**Access Point:** Cranfield

On the shores of Lough Neagh at Churchtown Point be the route of an ancient holy well (St Olcan’s Holy Well). The trail can be started at any access point and can be completed in full or in part. It can be a luxurious experience, especially where there is a vast expanse of open water during windy periods, challenging the most competent paddler.

This guide has been designed for canoeists by canoeists. It provides practical advice on exploring skills, safety and environmental issues. The trail can be started at any access point and can be completed in full or in part. It can be a luxurious experience, especially where there is a vast expanse of open water during windy periods, challenging the most competent paddler.

**Acknowledgements:** Photography: Alan Pentland, Boyd McClurg, John Doherty, Think Studio. This guide was created by the Canoeing Northern Ireland (CAAN) and NITB. The trail can be started at any access point and can be completed in full or in part. It can be a luxurious experience, especially where there is a vast expanse of open water during windy periods, challenging the most competent paddler.

Happy paddling!

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**Laughter: Northern Ireland**

The newly upgraded Cranfield Church is a historic building standing on Lough Neagh and is the remains of a small island on Lough Neagh and is the remains of a small island. The church, now a ruin, is open all year round and is open all year round. The church is open all year round and is open all year round. The church, now a ruin, is open all year round and is open all year round.
Legend has it that Lough Neagh was created by the giant Finn McCool. The story goes that whilst chasing away a Scottish rival, ‘The Mighty Man’ scooped out the Lough basin and threw it after the interloper, chasing away a Scottish rival, ‘The Mighty Man’ scooped out the Lough basin and threw it after the interloper, whom was attempting to flee Ulster by way of the Giant’s Causeway. He instead, and the piece of land fell into the Irish Channel and in doing so formed the Isle of Man. The name means the Lough of the horse god Eschu. He was the lord of the underworld, who was supposed to exist beneath its waters.

Scientists say that the Lough was formed in the early Tertiary period, some 50 million years ago, when a fault line occurred and an area of land sunk allowing it to fill with water. Six major rivers flow into Lough Neagh, and with water. Six major rivers flow into Lough Neagh, and the level of the lake was raised by way of the Irish Channel and in doing so formed the Isle of Man. The level of the Lough has been lowered on 4 occasions, the first in 1846 and the last in 1956.

End of Welcome

Getting There

Note distances/times are based on the nearest access point on Lough Neagh. The Lough is approx 40 miles from top to bottom and 20 miles across.

Distance: 15 miles
Time: 1 hr 20 minutes
LARNE FERRY TERMINAL

Distance: 80 miles
Time: 35 minutes
THE GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT

Distance: 180 miles
Time: 4 hours
CORK AIRPORT/FERRY TERMINALS

Distance: 200 miles
Time: 5 hrs 20 minutes
DUBLIN AIRPORT

Distance: 240 miles
Time: 6 hours
Lough Neagh Canoe Trail

Official canoes

Phone

KINNEGO MARINA
028 3832 7573 April - September

BARTIN'S BAY
028 9446 4963 March - October

KINTRA QUEEN
028 2042 1114 (March - October)

Site Parking
Toilet facility. If you must go in the outdoors follow the ‘Leave no Trace’ principles. For more information visit www.leavenottraceireland.org.

Do not light fires at any of the above sites unless permission has been given by the landowner. Never miss an opportunity to use a proper toilet facility. If you must go in the outdoors follow the ‘Leave no Trace’ principles. For more information visit www.leavenottraceireland.org.

Note distances/times are based on the nearest access point on Lough Neagh. The Lough is approx 40 miles from top to bottom and 20 miles across.

1. Please be friendly and polite to local residents and other water users.
2. Drive with care and consideration and park sensitivity.
3. Change clothing discreetly, preferably out of public view.
4. Gaze permissibly, before going on to private property.
5. Minimise your impact on the natural environment:
6. Be sensitive to wildlife and other users regarding the level of noise you create.
7. Respect the private, co-operative relationships with other water users and landowners.
8. Keep the peace of nature by ensuring friendly communication can create a positive reaction.
10. Keep the number in your party consistent with the nature of the water conditions and the impact on your surroundings.

End of Getting There