

# The People's Millennium Forests

## Castle Archdale, Co. Fermanagh



# Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail

## Caisleán Archdale, Co. Fhear Manach

The **People's Millennium Forests** is the largest-ever project in Ireland aimed at restoring and managing our native woodlands. **Native woodlands** are forests or woodlands made up of tree species that occur naturally in Ireland, such as oak, ash, elm, Scots pine, yew and birch.

Once an intimate part of our culture, Ireland's native woodlands were in danger of becoming a lost legacy and this project, with the support of AIB and the National Millennium Committee, is a hugely successful step to redress centuries of over exploitation, neglect and clearance of our native forests.

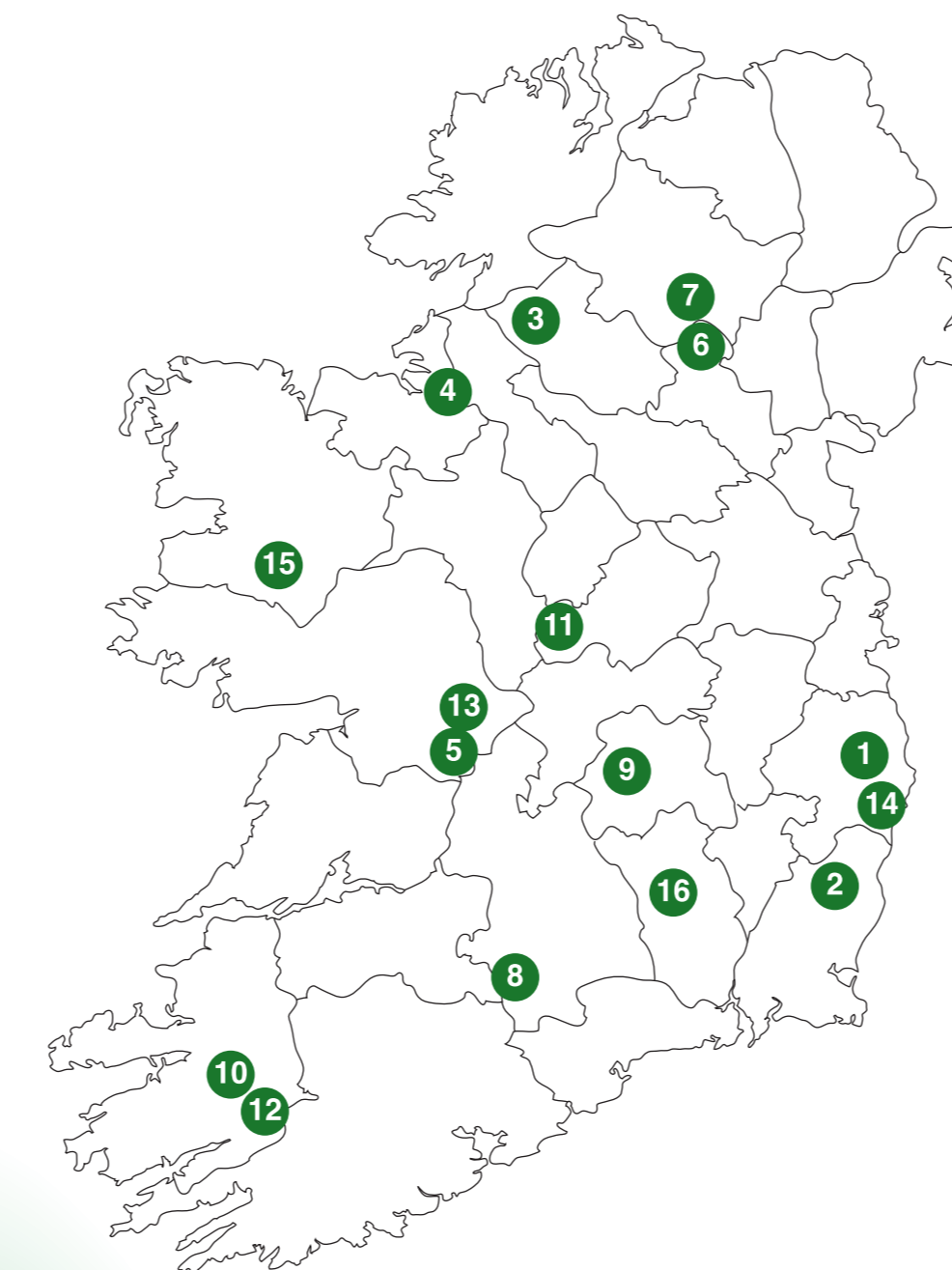
To coincide with the celebration of the third Millennium in 2000, sixteen woodlands around Ireland, comprising fifteen hundred acres, were chosen as the **People's Millennium Forests**, and were dedicated in perpetuity to the people of Ireland. 1.3 million young trees of native species were planted on the sites – a tree for every household in Ireland. The millenium trees were planted in sections of the area shown as Young, Mixed Native Woodland on the accompanying map. These saplings have developed into a young, vibrant, **native woodland community**, rich in both plant and animal life. It will take centuries for these forests to reach ecological maturity. Naturally, some of the trees you see here today will disappear from the developing forest, while others will survive to maturity. Many more young trees will join the developing woodland through natural processes over time.

Here at **Castle Archdale** you are in an area that was almost certainly covered by oak woodlands in times past. Castle Archdale gets its name from a castle - now in ruins - built in 1617 by John Archdale, an Englishman who was granted extensive lands in this region for his services to the Crown. The site is located in an existing woodland plantation in the parish of Derryvullan. One of the clues that indicates that the area was wooded in the past is from the local placenames. In the name 'Derryvullan', 'Derry' is an anglicisation of 'doire' which in Gaelic, means 'oak' or 'oak grove'. Lisnarrick village, located nearby translates into 'fort of the oaks'. Castle Archdale is owned by the Forest Service Northern Ireland. In line with Forest Service policy, the forest is managed for multiple use, promoting economic viability through timber production in harmony with environmental and social objectives. The principal management objective here at Castle Archdale - which was a green field site in the year 2000 - is to create a new native woodland, primarily through planting and management of the emerging woodland community. The site is surrounded by deciduous and coniferous woodland. Fencing is required to keep out grazing animals such as deer, which are plentiful in this area. As you walk through this new native woodland you will see mainly oak, with ash, hazel, alder, Scots pine, holly and birch. Stay silent and you may hear the call of birds such as song thrush, wood pigeon, buzzard, blue tit and sparrowhawk. These woodlands are also home to foxes, badgers, shrews and woodmice.

The People's Millennium Forests project, sponsored by First Trust and the National Millennium Committee, will help to reverse centuries of exploitation and neglect that threaten the very survival of our remaining native forests. It is the largest effort ever made to protect and expand these rich seams of our heritage and environment and it will make a valuable contribution to this essential part of our natural heritage.

We hope you enjoy your visit.

1. Ballygannon, Co Wicklow
2. Camolin, Co Wexford
3. Castle Archdale, Co Fermanagh
4. Cullentra, Co Sligo
5. Derrygill, Co Galway
6. Derrygory, Co Monaghan
7. Favour Royal, Co Tyrone
8. Glengarra, Co Tipperary
9. Lacca, Co Laois
10. Muckross, Co Kerry
11. Portlick, Co Westmeath
12. Rossacroo na Ioo, Co Kerry
13. Rosturra, Co Galway
14. Shelton, Co Wicklow
15. Tourmakeady, Co Mayo
16. Woodlands, Co Kilkenny



1. Baile na gCánánach, Co. Chill Mhantáin
2. Cam Eolainn, Co. Loch Garman
3. Caisleán Archdale, Co. Fhear Manach
4. Cullentraigh, Co. Shligigh
5. Doire Ghill, Co. na Gallimhe
6. Doire Ghofraidh, Co. Mhuineacháin
7. Achadh Meoil, Co. Thír Eoghain
8. An Ghloanna Ghairbh, Co. Thiobraid Árann
9. Leacach, Co. Lúidse
10. Mucros, Co. Chiarraí
11. Port Lios, Co. na hIarmhí
12. Ros an Chru na Lua, Co. Chiarraí
13. Ros Dora, Co. na Gallimhe
14. Shelton, Co. Chill Mhantáin
15. Tuair Mhíle Eadlaigh, Co. Míuigh Eo
16. Coill An Fhallaigh, Co. Chill Chainnigh



Iora Rua  
Red Squirrel



An Cloigín Gorm  
Bluebell



An Snag  
Tree Creeper



Lus na Gaoithe  
Wood Anemone

urraithe ag sponsored by



á bhainistiú ag managed by



igcomhpháirtíocht le in partnership with Coillearnacha Dúchasacha



An Dair Nearnghasánach  
Sessile Oak



Caor Chon  
Guelder Rose



Cat Crainn  
Pine Marten



Cuilleann  
Holly

**Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail** an tionscadal is mó riamh in Éirinn atá dírithe ar choillearnach dúchasach na tíre a athbheoú agus a bhainistiú. Is éard is **coillearnach dúchasach** ann ná foraoiseacha nó coillearnach ina bhfuil speiceas a bhaineann go nádúrtha leis an tír seo, speiceas mar dair, fuinseog, leamhán, péine Albanach, iúr agus beith.

Cuid dlúth de chultúr na tíre tráth, tá coillearnach dúchasach na hÉireann anois i mbaol dul in éag agus is céim mhór chun cinn é an tionscadal seo, le tacaíocht ó AIB agus ó Choiste Náisiúnta na Mílaoise, le haghaidh a thabhairt ar an bhfaillí agus ar an dúshaothrú a rinneadh orthu leis na céadta bliain.

Tráth a rabhtas ag ceiliúradh na tríú Mílaoise in 2000 roghnaíodh sé choillearnach déag ar fud na hÉireann, cúig chéad déag acra ar fad, ar **Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail** a fhágfar anois le hoidhreacht go brách ag muintir na hÉireann. Cuireadh 1.3 milliún crann de speiceas dúchasach ar na láithreacha - crann in aghaidh gach líon tí sa tír. In áiteanna sa limistéar ar a dtugtar Coillearnach Óg Dúchasach Measctha ar an léarscáil a théann leis seo a cuireadh crainn na mílaoise. Tá na crainn óga sin anois óg, láidir agus ar **choillearnach dúchasach** a bhfuil saibhreas plandaí agus ainmhithe ag baint leo. Glacfaidh sé na céadta bliain ar na foraoiseacha sin aibí ó thaobh na héiceolaíochta de. Ar ndóigh ní mhairfidh roinnt de na crainn atá le feiceáil anseo inniu ach mairfidh cuid eile acu go mbeidh siad lán-aibí. Le himeacht ama fásfaidh crainn óga eile go nádúrtha sa choillearnach.

Anseo ag **Caisleán Archdale** tá tú i gceantar a bhí beagnach cinnte faoi choillearnach darach fadó. Mar gheall ar an gcaisleán – atá ina fhothrach anois - a thóg an Sasanach John Archdale in 1617 a thugtar Caisleán Archdale ar an áit. Bronnadh tailte fairsinge ar John Archdale sa cheantar as an tseirbhís a thug sé don Choróin. Tá an láthair suite i bhfáschoill mar atá i bparóiste Dhoire Mhaoláin. Leid amháin a thugann le fios go raibh an ceantar faoi choill fadó is ea na logainmneacha áitiúla. Is ionann Doire sa logainm Doire Mhaoláin is 'dair' nó 'garrán darach'. Tá an baile Lios na nDaróg freisin in aice láimhe. Is le Seirbhís Foraoiseachta Thuaisceart Éireann Caisleán Archdale. De réir bheartas na Seirbhíse Foraoiseachta déantar bainistiú ar an bhforaois chun iliomad úsáide a bhaint as ach ag an am céanna ar bhealach ina gcuirtear inmharthanacht eacnamaíoch chun cinn trí adhmaid a tháirgeadh de réir cuspóirí sóisialta agus comhshaoil. An príomhchuspóir bainistíochta anseo ag Caisleán Archdale – nach raibh ann ach láithreán úrnua sa bhliain 2000 - ná coillearnach dúchasach nua a chur agus bainistiú a dhéanamh ar an bhfásrach coillearnaí atá ag teacht chun cinn ann. Tá coillearnach duillsilteach agus buaircineach thart timpeall an láithreáin. Is gá fál a chur suas le hainmhithe a bheadh ar féarach, ar nós an fia agus atá fairsing sa cheantar, a choinneáil amach. Ag siúl sa choillearnach nua dúchasach seo duit darach in éineacht le fuinseog, coll, fearnóg, péine Albanach, cuileann agus beith is mó a fheicfidh tú. Bí ciúin agus b'fhéidir go gcloisfeá ceol na n-éan - an smólach ceoil, an colm coille, an clamhán, an meantán gorm agus an spioróg. Tá sionnaigh, broic, dallóg fhraoigh agus luchta féir ag cur fúthu sa choillearnach seo.

Cuideoidh an tionscadal Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail, atá urraithe ag First Trust agus ag Coiste Náisiúnta na Mílaoise aghaidh a thabhairt ar an bhfaillí agus ar an dúshaothrú atá déanta ar a gcuid foraoiseacha dúchasacha leis na céadta bliain. Is é seo an iarracht is mó a rinneadh riamh chun an snáth luachmhar seo dár n-oidhreacht a chosaint agus a leathnú agus cuirfidh sé go mór leis an gcuid rithábhachtach seo dár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha.

Tá súil againn go mbeidh tú sult as do chuairt.

[www.millenniumforests.com](http://www.millenniumforests.com)  
[www.coillte.ie](http://www.coillte.ie)