

## WICKLOW - COUNTY GEOLOGICAL SITE REPORT

<b>NAME OF SITE</b>	<b>Glendasan - Luganure</b>		
Other names used for site	Luganure – Hawkrock		
<b>IGH THEME</b>	<b>IGH15 Economic Geology</b>		
<b>TOWNLAND(S)</b>	<b>Sevenchurches or Camaderry</b>		
<b>NEAREST TOWN/VILLAGE</b>	<b>Laragh</b>		
<b>SIX INCH MAP NUMBER</b>	<b>17, 23</b>		
<b>NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE</b>	<b>708981E 698211N</b>		
<b>1:50,000 O.S. SHEET NUMBER</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>GSI Bedrock 1:100,000 Sheet No.</b>	<b>16</b>

### Outline Site Description

The site comprises two 19<sup>th</sup> century mine sites on the northern slopes of Camaderry Mountain, an area of uninhabited moorland within Wicklow Mountains National Park.

### Geological System/Age and Primary Rock Type

The bedrock is Lugnaquilla Granodiorite, part of the Lugnaquilla Pluton which is one of the five plutons that comprise the late-Caledonian (405 Ma) Leinster Granite batholith. The granite is cut by slightly younger quartz veins containing lead and zinc mineralization.

### Main Geological or Geomorphological Interest

Luganure and Hawkrock mine sites are among the most remote sites in the Glendalough mining district. Luganure mine was developed along the Luganure Lode while Hawkrock was developed along the southern part of the Ruplagh Lode. The Luganure lode was the first to be exploited in Glendasan, possibly as early as 1800 and large-scale mining in the district in the 1820s and 1830s initially centred on this lode. Around 1859 the workings were driven through the south side of Camaderry Mountain to the Glendalough valley site where a crusher and other processing plant had been established. Access to the underground workings at Luganure was by a series of vertically stacked adits driven into the side of Camaderry Mountain from both the north (Luganure) and south (Glendalough) sides. The total vertical extent of the workings is approximately 270m, between the lowermost 2nd Adit and the uppermost Shallow Adit.

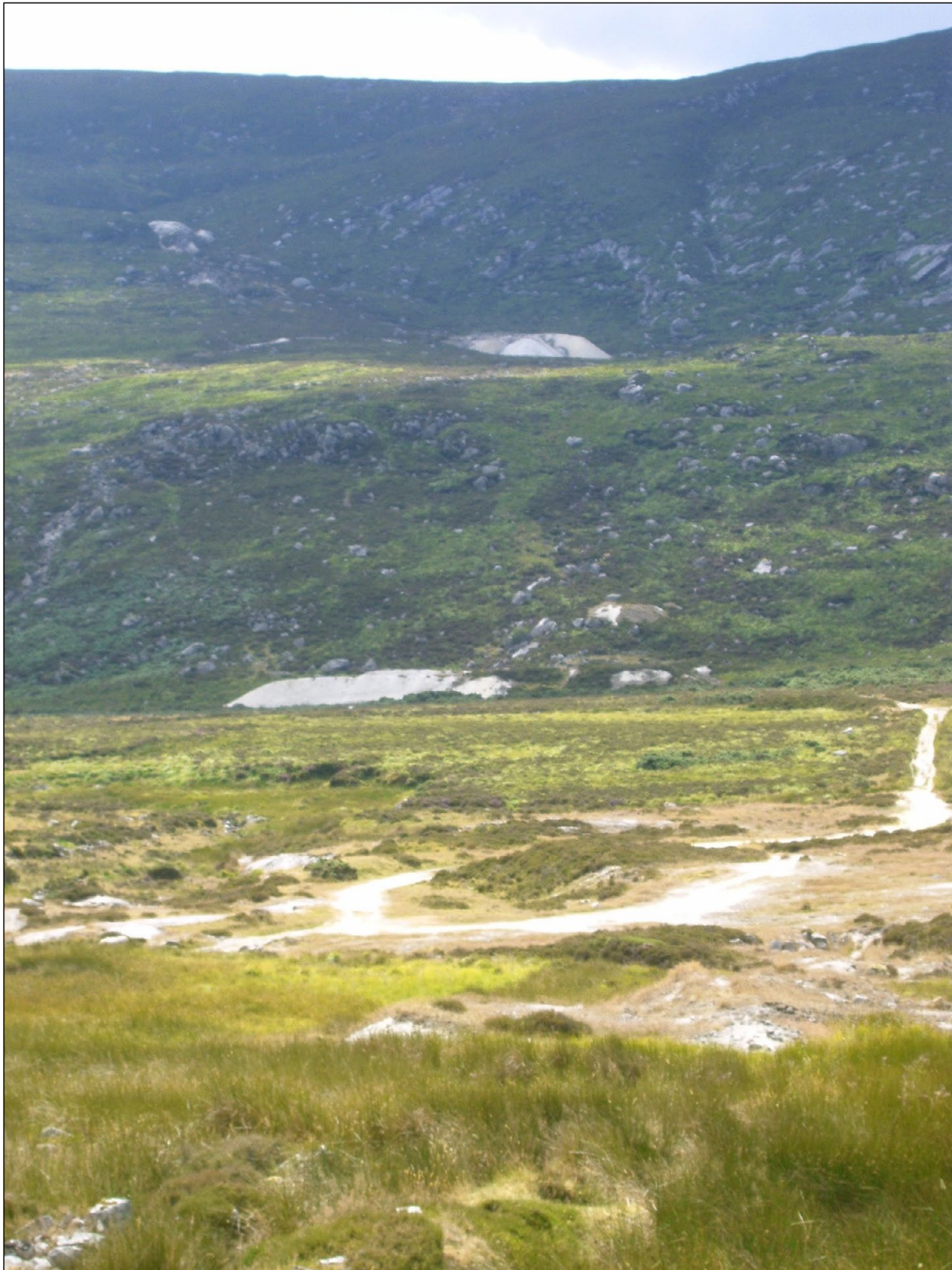
Luganure and Hawkrock are remarkable for an abundance of extant shafts and adits. The adits are in various states of collapse but their entrances are generally well defined. Several ruined mine buildings still stand on the two sites but the most striking features are the substantial waste heaps, especially on Luganure sites – the line of the Luganure Lode can be followed southwards from heap to heap up the side of Camaderry Mountain. The ore mined at Luganure was initially taken by tramway to the Old Hero Processing site via what is now a walking track that links the two sites. In later years, the ore was taken out from the southern side of the mountain and processed at the Glendalough Valley site.

### Site Importance – County Geological Site

The Luganure–Hawkrock site is one of the most substantial 19<sup>th</sup> century mine sites in the valley. Its physical link to the Glendalough valley mine site represents an important aspect of the mining history of Glendasan.

### Management/promotion issues

The site is less well known than others in the district owing to its remoteness. The numerous unfenced shafts, adits and steeply sided waste heaps are potential safety issues in the context of promotion of the site to the general public.



Luganure workings, viewed from the north. Spoil heaps are located near mouths of adits driven southwards through Camaderry Mountain, with some emerging on the other side of the mountain at Glendalough (see also the Glendalough site report).



