primary schools, though few now remain. Some of the old National schools included Lisblake, Marlbank, Killesher, Claddagh, Arney, Gatehall and Killesher. Some of the records from these schools are held in Enniskillen Library.



6.3 Commerce

Local shops played an important social and economic role in the area as did post-offices and mobile shops. Most of these have now closed but they are fondly remembered by older

inhabitants. Cathcart's shop in Bellanaleck has changed greatly in appearance over the years as can be seen from this photograph taken in the 1930's. A few mobile shops used to call at houses in the area. Other well-known shops are now closed and included Brady's on the new line, Armstrong's at Florencecourt, Cathcart's at Creamery Cross and Gilleece's at Arney Cross.

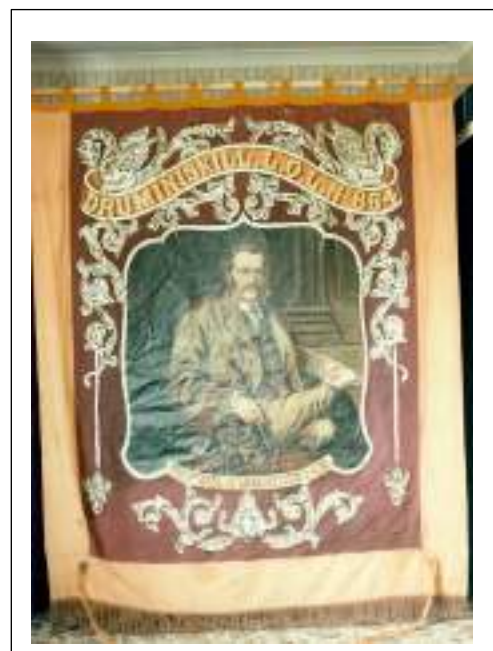


6.4 Customs/Calendar

The rural agricultural way of life led by most people in the area had its own traditional calendar with many farming tasks being seasonal. National holidays and religious festivals were observed but often in a very specific way locally such as celebrations at Christmas with the mummers.

There were also traditions attached to St. Patrick's Day, Lent, May Day, midsummer, 12th July, Bilberry Sunday, and Hallowe'en. Holy wells were visited on certain days, as were cemeteries.

There was abundant seasonal game in the area such as grouse, pheasant, woodcock and foxes. During the autumn there was extensive hunting in Florence Court and Marlbank up to the 1960s, but like the decline in fishing is now much reduced in scale.



7 Recommendations

Many of the following projects were identified during the consultation process for the audit from local people and groups. Whilst the suggested list is not prescriptive in terms of which organisation or group should carry them out, they nonetheless present an opportunity to enhance the current suite of C2C projects and are presented also as possible future legacy activities.

7.1 Trails.

Alongside the C2C priority to develop a suite of trails to connect communities and heritage sites there should continue to be an ongoing effort to identify traditional paths, trails and old roads, and to record the traditions and lore associated with them. These could include riverside paths, mountain trails, short-cuts, bog-lanes, smuggler's paths and paths used by local people going to schools and churches. This should then feed into the planning of recreational, educational and heritage trails across the area. The paths will be for the benefit of local people as well as visitors and enhance people's understanding and appreciation of the area. It is important that the information gleaned from these activities continue to feed into and inform the choices of routes or trails made.

During the heritage audit we also became aware of the concept of 'Quiet Trails' which are areas of particular tranquillity and silence which can have a special designation. These concepts should be explored further.

7.2 Folklore and folklife

Efforts should be made to make archived folklore material more widely available and accessible. The material collected by Sandy McConnell would be particularly suitable for publication for example and would stimulate an interest in the oral history of the area. A publication would also draw wider attention to the area's cultural riches. The collection of oral non-archived history and local culture and heritage should be on-going. Videos and recordings made by local people of old traditions and crafts should also be gathered up and brought back to life and used in the proposed C2C final exhibition.

The area has a strong musical tradition and people such as Cathal McConnell and Henry Glassie have done much to highlight this. However, it is likely that there is also a wealth of other archive material at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum. Not only does this need to be collated but it should also be recirculated in the community through concerts, workshops and on-line publications.

7.3 Nixon Hall

Although little above ground evidence remains of this once impressive mansion the site has significant potential for further investigation. Its situation between Bellanaleck and Arney means that a path through this estate could serve as a link between the two communities with the potential for a community heritage trail. The history of the estate should be further explored and disseminated.

7.4 Heritage Map

A heritage map of the area should be developed to highlight, exhibit and illustrate the cultural and heritage landscape of the area. This would include features not found on standard maps and would be of interest to local people and visitors alike. It could also be an educational resource for schools and the wider community and be an aid to reminiscence work.

7.5 Old Graveyards

There are several graveyards in the area and those at Killesher and Cleenish Island are of particular antiquity. Where possible, and if not undertaken before, the graveyards in the locality should be mapped, gravestones photographed, and inscriptions transcribed. Local traditions and information relating to burials should also be recorded. This would be of particular use to genealogists and local historians but the stories of local families who have been buried there over many generations would also help give a sense of the history of the area and the continuity of communities.

7.6 Schools

There have been many schools in the area in the past and although most of them have now closed and pupils attend larger more modern schools in central locations there is nevertheless a huge body of shared memory attached to the old schools which local people attended. The history of the old school houses should be recorded. Some of the old buildings have been renovated and now serve as private dwellings. School reunions have been very successful in other places, and old schools have also been successful topics for local history projects in other parts of the county.

It is recommended that an inventory of old school roll-books and other records be created, as some of these are to be found in Enniskillen Library, some in the Public Records Office and some may still be held locally. The stories of the local schools could also provide the basis of an intergenerational project.

7.7 Young People and Heritage

There are youth groups in the area and C2C should consider recruiting young people into an informal heritage youth group which could devise its own activities based on its preferred ideas. Young people could also be trained in reminiscing work to record a group of older people about social and cultural ways of life that are fast dying out.

A 'passport' to the C2C area featuring both natural and historical heritage could help to involve children through local primary schools. The passport booklet might contain a range of heritage sites across the area where the young visitor can go to get their book stamped to show that they have been there, the aim being to complete the booklet and visit every site. A similar scheme could be aimed at visitors and branded as the top 10 sites to visit in the C2C Area, for example.

7.8 Local History Groups

There are two local history groups active in the area, namely the Bellanaleck Local History Group and Killesher Historical Society. They are based at opposite ends of the district but there is potential for the groups to work together and to obtain resources and equipment that could be shared. There is also potential for co-operation between the two groups as each is keen to learn more about the other's district. It is suggested that bus trips and walks could be arranged and that the societies could host each other at events where they can highlight themes of shared interest within their own localities.

7.9 Identifying Local Artefacts and Historical Material

Local history societies could also play a key role in the gathering and preservation of local materials, in particular items of antiquity, old photographs, paperwork and ephemera.

These could be displayed on groups' websites and Facebook pages, reach a wider audience and stimulate greater interest in the area. This would also build on contacts with the diaspora. Legal documents, family papers and business records all shed light on people, places and events in former times. Of particular interest are emigrant letters, programmes for concerts, church documents and political and sporting events.

The whereabouts of objects of interest could be recorded such as old farm machinery, abandoned boats, axe heads, arrow heads and inscribed stones for example. Unusual personal items and the stories associated with these items could also be recorded: the remarkable and enigmatic Sessiagh Figurine being a notable example.

7.10 C2C Legacy Exhibition and Film Event

At the conclusion of the Cuilcagh to Cleenish project in 2021 it is proposed to mount an exhibition in Fermanagh County Museum. There have been many archaeological finds in the C2C area down through the years ranging from bronze-age swords to lumps of bog butter for example. Some of these are held by the Museum and some by other museums further afield. Many are held privately. As well as seeking to draw in these artefacts for temporary display the exhibition would highlight the work of the C2C and other major community heritage activities such as the award winning Cleenish Island veterans, Battles Bricks and Bridges, Atlantic rock art and other recent projects.

To do this an inventory of local archaeological finds should be completed, listing all relevant items in museums and private collections stating where they were originally found and where they are now. These should be cross-referenced with any mention of them in archaeological journals and the local press which often highlights new discoveries.

The Coolnashanton horn is a particularly noteworthy find from this area and should be included among the artefacts curated for the proposed C2C exhibition.

As noted earlier there are a number of uniquely important films and documentaries that have been made about the area and its people. These could be shown as part of the C2C exhibition in the form of a ‘mini film festival’ with speakers linked to the content of the films.



Late bronze age sword and Coolnashanton Horn



7.11 Farming Groups

Agriculture plays a major role in this area, economically, socially and environmentally and farmers and their families make up a significant proportion of the population. They play a very important role in ensuring the sustainability of the environment and local communities. It is important that they are actively involved right across this project and that their knowledge of farming practice, cures and wildlife is recorded.

7.12 Deep Mapping Conference

There have been major changes in this landscape area in the past two generations in particular and, as a result, our built heritage, social practices and population numbers have changed significantly. As already noted, Henry Glassie described some fifty traditional houses when he lived in the area in the 1970s, of which only one still exists in its original form.

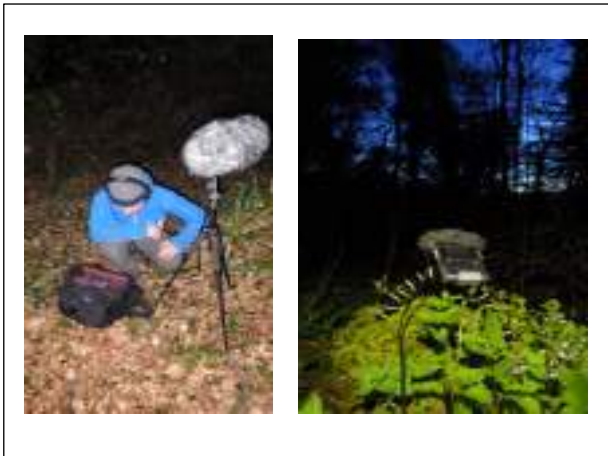
Consideration therefore could be given to using the concept of deep mapping to build on the important multi-disciplinary work already carried out by Prof. Henry Glassie which incorporated a range of disciplines including literature, anthropology, storytelling, ethnography and vernacular architecture. Focusing on rural change the event should also draw in local speakers who have a wealth of knowledge and experience in a range of other disciplines such as landscape studies, archaeology (Gaby Burns), genealogy (Fermanagh County Museum), geology (Geopark) and botany (Robert Northridge).

The outcome of the event should be to further reveal, record and appreciate the area's tangible and intangible heritage. The proposed conference should be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders, policy makers and the general public and will also be an opportunity to showcase the district to visitors.

7.13 Acoustic Heritage

There are six churches within the C2C footprint with another three just outside it. The suggestion of bringing these nine churches together to play their bells at an agreed synchronised moment for recording as an acoustic heritage project and cross community event is appealing for its simplicity and originality.

7.14 Acoustic Ecology



Acoustic ecology is another aspect of investigation which can add to our understanding of the C2C area and its changing natural environment.

Recording birds and animals over time can contribute greatly to our knowledge of the types and numbers of species within the footprint area. The concept of quiet trails has also been noted above.

7.15 Canoe Trail

The Arney River is eleven miles long. It is a slow-moving river that rises at the eastern end of Lower Lough MacNea and enters Upper Lough Erne at Ballymenone. The river is considered to be clean and contains a healthy fish population with extensive bird and animal life along its banks. The river therefore should be developed within the C2C suite of community trails as a canoe trail with easy public access points to the river. Strategic consideration should be given to linking it to other regional water-based outdoor initiatives such as Waterways Ireland *Blueway* and as a link between Upper and Lower Lough MacNea and Upper Lough Erne.



Local resident Gerry Cox had to wait a few years before getting his first opportunity to see his local landscape from the Arney River:

"I was born and reared within 100 yards of Arney Bridge on the Old Coach Road, so the Arney River has been a very familiar part of my existence since birth. As a child in the early 1960's I crossed it daily going to school in Mullinaveighy PS; as a young lad, I fished it and, as an adult, I made videos of it to send to distant relatives in New South Wales, Australia, to show them something of the area where their descendants had come from.

The one experience of the river that had eluded me was to navigate its waters - that is, until May 11th, 2019. On that day a boyhood wonderment was finally realised, thanks to the Cuilcagh to Cleenish - A Great Place project and of course, the Erne Paddlers. The canoe trip from the Arney bridge to the Erne was like becoming a tourist in my own landscape and seeing it in a whole new light. It only took 61 and-a-bit years - but well worth the wait!"

8 Resources

8.1 Useful Websites

<https://dfcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6887ca0873b446e39d2f82c80c8a9337> The Historic environment map viewer is a database of monuments in Northern Ireland developed by the Historic Environment Division.

www.logainm.ie Place names database in Irish and English. Place names can provide insights into the origins and development of a place.

www.irishnamesarchive.com Online archives for many national and local newspapers. Older newspapers will be available through local libraries on microfilm and microfiche.

www.historicgraves.com A community-focused grassroots project using a multi-media online record of historic graves.

www.duchas.ie The Irish Folklore Commissions school's folklore collection from the 1930's.

www.downsurvey.tcd.ie Taken in the years 1656-1658 the survey was the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world.

www.jstor.org Local journals

www.askaboutireland.ie Contains digitised and published material from local libraries including local antiquities, monuments, folklore and history.

www.voicesfromthedawn.com The folklore of Irelands archaeological sites and monuments

www.irisharchaeology.ie Popular blog on Irelands archaeological sites and monuments

www.oralhistorynetworkireland.ie Local knowledge can be an important source of knowledge. Advice and guidance, including sample consent forms, are available.

www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/ Griffith's Valuation was carried out between 1848 and 1864 to determine liability to pay the Poor rate (for the support of the poor and destitute within each Poor Law Union). It provides detailed information on where people lived in mid-nineteenth century Ireland and the property they possessed.

<https://apps2.spatialni.gov.uk/EduSocial/PRONIAApplication/index.html>

Map viewer of townlands in Northern Ireland and sites of interest

<http://www.battlesbricksandbridges.org/>

Local Communities exploring their history heritage and culture in rural Fermanagh

8.2 Local Resources

Enniskillen Museum.

Enniskillen Library.

Enniskillen Regimental Museum.

8.3 Local Publications and Authors

Cathcart Jennifer M. Good Morrow Be Here, George and Emily Cathcart, the time of their lives ENNISKILLEN: Weaver Press 1994 ISBN 0 9524989 0 1.

Day, Angelique, and Patrick McWilliams Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland Vol. 4 Enniskillen and Upper Lough Erne BELFAST: Institute of Irish Studies 1990 ISBN 0 85389 359 4.

Glassie, Henry All Silver and No Brass, an Irish Christmas Mumming DUBLIN: Dolmen Press 1975. ISBN 0 85105 302 5.

Glassie, Henry Irish Folk History, Tales from the North DUBLIN: O'Brien Press 1982 ISBN 0 86278 015 0.

Glassie, Henry Passing the Time, Folklore and History of an Ulster Community DUBLIN: O'Brien Press 1982 ISBN 0 86278 015 2.

Glassie, Henry The Penguin Book of Irish Folktales LONDON: Penguin 1993

Glassie, Henry The Stars of Ballymenone BLOOMINGTON: Indiana University Press 2016 (new edition) ISBN 978 0253 02254 7.

Harbinson, Robert Song of Erne LONDON: Faber 1960

Harbinson, Robert Up Spake the Cabin Boy LONDON: Faber 1960

Sir Charles King (editor) Henry's Upper Lough Erne in 1739 WHITEGATE: Ballinakella Press 1987 ISBN 0 946538 10 7.

McGourty, John We Lived with a Mountain WEMBLEY: Flo Publishing 2003 ISBN 0 95446580 6.

Maxwell, Marion and Wright, Fiona Making It Home, The Resettlement of WW1 ex-servicemen on Cleenish Island in Upper Lough Erne: Bellanaleck Local History Group 2017 (No ISBN)

Sheridan, George When Turkeys Chewed Tobacco, Memories from South West Ulster: Killesher Historical Society 2001 ISBN 0 95201139 1 6.

Killesher History Group: View from the Hanging Rock

Ordinance Survey Memoirs: Cleenish and Killesher

Burns Gaby and Nolan Jim Burren-Marlbank: A Prehistoric Monumental Landscape: Gaby Burns and Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark 2017 ISBN 978-1-9075530-50-0

8.4 Natural Heritage Resources

CeDAR is a resource of species records across the catchment area:

https://northernireland-regions.nbnatlas.org/feature/8255950#group=ALL_SPECIES&subgroup=&from=1850&to=2019&tab=speciesTab

The Cuilcagh to Cleenish area is designated for its highly important ecological, hydrological and geological features and protected areas such as SAC, RAMSAR and ASSI sites which all have a site overview

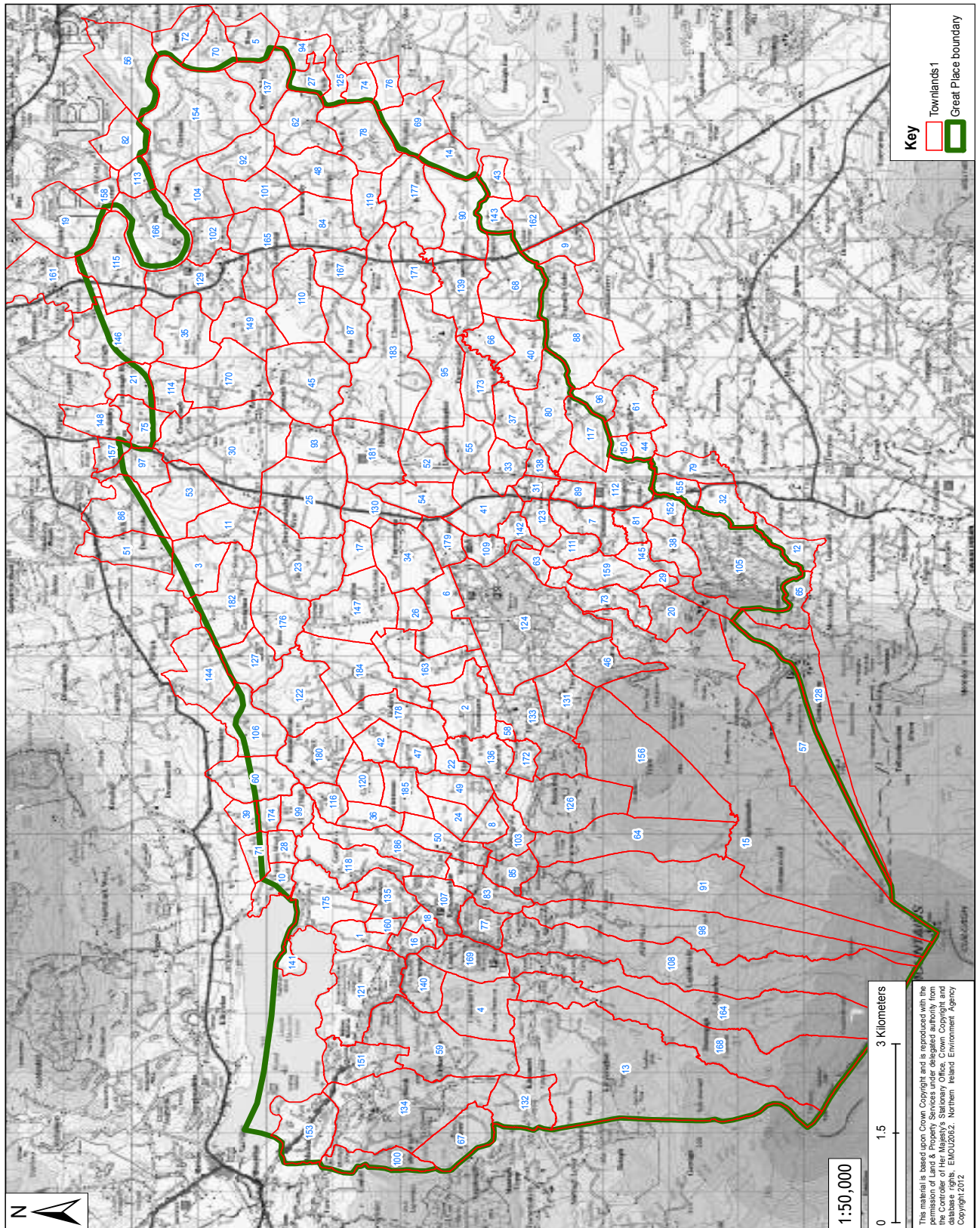
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/reasons-designation-special-area-conservation-cuilcagh-mountain>

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/protected-areas/cuilcagh-mountain-assi>

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/protected-areas/cuilcagh-mountain-ramsar>

9 Appendices

9.1 Townlands (numbered)



9.2 Numbered Townlands and their meanings

Name and Number	Meaning
1 KILLERNAM	The floating wood
2 GREENTOWN	Hill of the flags
3 DERRYCORMICK	Cormick's oak wood
4 CROSSMURRIN	Murrin's Cross
5 RING	Promontory
6 GORTNACALLY	Hag's field
7 DRUMMUCK	Pig ridge
8 LANMORE	-
9 DERRYHENNY	Heaney's oak wood
10 DERREENS WEST	Little oak groves
11 DERRYAGHNA	Fachtna's oak wood
12 TEESNAGHTAN	Naghtan's house
13 KILLYKEEGHAN	Keeghan's wood
14 GUBRUSDINNA	Tip of the point of the tumulus
15 AGHATIROURKE	Field of O'Rourke's house
16 KILLESHER	Laisir's church
17 CLONTYFERAGH	Grassy meadows
18 CARRIGAN	Little rocks
19 INISHKEEN	Pleasant island
20 GARRIFLY	Rough land
21 GRANSHAGH BIG	Grain store
22 GORTNAGRIFFIN	Griffins' field
23 DERREENS EAST	Little oak woods
24 GORTGULLENAN	Cullenan's field
25 DERRYHOWLAGHT WEST	Oak grove plague pit
26 DRUMOGHILL	Yew wood ridge
27 TULLY	Hill
28 MULLAGHMADDY	Dog's summit
29 CROCKNAKEERAGH	Sheep hill
30 SKEA	Thorn tree
31 DRUMCARD	Ridge of the forge
32 COOLINFIN GLEBE	Little fair corner
33 COOLACRIM	Back of the slope
34 TATTENAMONA	Bog Tate
35 RUSHIN	Little promontory
36 GORTERMOAN	Field on the bog
37 DRUMGAGUE	Ridge of the geese
38 MOHER (KILLESHER)	Copse
39 BALLYSOORAGH	Miserable town
40 TRUSTAN GLEBE	Crooked hill
41 DRUMDUFF	Black ridge
42 CLOONATUMPHER	Meadow of the carrying
43 PORTBEG	Little port
44 CORNASHESKO	Round hill of the sedge

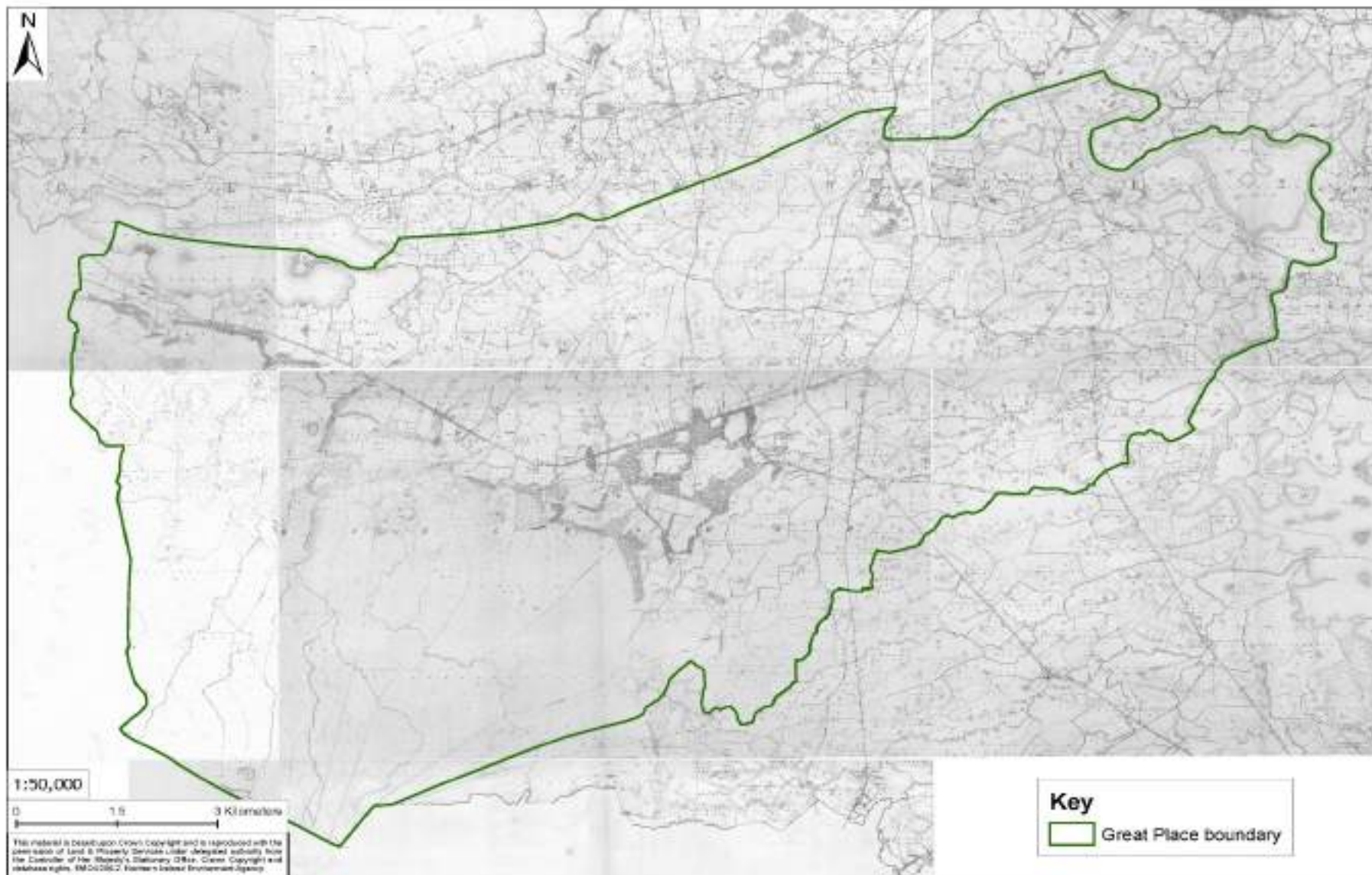
45	SESSIAGH WEST	One sixth
46	FINLANE	Fair meadow
47	CORDARRAGH	Oak round hill
48	TONYTEIGE	Teague's bottom land
49	MULLYNAHUNSHIN	Ash top
50	WHEATHILL	
51	DERRYS COBE	Oak grove of the brushes
52	DRUMMACABRANAGHER	McBranagher's ridge
53	DERRYGIFF	Black oak grove
54	EDENMORE	Large hillside
55	KILLYBRACKEN	Bracken's wood
56	DERRYVULLAN	Maolan's oak grove
57	BEIHY	The birches
58	CORRADREENAN WEST	Round blackthorn hill
59	CLYHANNAGH	Leaning
60	CORNAHAWLA	Orchard hill
61	CORAGH GLEBE	Moor
62	CLOONATRIG	Meadow of the track
63	DRUMCLOUNISH	Bethrothal ridge
64	DOONEEN	Little fort
65	LARGANACARRAN	Cairn hillside
66	KILTEEN GLEBE	Little woods
67	GORTAREE	Heather field
68	MACKAN GLEBE	Swelling hill
69	WHILLITER	Lower hillside
70	COOLNASHANTON	
71	POINT	
72	FYAGH	Greens
73	LISMOONLY	Puddle fort
74	DRUMCRAMPH	Wild garlic ridge
75	CLONBUNNIAGH	Watery meadow
76	TONYMALLOE	O'Malley's bottom land
77	SKREEN	Shrine
78	DERRYINCH	Oak grove island
79	TIRAVREE GLEBE	Land of heather
80	CRUMMER	
81	CORRADREENAN EAST	Round thorn bush hill
82	KILMALANOPHY	Malanophy's wood
83	LEEFFA	Sharp
84	ROSSAVALLY	Town point
85	LEGNAHORNA	Barley hollow
86	OAKFIELD	
87	ROSS	Promontory
88	TIRAVALLY GLEBE	Land of the road
89	GALLAGH	Standing stones
90	CLONURSAN GLEBE	Lintel field

91	GORTMACONNELL	McConnell's field
92	ARDTONNAGH	High quagmire
93	DERRYCHURRA	Oakwood moor
94	CROCKALEEN	Flax hill
95	DRUMINISKILL	White hollow ridge
96	TONAGH GLEBE	Quagmire
97	DRUMRAINY	Ferny ridge
98	LEGG	Hollow
99	ABOCURRAGH	Cow ford moor
100	CULLENTRAGH	The hollies
101	CROCKAREDDY	Reddy's Hill
102	KILLYWILLIN	Mill wood
103	SALLYSGROVE	
104	TULLY	Hill
105	DOOHATTY GLEBE	Black Tate
106	BOHEVNY	River hut
107	KNOCKAGEEHAN	Windy hill
108	LEGNABROCKY	Badger's den hollow
109	TULLY	Hill
110	GORTDONAGHY	Doncha's field
111	CORRAWULLY	Round hill of the summit
112	DRUMCANON	Speckled ridge
113	CARRICKAHEENAN	Keenan's rock
114	GRANSHAGH LITTLE	Grain store
115	ROSSCARN	Cairn promontory
116	CLOONATREANE	Corncrake meadow
117	ROSSDANEAN	Two bird promontory
118	GORTEEN	Little field
119	DRUMBARGY	Windy top ridge
120	CORREEN	Little round hill
121	GORTATOLE	Field on the left
122	ROSSMACAWINNY	McSweeney's point
123	DRUMSILLAGH	Willow ridge
124	FLORENCE COURT DEMESNE	
125	DRUMCROOIL	
126	BROOKFIELD	
127	DRUMLAGHY	Mallow ridge
128	GORTALUGHANY	Wet field
129	BELLANALECK	Flagstone ford mouth
130	DRUMSROOHIL	Stream ridge
131	DEER PARK	
132	KILNAMEEL	Bug wood
133	TULLYHONA	Bottom hill
134	MARLBANK	
135	MONEEN	Little bog
136	LISDIVRICK	Durack's fort

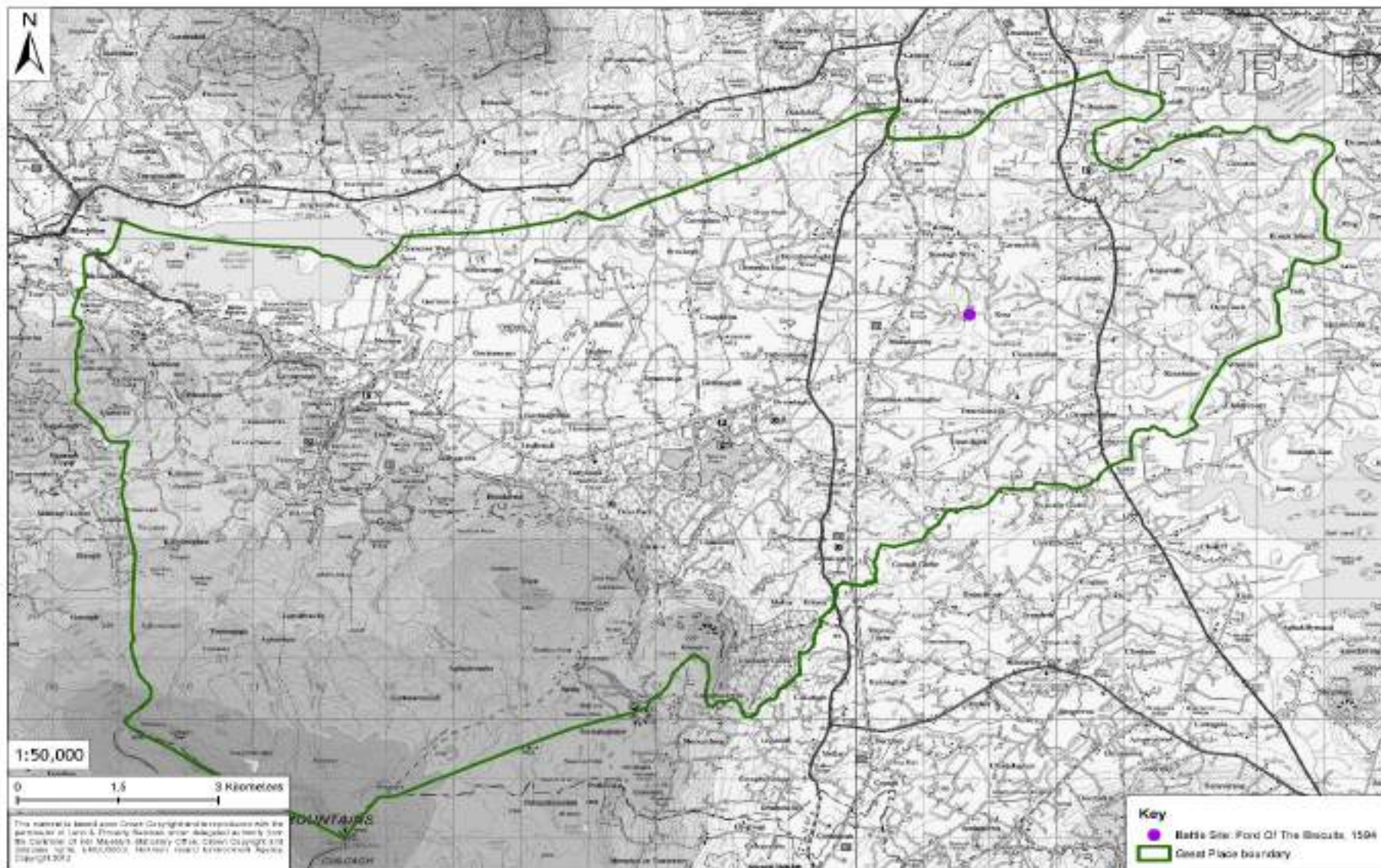
137	KNOCK ISLAND	Hill island Oak wood of the drinking vessels
138	DERRYLESTER	
139	DRUMBRUGHAS	Badger den ridge
140	CAVANREAGH	Grey slope
141	CUSHRUSH ISLAND	Beside promontory
142	MULLAN OR BUMPER LODGE	Hill
143	DERRYLEAGUE	Oak grove of the flagstone
144	DRUMDERG	Red ridge
145	LEGNAVEA	Deer hollow
146	LARAGH	Site
147	CROAGHRIM	Humped ridge
148	MULLAGHY	Hilly
149	CARNEYHILL	
150	DERRYHELVIN GLEBE	Oak grove of the little fork
151	ROSSAA	Fruitful promontory
152	ERVENY	Divisions of land
153	MULLAGHBANE	White hilltop
154	CLEENISH	Slope-island
155	GORTACARN	Cairn field
156	TRIEN	A third
157	GARVARY	Rough place
158	LEHILL	Half wood
159	KILLYBLANE	Hollow wood
160	LEAMNAMOYLE	Hornless cow's jump
161	CULKY	Calky
162	CLONTYMORE	Big meadows
163	DRUMMOAN OR NEWTATE	Turf ridge
164	AGHNAHOO	Cave field
165	TONYLAMAN	Loman's bottom land
166	RING	promontory
167	DRUMANE	bird ridge
168	TROMOGAGH	the elder trees
169	COAGHAN	little hollow
170	MULLYMESKER	conflict summit
171	DERRYHAWLAGH	plague pit oak grove
172	LISGALLY	moon fort
173	DRUMHACK	frost ridge
174	ABOHILL	cow ford wood
175	CURRAGH	wet bog
176	BROCKAGH	badger's den
177	ROSSDONEY	Sunday promontory
178	LISDERRY	oak grove fort
179	DRUMLAGHY	mallow ridge
180	BLUNNICK	Lard
181	MULLANAWEHY	birch tree summit

182	CORRAGLASS	green round hills
183	CLONTYMULLAN	Mullan's meadows
184	LISBLAKE	buttermilk fort
185	GUBBACROCK	two hill point
186	CALKILL	hazel wood

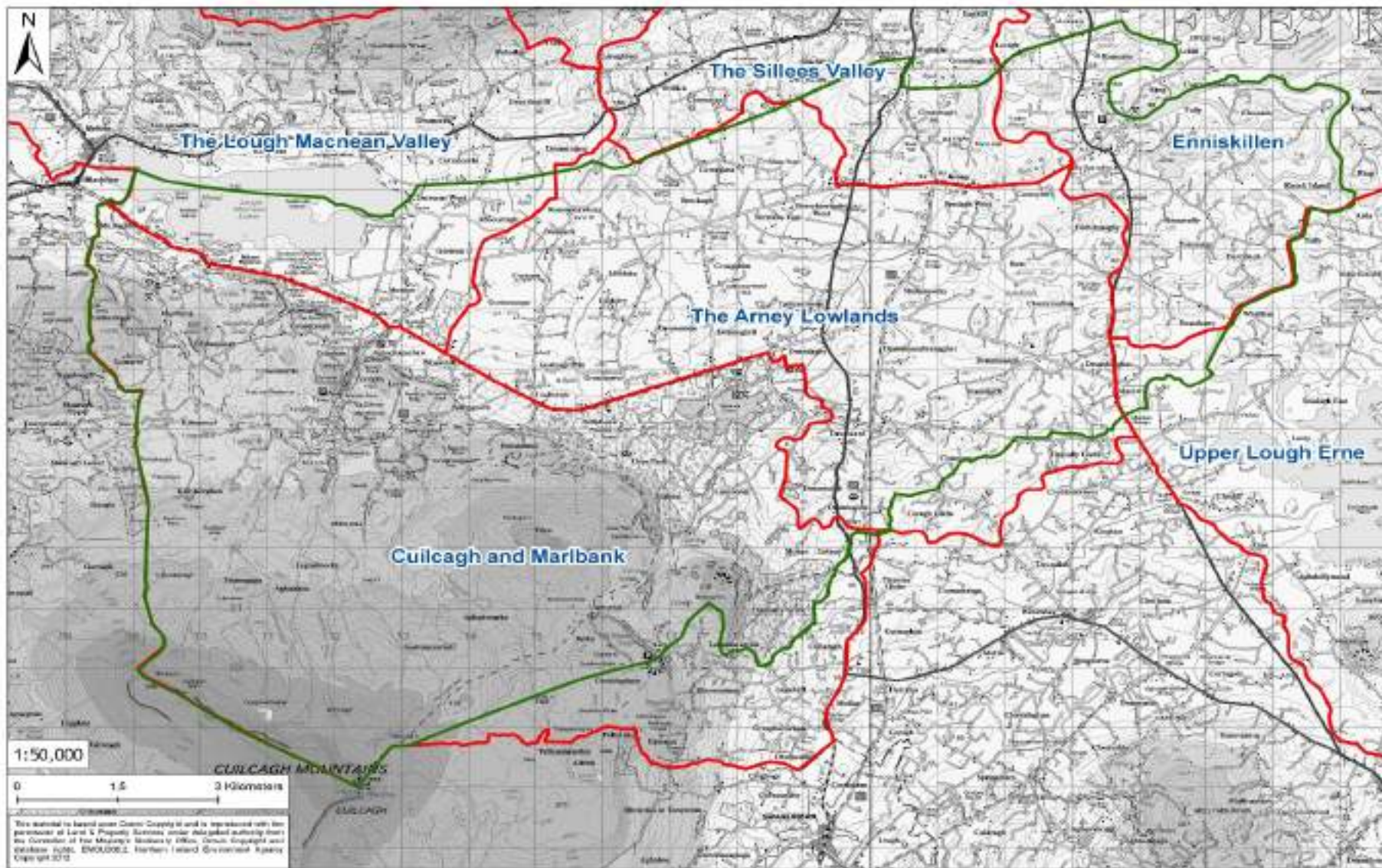
9.3 OS 6-inch County Series 1st Edition (1835).



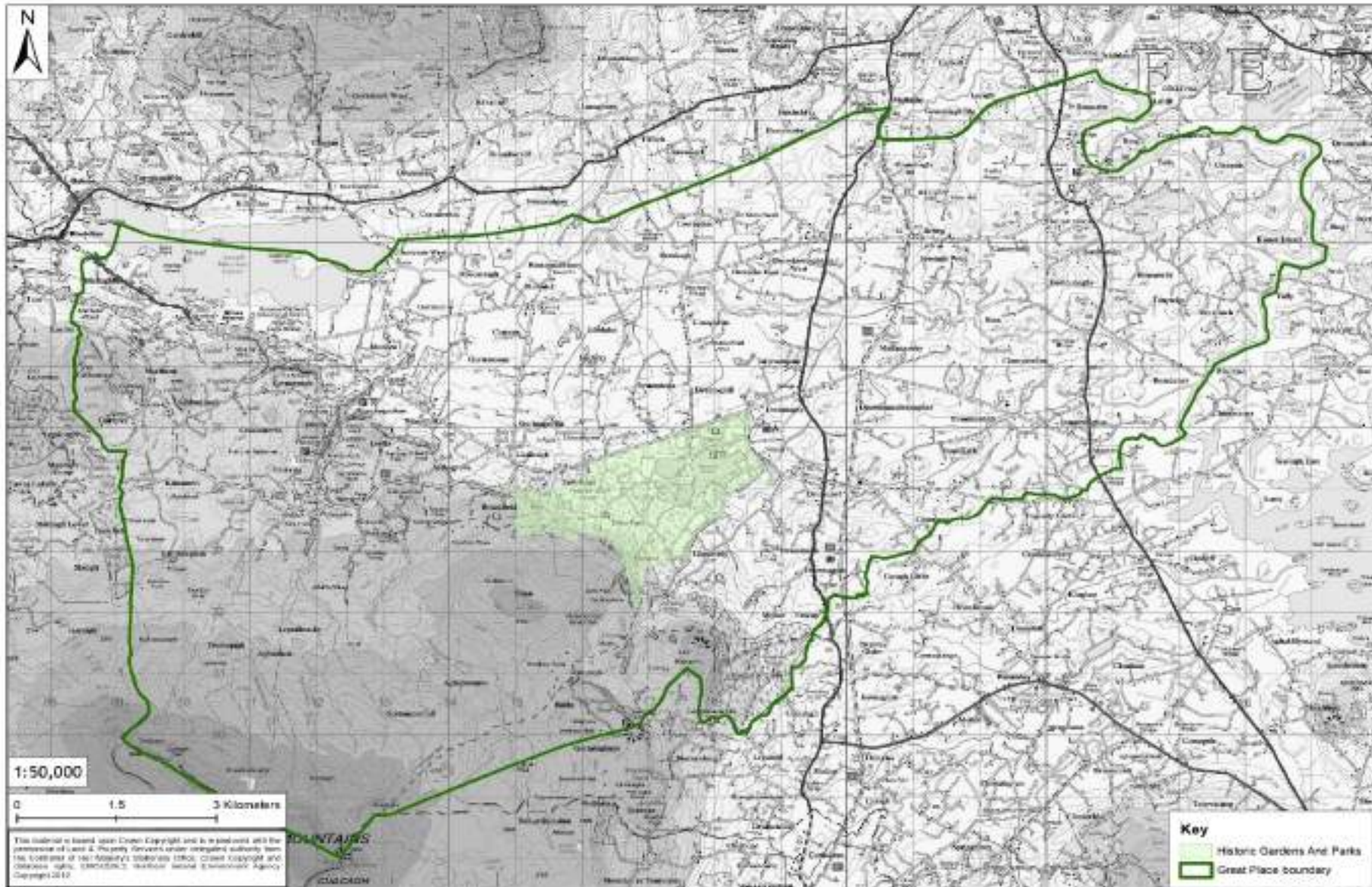
9.4 Battle Sites



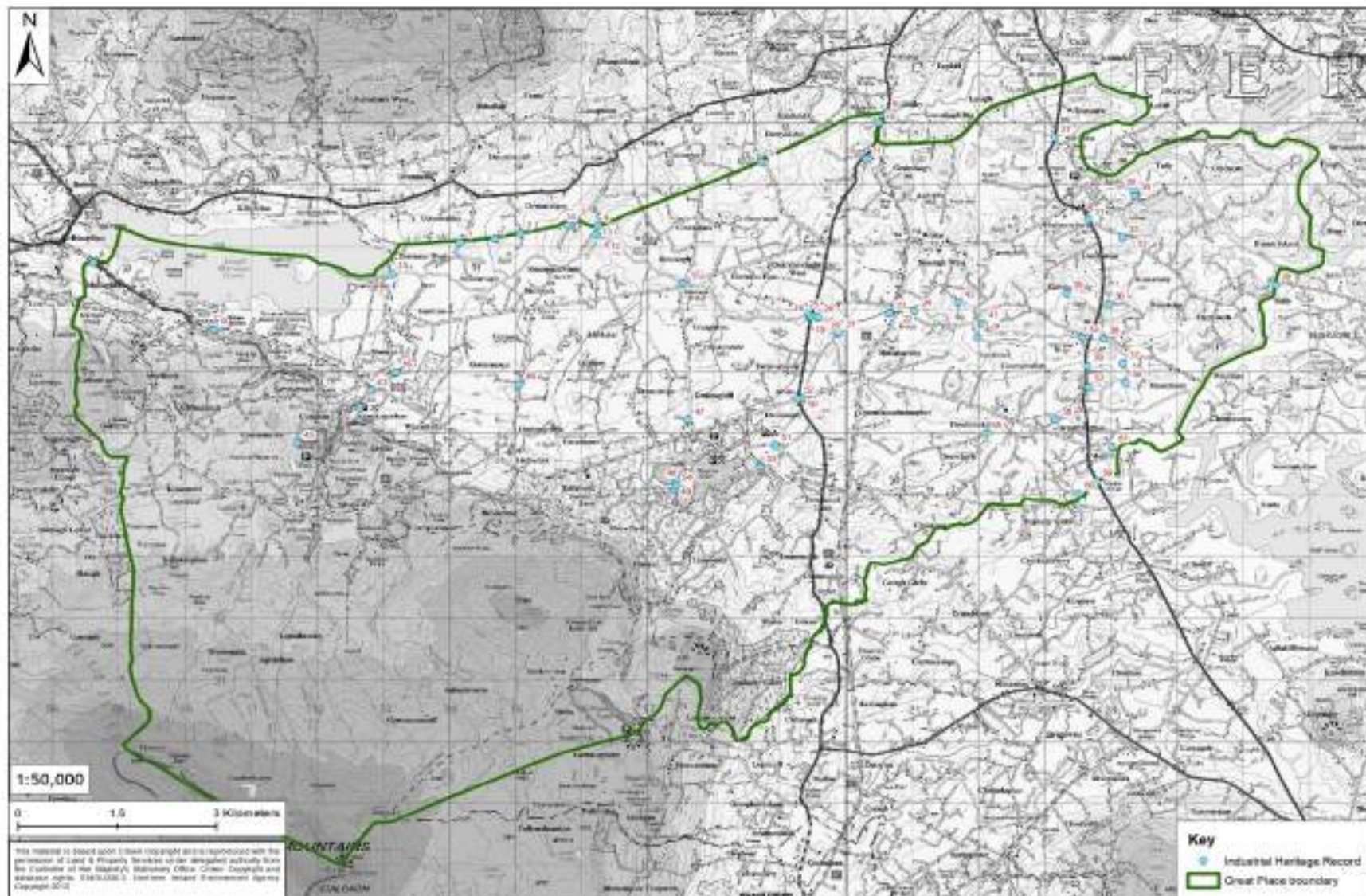
9.5 Landscape Character Areas



9.6 Historic Gardens and Parks



9.7 Industrial Heritage



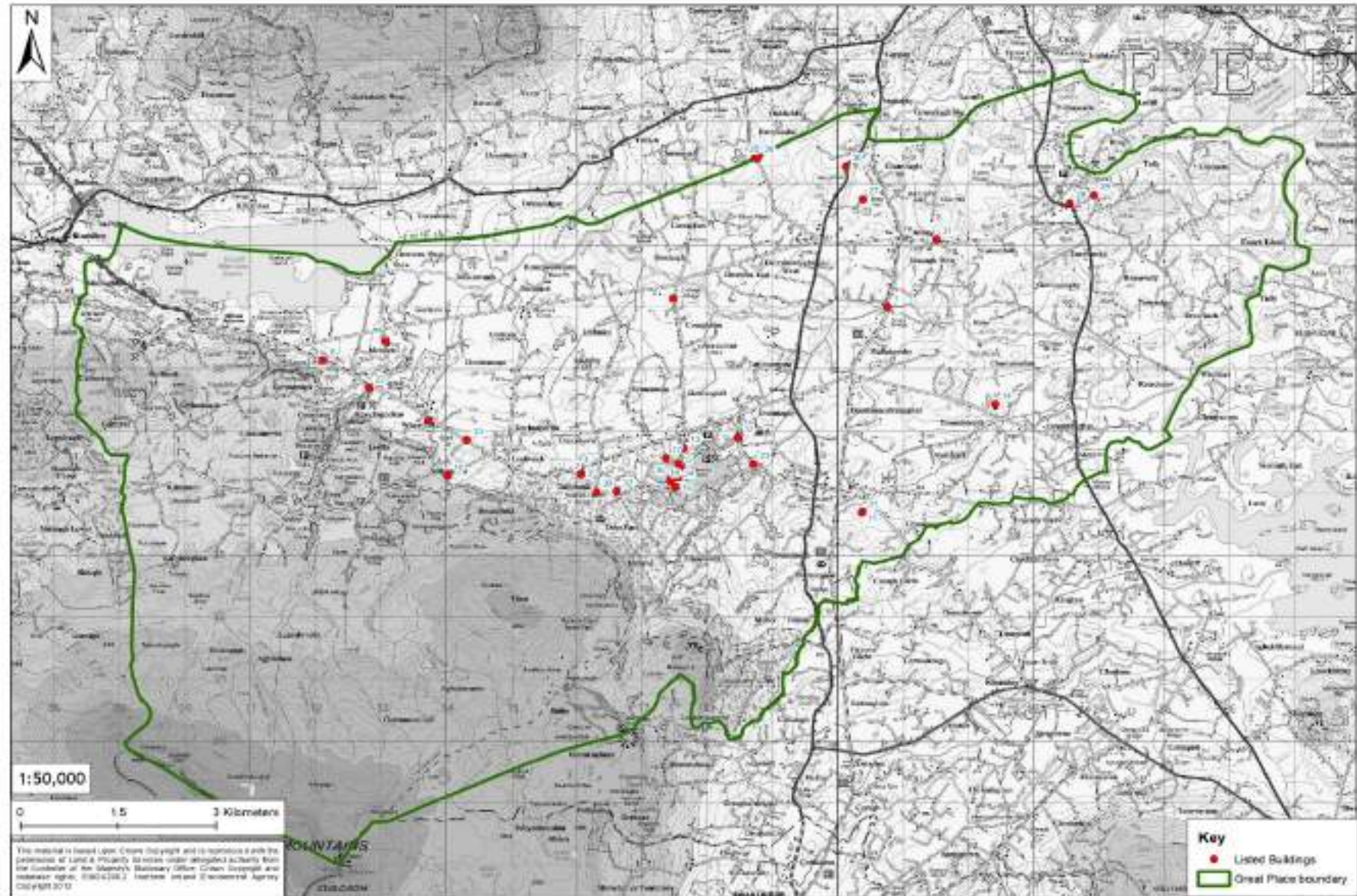
9.8 Industrial Heritage Record

ID	Industrial Heritage Record	Townland	Grid reference	Location	Type
1	01009:017:00	Abohill / Ballysooragh	H14173808	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Level Crossing, Signal Post at Station
2	01009:018:00	Cornahawla	H15083822	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Level Crossing
3	01009:019:00	Bohevny	H15903843	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Bridge?
4	01009:020:00	Bohevny	H16253834	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Milepost
5	01009:023:00	Derryscobe	H18733938	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Florencecourt Station - with attendant features
6	01009:027:00	Mullaghy	H20624019	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Level Crossing with Milepost nearby
7	01009:028:00	Cornahawla	H14693814	GNR Branch Line, Enniskillen - Belcoo	Milepost
8	01088:000:00	Mullaghbane	H08623775	N/A	Bridge
9	01089:000:00	Rossaa	H10463667	N/A	Bridge
10	01091:000:00	Drumrainy / Garvary	H20504000	N/A	Bridge
11	01093:000:00	Skea	H20303942	N/A	Brickfield
12	01094:000:00	Bohevny / Rossmacawinny	H16343821	N/A	Eel Weir
13	01095:000:00	Bohevny / Rossmacawinny	H16223821	N/A	Wooden Bridge
14	01096:000:00	Bohevny	H15803836	N/A	Kiln
15	01097:000:00	Curragh / Derreens West	H13133757	N/A	Eel Weir / Foot Bridge
16	01098:000:00	Moneen	H13193598	N/A	Corn Mill & Kiln site
17	01099:000:00	Brockagh / Croaghrim	H17543741	N/A	Bridge
18	01100:000:00	Derryhowlaght West / Drumsroohil	H19453688	N/A	Eel Weir
19	01101:000:00	Derryhowlaght West / Drumsroohil	H19473688	N/A	Bridge
20	01102:000:00	Mullanavehy	H19863660	N/A	Clay Hole
21	01103:000:00	Mullavehy	H19903662	N/A	2 Brickfields
22	01104:000:00	Derrychurra / Mullanavehy	H20763700	N/A	Bridge
23	01105:000:00	Mullanavehy	H20663693	N/A	Brickfield
24	01106:000:00	Mullanavehy / Sessiagh West	H21043697	N/A	2 Brickfields
25	01107:000:00	Derryhowlaght West	H19423694	N/A	Brickfield
26	01108:000:00	Derryhowlaght West	H19573687	N/A	The Tilery
27	01111:000:00	Bellanaleck / Rosscarn	H23163977	N/A	Bridge
28	01124:000:00	Cloonatrig / Tully	H26493738	N/A	Ferry

29	01125:000:00	Killywillin / Tully	H24363891	N/A	Eel Weir
30	01126:000:00	Tully / Killywillin	H24363883	N/A	Corn Mills
31	01127:000:00	Bellanaleck	H23663844	N/A	Creamery
32	01128:000:00	Tonyloman	H24313824	N/A	Limekiln within Quarry
33	01129:000:00	Tonyloman	H24183816	N/A	Mill site (?)
34	01130:000:00	Clontymullan / Drumane	H23573653	N/A	Bridge
35	01131:000:00	Drumane	H23343725	N/A	Brickfield
36	01132:000:00	Rossavally	H23973707	N/A	Brickfield
37	01133:000:00	Clontymullan / Drumbargy	H24193612	N/A	Brickfields / Clay hole
38	01134:000:00	Rossavally	H23893652	N/A	Brickfields
39	01135:000:00	Clontymullan / Derryhowlaght	H23643608	N/A	Brickfields
40	01136:000:00	Clontymullan	H21993653	N/A	Brickfields
41	01137:000:00	Ross	H22073677	N/A	Clay Hole / Brickfield
42	01138:000:00	Clontymullan / Sessiagh West	H21703711	N/A	Brickfields / Clay holes
43	01193:000:00	Knockageehan / Moneen	H12823568	N/A	Bridge
44	01194:000:00	Knockageehan	H12653540	N/A	Cotton Manufactory
45	01195:000:00	Coaghan	H11713483	N/A	Limekiln Rock
46	01196:000:00	Gubbacrock / Mullynahunshin	H15063578	N/A	Corn Mill & Kiln site
47	01197:000:00	Gortnacally	H17613520	N/A	Saw Mills
48	01198:000:00	Florence Court Demesne	H17443421	N/A	Saw Mill site
49	01199:000:00	Florence Court Demesne	H17413408	N/A	Bridge
50	01200:000:00	Drumlaghy / Edenmore	H19333556	N/A	Bridge
51	01201:000:00	Tully	H18933478	Florence Court	Candle Wick Manufactory - Saw Mill site
52	01202:000:00	Drumlaghy	H19273556	N/A	Creamery
53	01203:000:00	Tully	H18703445	Florence Court	Corn Mill & Kiln site
54	01204:000:00	Florence Court Demesne	H17433414	N/A	Hydraulic Ram
55	01205:000:00	Drumhack	H22113499	N/A	Bridge
56	01206:000:00	Drumbrughas	H23173521	N/A	Clay Holes & Brickfields
57	01207:000:00	Derryhawlugh	H23663573	N/A	Brickfield
58	01208:000:00	Rossdoney	H24233581	N/A	Brickfield

59	01209:000:00	Clonursan Glebe / Drumbrughas / Mackan Glebe	H23783421	N/A	Bridge
60	01210:000:00	Mackan Glebe	H23513401	N/A	Brickfields / Clay Hole
61	01227:000:00	Clonurban Glebe	H24033477	N/A	Clay Hole

9.9 Listed Buildings



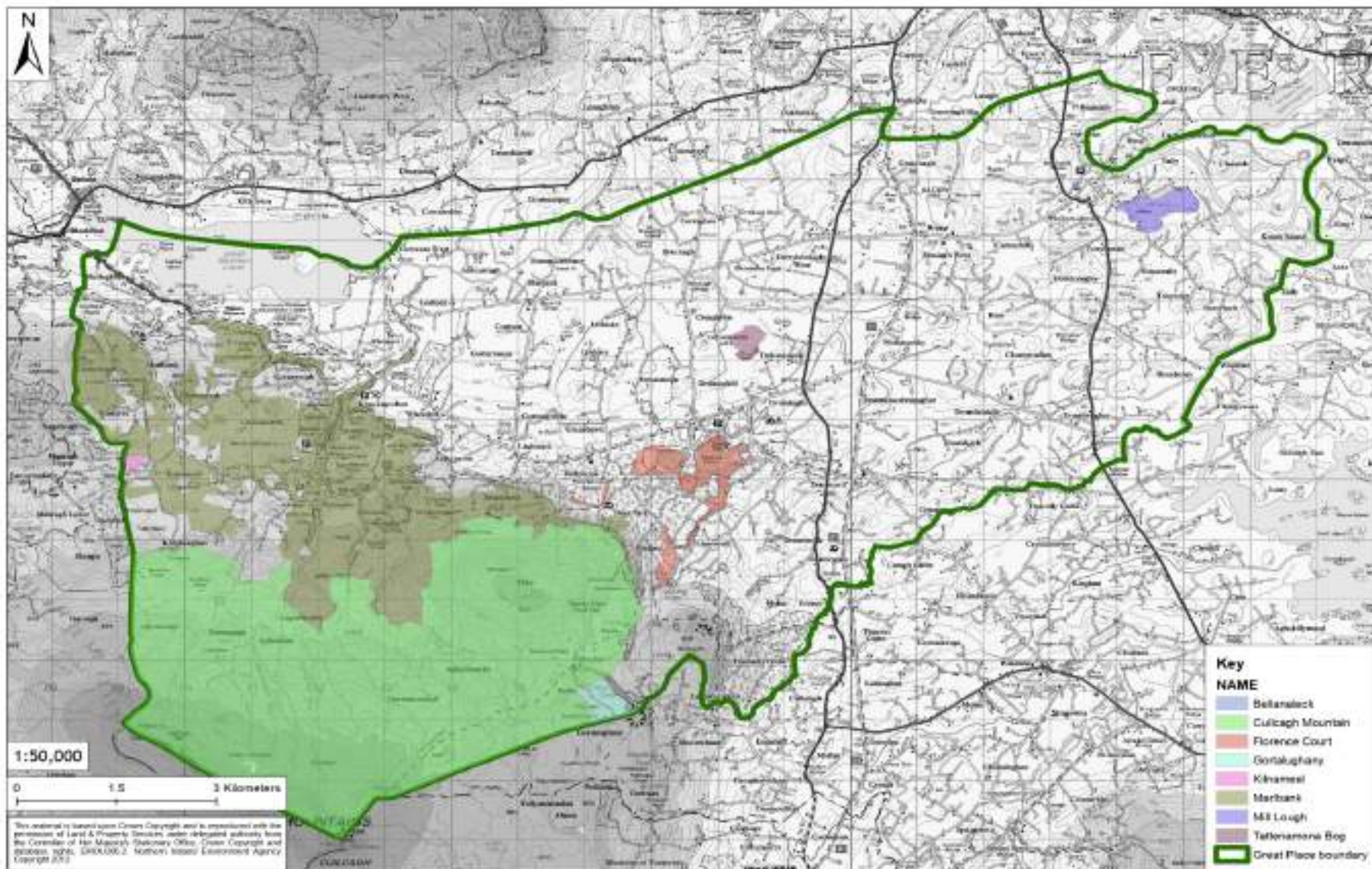
9.10 Listed Buildings Record

ID	Historic Building reference	Address	Extent	Date	Townland	Current Use	Former Use	Grid ref	Current Grade
1	HB12/09/073	Arney Bridge Mullanavehy Road Derrychurra/Mullanavehy	Bridge	1650 - 1699	Derrychurra/ Mullanavehy	Bridge	Bridge	H2075 3700	B2
2	HB12/09/001 A	ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FLORENCE COURT				CHURCH	CHURCH		Record Only
3	HB12/09/001 B	TOWER AND SPIRE OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FLORENCE COURT				TOWER	TOWER	H1607 3429	B
4	HB12/09/001 C	ENTRANCE GATES AND RAILINGS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (COFI) FLORENCE COURT				Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	H1602 3440	B1
5	HB12/09/002	FLORENCE COURT FLORENCE COURT DEMESNE				Country House	Country House	H1759 3440	A
6	HB12/09/003	WHEATHILL OLD METHODIST CHURCH 104 MARBLE ARCH ROAD FLORENCECOURT				CHURCH	CHURCH	H1373 3517	B1
7	HB12/09/007	70 Croaghrim Road Florencecourt	House	1780 - 1799	Croaghrim	House	Thatched House	H1748 3713	B+
8	HB12/09/008	Martel Cottage 133 Marble Arch Road Killesher Croaghrim	House	1820 - 1839	Killesher	House	Thatched House	H1213 3614	B2
9	HB12/09/010	LISDEEVAN HOUSE 116 BLUNNICK ROAD MONEEN, WHEATHILL	Includes OUTBUILDINGS			HOUSE	HOUSE	H1307 3640	B1
10	HB12/09/012	21 MARLBANK ROAD SALLYSGROVE FLORENCE COURT				HOUSE	HOUSE	H1402 3427	B1

11	HB12/09/016	FARMHOUSE 136 KINAWLEY ROAD CRUMMER				HOUSE	HOUSE	H2037 3369	B1
12	HB12/09/030	THE GRAND GATE AND LODGES FLORENCE COURT				Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	H1847 3489	B1
13	HB12/09/036	HEAD GARDENER'S HOUSE FLORENCE COURT				HOUSE	HOUSE	H1764 3472	B1
14	HB12/09/037	DRUMINISKILL CHURCH (Cofl) FLORENCE COURT				CHURCH	CHURCH	H2241 3543	B
15	HB12/09/043	FORGE FLORENCE COURT				ESTATE RELATED STRUCTURES	ESTATE RELATED STRUCTURES	H1755 3446	B2
16	HB12/09/047	SAWMILL FLORENCE COURT				MILL	MILL	H1745 3422	B2
17	HB12/09/048	STEWARD'S HOUSE (AKA DOWER HOUSE) 50 MARBLE ARCH ROAD FLORENCE COURT				HOUSE	HOUSE	H1737 3456	B1
18	HB12/09/049	HYDRAULIC RAM HOUSE & RAM FLORENCE COURT				Hydraulic Ram House	Hydraulic Ram House	H1744 3418	B2
19	HB12/09/051	ICE HOUSE FLORENCE COURT				ICE HOUSE	ICE HOUSE	H1751 3410	B1
20	HB12/09/052	HOLLYBANK HOUSE 60 MARBLE ARCH ROAD TULLYHONA, FLORENCE COURT				HOUSE	HOUSE	H1630 3401	B1
21	HB12/09/054	PROSPECT HOUSE GORTOROL				HOUSE	HOUSE		Record Only
22	HB12/09/057	CLADAGH BRIDGE MARBLE ARCH				BRIDGE	BRIDGE	H1282 3569	B2
23	HB12/09/059	Corn Mill Tully Td Florencecourt	Mill (including waterwheel and machinery), kilns, millpond	1780 - 1799	Tully	Mill	Mill	H1870 3430	Record Only

			and watercourses.						
24	HB12/09/069	Summer House Florence Court	Garden feature	1840 - 1859	Florence Court Demesne	Garden Features	Garden Features	H1757 3430	B2
25	HB12/10/003	FLORENCOURT STATION HOUSE DERRYSOBE LETTERBREEN				HOUSE	HOUSE	H1874 3940	B1
26	HB12/10/003 A	PLATFORM AND GOODS SHED FLORENCOURT STATION				RAILWAY STATION STRUCTURES	RAILWAY STATION STRUCTURES	H1877 3941	B1
27	HB12/10/004	SKEA HALL ARNEY				Country House	Country House	H2038 3874	B+
28	HB12/10/014	CLEENISH C OF I PARISH CHURCH BELLANALECK				CHURCH	CHURCH	H2355 3867	B
29	HB12/10/015	CLEENISH C OF I RECTORY BELLANALECK	Includes OUTBUILDING			RECTORIES/ MANSES ETC	RECTORIES/ MANSES ETC	H2389 3882	B1
30	HB12/10/017	COTTAGE 73 SWANLINBAR ROAD BELLANALECK				House	THATCHED HOUSE		Record Only
31	HB12/10/023	ST. MARY'S RC CHURCH MULLYMESKER				CHURCH	CHURCH	H2150 3809	B
32	HB12/09/053								B
33	HB12/09/013	St Lasir's Church Marble Arch Road	Church and bell tower	1860 - 1879	Mullynahunshin	Church	Church	H1432 3485	B2

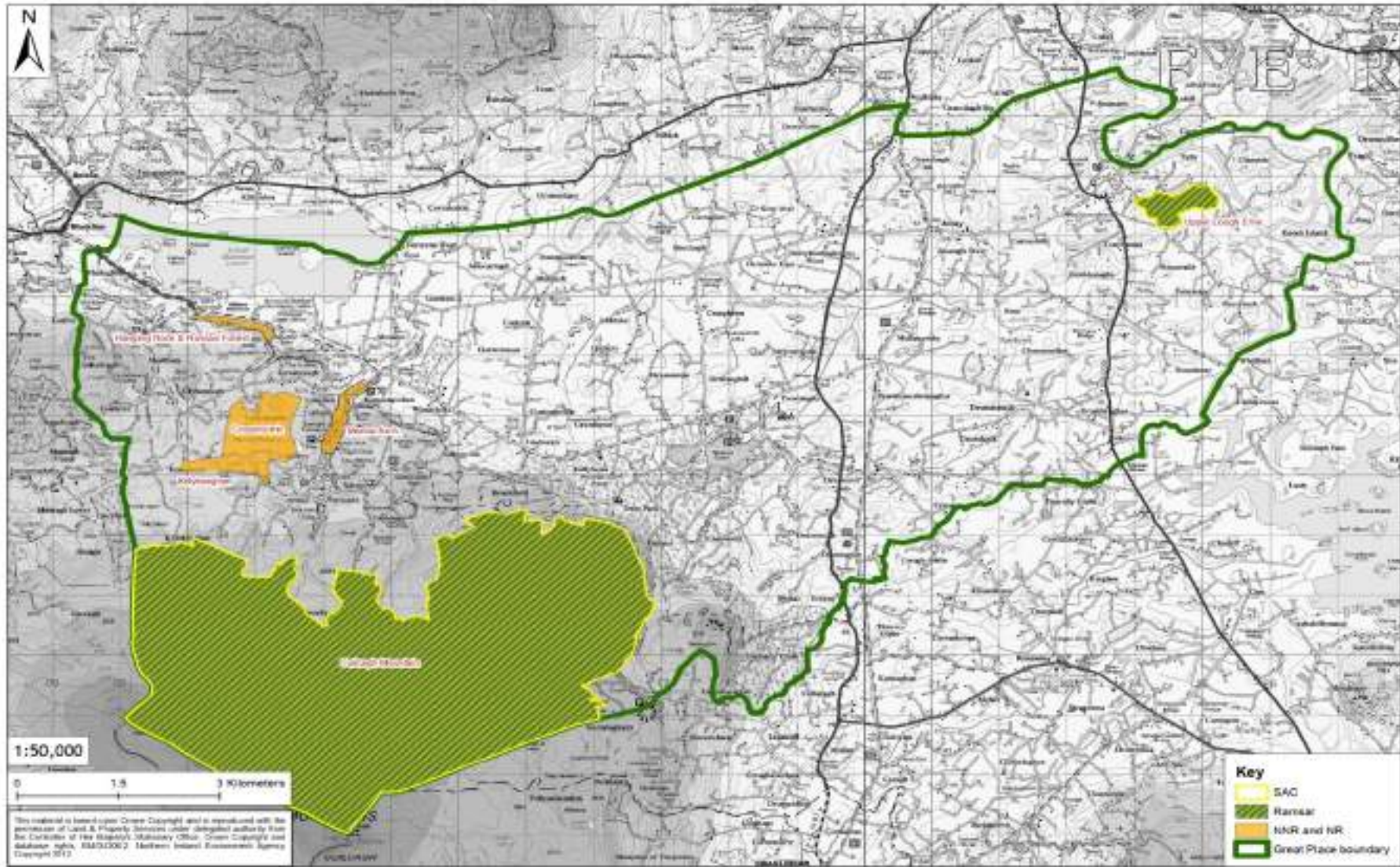
9.11 Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI's)



9.12 ASSI's Record

ID	REFERENCE	NAME	SPECIES	HABITAT	EARTH SCIENCE	DATE	AREA (ha)
1	ASSI120	Bellanaleck	N/A	N/A	Carboniferous stratigraphy	04/09/1996	0.93
2	ASSI075	Mill Lough	N/A	Eutrophic standing waters	N/A	17/02/1995	48.1
3	ASSI070	Tattenamona Bog	N/A	Lowland raised bog	N/A	19/08/1996	19.7
4	ASSI207	Kilnameel	N/A	Lowland meadow	N/A	07/04/2000	7.04
5	ASSI069	Cuilcagh Mountain	Golden Plover, Higher plant assemblage, Invertebrate assemblage	Blanket bog, Dry heath, Inland rock, Montane heath, Dystrophic lakes, Wet heath	Carboniferous stratigraphy, Karst	16/02/1995	2750
6	ASSI375	Marlbank	Hieracium basalticola, Bryophyte assemblage, Fungi assemblage, Higher plant assemblage, Invertebrate assemblage, Lichen assemblage, Marsh Fritillary	Calcareous grassland, Purple Moor-grass and rush pastures, Lowland meadow, Limestone Pavement, Inland rock, Mixed ashwoods, Wet heath, Blanket bog, Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps, River	Carboniferous stratigraphy, Cave geomorphology, Surface karst geomorphology	30/10/2012	1408.54
7	ASSI376	Florence Court	Invertebrate assemblage, Lichen assemblage, Green-flowered Helleborine	Parkland, Mixed ashwoods	N/A	18/10/2012	122.07
8	ASSI366	Gortalughany	N/A	N/A	Cave, Karst, Carboniferous stratigraphy	18/07/2013	172.42

9.13 Special Area of Conservation (SAC), RAMSAR and Nature Reserves



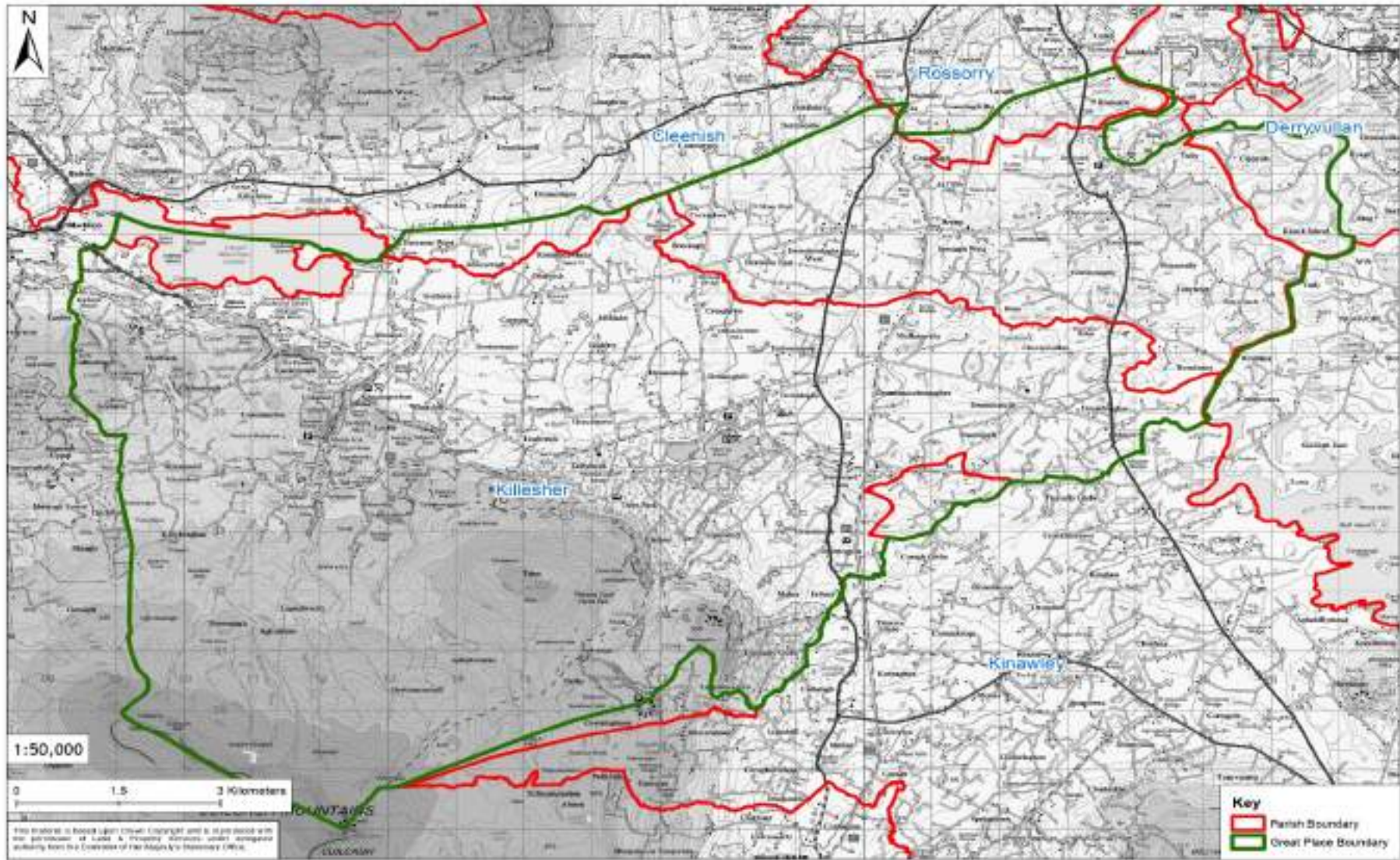
9.14 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), RAMSAR and Nature Reserves Record

SAC Records					
ID	NAME	REFERENCE	AREA (ha)	GRID REF	STATUS
1	Cuilcagh Mountain	UK0016603	2744.45	H127305	SAC
2	Upper Lough Erne	UK0016614	5738.38	H329279	SAC

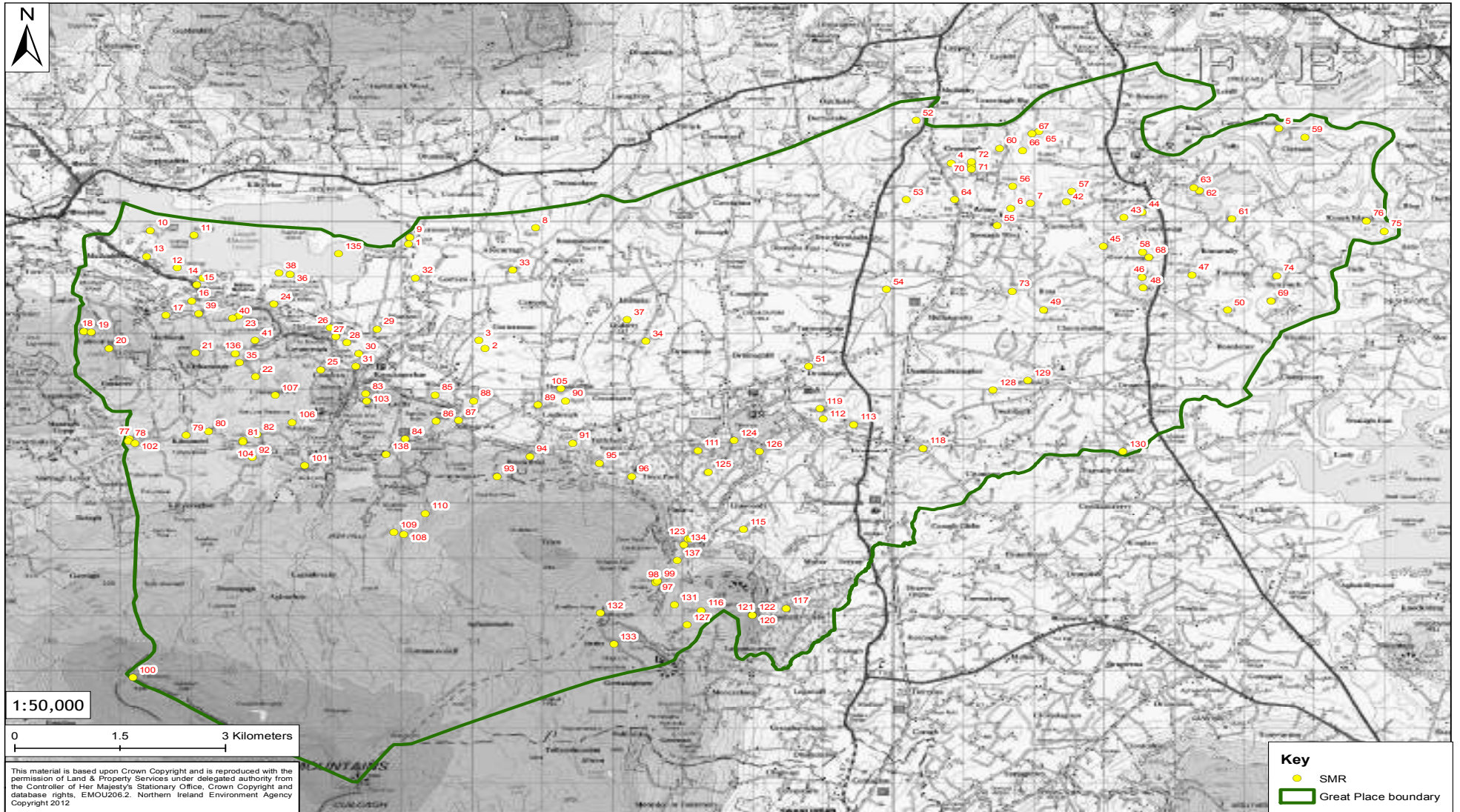
Ramsar Records				
ID	NAME	REFERENCE	AREA (ha)	GRID REF
1	CUILCAGH MOUNTAIN RAMSAR SITE	UK12005	2744.45	H127305
2	UPPER LOUGH ERNE RAMSAR SITE	UK12024	5818.07	H330280

NNR & NR Records			
ID	NAME	TYPE	AREA (ha)
1	Marble Arch	Woodland, river	23.094911
2	Crossmurrin	Upland grassland	95.324349
3	Hanging Rock & Rossaa Forest	Cliff, woodland	14.454458
4	Killykeeghan	Grassland	36.654879

9.15 Parish Boundaries



9.16 Sites and Monuments



9.17 Sites and Monuments Record

ID	SMR No	TYPE	GENERAL TYPE	Period	Protection	Townland	Grid reference
1	FER228:095	CRANNOG	CRANNOG	E. CHRIST.		LOUGH MACNEAN LOWER	H1310037580
2	FER228:097	FINDSPOT OF ARCHER'S WRIST BRACER	FINDSPOT	BRONZE AGE		WHEAT HILL	H1419035740
3	FER228:098	STANDING STONE	STANDING STONE	PREHISTORIC		WHEATHILL	H1410035880
4	FER229:010	TREE RING	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		SKEA	H2083039030
5	FER229:013	ST. SINELL. Early Christian MONASTERY, Medieval CHURCH (SITE OF) & CARVED STONE IN GRAVEYARD: ST. SINELLS	ECCLESIASTICAL SITE	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	CLEENISH	H2550039640
6	FER229:014	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		MULLYMESKER	H2168038220
7	FER229:015	TREE RING	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		MULLYMESKER	H2196038310
8	FER228:038	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		CORNAHAWLA	H1491037880
9	FER228:039	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DERREENS WEST	H1312037710
10	FER228:040	COUNTERSCARP RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	MULLAGHBANE	H0942037830
11	FER228:041	MOUND & BATTLE SITE (1499): INISH OCTA	MOUND	PREHISTORIC	Scheduled	INISHEE ISLAND	H1004037740
12	FER228:042	CRANNOG	CRANNOG	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	LOUGH MACNEAN LOWER	H0980037160
13	FER228:043	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	MULLAGHBANE	H0937037370
14	FER228:044	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		ROSSAA	H1017036980
15	FER228:045	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		ROSSAA	H1008036860
16	FER228:046	CASHEL?	CASHEL Possible	E. CHRIST.		ROSSAA	H1001036580
17	FER228:047	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		MARLBANK	H0964036320
18	FER228:048	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	CULLENTRAGH	H0847036040
19	FER228:049	SADDLE STONE. NON-ANTIQUITY: SADDLE STONE	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		CULLENTRAGH	H0858036020
20	FER228:050	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.		MARLBANK	H0883035740

21	FER228:051	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.		CLYHANNAGH	H1006035650
22	FER228:052	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.		CROSSMURRIN	H1092035230
23	FER228:053	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.		CLYHANNAGH	H1068036310
24	FER228:054	CLOGHOGE. NON-ANTIQUITY: CLOGHOGE	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		GORTATOLE	H1118036520
25	FER228:055	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		COAGHAN	H1185035360
26	FER228:056	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		GORTATOLE	H1198036100
27	FER228:057	ST. LASSER'S WELL. HOLY WELL: ST LASSER'S WELL	HOLY WELL	UNCERTAIN		KILLESHER	H1206035940
28	FER228:058	Early Christian MONASTIC SITE, MEDIEVAL CHURCH & GRAVEYARD: KILLESHER CHURCH	ECCLESIASTICAL SITE	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	KILLESHER	H1222035830
29	FER228:059	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		MONEEN	H1265036080
30	FER228:060	NON-ANTIQUITY	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		KILLESHER	H1239035640
31	FER228:061	ST. LASSER'S CELL. SOUTERRAIN: ST. LASSER'S CELL	SOUTERRAIN	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	CARRIGAN	H1235035410
32	FER228:062	NON-ANTIQUITY - natural feature	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		CURRAGH	H1320036990
33	FER228:063	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		CLOONATREANE	H1458037130
34	FER228:064	LARGE COUNTERSCARP RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	LISBLAKE	H1648035860
35	FER228:072	DUAL COURT TOMB	MEGALITHIC TOMB	NEOLITHIC	Scheduled	CLYHANNAGH	H1069035480
36	FER228:081	CRANNOG	CRANNOG	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	LOUGH MACNEAN LOWER	H1141037050
37	FER228:086	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	A.P. SITE	UNCERTAIN		LISDERRY	H1621036240
38	FER228:088	COUNTERSCARP RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		GORTATOLE	H1125037070
39	FER228:090	NON-ANTIQUITY – boulder	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		CLYHANNAGH	H1011036350
40	FER228:093	STONE ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		CLYHANNAGH	H1059036270
41	FER228:094	STONE ENCLOSURE & possible HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SETTLEMENT SITE	UNCERTAIN		CLYHANNAGH	H1091035880
42	FER229:016	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	CARNEYHILL	H2247038340
43	FER229:017	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	TONYLOMAN	H2329038060
44	FER229:018	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		TONYLOMAN	H2355038160

45	FER229:019	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		GORTDONAGHY	H2300037550
46	FER229:020	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DRUMANE	H2355037000
47	FER229:021	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		ROSSAVALLY	H2426037040
48	FER229:022	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DRUMANE	H2357036810
49	FER229:023	RATH	RATH	UNCERTAIN	Scheduled	CLONTYMULLAN	H2215036420
50	FER229:024	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DRUMBARGY	H2477036410
51	FER229:025	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DRUMLAGHY	H1880035410
52	FER229:028	TREE RING	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		DRUMRAINY	H2033039780
53	FER229:030	TREE RING	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		SKEA	H2019038370
54	FER229:031	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		DRUMSROOHIL	H1991036780
55	FER229:032	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		MULLYMESKER; SESSIAGH WEST	H2149037920
56	FER229:033	TREE RING	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		MULLYMESKER	H2171038610
57	FER229:034	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		CARNEYHILL	H2255038520
58	FER229:035	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		GORTDONAGHY	H2356037450
59	FER229:037	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		CLEENISH	H2587039490
60	FER229:040	TREE RING	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	MODERN		GRANSHAGH LITTLE	H2152039290
61	FER229:042	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		CROCKAREDDY	H2483038030
62	FER229:043	BOSTON. ISLAND, possibly CRANNOG: BOSTON	CRANNOG possible	E. CHRIST.		KILLYWILLIN	H2437038530
63	FER229:044	ISLAND, possibly CRANNOG	CRANNOG possible	E. CHRIST.		KILLYWILLIN	H2429038590
64	FER229:045	SHANKILL. GRAVEYARD: SHANKILL	GRAVEYARD	UNCERTAIN		SKEA	H2088038370
65	FER229:048	ISLAND, possibly CRANNOG	CRANNOG possible	E. CHRIST.		LARAGH; RUSHIN	H2208039580
66	FER229:049	ISLAND, possibly CRANNOG	CRANNOG possible	E. CHRIST.		RUSHIN	H2185039250
67	FER229:050	ISLAND, possibly CRANNOG	CRANNOG Possible	E. CHRIST.		GRANSHAGH LITTLE; RUSHIN	H2198039550
68	FER229:052	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	A.P. SITE	UNCERTAIN		GORTDONAGHY	H2365037350
69	FER229:053	A.P. SITE - large enclosure	A.P. SITE	UNCERTAIN		DERRYINCH	H2539036580

70	FER229:054	BURNT MOUND / FULACHT FIADH	BURNT MOUND	PREHISTORIC		SKEA	H2112038970
71	FER229:055	BURNT MOUND	BURNT MOUND	PREHISTORIC		SKEA	H2112038910
72	FER229:056	BURNT MOUND / FULACHT FIADH	BURNT MOUND			SKEA	H2112039050
73	FER229:057	FORD OF THE BISCUITS. BATTLE SITE: FORD OF THE BISCUITS, 1594	BATTLE SITE	POST-MED		SESSIAGH WEST	H2168836748
74	FER229:058	HOLED STONE	HOLED STONE	UNCERTAIN		CLOONATRIG	H2547037030
75	FER230:093	large oval enclosure	LARGE ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		KNOCK ISLAND	H2700037820
76	FER230:116	SQUARE ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		KNOCK ISLAND	H2675038000
77	FER243:001	THE DUMBIES. COURT TOMB: THE DUMBIES	MEGALITHIC TOMB	NEOLITHIC	Scheduled	KILNAMEEL	H0912034130
78	FER243:002	LAGHTADAMEL. CAIRN? LAGHTADAMEL	CAIRN Possible	PREHISTORIC		KILNAMEEL	H0911034090
79	FER243:003	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.		KILLYKEEGHAN; KILNAMEEL	H0993034190
80	FER243:004	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	KILLYKEEGHAN	H1025034260
81	FER243:005	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN	Scheduled	KILLYKEEGHAN	H1074034110
82	FER243:006	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	KILLYKEEGHAN	H1094034210
83	FER243:007	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		SKREEN	H1249034930
84	FER243:008	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	GORTMACONNELL	H1305034130
85	FER243:009	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE	UNCERTAIN		LEEFFA	H1348034910
86	FER243:010	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.		LEGNAHORNA	H1349034440
87	FER243:011	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		SALLYSGROVE	H1381034460
88	FER243:012	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	LANMORE	H1403034800
89	FER243:013	LITTLE WELL. HOLY WELL: LITTLE WELL	HOLY WELL	UNCERTAIN		MULLYNAHUNSHIN	H1494034730
90	FER243:014	LISDIVRICK. COUNTERSCARP RATH: LISDIVRICK	RATH	E. CHRIST.		LISDIVRICK	H1534034800
91	FER243:015	LISGALLY. RATH: LISGALLY	RATH	E. CHRIST.		LISGALLY	H1544034050
92	FER243:016	CASHEL	CASHEL	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	KILLYKEEGHAN	H1087033790
93	FER243:017	GIANT'S GRAVE. NON-ANTIQUITY: GIANT'S GRAVE	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		BROOKFIELD	H1436033460

94	FER243:018	COUNTERSCARP PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		BROOKFIELD	H1483033810
95	FER243:019	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DEER PARK	H1582033700
96	FER243:020	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DEER PARK	H1628033460
97	FER243:021	GIANT'S GRAVE. ROUND CAIRN: GIANT'S GRAVE	CAIRN	PREHISTORIC		AGHATIROURKE	H1662031600
98	FER243:022	GIANT'S GRAVE. ROUND CAIRN: GIANT'S GRAVE	CAIRN	PREHISTORIC		AGHATIROURKE	H1662031580
99	FER243:023	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		AGHATIROURKE	H1665031600
100	FER243:024	LAGHT A PHELM, LAGHTA FELIM. ROUND CAIRN: LAGHT A PHELM	CAIRN	PREHISTORIC		KILLYKEEGHAN	H0917129888
101	FER243:025	NON-ANTIQUITY	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		TROMOGAGH	H1162033650
102	FER243:026	MASS ROCK	MASS ROCK	POST-MED		KILNAMEEL	H0920034050
103	FER243:027	THE MOAT. NON-ANTIQUITY: THE MOAT	NON-ANTIQUITY	UNCERTAIN		SKREEN	H1250034800
104	FER243:028	CUP-&-RING-MARKED STONE	CUP-&-RING-MARKED STONE	BRONZE AGE	Scheduled	KILLYKEEGHAN	H1074034080
105	FER243:031	A.P. SITE - OVAL ENCLOSURE	A.P. SITE	UNCERTAIN		LISDIVRICK	H1527035020
106	FER243:032	HOUSE PLATFORMS & FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	UNCERTAIN		CROSSMURRIN	H1144034420
107	FER243:033	HOUSE PLATFORMS & FIELD SYSTEM	FIELD SYSTEM	UNCERTAIN		CROSSMURRIN	H1120034900
108	FER243:035	CAIRN	CAIRN	PREHISTORIC		GORTMACONNELL	H1303032430
109	FER243:036	BOOLEY HUTS (2) & CURVILINEAR BOUNDARY	SETTLEMENT SITE	UNCERTAIN		GORTMACONNELL	H1289032470
110	FER243:037	BOOLEY HUT	SETTLEMENT SITE	UNCERTAIN		GORTMACONNELL	H1334032800
111	FER244:001	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		FLORENCE COURT DEMESNE	H1722033920
112	FER244:002	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		MULLAN OR BUMPER LODGE	H1901034490
113	FER244:003	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		DRUMDUFF	H1944034380
114	FER244:005	PLATFORM RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.	Scheduled	AGHATIROURKE	H1708032350
115	FER244:007	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		LISMOONLY	H1787032520
116	FER244:010	MULTIPLE CIST CAIRN	CAIRN	BRONZE AGE	Scheduled	BEIHY	H1727031080

117	FER244:011	GIANT'S GRAVE, THE STAR CAIRN. COURT TOMB: GIANT'S GRAVE or THE STAR CAIRN	MEGALITHIC TOMB	NEOLITHIC	Scheduled	DOOHATTY GLEBE	H1848031120
118	FER244:024	SULPHUR WELL. SPA WELL: SULPHUR WELL	WELL	UNCERTAIN		DERRYLESTER	H2043033960
119	FER244:027	RATH	RATH	E. CHRIST.		TULLY	H1896034660
120	FER244:031	MEGALITHIC TOMB (unlocated)	MEGALITHIC TOMB	PREHISTORIC		UNCERTAIN	H1800031000
121	FER244:032	MEGALITHIC TOMB (unlocated)	MEGALITHIC TOMB	PREHISTORIC		UNCERTAIN	H1800031000
122	FER244:033	MEGALITHIC TOMB (unlocated)	MEGALITHIC TOMB	PREHISTORIC		UNCERTAIN	H1800031000
123	FER244:034	MEGALITHIC TOMB	MEGALITHIC TOMB	PREHISTORIC		AGHATIROURKE	H1712032350
124	FER244:035	RECTANGULAR EARTHWORK	EARTHWORK	MEDIEVAL		FLORENCE COURT DEMESNE	H1774034100
125	FER244:036	GIANT'S FIELD. STANDING STONE: GIANTS FIELD	STANDING STONE	PREHISTORIC		FLORENCE COURT DEMESNE	H1737033540
126	FER244:037	NON-ANTIQUITY	NON-ANTIQUITY	POST-MED		FLORENCE COURT DEMESNE	H1810033900
127	FER244:038	A.P. SITE – CAIRN	A.P. SITE	UNCERTAIN		BEIHY	H1707030820
128	FER244:044	BURNT MOUND	BURNT MOUND	PREHISTORIC		DRUMMACK	H2143034990
129	FER244:045	BURNT MOUND	BURNT MOUND	PREHISTORIC		DRUMINISKILL	H2192035160
130	FER244:046	BURNT MOUND	BURNT MOUND	PREHISTORIC		TIRAVALLY GLEBE	H2328033900
131	FER244:049	Cairn?	CAIRN possible			AGHATIROURKE	H1689131178
132	FER243:034	CUP AND RING MARKED STONE	CUP-&-RING-MARKED STONE	PREHISTORIC		AGHATIROURKE	H1583131031
133	FER243:029	COURT TOMB	MEGALITHIC TOMB	NEOLITHIC	Scheduled	BEIHY	H1602330480
134	FER244:006	STANDING STONE	STANDING STONE	PREHISTORIC	Scheduled	AGHATIROURKE	H1701932241
135	FER228:082	CRANNOG	CRANNOG	L.B.A.	Scheduled	LOUGH MACNEAN LOWER	H1210137413
136	FER228:089	CUP-MARKED STONE	CUP-MARKED STONE	PREHISTORIC	Scheduled	CLYHANNAGH	H1063035643
137	FER244:028	PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE	HOUSE SITE	PREHISTORIC	Scheduled	AGHATIROURKE	H1692831965
138	FER243:038	POLLTHANACARRA. CAVE LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE FUNERARY ACTIVITY	CAVE			LEGG	H1278033855

10 Heritage Audit Terms of Reference

1.1 Prepare, in partnership with the **Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place** Management Group and local collaborators, a heritage audit that will identify and assess the heritage assets of the area as outlined in the attached map.

1.2 Summarise the known built, natural and archaeological heritage assets of the area.

1.3 Identify the areas hidden or less well-known cultural heritage assets and, if suitable, recommend actions for their inclusion in the project delivery. Cultural heritage includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors such as oral traditions, performing arts, music, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature, or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts which lend themselves to community and group participation.

1.4 Identify active history and heritage organisations and community groups within, or close to, the footprint area and the roles they play in the preservation, conservation and promotion of both tangible and intangible heritage. The **Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place** Management Group will provide contact details of some local groups and individuals, local authority museum officers and relevant others who will assist in the development and collation of a broader list of potential stakeholders. The auditor will be expected to consult with suggested individuals and groups and host meetings in local venues linked to the programme.

1.5 Be mindful of the strategic and creative potential in developing a community trail network plan that will connect people and places to heritage within the footprint area and recommend future sustainable heritage initiatives.

2.0 Audit requirements and outcomes

The heritage audit will be required to:

2.1 Provide essential baseline information that will identify key aspects of the area's heritage as well as key statutory stakeholders and resources/opportunities for the development of its built, natural, cultural and archaeological heritage, and set out a statement of heritage significance.

2.2 Identify and map the built, natural, archaeological and cultural heritage sites, monuments, organisations and notable people of historical and cultural importance. This will include lesser known sites, monuments and people or events associated with the area's intangible cultural heritage such as folklore, folk traditions, language and place names. The report will include (where relevant) the following: (i) name and location of heritage site/object/archive, (ii) brief description of heritage significance, (iii) protected status and the requirements triggered by these listings, (iv) ownership, occupancy/vacancy, management and current use, (v) contact details of organisation/heritage group/community/individual, (vi) heritage priorities and opportunities, (vii) community priorities and opportunities such as the development of networked trails.

2.3 Identify history and heritage groups and individuals and their roles in the preservation, conservation and promotion of cultural, built and natural heritage of the area.

2.4 Highlight links between the material culture associated with the area and aspects of folklore, folk traditions, language, place names and intangible cultural heritage.

2.5 Produce a report, database, statement of significance and a presentation on the audit's findings to the **Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place** management group.