Dorset GA Group

Newsletter Autumn 2022

https://dorsetgeologistsassociation.org/

Contents

Welcome to the Autumn Newsletter!

It's Autumn already and I'm wondering where the year has gone! Now, our thoughts turn to winter events such as lectures, workshops and before we know it, 2023 is here with the A.G.M. It's been a year where DGAG members have been offered a wide range of activities, including geowalks, field-trips, lectures and an interesting show and tell at Holiday Rocks. We have run a successful residential trip too, reports from which make up a sizeable part of this Newsletter. Take–up of these activities has sometimes been patchy, as we recover cautiously from the Covid pandemic. It would be great to see numbers pick up again to support what DGAG has to offer, as event organisers spend a lot of time and effort in their preparation. If what's on offer doesn't appeal to you then let us know what does, via any Committee member, we're open to suggestions! *Kelvin*

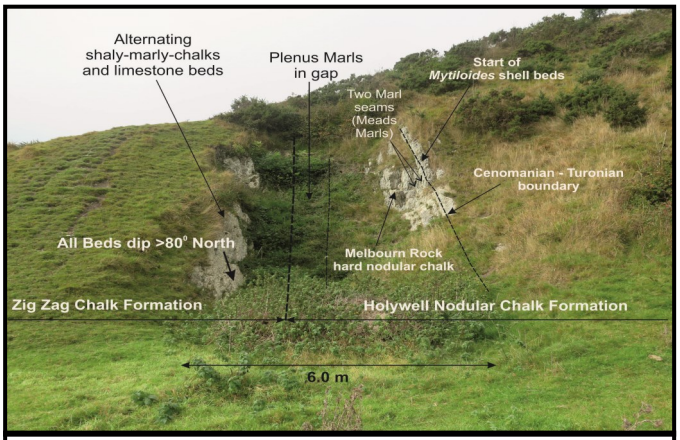
DGAG Geology Prize

After a few years of trying, DGAG have finally presented a prize to a local A level student! Mia Pullen has studied Geology at Budmouth Academy in Weymouth as one of her A-Level subjects. She has become so interested in Geology she has applied to read the subject at Plymouth University and hopes to go there in September. She received a copy of "The Geology of the British Isles" by Peter Toghill which I have found to be a useful, well-illustrated source of information. While talking with Mia at the informal presentation, she said she was looking forward to field trips in the south-west and further afield. As well as the book, Mia receives free membership of DGAG during her studies and she will receive an electronic copy of the Newsletter. During my visit to the Academy, I was able to catch up with Pete Davidson, who teaches Geology. He explained about the Geology programme at Budmouth, which includes local field work. This includes a visit to the Fleet (very convenient for the school!) and a logging exercise at Osmington. He also runs a one-week visit to Iceland which must help to inspire the budding geologists. Pete suggested future students might be interested in helping with local DIGS conservation activities such as at Crookhill and the Rodwell Cutting as this would be a useful addition to their personal statement on their UCAS application. *Alan Holiday*

Mia Pullen receives the DGAG Geology Prize from Alan Holiday

Alan Holiday is also Chairman of DIGS and provided this **Update on the DIGS Summer programme:** The DIGS group has continued its programme of conservation through the summer. In May we worked on our site at Westhill Chalk Pit, Corfe Castle where the Zig Zag Chalk Formation and Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation are exposed in steeply-dipping strata on the northern limb of the Purbeck Anticline.

1. Westhill Pit, May 2022



2. West Hill Pit section explained

This locality, on land owned by the National Trust gets a lot of passing interest and we are hoping to erect an information board to raise awareness of the geological interest. (Pictures 1 and 2).

In June we continued our work at Red Lane Abbotsbury, partly in preparation for a field trip by DGAG members to the Abbotsbury area. The site exposes the Abbotsbury Ironstone. Our work was appreciated by the field trip members and also by the landowner who thanked us for our efforts. (Picture 3)

3. Red Lane, June 2022

In July we worked on the site at Trill Quarry, Thornford, just south of Yeovil (an SSSI) https://dorsetrigs.org/northwestrigs/trill-troll-quarry-sssi/. Here we were working with Wessex Water as the site is used for water treatment. It is not an official DIGS site, but it is one we have agreed to look after as it exposes the Fullers Earth Rock, a muddy limestone from the Middle Jurassic which was used locally as a building stone (see https://www.dorsetbuildingstone.org/fullers-earth-rock.html). After successfully carrying some conservation work last year, we were asked to repeat the exercise in 2022. The extremely dry weather recently meant that the vegetation was easy to clear (Picture 4). Wessex Water also promised some financial support for our work! This might at least pay our travel expenses in this time of exorbitant fuel prices.

4. Trill Quarry July 2022

Also in July we attended the annual site liaison meeting at Swanworth Quarry, Worth Matravers, Purbeck. It is owned by Suttle Stone Quarries (formerly owned by Tarmac). Suttle Stone Quarries are in the process of applying for planning permission to extend the quarry northwards to secure stone supplies for future decades as currently all the stone in the existing quarry has been extracted (Picture 5). To achieve the extension is difficult as it is in part of an A.O.N.B. but there are environmental benefits from the extension as the Portland Stone will provide aggregate for Poole and Bournemouth and surrounding area and avoid transport of aggregate from Portland or the Mendips. The Purbeck sequence at Swanworth is not useful building stone, unlike that found further east towards Swanage.

5. Swanworth general view July 2022

6. Swanworth: reclaimed area with limestone grassland

Currently, most of the work at Swanworth involves landscaping former quarry areas to return it to limestone grassland with great ecological value (Picture 6).

As usual we are always looking for new members to help look after the DIGS sites around the county. In the Autumn, we will continue work at Crookhill Clay Pit at Chickerell, Great Crested Newts permitting (!), and, also hopefully some much needed conservation at Vallis Vale and Tedbury Camp near Frome, Somerset.

See contact details for DIGS on the back page

DGAG residential trip to the North Somerset Coast. Leader: John Scott

Friday 9th September p.m. Culver Cliff NGR: SS969471.

1. Cliffs of Hangman Sandstone with a southerly dip. KJH

We met just north-west of Minehead Harbour and walked westwards over a rocky beach to examine the cliff exposures of the Hangman Sandstone Formation (1). This is mostly of Middle Devonian age (mainly Eifelian) and was deposited by river channels emerging on to an alluvial fan from mountains to the north. The sandstones were subsequently folded during the Variscan Orogeny. The strata were seen to dip southwards at between 25° and 35°. The latitude of the 'British Isles' in the Devonian was around 20°S and the environment was tropical with semi-arid conditions. The cliffs and fallen blocks showed several sedimentary and structural features, including cross-bedding, ripple marks (2), rip-up clasts, tension gashes (6) and slickensides.

2. Ripple marked block and slump-bedding. KJH

3. Slump bedding in a more massive bed. KJH

4. Folding. KJH

5. Fault zone with gouge and breccia. KJH

6. Tension gashes in a beach boulder. KJH

7. Monoclinal fold. KJH

We observed several minor folds(4) and low angle shears, illustrating the compressive nature of the Variscan Orogeny. John explained that some of the folds were probably formed by contemporary slumping of the sediments shortly after they were laid down. A main reason for our visit was to observe this 'slumped bedding'(2,3)

The slumping was possibly due to earthquake activity affecting the soft sediments. At the western limit of our walk we saw a good monoclinal fold (7), with both horizontal and vertical limbs.

Kelvin Huff

Saturday 10th September a.m. – Kilve.

Fig.1 Oil Retort

We had a wonderful morning at Kilve beach. Fortunately, the weather was warm and sunny, which is always a blessing on a field trip. The visibility was excellent and we had great views of the Somerset headlands and rock faces as well as South Wales across the Severn Estuary.

John Scott was an excellent leader for the day and discussed the geology of the surrounding area as well as showing us the different types of faults in the cliffs. He has a natural ability at explaining everything in a language that is as straight forward as it can possibly be. Although faulting can be quite difficult to get your head around, especially when, within one small area, there can be both normal and reverse faults. We met at an old brick building which had been a retort for unsuccessfully extracting oil from shale in the 1920's. We walked past a lime kiln which used Blue Lias limestone from the rocks of the area.

Fig.2 View of Kilve Beach showing the Blue Lias wave-cut platform

Then we saw the most amazing sight of a limestone wave-cut platform made of the Lower Jurassic Blue Lias strata. John told about the geological history of the Bristol Channel Basin. In the late Carboniferous to early Permian the Variscan Orogeny formed Pangea, causing mountain ranges to form and folding Devonian and Carboniferous rocks in an E-W direction as well as thrust faults, which were caused by compression forces. Extension occurred during the Triassic and Jurassic leading to normal faults developing. In the early Cretaceous, compression and thermal uplift took place with the opening of the Atlantic Ocean.

Once on the beach we noted it was made up mainly of Blue Lias and Hangman's Sandstone pebbles. This is a Devonian red sandstone from north Devon and Somerset. There were long stretches of Blue Lias limestone platforms tilted to the south at 30°.

Looking at the unstable cliff in front of us we noted that it was made up of repeated strata of Blue Lias. The darker shale being deposited when the sea was anaerobic so that organic matter remained in it.

Fig.3 The cliff face made of repeated layers of Blue Lias.

Fig.4 Coalescing Blue Lias nodules

This could have been the result of deeper water, changing warmer temperature which would have affected the oxygen content. The lighter Blue Lias layer was deposited in shallower, highly oxygenated waters. Some of the Blue Lias was formed as nodules and some of these had coalesced, whereas some had been deposited as a complete entity. We discussed algal blooms and how they affect oxygen levels in the water as well as Milankovic cycles. At the top of the face was wind-blown loess, forming a muddy layer.

Looking down at the Blue Lias platform we saw many calcite veins which might have developed within minutes or hours of joints developing. The pattern of joints and veins relates to the specific stresses the rock has suffered (usually because of tectonic stresses during folding and faulting) and sometimes thermal stresses due to contraction during cooling or expansion during heating. Some were cross-cutting veins, as you can see in the photograph in Fig.5, which showed the jointing occurred at a different time. The huge number of veins indicated that that a lot of jointing had occurred. The hot mineral laden waters must have moved through the joints and the calcium carbonate precipitated out as crystals.
We walked carefully along the beach towards a fault.

Fig.5 Calcite veins in the Blue Lias platform

John explained what a normal fault looked like and how it formed during extension which allowed strata to drop down across the fault. On walking around the other side of the rock we saw a reverse fault as well as slickensides, formed as the rocks moved across each other. The reverse fault that John is pointing to in Fig.6 was caused by compression, causing the layers to be pushed up along the fault.

Fig.6 John points to a reverse fault while standing next to a slickensided surface.

This would have occurred during the Alpine Orogeny about 35 million years ago. John explained with the use of diagrams that the orientation and displacement of a fault is controlled by the orientation of three principal main stresses which affect the rock in three different directions. Normal, reverse or strike-slip faults develop. Fracturing occurs when the strain and differential stress have increased so much that cracks develop and coalesce which leads to failure stress.
Relay ramps were pointed out to us. Relay ramps connect together different segmented surfaces. They can occur when a normal fault develops during extension. If you want to see a YouTube clip by Dr. Catherine Mottram, Senior Lecturer, Structural Geology and Tectonics, University of Portsmouth, about them at Kilve follow this link:
Relay ramp description - YouTube

Fig.7 John pointing to another fault and asking our opinion.

The final geological feature to be seen at the eastern end of Kilve beach were mud volcanoes. The methanogenesis was at about 20 metres depth with pressure causing methane gas bubbles to rise up and bring liquid mud up which oozed out under pressure. Tufa deposits then formed at the top. As these mud volcanoes are a SSSI it was disappointing to see that drill holes had been made into them, presumably by researchers. No attempt had been made to fill the holes with similarly-coloured material.

Fig.8 Another fault which shows normal and reverse faulting in different strata.

Fig.9 The group examine one of several mud volcanoes on Kilve beach

Saturday 10th September p.m. – Lilstock

In the afternoon we walked along the storm beach at Lilstock. We saw evidence of modern sedimentation as flowstone had formed and cemented pebbles in the beach (Fig.10) and even a plastic brush! (Fig.11) Tufa, made of calcium carbonate, could also be seen. The beach still contained some Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) pebbles, some of which had quartz veins.

Fig.10 Flowstone at the foot of the cliff

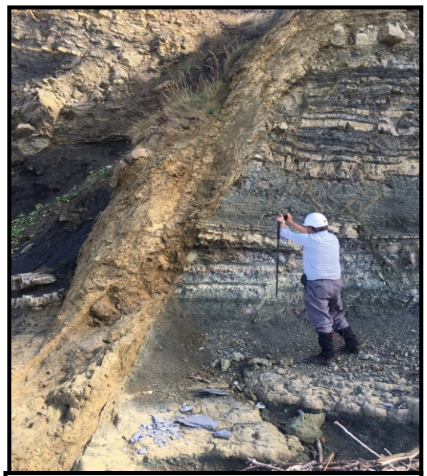


Fig.12 Normal Fault on Lilstock Beach

The rocks in the cliff were White Lias, which was formed at the end of the Triassic. John identified the Lilstock and Cotham Formation within the White Lias.

It was hard walking over the pebbles but it was worth seeing another fault. This fault, which is shown in Fig.12, was another normal fault but consisted of hundreds of tiny faults all crunched up together in the White Lias. It was smashed up and the damage zone was extensive. This most probably occurred in the Cretaceous or during the Alpine Orogeny as the African Plate pushed into the European Plate about 35 Ma. *Val Fogarty*

Fig.11 Cemented pebbles and brush!

Sunday 11th September: Watchet Beach: Triassic Mercia Mudstone and Blue Anchor Formation

We parked near Watchet Harbour and walked westwards. Just west of the harbour is extensive rock armour (1), including Larvikite and a limestone (Portland?). The succession exposed here is Mercia Mudstone overlain by the Blue Anchor Formation. The Mercia Mudstone consists of red-brown, calcareous clays and mudstones, with occasional beds of siltstone and fine-grained sandstone. Here, it includes prominent bands of gypsum (2) and greenish patches or veins produced by a reduced form of iron in minerals like chlorite. It was formed in continental rift basins in an arid climate so includes deposits formed from wind-blown dust and fluvial ones from seasonal floods. The gypsum probably originated in a sabkha-like environment as an evaporite deposit. The Blue Anchor Formation comprises pale green-grey, silty mudstones and siltstones with thin sandy lenses. The cliffs here are extremely unstable and we confined our close observations to fallen blocks away from the cliffs. Blocks of the Blue Anchor Formation showed evidence of bioturbation, plumose structures and a lagoonal environment with ripple marks and dessication cracks (3). Bivalves on fallen blocks were typically unifaunal, suggesting a hypersaline environment (4). Examples of fibrous textures (5) were seen in both calcite (beef) and gypsum (satin spar).

1. Rock armour and cliffs of Mercia Mudstone. KJH

2. Gypsum in Mercia Mudstone. KJH

3. Dessication cracks. KJH

4. Bivalves in a fallen block. KJH

5. Fibrous textures in Beef and Satin Spar. KJH

6. Faulting, also showing the Blue Anchor Formation overlying the Mercia Mudstone. KJH

A major structural feature here is the Watchet-Cothlestone Fault, a strike-slip (tear) fault of Variscan origin, showing a 300m shift to the right. This is parallel to the Sticklepath Fault. Faulting in this area has been reactivated many times, including inversions from normal to reverse faults (6), during the Cretaceous. The fault zone seen here is about 100 metres in width.

Walking back eastwards, we observed fine-grained sandy lenses in the Mercia Mudstone, which were likely the product of flash floods. A greenish, fine-grained sandstone showed signs of fluid over-pressuring from below or from the hydration of gypsum.

7. Injectite dyke of sandstone

Further sedimentation on top created a seal. Earthquake activity has fluidised the soft sand and injected it upwards (an injectite). Borrowing from igneous terminology, this is an injectite dyke.

Working further east we noticed that dissolved lenses of halite had caused the collapse and slumping of the Lias overlying the Trias. We also found some *Psiloceras* ammonites, poorly preserved in fallen Lias blocks. This indicates that the basal Jurassic– Lower Lias overlies the sequence here.

Kelvin Huff

Sunday 11th September: p.m. Blue Anchor Bay

Here exposed in the cliff is a normal fault with a displacement of at least 180m.
To the left (east side) are the beds of the Blue Anchor Formation which are the uppermost member of the Mercia Mudstone group overlain by a complete sequence of the Penarth Group and capped by the lower units of the Blue Lias. On the right (west) are the Red Marls of the Mercia Mudstone Formation (which underlie the Blue Anchor Formation).

1. The Blue Anchor Fault . AB

2. Cleavage and veining in the Mercia Mudstone. KJH

The Red Marls have conjugate veins of selenite which show the rocks were being compressed. Cleavage has formed on the right (west) of the fault. Having observed the cliff section we then investigated the outcrops on the foreshore to determine the direction of the fault.

Fallen blocks included those of White Lias (now Lilstock Formation—both Cotham and Langport Members), Westbury Formation (dark grey shales and rusty-coloured sandstones) and Blue Lias. Fragments of bone-bed were also seen. *Anthony Brook*

Sunday 11th September: p.m. St. Audrie's Bay

This was the final stop of the weekend. Without getting too close to the cliff, we looked at the only "simple and straightforward" reverse fault of the trip. That is simple and straightforward until we looked in more detail!

The apparently “one fault” was a series of almost-coalescing faults (as depicted in the model diagrams seen at Kilve beach) with a continuous damage zone. We also saw several other normal and reverse faults in the cliff.
The strata of this bay show a continuum from latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic. This location has been considered as a site for the "Global Boundary Stratotype Section and Point" (GSSP) for the base of the Jurassic. That is the defined point, world-wide, for the base of the Jurassic. We briefly discussed the criteria for selection as a GSSP i.e., marine sediments, continuous deposition, reliably dated (preferably using macro fossils), easily accessible, and not affected by tectonics.

1. Reverse fault(s) progressing up the cliff. JS

2. Triassic/Jurassic boundary with the walking pole resting on Triassic and pushed into basal Jurassic. JS

This site meets all the criteria mentioned above. The start of the Jurassic in Britain is marked by the first appearance of the ammonite *Psiloceras planorbis*. However, the site selected in 2010 for the GSSP, in Austria, has two species of *Psiloceras* below this. It has since been discovered that the Austrian site has been affected by weak metamorphism and slight tectonics, so the decision may be reconsidered. We did find some rather poor, small (about 25mm dia.), flattened examples of *Psiloceras planorbis* with other ammonites and a good example of plumose structure (on a joint plane).

John Scott

3. Plumose structure showing joint propagation from right to left. JS

Editor’s note: The word ‘iconic’ gets over-used in my opinion, but can be rightfully applied to many of the sites visited on this trip, especially Blue Anchor and St. Audrie’s Bays. We enjoyed good weather for this trip, apart from a drizzly Friday, and John’s expertise and enthusiasm was evident throughout. I was, however, very disappointed that more members didn’t take the opportunity to attend. On Sunday, there were just three of us. Please consider supporting our events whenever possible or alternatively let your Committee know what you would like to see on our programme.

THE HOT ROCK SLOT

WELDED TUFFS

Welded tuff is a type of **pyroclastic rock**, which means that it was formed from particulate matter erupted from a volcano. Unlike most tuffs, which are texturally uniform in all directions and usually friable when first formed, welded tuffs are hard and show evidence of coalescence and deformation of their constituent glassy particles by bulk flow after deposition. Despite being common in the geological record, welded tuffs are somewhat enigmatic because no observed volcanic eruption of any kind has left a welded tuff deposit. Welded tuffs are usually relatively siliceous, with compositions generally in the rhyolitic (granitic) to dacitic (granodioritic) range. They form sheet-like bodies resembling streaky lava flows, and they may be several tens of metres thick.

Their defining features include (i) flow banding, (ii) lens-shaped flattened glassy fragments known as **fiammé** (Fig.1), and (iii) flattened microscopic cuspate fragments of pumice (glassy bubble-froth). These small-scale features, collectively known as **eutaxitic texture**, are superbly displayed in a copyright high-definition image of a thin section of a rhyolitic welded tuff which you can find on-line at https://viewer.gigamacro.com/view/uEIZBkuYK8Bn2mZD. (Alternatively, just search for "Welded tuff near Shoshone, California"). The reason for the flattening and welding of these glassy fragments is that they were still at such a high temperature when they were deposited that they were soft enough to stick together and deform under the influence of gravity. For this to happen, the temperature must be higher than the **glass softening point**, about 550-600ºC.

Fig.1.Welded tuff, Ogwen Bridge, N. Wales. Note fiammé. Photo: W.J. Wadsworth.

Welded tuffs are sometimes referred to as 'ignimbrites', but these terms not strictly synonymous. An **ignimbrite** is a pyroclastic flow deposit (and is a problematic term for purists who frown upon rock definitions based on processes rather than petrographically observable features.) The consensus these days is that welded tuffs are a type of ignimbrite, though this has not been confirmed by direct observation. What is clear is that the viscosity of rhyolitic/dacitic magma is such that it cannot flow easily unless it is internally lubricated by bubbles (**vesicles**) formed by escaping gas. So, welded tuffs probably form as the result of a (hypothetical) type of very hot, voluminous pyroclastic flow termed a '**froth flow**'. (Think of what happens when a bottle of prosecco is opened after gentle agitation). Some rhyolitic tuff deposits are only partially welded (usually in their interiors), with bases and tops of unwelded tuff resembling ignimbrites known to have been formed by pyroclastic flows.

Good places to see welded tuffs in the UK are in the Lower Palaeozoic volcanic arc complexes of the Lake District (Borrowdale Volcanic Series) and North Wales (Snowdon Volcanic Group, e.g. Fig.1), which are related to the closure of the Iapetus Ocean. In Scotland, spectacular exposures of flow-banded rhyolitic welded tuffs can be found in he Glen Coe Volcanic Complex. *Giles Droop*

Dorset Building Stone Group (DBS)

DBS is a special interest group, funded by and part of DGAG, and mostly composed of DGAG members. It is not an exclusive 'club' and anyone is welcome to join in, especially if you have an active interest in building stones! Many of the current projects were initiated by the late Peter Bath and they continue to bear his influence.

We are currently working on a building stone trail for Athelhampton House, who have been very welcoming and cooperative (unlike the National Trust!). The outcome will be a booklet for visitors to buy and use around the House and gardens. A more ambitious publication is planned for Sherborne and will cover the town, Abbey and castles. We are also working on an update to Mike Le Bas's 'Building Stones of Blandford', now out of print but a best-seller in Blandford Museum. The booklet that Pete Bath and I produced for Kingston Lacy House has also sold out but I am considering a reprint. Pat Snelgrove is currently working on a digital publication on Wimborne Minster too, so watch this space. We have other projects lined up, including the Constable's House at Christchurch and Lulworth Castle. Accounts of churches and other buildings are also being added to our extensive website by DBS members.

Sheila Alderman has recently joined the DGAG Committee as DBS Liaison. Please let Sheila know if you'd like to join in with any project or have other ideas for further study. *Kelvin Huff*

Holiday Rocks Event, 22nd October at Broadmayne Village Hall

A dozen or so members attended a very interesting afternoon at this annual event. There was plenty of good discussion on the various exhibits and tea and cake of course!

Events Officer Chris Webb started proceedings with a presentation on Brimham Rocks in Yorkshire. The Millstone Grit of Brimham Rocks were formed about 320 Ma. (Late Carboniferous-Namurian, UK) and are now exposed after recent glaciations. Chris explained the deposit as a braided fluvial system in an upper -delta plain. The Millstone Grit making up the rocks has its origin as the eroded remnants of the Scottish and Norwegian Caledonian Mountains located ~450 and ~950 km towards the north and north-east. Turbidite-fronted deltas supplied the initial basin-fill sediments - from this north-north easterly provenance. Chris's talk drew on the work of Leeds University (Fluvial Research Group), whose interesting poster can be downloaded at this link:

Chris Webb explains Brimham Rocks, Yorkshire. KJH

Hilarie with hand specimens from her travels in Brittany and Italy. KJH

[Reconstruction of Channel and Barform Architecture in a Pennsylvanian Fluvio-Deltaic Succession: Brimham Grit, Northern England; #50884 (2013) (searchanddiscovery.com)](#)

Hilarie Lewis then presented some images from her visits to the Rose Granite coast of northern Brittany and Sicily and the Lipari Islands. This was backed up with a selection of hand specimens from both localities. These included Granites of various types and crystal size and finer grained dark veins and inclusions. Hilarie featured Mount Etna, Vulcano and an eruption of Stromboli in her talk. Hilarie had collected good examples of Pumice, Scoriae and Obsidian from the Italian sites mentioned.

Andy and Jackie Steadman brought along a fantastic display of ammonites from the Lower Lias, all collected between Charmouth and Golden Cap. The standard of preparation was superb. John Scott brought along a selection of his own intriguing collection of close-up photos of the from Kimmeridge Bay. The first set was from the Flats, which John said was anything but! The Flats dolostone Bed is part of the Lower Kimmeridge Clay. John explained how sections of the wave-cut platform had been uplifted and how the polygonal thrusting produced could be viewed from the cliff above (near the nodding donkey). A second set of photographs featured the basal bedding plane of Washing Ledge Stone Band. The ledge is formed by a dolomite band in the Lower Kimmeridge Clay. John showed us fascinating images of prominent sedimentary structures in the form of concentric circles. Their origin is still uncertain and reminded us that there are many unexplained or controversial questions still to be answered in Geology! *Kelvin Huff*

Andy displaying ammonites from the Lower Lias. KJH

Chris and John Scott ponder the Washing Ledge Bed. KJH

DGAG Field Trips and allied events 2022-23

N.B. All events and field trips are subject to current Covid rules and restrictions

Field Trips

Register: with Group Leader
Fee: £2 (on the day).
Meeting time, location and information will be forwarded upon registration.
The Committee has met recently and discussed possible field excursions for 2023. Any member is welcome to suggest a field-trip, or even better, lead one!

16th February: "Building stones of the Piddle Valley churches", with Sheila Alderman and Kelvin Huff

Lectures

Chris Webb is organising a monthly series of lectures at the Dorset Museum at 7 p.m.
Contact Chris Webb for further details and booking as places are limited. cwebb48578@aol.com

Thursday 17th November: There will be a short presentation followed by a sociable chat with snacks. Details to follow.

Saturday 10th December: Winter Workshop at Broadmayne Village Hall, 10a.m. - 4p.m. Members' displays and lunch.
Please let Chris Webb know if you would like a table or to book a lunch. Details to follow.

Saturday 14th January, 2p.m. at Broadmayne Village Hall. DGAG A.G.M. followed by refreshments and a talk. Details to follow. Any suggestions for agenda items or nominations for Committee posts should be addressed to the Secretary.

DIGS (Dorset's Important Geological Sites)
The group welcomes 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. **https://dorsetrigs.org/**
alanholiday@btinternet.com

Wessex OUGS events

Daytrips: Please contact Tom Mintern-Fountain on: wessexdaytrips@ougs.org to book a place. £2.50 day trip charge.

Branch A.G.M Saturday, January 21st 2023
at D'Urberville Centre in Wool
The Palaeozoic rocks of Pembrokeshire
June 13th–15th, 2023
Geology of the Antrim Coast
September 15th –18th 2023
Contact Sue Graham for residential trips at
wessexweek@ougs.org

Can we help answer your geological questions?
Either post them on our website's contact form or send them, maybe including photos, to me at the email below. *Kelvin*

Reminders: Contributors' deadline for the Spring Newsletter is: **Monday, 6th March**
Committee news:
We need a Chairperson, and someone to handle Sales. *Kelvin*

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