

## Louth - Barnavave Area

<b>NAME OF SITE</b>	<b>Barnavave Area (OVERVIEW)</b>
<b>IGH THEMES</b>	<b>IGH 6 Mineralogy</b> <b>IGH 8 Lower Carboniferous</b> <b>IGH11 Igneous Intrusions</b>
<b>TOWNLAND(S)</b>	<b>Castletowncooley, Commons, Grange Irish</b>
<b>NEAREST TOWN/VILLAGE</b>	<b>Carlingford</b>
<b>SIX INCH MAP NUMBER</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ITM CO-ORDINATES</b>	<b>718155E 810190N (north), 717630E, 808654N (south)</b>
<b>1:50,000 O.S. SHEET NUMBER</b>	<b>36 GSI BEDROCK 1:100,000 SHEET NO. 8/9</b>

The Barnavave area comprises the southeastern end of the Carlingford Mountain uplands, including Barnavave Hill and the ridge to the south. The geology of the area was subject to detailed study in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These studies included the petrology, mineralogy and chemistry of the granite-gabbro associations (Nockolds 1935, Osbourne 1932), and the petrology and mineralogy of thermally metamorphosed limestones (skarns) intruded by the granite and gabbro (Nockolds 1947, 1950). Baxter (2011), in her field guide to Cooley Peninsula, refers to two of the sites, Site A (Barnavave Quarry) and Site B, which she calls Grange Irish.

In the original papers, the various sites studied were plotted on sketch maps as “Site A”, “Site B”, etc. Emeleus and Preston (1970), in their field guide to the area, reproduced this site terminology on their map. As these sites have been subject to detailed scientific study they are considered to be important locations for observing and understanding the geology of the Carlingford Igneous Complex. Not all sites have been included in this guide, either because the original outcrop is no longer visible or accessible, but where they are the original site names are retained to ensure conformity with the original research papers. The location and geological setting of the Barnavave sites are shown in the sketch map below.



