

Site Name	County	Sheet No. 6 inch	Sheet No. 1:50,000	ITM Easting	ITM Northing	Principal characteristics Critical feature(s) key words	Townland(s)/district	Ex-ASI site?	Summary description	Definite CGS	NHA?	Definite NHA	Key references	IGH Theme - Primary	IGH Theme - Secondary	IGH Theme- Tertiary
Ardee-Newtown Bedform Field	Louth	17, 20	36	695000	788000	This is a field of subglacial bedforms and includes drumlins, crag-and-tails and ribbed moraines	Screedoge, Hurststown, Bigisland, Smarmore	No	This field of subglacial bedforms includes drumlins, crag-and-tails and ribbed moraines, and forms part of a small (8 x 6 km), discrete field of these features south and southwest of Ardee town. It includes approx. 50 features. Some of the drumlins are superimposed on ribbed moraine features.	CGS			CHARLESWORTH, J.K., 1955. The Carlingford Readvance between Dundalk, Co. Louth and Kingscourt and Lough Ramor, County Cavan. <i>Irish Naturalists Journal</i> , 2, 299-302.	IGH 7		
Barnavave Quarry	Louth	8	36	718151	810204	Physical mixing of granite and gabbro here results in a range of textures and compositions	Commons	No	At the northern end of the quarry, the western wall consists of massive, medium-grained gabbro interleaved with finer-grained material (dolerite) of similar composition. At the southern end, the basic rocks are veined by granite. Reaction between the granite and gabbro is apparent in the gradational contact observed between them in places and the alteration of both to rock of intermediate composition (see photos). Other features observed in the quarry include a dolerite cone sheet at its southern end and, in the southeastern corner, boulders of calc-silicate skarn, products of contact metamorphism of the country rock limestone when intruded by the hot magma that formed the gabbro.	CGS			Nockolds (1935)	IGH 11		
Barnavave Site B	Louth	8	36	718229	809081	Limestone metamorphosed to grey skarn by thermal metamorphism after intrusion of granophytic microgranite	Grange Irish	No	The skarn displays near vertical bedding in places, indicating up-doming of the country rock during granite emplacement, and is intruded by very thin veins of grey fine-medium-grained syenite. Nearby a near-vertical dolerite dyke forms the northern boundary of a small quarry cut into the Carboniferous Limestone. The overhanging roof of the quarry is another dolerite intrusion, a sill emplaced along the east-dipping bedding plane in the limestone.	CGS			Nockolds (1937)	IGH 11	IGH 8	
Barnavave Site C	Louth	8	36	718327	809778	Microgranite (granophyre)-limestone contact zone along which limestone has been metamorphosed to skarn	Commons	No	The limestone along the contact zone has been thermally metamorphosed by the granophyre to skarn. Nockolds described the occurrence of syenite at several localities in the Barnavave area and he identified aulite and reprints in thin sections of samples from a location in this area. Thin quartz-feldspathic veins, corresponding to Nockold's description of syenite found at Barnavave, cut the skarn in places. Large relict fossils are here and there visible in the skarn.	CGS			Nockolds (1950)	IGH 6	IGH 8	
Barnavave Site D	Louth	8	36	718047	809827	Excellent examples of hybrid rock produced by reaction between gabbro and acid veins cutting it	Commons	No	This site provides the best examples of hybrid rock produced by reaction between gabbro and acid veins cutting it. The hybrid rock has a black and white speckled appearance. Of particular interest here are the diffuse zones of hybridization found in gabbro adjacent to veins where the gabbro is altered by the addition of alkali feldspar and by replacement of Ca by Na in plagioclase.	CGS			Nockolds (1938)			
Barnavave Site F	Louth	8	36	717630	808654	This outcrop of skarn is where the first occurrence in Ireland of minerals tilleyite and spurrite was recognized	Castletowncooley	No	Nockolds described tilleyite ( $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7\text{VO}_3)_2$ ), spurrite ( $\text{Ca}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_2(\text{CO}_3)_2$ ), wollastonite ( $\text{CaSiO}_3$ ) and subordinate melilite ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{Na}_2(\text{Fe}, \text{Mg}, \text{Al})(\text{AlSiO}_6)_2$ ) and idocrase or vesuvianite ( $\text{Ca}(\text{Na})_2(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2(\text{B}, \text{Al}, \text{Fe})_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{OH}, \text{F}, \text{O})_2$ ) from this outcrop. Tilleyite, first described in 1933 from metamorphosed limestone in California, and spurrite had not previously been recognized in Irish rocks.	CGS			Nockolds (1947)	IGH 6		
Barnavave Summit	Louth	8	36	717737	810087	This site hosts abundant, clean outcrops that display the intrusive and reactive relationship between gabbro and granite in the Carlingford complex.	Commons	No	The thickness of granite intrusions ranges from several mm to > 1m. Contacts between the two rocks are typically sharp but in many cases curved or lobate, indicating that while the gabbro had hardened sufficiently to fracture it was not completely solidified when the granite was intruded. The cross-cutting of some granite veins by others indicates a protracted sequence of intrusion during cooling of the gabbro.	CGS			Baxter (2011)	IGH 11		
Bush Delta	Louth	8	36	718260	807400	The Bush 'delta' includes a large accumulation of sands and gravels deposited between two ice lobes centred on Carlingford Lough and Dundalk Bay, and records a topographically-induced parting of the ice sheet in the lee of the mountains.	Ballyverry, Mullaghatten, Rath, Rath Lower	No	The 'delta' is a striking feature, standing proud of the bedrock-cored Mullaghatten ridge upon which it was deposited. It is comprised of a raised, elevated area of sands and gravels which looks upon first inspection to be a delta surface, but actually has a steeply-sloping face and many incised channels thereon. The sediments are up to 50m thick, and seem to have been deposited subaerially, comprising mainly cross beds. The lack of topsets and a purely flat surface on the feature suggests the subaerial origin.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., COOPER, A.G. AND KELLEY, J., 2007. Relative sea level changes in northeastern Ireland during the last glacial termination. <i>Journal of the Geological Society of London</i> , 164, 1-5.	IGH 7		
Carlingford Area	Louth	5	36	713697	811367	Paleogene (Tertiary) igneous complex containing acid and basic volcanic and intrusive igneous rocks, rare minerals and metamorphosed country rocks	Numerous townlands / Cooley Peninsula	No	The Carlingford Igneous Complex (59 Ma) complex comprises basalt, gabbro, dolerite and granite. The igneous rocks were emplaced into both Silurian metasediments (445 Ma) and Lower Carboniferous limestones and associated clastic rocks (330 Ma). It is the only example of large-scale Paleogene magmatism in the country. Several comparatively rare minerals that were previously unknown in Ireland were first reported from Carlingford.	CGS		NHA	Le Bas (1960); Geraghty <i>et al.</i> (1997)	IGH11	IGH6	IGH8 + IGH4
Castlebellingham Moraine Complex	Louth	15	36	705300	793300	This hummocky area is a large accumulation of sands and gravels deposited at the edge of the retreating ice margin	Kilsaran, Milestown, Greenmount, Williamstown, Boles	No	The feature is poorly exposed today but work in the early 1970s showed that the topography reflects a wide range of depositional settings that resulted in ice-pushed ridges, hummocks and diamic ridges. It has been suggested that the moraine complex is part of the well-documented Killard Point Readvance System from north central Ireland, which can be correlated with the Heinrich 1 Event in the North Atlantic. During such events, armadas of icebergs broke off from glaciers and traversed the North Atlantic.	CGS			McCABE, A.M. 1973. The glacial stratigraphy of eastern counties Meath and Louth. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i> , 73B, 355-382.	IGH 7		

Clogher Head	Louth	22	36	717110	784095	Lower Palaeozoic sediments displaying spectacular folds, intruded by numerous lamprophyre dykes	Clogher	#4	Clogher Head lies south of the Tinure Fault, the local surface expression of the Iapetus suture, the line along which the Iapetus Ocean closed at the end of the Silurian. The coastal sections in this part of Ireland provide some of the best opportunities to study the different rock formations and structural features associated with this major episode. The structural evolution of the area was complex during and following closure of the Iapetus but is most obviously manifested in the large-scale Clogher Head Anticline and associated cleavage, both of which strike broadly northeast-southwest, parallel to the regional Caledonian trend. Lamprophyres are relatively uncommon basic or ultrabasic igneous rocks typically found as small intrusions and have been linked to deep melting in subduction zones. They are calc-alkaline, have a high content of mafic minerals and lack quartz. The dykes at Clogher Head were emplaced late in the deformation history: some are cleaved and some post-date cleavage formation.	CGS		NHA		IGH4	IGH11		
Clogher Head Wave Cut Platform	Louth	22	36	717090	784545	Several wave-cut platforms in the cliffs at Clogher Head record falling post-glacial sea-levels	Clogher	No	On the northern portion of the headland at Clogherhead a number of flat notches have been cut into the bedrock outcrops, giving the side of the hill there a staircase-like appearance. On the southern side of the headland, one wave-cut notch can be seen. These notches are wave-cut platforms, which are also termed coastal benches, wave-cut benches or shore platforms. These are the narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea cliff or along the shoreline of a lake, bay, or sea that was created by the erosion of waves. Where sea level has fallen the wave cut platforms may be raised well above current sea level, and the fact that several can be seen along the northern side of the headland at Clogherhead means that the locality records the height of several post-glacial sea levels.	CGS				IGH 7			
Collon Quarry	Louth	13	36	699853	781425	Andesitic brecciated lavas that are part of the Grangegeeth Terrane within the Iapetus Suture zone	Collon	#9	The volcanic lavas, described as autobrecciated keratophyres in 1952, are essentially andesitic lavas that were fragmented internally as they erupted so they have a broken-up or breccia texture. They were also altered chemically during or shortly after eruption so there are few primary features visible. They appear massive, although some separate lava flows may be distinguished.	CGS				IGH 4			
Cooley Castle Quarry	Louth	8	36	717138	807886	The site contains very good exposures of dolerite intruded by granite, showing a range of textures	Castletowncooley	No	The dolerite is veined by granite, or granophyre, similar in composition to that found elsewhere in the complex. Veins range from millimetres to more than 1m in thickness. Granite-dolerite contacts are typically smooth but the upper contacts of flat-lying sheets, in particular, can be highly irregular, with tongues and veinlets of granite extending into the dolerite. Brecciation of dolerite is also displayed at this site. The brecciated dolerite has been intruded by granite and some dolerite fragments display rounded edges suggestive of assimilation. Reaction between the granite and dolerite has given rise to rocks with compositions intermediate between the two. At the contact with granite, dolerite typically has a thin fine-grained recrystallized dark margin interpreted as a consequence of hornblende under diffusion of intruding granite.	CGS			De and Poole (1974)	IGH 11			
Cooley Point	Louth	9	36	721733	805190	Sediments in cliff exposed over a length of 200m are important evidence for sea levels in this area at the end of the last Ice Age.	Templetown	No	Massive and laminated muds are exposed at beach level and yield samples of foraminiferan protozoa with an AMS 14C age of 15,000-15,400 years BP. The mud is overlain by a boulder pavement which is pressed into the marine muds and this in turn is overlain by approximately 2m of laminated silty clay. These then pass into a 2m thickness of laminated sand. The pavement is interpreted to have been deposited during a fall in high relative sea level in the area, and seems to have been deposited in the intertidal zone.	CGS				IGH 7			
Drumnagh Quarry	Louth	7	36	710123	810523	The quarry contains the most extensive and best exposure of the early-stage gabbros of the Carlingford Complex	Ballymakellett	No	The gabbro in the quarry is massive but is jointed, cut by faults and intruded by thin (typically <0.2m thick) dolerite sheets or veins. Some of these veins have chilled margins, indicating intrusion into already-cooled gabbro. Some of the dolerite is in places reduced to a soft, friable rock by shearing. Also present is a 30mm-wide vein of glassy material displaying conchoidal texture typical of obsidian.	CGS			LeBas (1960)	IGH 11			
Dunany Point	Louth	16, 19	36	715915	791400	The Dunany Ridge is one of the highest and most continuous moraines in Ireland that has been interpreted to have been deposited in glaciomarine conditions (i.e. by a glacier into the sea).	Dunany	#19	The coastal section at Dunany Point is cut into a marked, west-east-trending ridge which is up to 25m high. The cliff section exposes sediments important to an understanding of relative sea levels in this part of Ireland during the end of the last Ice Age. The sediments in the ridge consist mainly of muddy sediments. It is the southernmost section showing definitively glaciomarine sediments along the east coast of Ireland, and was therefore at the southernmost extent of glaciomarine conditions in the Irish Sea Basin during the last deglaciation.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., 1973. The glacial stratigraphy of eastern counties Meath and Louth. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 73B, 355-382.	IGH 7			
Dundalk Bay	Louth	7, 8, 12, 15	36	710300	806500	Extensive flats, associated beach, dune and stack features; beaches, salt marshes and headlands. Dundalk Bay is a textbook locality for the recognition of coastal erosion and deposition features.	Loughanmore, Rampark, Annaloughan, Rockmarshall, Belluragan, Aghaboys, Marsh North, Point, Townparks, Marsh South, Haggardstown, Mooretown, Dromiskin, Castlebellingham, Linns, Dillonsstown	#1 Ecological	The bay is almost perfectly symmetrical. Freshwater feeds into the bay via the Glyde, Fane and Castletown Rivers. The central portion of the bay comprises mud, silt and sand flats, which dry out at low tide. Extensive salt marshes and intertidal sand/mudflats also occur in pockets around the edge of the bay and there is a narrow sand or gravel beach in places also. Shingle beaches are particularly well represented in Dundalk Bay. The shingle is mostly stable, occurring on post-glacial raised beaches. The shingle often occurs in association with intertidal shingle, salt marsh and or shingle-based grassland.	CGS		NHA		IGH 13			
Greenore Raised Beach	Louth	9	36	722500	810530	The remains of a beach deposited in the locality when sea level was 3m-5m higher than it is today.	Greenore, Mullatee, Millgrange, Muchrangoes	#6	The raised beach is exceptionally flat-topped and has no rear reef. Exposure into the raised beach, in low cliffs along the modern beach, shows that the feature is comprised of exceptionally well bedded and sorted sands and gravels, which are unconsolidated and easily eroded. The beach is thought to date from the post-Mesolithic period and contains some stones that are thought to be rolled flint implements dating from the same time. The beach is a textbook locality for the recognition of coastal emergence and a fall in relative sea level.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., 2008. Glacial Geology and geomorphology: The Landscapes of Ireland. Dundelin Academic Press, 274pp.	IGH 13			

King John's Castle	Louth	5	36	718736	812005	The cone sheet exposures at this site are among the best seen in the Carlingford Igneous Complex	Liberties of Carlingford	No	The cone sheet exposures at this site are emplaced into L. Palaeozoic metasediments; at dip 30–50° west, toward the centre of the Carlingford Complex. All are composed of fine-grained dolerite, in places with phenocrysts of white plagioclase feldspar typically clustered in the centre of the cone sheets, an example of flow sorting within an igneous intrusion, where the faster-flowing magma in the centre of the intrusion has entrained the phenocrysts.	CGS			Baxter (2011)	IGH 11	IGH 4	
King William's Glen	Louth	24	43	704575	776550	King William's Glen comprises a deep meltwater channel oriented generally northwest-southeast, and stretches for a distance of almost 2 km.	Tulivallen, Townley Hall	No	The channel is formed in an area of glacial till of varying depths, with portions of bedrock outcrop or subcrop along its stretch. The till was deposited at the maximum of the last Ice Age. The channel was formed during deglaciation at the end of the last Ice Age, by meltwater erosion along the northern edge of the Boyne Meltwater Complex. The channel is up to 20m deep and has a particularly well-developed U-shaped profile, typical of meltwater channels. The channel hosts a misfit stream, which is much smaller than the channel hosting the watercourse. Crags of limestone across the road to the south are included in the site as exposure of this limestone is extremely rare in County Louth.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., 1971. The glacial geomorphology of eastern counties Meath and Louth, eastern Ireland. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Trinity College Dublin, 382 pp.	IGH 7	IGH 8	
Linns Moraine	Louth	15	36	708330	794120	A distinctive 2km-long moraine ridge c. 10m-15m high over most of its extent	Linns, Castlebellingham	No	The ridge records ice-marginal dynamics after the ice withdrew a short distance from the large moraine at Dunany Point. The ridge structure is different to that at Dunany Point as it records an ice advance over fossiliferous marine muds, something demonstrated by the orientation and structure of shales within the muds. The muds yield samples of foraminiferan protozoa, with an AMS 14C age of 14,200 years BP. This constrains the date of the readvance, and the site provides a critical index point for dating readvances of the ice margin in Dundalk Bay. The muds within the ridge contains the greatest concentration of marine microfauna yet found in glaciomarine sediments anywhere in Ireland.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., CLARK, P.U. AND CLARK, J., 2005. AMS 14C dating of deglacial events in the Irish Sea Basin and other sectors of the British-Irish ice sheet. Quaternary Science Reviews, 24, 673-1690.	IGH 7		
Mell Quarry	Louth	24	43	707440	776260	The limestone at Mell Quarry is the best exposure of the Tullyallen Formation in the district	Mell	#2	Formation in the district. It also shows a high degree of karstification throughout the different parts of the quarry. Virtually all accessible faces show cavities in a range of sizes. Most are small tubes and expanded joints, but there are larger infilled tubes and some open voids. Much of the solution that produced the cavities was probably post-glacial, occurring over the course of the last 10,000 years. However, others are definitely much older and have fillings that look like glacial till squeezed into the cavities under high pressure from overlying ice sheets. There are published records of an important glaciomarine deposit, including foraminifera protozoa, from between two glacial tills overlying the limestone, but this has all been removed as overburden during quarrying.	CGS			McCABE, A.M. 1973. The glacial stratigraphy of eastern counties Meath and Louth. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 73B, 355-382.	IGH 1	IGH 8	IGH 7
Oriel Brook	Louth	20	36	700782	784278	Deep-water fossil assemblage (brachiopods and trilobites), one of the youngest faunas in the region	Oriel	No	The stream section has yielded a fossil assemblage of very small brachiopods and trilobites. The trilobites are classed as a cyclopygid fauna, and the brachiopods have been described as a Falcinella fauna. Both associations of small species indicate that the sediments were deposited in deep water outer shelf settings. They are also one of the youngest known faunas within the region, and are part of the Grangegeeth Terrane in the lapetus Suture Zone of Ireland.	CGS				IGH 2		
Port Raised Beach	Louth			713850	787500	The feature is a raised beach deposited in the locality when sea level was higher than it is today.	Dunany, Mitchelstown, Draghanstown, Corstown, Port, Lurganboy, Nicholastown, Painestown, Labanstown, Cruisetown, Reynoldstown.	No	The raised beach is exceptionally flat-topped and has no real relief, excepting occasional low swales which are themselves probably individual beach features. The beach has been cut into till which was deposited earlier in glaciation. It is comprised of exceptionally well bedded and sorted sands and gravels, which are unconsolidated and easily eroded. The raised beach contains some ice-wedge casts, where sediment has in-filled deformation structures (involutions) in the gravels caused by intense freezing just after glaciation, when an ice mass still lay further to the north in Ireland. It is probably the widest raised beach in Ireland.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., DARDIS, G.F. AND HANVEY, P.M., 1987. Sedimentation at the margins of a late-Pleistocene ice lobe terminating in shallow marine environments, Dundalk Bay, eastern Ireland. Sedimentology, 34, 473-493.	IGH 13		
Rampark	Louth	8	36	713695	807648	Early lavas of the Carlingford Complex including unusual hawaite lava	Rampark	No	These earliest examples of igneous activity in the Carlingford Complex are lavas that form a synclinal structure between the granophytic microgranite on the hill to the north and the limestone of the coastal lowland to the south. The core of the synclinal structure is formed by a distinctive hawaite lava, an alkali basalt first described from Hawaii. It typically contains olivine phenocrysts and its plagioclase is andesine rather than more Ca-rich plagioclase typical of basalts.	CGS			LeBas (1965B)	IGH 11		
Rathcor Complex	Louth	8	36	718000	805500	The Rathcor Complex is a moraine complex and comprises a large accumulation of hummocky sands and gravels	Rathcor, Castlecarragh, Galtrim Island, Ardully Beg, Ballymaghey, Rockmarshall, Annaloughan, Rampark, Loughannor, Maddoxland, Mountbaonall.	No	Most of the complex comprises west-northwest to east-southeast trending sinuous ridges, which can attain heights of 25m. Single, round-crested ridges are the general rule although pitted, hummocky and flat-to-gently undulating gravelly spreads frequently form an integral part of individual ridges. The ridges comprise planar cross-bedded gravels interbedded with massive diamicts and fine muds. They record deposition off the glacier into a fan-delta sequence in a restricted shallow water body, which lay south of the Cooley Peninsula during deglaciation. A sample of foraminiferan protozoa, with an AMS 14C age of 14,250 ± 130 years, provides an important date in constraining the timing of deglaciation across the Irish landscape. The Rathcor Complex therefore contains important evidence for unravelling the interplay of terrestrial and marine deposition in the northern Irish Sea Basin during deglaciation.	CGS			McCABE, A.M., 2008. Glacial Geology and geomorphology: The Landscapes of Ireland. Dunedin Academic Press, 274pp.	IGH 7		
Salterstown	Louth	16	36	711840	793358	Abundant yellow sphalerite in fault breccia in Lwr Palaeozoic greywacke.	Salterstown	No	A sinuous, pinching and swelling fault-breccia zone is up to 0.7m wide and strikes c.114°, dipping south. It comprises greywacke, siltstone and quartz fragments in a siliceous matrix. Abundant brown-yellow sphalerite (zinc sulphide) is present in quartz-carbonate veins and in the breccia matrix within this fault zone. Lesser amounts of galena (lead sulphide), chalcocite (copper-iron sulphide) and pyrite (iron sulphide) can also be observed. Mineralized veins, up to several cm thick, are also abundant in the footwall (northern) part of the outcrop.	CGS	NHA?		Morris (1984)	IGH 15		

Sieve Foy Slate Rock	Louth	8	36	717823	811555	The Slate Rock is metamorphosed Lower Carboniferous basal conglomerate; it is cut by dolerite dyke and a porphyry intrusion is present nearby.	Commons	No	Slate rock is a large, well-exposed example of Lower Carboniferous conglomerate in a readily accessible location along the Tain Way walking route. Exposures of Carboniferous rocks elsewhere along the contact with the Carlingford Igneous Complex are typically of metamorphosed limestone (skam) rather than basal conglomerate so this site represents an interesting variation. The dolerite dyke, porphyry cone sheet and boulders of Silurian metasediments displaying complex deformation give the site an unusual breadth of interest	CGS			Baxter (2011)	IGH8	IGH11	
Slievenagloagh	Louth	8	36	713314	809336	Site contains one of two large mapped outcrop zones of vent agglomerate in the Carlingford Complex	Slievenagloagh, Annaloughan	No	The area between the summits of Slievenagloagh and Annaloughan Mountain contains one of two large mapped outcrop zones of vent agglomerate in the Carlingford Complex. Most of the area is underlain by granophytic microgranite which is exposed in numerous outcrops. Layered gabbro is also present between the vent agglomerate outcrops on the eastern part of the site. Basalt, with irregularly-shaped pyroxene phenocrysts, can also be observed on the western side of the site. The basalt has a distinctive pitted weathering surface where phenocrysts have been recessed by weathering. It is presumably one of the early basalts whose main outcrop is on the southern slopes of Slievenagloagh	CGS			Geraghty et al. (1997)	IGH 11		
Templetown Raised Beach	Louth	9	36	721530	805319	Raised beach deposited when sea level was approximately 20m higher than it is today	Templetown	No	The beach is exceptionally flat-topped and has no fear relief. The beach has been cut into till which was deposited earlier during the glaciation. Exposure of the raised beach, in low cliffs along the modern beach, shows that the feature is comprised of exceptionally well bedded and sorted sands and gravels, which are unconsolidated and easily eroded. This is probably the best example of a late-glacial shingle beach closely related to readvance of ice sheet limits in Ireland.	CGS			McCABE, X.M. AND HAYNES, J.R., 1996. A late Pleistocene intertidal boulder pavement from an isostatically emergent coast, Dundalk Bay, eastern Ireland. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 21, 555-572.	IGH 13		
Waterunderbridge-Dry Bridge	Louth	24	43	706225	776585	A karstic sinking river starts at Waterunderbridge and continues downstream southwards as far as Dry Bridge	Meil, Tullyallen / Drogheda	No	Numerous swallow holes are present along the stream, most at Waterunderbridge. During dry conditions the entire flow in the stream disappears into these swallow holes; the entire flow in the stream disappears into these swallow holes. The exact locations of the final sinking of the stream and its subsequent resurgence downstream varied slightly between visits showing that the karst system is dynamic and that different karst pathways can be followed depending on the magnitude of flow through the system.	CGS				IGH 1		
Windy Gap	Louth	5	36	713042	813809	Deformed granite beside fault, dolerite cone sheets and layered gabbros	Corrabett	No	Windy Gap is an easily accessible site for observing aspects of Carlingford Igneous Complex geology, specifically good exposure of layered gabbro intrusions, faulted and fractured microgranite and fault-related juxtaposition of microgranite, gabbro and the Silurian metasediments. The presence of numerous dolerite cone sheets, themselves affected by late faulting, adds to the interest of the site. The gap lies along the line of a fault that has juxtaposed the microgranite and the gabbro. The exposure along the road is mainly of fractured microgranite cut by dolerite cone sheets.	CGS			Baxter (2011)	IGH 11		