Dorset GA Group

Newsletter Summer 2018

Contents

Welcome to the DGAG Summer 2018 Newsletter. I am taking over as editor for the time being, so this is an interim effort. Following Doreen's sad passing (see below) we felt it was important to keep members updated and informed about past and future events, the last newsletter being in February 2018.

As Doreen had a number of responsibilities there will likely be changes at Committee level to enable the group to go forward. We are a fairly small society, run by an even smaller committee! In the short term, we will certainly need an Events Officer to cover events such as Holiday Rocks, the Christmas Workshop and the Chairman's Picnic. Hopefully, some of you will come forward to enable the DGAG to function as before and develop in the future. *Kelvin Huff*

Doreen with John Chaffey at the Wimborne Fair (AH)

An appreciation of Doreen Smith

As members of DGAG will know, Doreen died in June following a short illness. Her contribution to DGAG over the years was immense. She took over the editorship of the DGAG newsletter in 2000 and produced it single-handed until this year. She not only acted as editor but did all the printing and distribution, often calling round delivering the newsletter by hand to save money! She was extremely generous with her time and was loath to claim for her efforts. She was also vital in the production of the Coast & Country field trip book which was produced to celebrate the 20th anniversary of DGAG in 2003 getting all the chapters organised prior to it going to the printers. Another of Doreen's contributions was organising the Fossil and Mineral Fair in Wimborne each year from 1997 for nearly 20 years. This was a major achievement and again she organised it single-handed. It was a loss to the DGAG programme when Doreen decided, due to complications with the venue at the Allendale Centre, to call it a day. Doreen was very good at generating income for the DGAG and until recently sold items donated to DGAG via the internet and again gave her time willingly for no reward. Doreen was also a catering supremo producing the food and organising the lunch for the Chairman's Picnic and President's Picnic each July. She also provided a feast for the Christmas Workshop, if I have got my information correct, from 2003. Despite health and mobility problems in recent years Doreen continued to make a very important and valued contribution to the group refusing help to lighten the load. She will be greatly missed but we will remember Doreen's contribution to the group with fond memories.

Alan Holiday DGAG Chairman

DGAG Fieldtrip to Salisbury Cathedral and Cathedral Close 15 th March 2018.
Leader: Kelvin Huff Report: Sheila Alderman

This was the first DGAG field trip for 2 of the 15 members who met in Salisbury Cathedral Close despite all the media hype about nerve gas etc. We did notice some police and apparently our PM chose to come to Salisbury while we were in the cathedral. She didn't come to greet us though. Kelvin Huff circulated some very well-researched and clear notes prior to the trip which has helped tremendously with this report. The trip around Cathedral Close was led by Kelvin in the morning and a Cathedral guide called David, in the afternoon. Many thanks to both of them. We had a fascinating day.

N.B. Do look at http://dorsetbuildingstone.weebly.com/ as a number of the building stones we saw are described there. We first looked at the exterior of Salisbury Museum that originally was called Sherborne House as it was the home of the Bishop of Salisbury. It later became called the Kings House as King James stayed there once. It was obvious that the building had evolved and newer parts added and older parts altered.

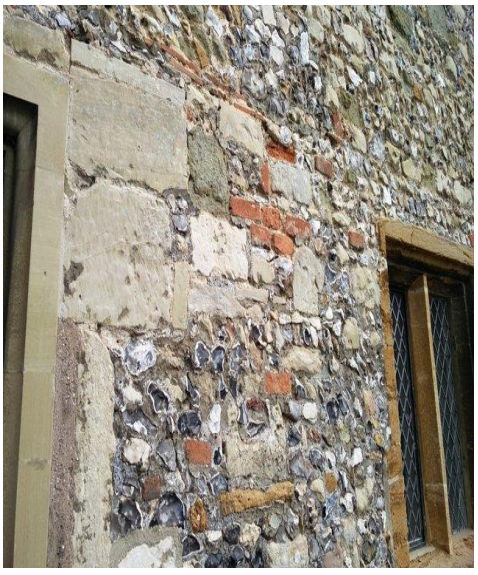
1. Salisbury Museum, originally Sherborne House (SMA)

We looked at the porch and window frames made of Ham Hill Stone. Our guess was the Sherborne connection meant that the Ham Hill quarries 10 miles from Sherborne, (45 miles from Salisbury) were known by the Bishop and his builders, hence them being used to enhance the appearance of the building and as a status symbol.

We studied one of the older walls in detail and identified Ham Hill Stone, Chilmark limestone (Vale of Wardour Portland stone), Hurdcott Stone (Greensand from north of Tisbury, Wiltshire), Flint, clay tile and brick.

2. Salisbury Museum Porch with flints and Hurdcott Sandstone (Greensand from north of Tisbury) and Chilmark Limestone (Portland from Vale of Wardour) (SMA)

3. Salisbury Museum with detail of Hurdcott sandstone showing fossil content (JS)



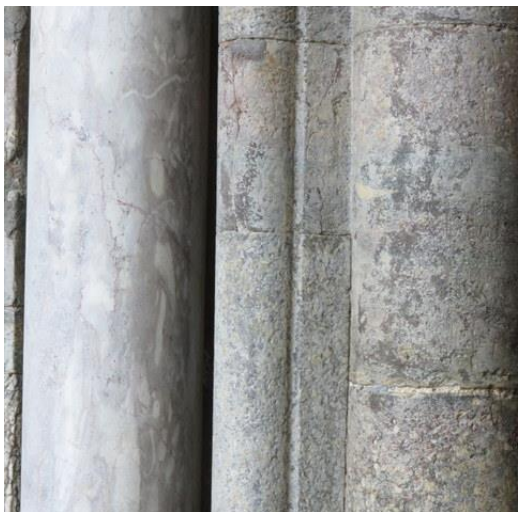
4. Salisbury Museum wall with various building stones (MW)

En-route round the Cathedral Close we could see that the predominant building stones are flint, brick, Chilmark Limestone and Hurdcott Sandstone. There was yellow/cream brick called Fisherton brick which is a nearby village in Wiltshire and also the more common red bricks. The uneven sizes of the brick gave us clues about the age of the wall as from Victorian times the bricks were made of a standard size. On one level along the wall of what is now the car park to the south of the cathedral we saw some odd blocks of Purbeck marble with very clear *Viviparus* gastropods weathering out.

We entered the Cathedral stone workshops to view the Chilmark Stone from which there was a good view of the cathedral spire. This was added in 1320, after the main building was completed and made it the tallest masonry structure in Britain. In the 1950 rebuild the top 7-9m of Chilmark stone in the spire were replaced by Clipsham Stone from Rutland. From ground level this change in stone is not apparent. Salisbury Cathedral was built between 1220 and 1258, to replace the Norman cathedral at Old Sarum. It is the 4th cathedral for Salisbury. The first was Stonehenge (!); the second was constructed below the Norman motte and bailey castle at Old Sarum to the north of the present city. This cathedral was a stone structure using Caen stone, a Jurassic creamy coloured oolitic limestone. The second cathedral burnt down so a third cathedral was built. Old Sarum was not a good place to develop a settlement as there was no reliable source of water.

5. Salisbury Cathedral from the stone workshops (SMA)

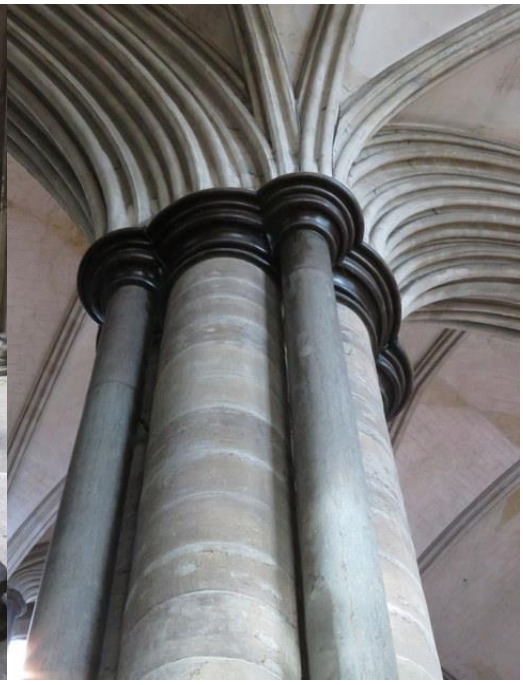
There are various folklore tales of why the present cathedral was built where it is. However, although its foundations are not substantial, considering the height of the structure, geological surveys have noted that it is on a deep (9m) bed of river gravels which has provided strength and stability. Some of the Old Sarum Caen Stone was recycled and used in the cloisters at the present cathedral. However the outer structure of the Cathedral is mainly of Chilmark Stone. There are decorative Devonshire marble and Purbeck Marble columns outside. Purbeck Marble has been used as flooring and in the supporting and decorative columns inside the cathedral. The polished decorative pillars are in 3 metre lengths taken horizontally from the bed. Thicker columns consist of a number of stacked 'drums'.



6. Salisbury Cathedral pillar with Purbeck Marble cut in cylinders and Devonshire Marble Columns (probably replacing polished) Purbeck Marble (MW)

7. Salisbury Cathedral West Front (SMA)

8. Salisbury Cathedral cloister with eroding Purbeck marble column (MW)



9. Salisbury Cathedral interior pillars Purbeck marble (JS)

David, our cathedral guide, pointed out that the added weight of the spire led to the Purbeck limestone columns bending out. Concealed buttresses were constructed to take the strain. As Salisbury Cathedral was completed in only 38 years, it is unusual in that it is all in the Early English Gothic style which in the 12th Century superseded the Norman (Romanesque).

"Through the use of the pointed arch, architects could design less-massive walls and provide larger window openings that were grouped more closely together, so they could achieve a more open, airy and graceful building. The high walls and vaulted stone roofs were often supported by flying buttresses: half arches which transmit the outward thrust of the superstructure to supports or buttresses, often visible on the exterior of the building. The barrel vaults and groin vaults characteristic of Romanesque building were replaced by rib vaults, which made possible a wider range of proportions between height, width and length. The arched windows are usually narrow by comparison to their height and are without tracery. For this reason Early English Gothic is sometimes known as the Lancet style. Although arches of equilateral proportion are most often employed, lancet arches of very acute proportions are frequently found and are highly characteristic of the style." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Gothic_architecture

There is so much more that could go into this report. I wish I'd bought the book "Salisbury Cathedral, The making of a mediaeval masterpiece" by Tim Tatton-Brown and John Crook which will probably answer all the queries you may have after reading my brief report.

Thanks again to Kelvin Huff, David, our cathedral guide and to Malcolm for organising the day. Also thanks to all 15 participants for such good questions and interest in the tour of Cathedral Close and the Cathedral.

DGAG Field Trip to Highcliffe, Barton-on- Sea, and Milford-on-Sea, (7th April 2018)

Leader: Alan Holiday Report: Alison Neil

Eight of us met at Highcliffe, including two new DGAG members, which was very nice. We stood on the cliff-top, looking out to sea, first towards the huts at Mudeford, with Hengistbury Head beyond to the west, and Old Harry Rocks in the misty distance beyond, and then towards the Isle of Wight and the Needles to the east. Our plan for the day was to gradually move eastwards, in our cars where convenient, observing how well the cliff protection measures were doing their job, comparing the protected stretches of cliff with the unprotected stretches between them, and hopefully to find a few good fossils.

The group at Highcliffe (AH)

From the cliff-top we could see to our right (westwards) that the beach was well protected by groynes which had been built to limit the long-shore drift from west to east; on the cliff-top here were smart houses behind a grass sward where people walked their dogs and played with children. But Alan, our leader, pointed out the effect on the further cliff to our left (eastwards), below the Naish Farm SSSI, where beach protection is not allowed. This beach section lay beyond the last of the groynes, where the coast curved round, with the cliff-base badly eroded, and with obvious slumping and mass movement above, and some fairly recent cliff-fall: an example of “terminal groyne syndrome”, where the sea eddies round after the last groyne and erodes the cliff-base.

As we clambered down to the beach we noticed on the one side the rock armour along the protected section, mostly from the cherty bed of the Portland Stone, with some Roach, which would have been brought by boat. We then looked up at the unprotected cliff face with Pleistocene Plateau Gravels on top of Barton Clay, and the strata visibly dipping to the east; so there is a permeable layer on top of an impermeable one, hence the slumping and mass-movement. We noted that the gravels were deposited by the “Solent River” which once carried eroded material from Dartmoor across what is now Dorset. The Barton beds themselves consist of grey, greenish and brown clays with bands of sand; they are of upper Eocene age, when the area was covered by an inland sea, and the temperature warmer than to-day.
We drove round to the eastern end of Naish Farm and walked down to the beach there, at the far end of the unprotected area. At the top, we observed Clay with Flints above the Barton Clay; lower down doggers stuck out of the clay, along with all sorts of debris, including bricks and pipes and part of a rusty lawn-mower, and someone's wellington boot!

The clay here is well known to be quite fossiliferous with mainly molluscs, bivalves and gastropods; people occasionally come across sharks' teeth if lucky, and corals, fish, reptiles, mammals and even birds have been found! We found some aragonitic shells dating from about 45Ma; the creatures in them had lived in a shallow sub-tropical sea, with fine sandy sediment on its sea bed. There were also some septarian nodules with calcite veins: the nodules had grown in the sediment after it had been deposited. We were also delighted to find a scathopod, also known as a tusk shell because of its shape, which is a type of mollusc; there was some fossil

The gastropod *Athleta* (AH)

wood and trace fossils of burrows in-filled with sediment. Looking back up over the cliff we noticed the terraces formed in the slump, all very rough and looking quite treacherous. Every so often a gully of water trickled down through the clay, showing how waterlogged the ground above was. At Barton-on Sea, the other side of Naish farm, there are some chalets on the cliff-top, including quite new ones worryingly close to the cliff-edge; some have had to be moved back from time to time, as the cliff has receded. Here the coast-line is more open to the wider sea and pounded by bigger waves. There is no shelter from either Hengistbury Head or from the Isle of Wight. Ground investigation and monitoring has been carried out in this section since the 1960s. But there is no proper coastal protection.

We stood near the cliff-edge and looked down and observed Brick Earth on top of the Plateau Gravels, themselves on top of the Barton Sands and Clay; recent slumps still had fresh grass growing on them. It was not an encouraging sight! “Brick Earth” is a term to describe periglacial loess deposits of wind-blown dust laid down in the cold, dry periglacial conditions. Further along we again stood on the cliff-top and looked around. Here coastal defences had been put in place in the 1970s, but they were clearly unsuccessful in spite of the Carboniferous Limestone rock armour, which was probably brought from the Mendips. At the top Brick Earth lay over the Plateau Gravels which covered the Barton Sand. At one time the coastal path had gone across the cliff here, at Taddiford Gap, but part of it had now vanished into the landslip so there was no longer a path here. At the eastern end of Barton-on Sea, at the end of Marine Drive, there is access to the beach down Becton Bunny near the golf course on the western side of Beacon Cliff; to the west, groynes had been successful in preserving a decent beach. But to the east ‘terminal groyne syndrome’ was again evident: after the last groyne a large horse-shoe shaped chunk of cliff had subsided, creating a big bite out of the coastline. There is an excellent Google Earth picture showing the effect of ‘terminal groyne syndrome’ here. Below Beacon Cliff Barton Sand is exposed, and the lower part of the Headon Hill formation. At Milford-on -Sea, below the Hordle Cliff car-park, there was more Carboniferous Limestone rock armour, with some coral in it, and a few old wooden groynes. We were further up the succession (remember the strata were dipping to the east), and the clay here was Headon Clay, full of little gastropods: a particularly fine one, about 3 cm long, was a *Viviparus lentus*, a species of freshwater snail. There are some excellent photos of major erosion currently in action on Ian West's web-site, taken in February of this year. From the eastern end of Milford we could see Hurst Castle spit with the lighthouse on the end, facing the Isle of Wight, and we watched families and dog walkers strolling along, enjoying the afternoon. This section was well managed with extra hard rock armour: dark ultrabasic Larvikite shipped over from Norway, full of sparkling feldspar crystals. The spit itself is shingle with salt-marsh behind and is partly backed up by a curved, stepped wall on the seaward side, forming a buttress. It was very misty and we had lost sight of the Needles, though a few beams of sunshine broke through. We thanked Alan for his excellent explanations and Kelvin for organising the trip, and we all agreed we had had a very good day.

Geothermal development at Penzance

Recently on the regional news which in Weymouth comes from the South West there was an item on the planned use of geothermal energy to heat the water of the Jubilee Pool on the sea front in Penzance. Engineers are drilling down to 1.4km (0.8 miles) below the surface where temperatures reach up to about 35C (95F). I know from my own field work experience that there are igneous rocks exposed on the sea shore next to the pool in the form of a minor intrusion. However, 4km to the south of Penzance at Mousehole, the contact between the granite and the 'killas' (country rock) can be seen. The contact is quite flat and so it is to be expected that granite can be found at shallow depth under Penzance as part of the South West of England batholith. This was intruded during the Variscan Orogeny at the end of the Carboniferous Period around 290 million years ago.

According the internet a drilling rig has been erected to drill the bore hole and the project is costing about £1.4m. The EU has paid for much of the start-up costs through the European Regional Development Fund. The pool's directors hope once engineers can tap into the renewable energy source, the pool's running costs will fall. The intention is to have one part heated geothermally and another having water at normal temperature. Hopefully the warm pool will attract more customers to help make the pool more cost effective. They are likening the development to the Blue Lagoon in Iceland, but this is a bit far-fetched (in my opinion!). However, it is said it is the first facility of its kind in the country and after the initial cost of tapping the geothermal energy costs should be limited. It is hoped that the project will be up and running by the summer of 2019.

This is not the first time that attempts have been made to use the geothermal potential of Cornwall. Back in the 1980s Camborne School of Mines had an exploration project to exploit the geothermal energy (see below for further details). Water pumped from the surface picks up heat in the rocks generated from the breakdown of radiogenic elements in the granite. The water or steam returns to the surface passing through heat exchangers before returning to the bore hole. The average geothermal gradient is around 10-20^{o}C / km an in Cornwall it will higher due to the granite at depth. Hence the projected 35^{o}C at 1.4. km for the Jubilee Pool project.

Types of geothermal energy: **(1) Dry steam** This can be used directly for power generation i.e. it comes out of the ground under very high pressure and is put through a turbine which then produces electricity as with HEP. Exploration and exploitation methods have been developed and no major technological problems have been met. There are low investment and production costs. There are limited environmental and pollution problems. Estimates of quantities available are large but more accurate studies are needed. Depending on the geological situation and depth of drilling you can have high or low enthalpy situations depending on the temperature. The Penzance example is low enthalpy while examples from Iceland for instance will be high enthalpy.

(2) Hot water This is derived from hot springs with water typically at 50-100^{0} C and this can be transformed into cheap energy especially for space heating for domestic purposes and greenhouse food production, being used in Iceland and New Zealand very effectively. Exploitation doesn't require much capital. One of the main problems with this source of energy is that the water is often 'polluted' with chemicals and the water is very corrosive damaging pipes so the water from the ground must go through a heat exchanger, the heat being transferred into water going through the heating system.

(3) Sedimentary basins such as the Paris Basin and the Hampshire Basin sometimes have hot water in the deeper sedimentary layers. The water temperature is often low e.g. around 60^{0}C

but sufficient to be used for space heating for dwellings and greenhouse food production. The amount of energy available is large and could supply many settlements with useful supplies of non-polluting energy.

(4) Hot dry rocks In some locations there are abnormally high geothermal gradients especially where rocks contain radioactive minerals which are producing heat e.g. granite. This source of energy was being researched by the Camborne School of Mines in Cornwall, but funding was withdrawn as the test bores did not achieve the circulation required. A 6 km. bore hole into granite was planned to be drilled which was hoped would supply water at over 200^0C at Rosemanowes Quarry near Penrhyn. The heat comes from high concentrations of potassium, thorium and uranium isotopes (4.5%, 20 ppm and 12 ppm respectively) which are giving out heat. Water had to be pumped down one well, it passed through cracks in the rock to another well and on the way picked up heat. At depth the natural joints are not developed, and these had to be artificially widened by controlled explosions at the bottom of the wells. The main difficulty with the scheme was that they hadn't really solved the loss of returning water to the surface to complete the circulation. The hot water/steam has to be returned to the well so that the heat source is not cooled down too quickly, and surface disposal of the water/steam is likely to cause pollution. When fully developed the hot water/ steam could be used for generating electricity. One pair of wells could produce for up to 30 years by which time the rocks would cool and a new pair of wells drilled at the same point into a different part of the heat source could be used. Directional drilling is relatively easy. Apparently, there is still interest in the Camborne School of Mines project and perhaps as technology improves better circulation can be achieved to gain maximum benefit from the geothermal potential.

(5) Mantle heat from below the Earth's crust. This is another source of energy for the future and depends on a lot of research to develop the necessary technology. In Iceland molten magma came up one hole drilled into the thin crust at the constructive plate margin and something similar could happen with drilling down into the mantle. *Alan Holiday*

Shropshire and Black Country field trip Day 1. (18th May 2018)

Wenlock Edge (background information from field guide prepared by Kelvin) The world-famous Wenlock Limestone outcrops of Wenlock Edge rank amongst Britain's most important geological sites. Studied by generations of geologists, the Edge remains a key research and educational locality. These are the finest sections available in the Wenlock Limestone, and they provide the best examples of reef development during the Silurian Period in Britain. The limestones contain a rich fossil fauna, and many fossil species, particularly of corals, brachiopods, trilobites and ostracods were first described from specimens collected here: Wenlock Edge is thus the standard or type locality for these species. The middle part of the Silurian Period is named the Wenlock Series after this area and localities within this site constitute the best sections available in the upper part of the Wenlock Series. This is a site of international significance for its stratigraphy and its unrivalled reef exposures.

The Silurian rocks here form the famous scarp and vale scenery of south Shropshire. Wenlock Edge forms an unbroken escarpment 30 kms. long. Alternating shales and harder limestones have been eroded to form a series of scarps and vales. The Much Wenlock Limestone Series is famous for its coral reefs, although the majority consists of rapid alternations of grey, nodular limestones, soft clays and shales. The Limestone varies from 30m. thickness along Wenlock Edge to 140m. at Leintwardine in the Ludlow Anticline. The intervening clays and shales include

bentonite beds (derived from volcanic ash) of up to 10cms. thickness. Within the nodular and shelly limestones are patch reefs.

Crinoidal Limestone (AH)

Lea Quarry displays patch reefs developed in warm, shallow seas during the Silurian Period, 440 - 410 million years ago. Britain was about 20°S. The reefs are massive limestones made up of coral, sponge, bryozoa and crinoid material. Many reefs appear to have been killed off by a fall of volcanic ash, now bentonite clay, covering the top of the reef. The reefs are known locally as 'ball stones'. The benches and tips in the quarry contain typical reel fossils including trilobites. Lea Quarry has been disused since 2007, but in its prime worked the local land for varying formations of Limestone. The Wenlock Limestone occurs either as a series of thin limestones within shales or as thick massive beds; it is sometimes hard and crystalline and sometimes soft, earthy or concretionary. Bardon Aggregates took over the site and excavated the stone for commercial purposes, but also worked with local geologists in studying the land and collecting stone and fossil samples. The Wenlock Limestone is succeeded upwards by the Ludlow Series, lower Elton formation (see Ludlow Anticline).

Favosites colony (AH)

The first location for the long weekend field trip was planned to be Lea Quarry, a couple of miles west of Much Wenlock. I had been there on a couple of occasions with OUGS and Rockwatch visits but was surprised when I contacted Edge Renewables who use part of the quarry to find they didn't allow fossil collecting! On contacting Aggregate Industries who own the site it seemed that there have been some issues between them. However, help from Aggregate Industries provided us with a meeting point at Stretton Westwood Nature Reserve car park which proved to be an added bonus. The nature reserve is related to flood prevention in Much Wenlock and also the establishment of calcareous grassland (a priority for UK Biodiversity Action Plan). However, there is a large amount of Wenlock Limestone within the reserve and some of it is very fossiliferous.

On visiting Lea Quarry the group found abundant brachiopods especially *Atrypa reticularis*, and occasional *Leptaena depressa* (formerly *rhomboidalis*). We also found gastropods and some coral material, mostly tabulates such as *Favosites, Heliolites* and *Halysites*. I did find one nice example of a solitary rugose coral which I think is *Ketophyllum*. The site is frequently visited and there had been a Rockwatch visit a few weeks earlier so fossil finds were more limited than we might have expected. We had a second chance to look at the Wenlock Limestone when we visited Wren's Nest at Dudley on the final day where the fauna is even more diverse than at Lea Quarry.

Ketophyllum (AH)

Atrypa reticularis (AH)

Earlier I had visited Much Wenlock having arrived early for the field trip. There is abundant evidence of the use of Wenlock Limestone in the town although the parish church is made of sandstone which I think is probably derived from nearby exposures of Upper Carboniferous strata around Ironbridge. The Queen Victoria memorial in the centre of the town is definitely worth a look. *Alan Holiday.*

<u>Shropshire and Black Country field trip Day 3. Sunday 20th May.</u>

Once again the sun shone. The group assembled at the Black Pole car park on the edge of Mortimer Forest, south of Ludlow for a traverse of the Upper Silurian succession exposed in the eroded Ludlow anticline. These beds were subjected to gentle folding during the Acadian phase of the Caledonian orogeny. This occurred around 400 Ma. resulting in an anticlinal structure which has subsequently been de-roofed.

The purpose of the day was to explore how the lithology and the fossil assemblages changed through the succession of the Silurian shelf sea. We started with a few meagre samples of Downton Castle sandstone weathering out of a roadside exposure. This is a light brown medium grained sandstone which is largely un-fossiliferous. Originally classified as the first bed of the Devonian above the Ludlow Bone Bed which was taken as the boundary as it showed a marked facies change from the beds below it. It is now included in the Pridoli stage of the Upper Silurian. Walking in to the anticline brought us across older rocks. The Whitecliffe Beds, a flaggy siltstone with a restricted brachiopod fauna, then the Leintwardine beds, flaggy calcareous siltstones followed by the Bringewood Beds which correlate with the Aymestry Limestone further eastwards. The fauna becomes increasingly diverse with a greater range of brachiopods and some corals and crinoids, indicating a warm shelf sea environment that then changed to more silty conditions that then shallowed. Representative fossils were found but no stunning specimens. As we walked further into the centre towards the

The group at the Ludlow anticline (AH)

Elton beds were found at several exposures along the track side. A green calcareous siltstone that did provide more interesting fossil finds- Trilobite moult sections of cephalons with prominent compound raised eyes, thorax segments and pygidia. We also found at a further Elton Beds location several species of *Monograptus* and orthocone internal moulds. Within the beds are several bentonite clay bands indicating distant volcanic eruptions. This led to discussions as to where the source volcanoes were. This puzzle was answered for us on Monday by Graham Worton who told us of thick layers of Silurian volcanics that have been found in bore holes deep below the Cotswolds.

The oldest bed encountered was the Wenlock limestone in the centre of the anticline. Not many characteristic fossils were found, some crinoid stem fragments, corals and brachiopods but is shows the sequence went from warm clear shallow seas in Wenlock Limestone time to more muddy deeper water in which the Elton beds were deposited and then the conditions became increasingly shallower up to the Downtonian as Caledonian uplift occurred.

The later part of the day was disappointing as far as finds were concerned as many of the roadside exposures going back up the succession, which were once very rewarding, have become overgrown and much digging would have been needed. Everyone's energy was waning by then and it was decided not to visit the type locality of the Bone Bed outside Ludlow!! Unfortunately the exposure has been reduced to a narrow slit by years of collecting so that was probably the right choice. *Noel Donnelly*

Editor's Notes on the next edition and sundry other things

1) Reports for the Ercall Quarry day and the Black Country day will follow in the next newsletter. Reports on the June 2018 Portland trip and the Chairman's Field-Trip will also be included.
2) Newsletter items for the next edition are very welcome and should be sent to me via e-mail.
3) I'm told that some members are yet to renew for 2018! Only members will receive the next edition so if your membership has lapsed please renew it to continue receiving the newsletter.
4) Many of those on my e-mail list will have returned a GDPR form to me. The form should have gone out with the April Newsletter but Doreen's health issues intervened. You'll find one on the back page. You'll still get the newsletter anyway, as after 25 May 2018, we will continue to keep in touch with our members by post, as permitted by the legitimate interest element of the General Data Protection Regulations. If you want to stay on our e-mailing list, please complete the form and return it to me.
5) The website is likely to remain unchanged until we can establish how to access and modify it. Watch this space! Details of our future events are on page 12 and are also available by e-mail from Malcolm or myself.
6) We are looking for more members to join the committee! Doreen's passing has created an urgent need for an Events Officer to organise those events which are principally indoor plus the Chairman's Picnic. These include Holiday Rocks, the Christmas workshop and the A.G.M. Given that I am now quite busy it would be good if the Events Officer could also take over the organisation of the annual dinner in November. Please give this some thought, you don't have to do it all on your own. Maybe two people could share the load?

DGAG Field Trips and allied events 2018

Contact Malcolm Wright (Field Trip Officer)

Saturday 21st July

Chairman's Fieldtrip at Worbarrow Bay. Meet 10.30 Tyneham village car park. More details from Malcolm or Alan. **Leader: Alan Holiday**

28th - 29th July: Fossil Fayre at the Square and Compass, Worth Matravers

DGAG hope to be represented. Please let Alan know if you can help out.

http://www.squareandcompasspub.co.uk/what-s-on/894/fossil-fayre.html

Thursday August 9th

The Charterhouse area of the Mendips.

Leader: Martin Gledhill

10.30 start. Meet at a large lay-by about 300 yards south-east of St Hugh's Church in Charterhouse. The map reference is 504555. To get there you turn left off the A37 at the Mendip Inn, 3 or 4 miles north of Shepton Mallett. You then follow the B3135, sign-posted Cheddar, for 7.5 miles. For some of this way you are on the straight line of the old Roman road which transported the Roman lead ingots from Charterhouse. After 7.5 miles, turn right, signposted to Charterhouse. After 2.5miles park in the large layby on the right. Packed lunch needed.

Saturday, November 17th. Annual Dinner at the Wessex Royale Hotel, Dorchester. Guest Speaker: Robert Chandler.

Saturday December 8th. Christmas Workshop at Broadmayne Village Hall.

DIGS (Dorset's Important Geological Sites)

The group welcome anyone wishing to help with conservation work on Local Geological Sites. Please contact Alan Holiday if you are interested. Working parties go out on both weekdays and weekends.

Wessex OUGS events

Sunday 21st October 2018

Conservation session at Crack Lane LGS, Langton Matravers with Alan Holiday.

Sunday 11th November 2018.

Introduction to Geology, Bowleaze Cove.

Leader: Alan Holiday

Please contact Jeremy Cranmer

£2-50 day trip charge.

Advance notice:

The weekend residential field-trip for Spring 2019 will be to South Wales to look at the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. The trip is being planned by John Scott and Kelvin Huff. Further details about dates, accommodation and costs to follow in due course.

DGAG Committee Members

Chairman/Librarian/GA	Alan Holiday		
Secretary/NL/Website/Sales	Kelvin Huff		
Treasurer	Alison Neil		
Fieldtrip Officer	Malcolm Wright		
Ordinary	John Larkin		
Ordinary	John Scott		
Ordinary	Robert Chandler		
Events Officer	*Vacant*		