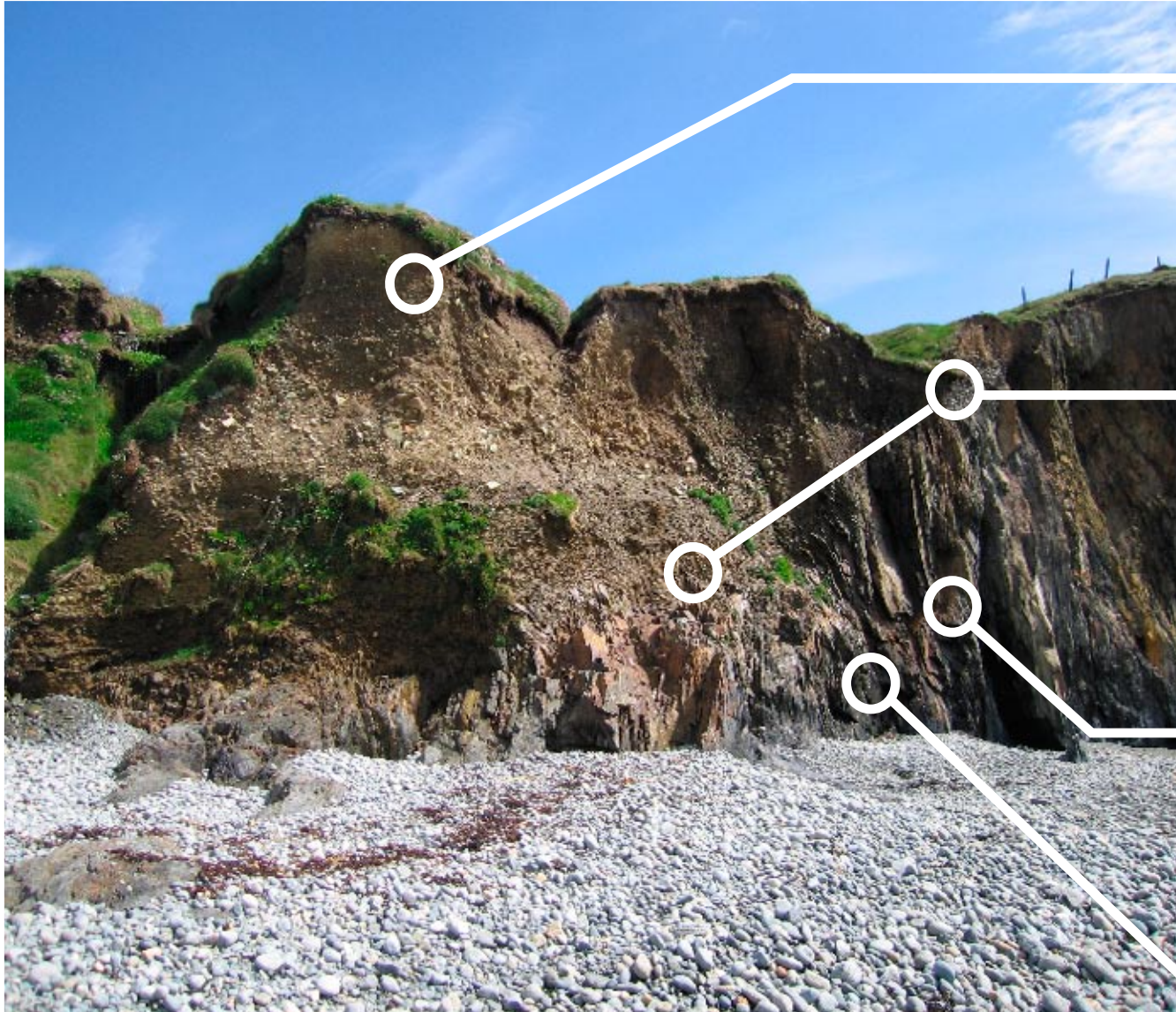


BALLYVOONEY BRIDGE - GEOLOGICAL FEATURES



The sand, mud, clay and boulders rich layers, topping the rocky formation, were dumped by the glaciers when they melted at the end of the Ice Age, 12,000 years ago.



Glaciers and ice sheets flowed across the region between 1.8 million and 50,000 years ago, ripping and scouring through the rocks underneath.



The rocks were then upended during continental collisions while the Copper Coast travelled from the South Pole to its actual position.



These dark rocks are made of very fine muds and sands, called mudstones, which deposited on the ocean floor, 460 million years ago. Ireland then did not exist as a land area: it was part of an ocean floor near the South Pole.

