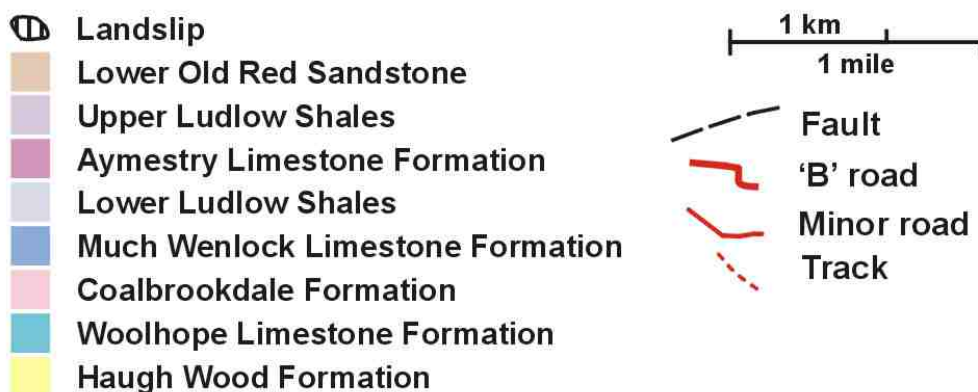
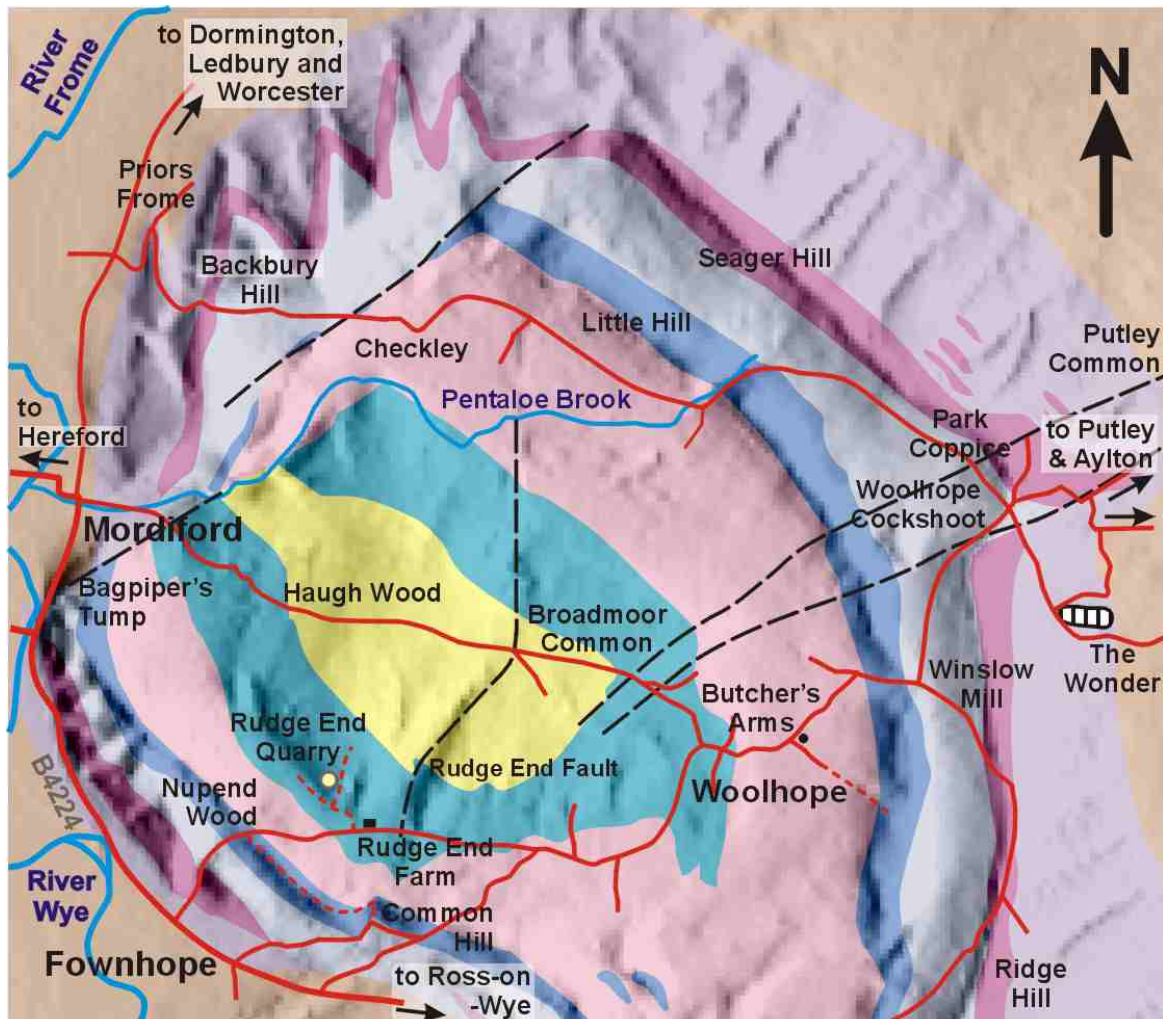


Appendix 1 - Broadmoor Common Geology – Moira Jenkins

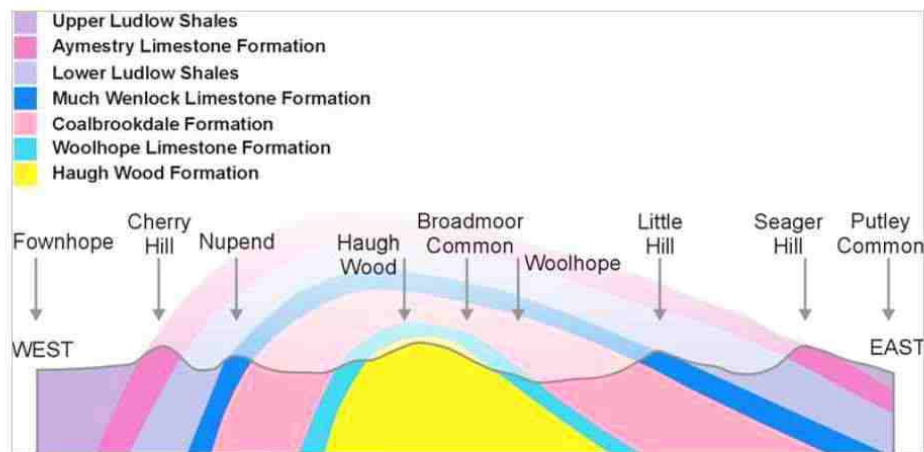
The Woolhope area is an inlier, which means that older rocks are now seen surrounded by younger rocks. Here there are Silurian rock layers, originally laid down on the sea bed, which have been pushed up into the shape of a dome with the oldest rocks at the core of the dome. The dome is elongated from north to south into a tear shape and is surrounded by younger 'Old Red Sandstone' rocks.

Simplified Geology Map



The geology shown is derived from the work of GH Piper (Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club for 1891, pages 164-8) and differs in detail from more recent mapping.

Simplified Cross Section of the Woolhope Dome



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Haugh Wood and Broadmoor Common are underlain by the oldest and earliest of the Silurian rocks, the Haugh Wood Formation which is Llandovery in age, having been formed just over 440 million years ago. These rocks are mainly resistant to erosion and stand up as higher ground in the centre of the dome, with only a thin soil cover. Although the rocks are very near the surface, they are only rarely exposed, but are seen when ditches or trenches are dug.

The Lower Haugh Wood Formation is dominated by sandstones with some mudstones. The sandstones are calcareous, grey blue in colour. When they are subjected to weathering they become decalcified producing a yellow and brown colour. The colour is given by iron minerals in the rock. The lowest of the Upper Haugh Wood Beds are muddy siltstone and thin limestone bands. The Upper Haugh Wood beds are dominated by mudstones.

The mudstones probably underlie the northern side of the common where the ground is less well drained.

Fragments of rock were found which had been dug out of a boundary ditch between the common and fields beyond at SO 6022 3640 See photo to the right.



The photo below shows a specimen of rock from the ditch, which is 23cms long and is a hard thinly bedded sandstone, given a yellow-orange colour by iron minerals.



Fragments of rock were found after BT dug a trench alongside the road through the common. Some of the specimens do contain fossils. See the photo to the left which is a piece of limestone containing a fragments of brachiopod shells.

Most of the rock fragments from the BT trench were of sandstone, weathered to a rusty orange-yellow colour. See photos below.



The photo below is of another specimen from the trench, a crystalline limestone

