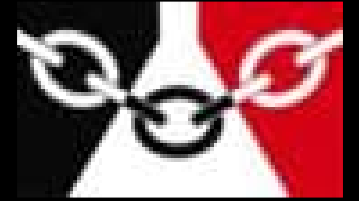




Some new insights into the Geology of the Black Country UNESCO Global Geopark



'celebrating Earth heritage supporting local communities'

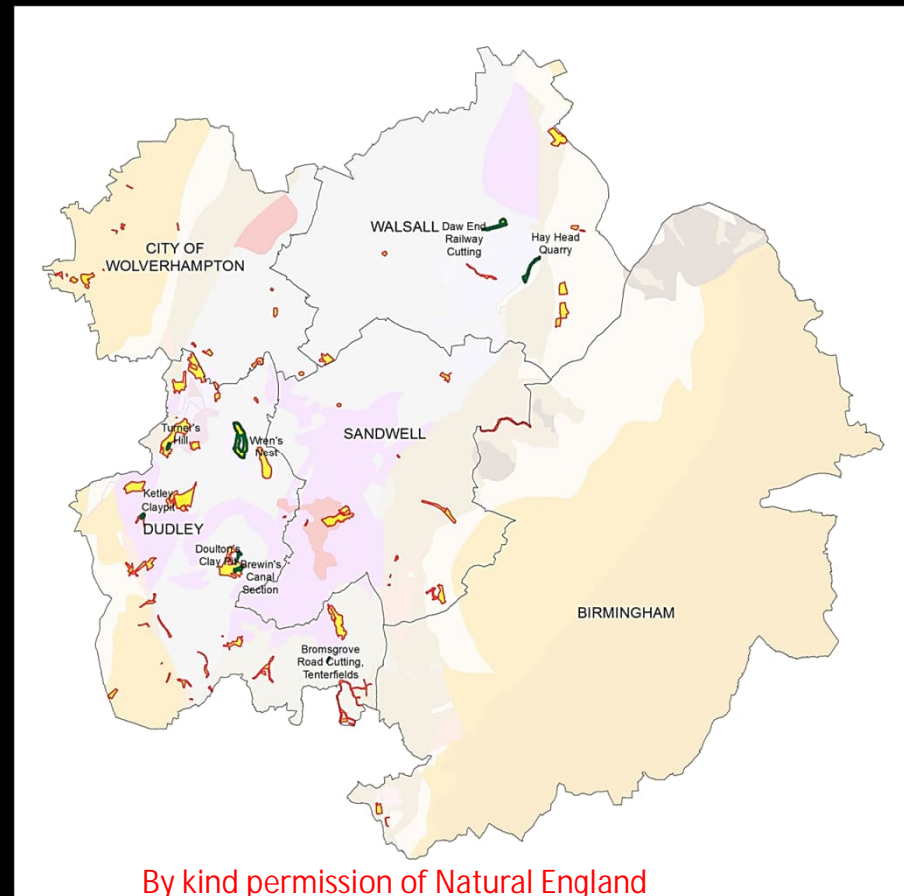
Talk Structure

- A few facts about the Geopark
- General geological setting
- Current research & recent discoveries events
- The Geopark Research Group & themes
- How you can help
- Questions



Geological Assets of the Black Country

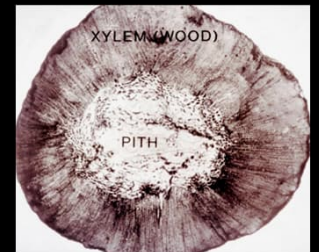
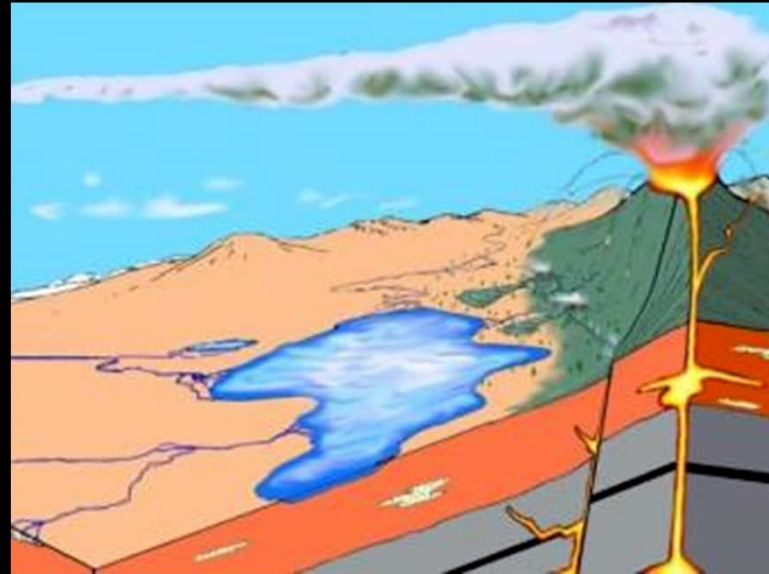
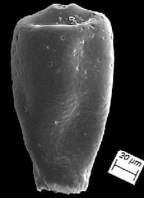
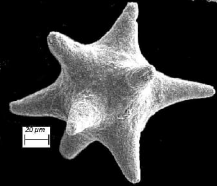
- UK's first Palaeozoic geological NNR
- 16 SSSIs
- 235 sites of importance for nature conservation
68 are geological
- 471 sites of local importance for nature
- 3 museum collections





Black Country
Global Geopark

Exceptional Geological Heritage

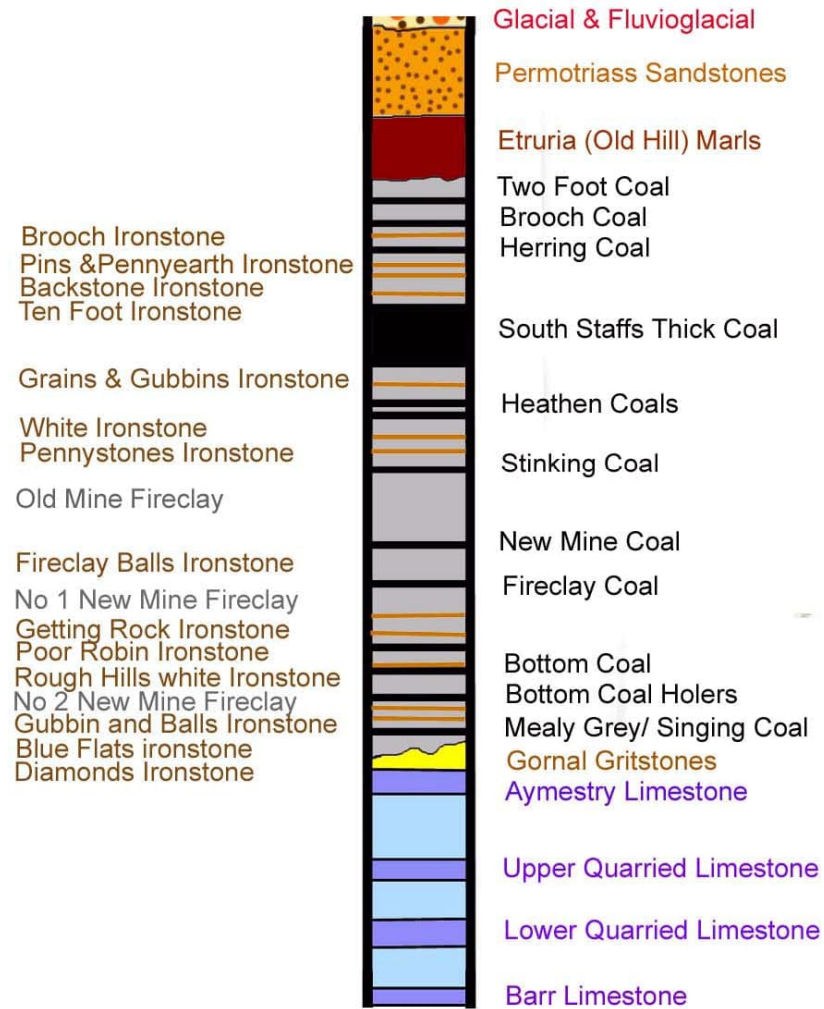




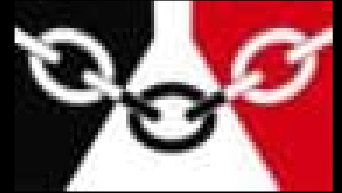
unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Some of the major mineral horizons worked in the Black Country



Not To Scale

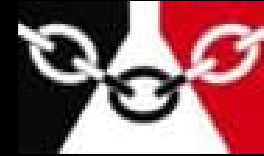




unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Digging the Dirt -Black Country minerals & mining summary



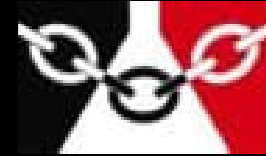
- Iron age clay working
- Roman ironstone mining
- Medieval coal mining 1271 onwards
- 10,000 ironworks 1665
- 1500 coal mines from 1874 onwards
- 11 coal seams
- The thickest coal seam in the UK 12m
- 11 Ironstones
- 14 fireclays
- 4 limestones





unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark



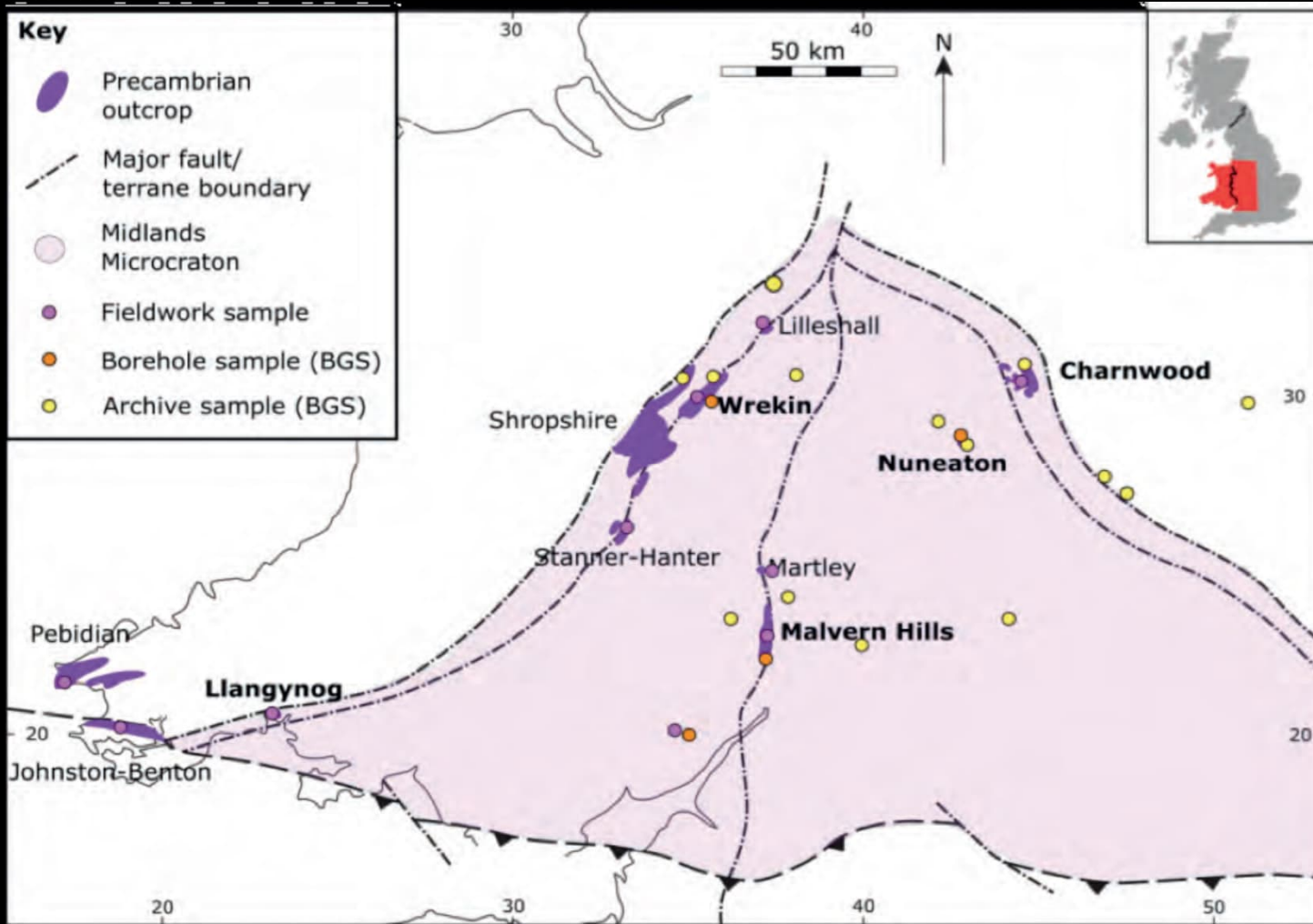
Current research & latest events & discoveries



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Midlands Microcraton



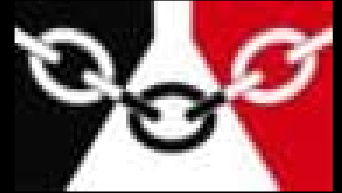
After Mioceovich and based on Pharaoh T and Carney J (2000),



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Midlands Microcraton



- roughly triangular region in central Britain
- most of England's and Wales' Precambrian outcrops
- behaved as a coherent deformation-resistant block
- 5–10 km thicker rigid crust compared to its surroundings
- most cratonic regions are thought to have dry, strong, high-grade metamorphic rocks
- Midlands Microcraton is relatively hydrated arc volcanic and related sedimentary rocks, which show no evidence of high-grade metamorphism



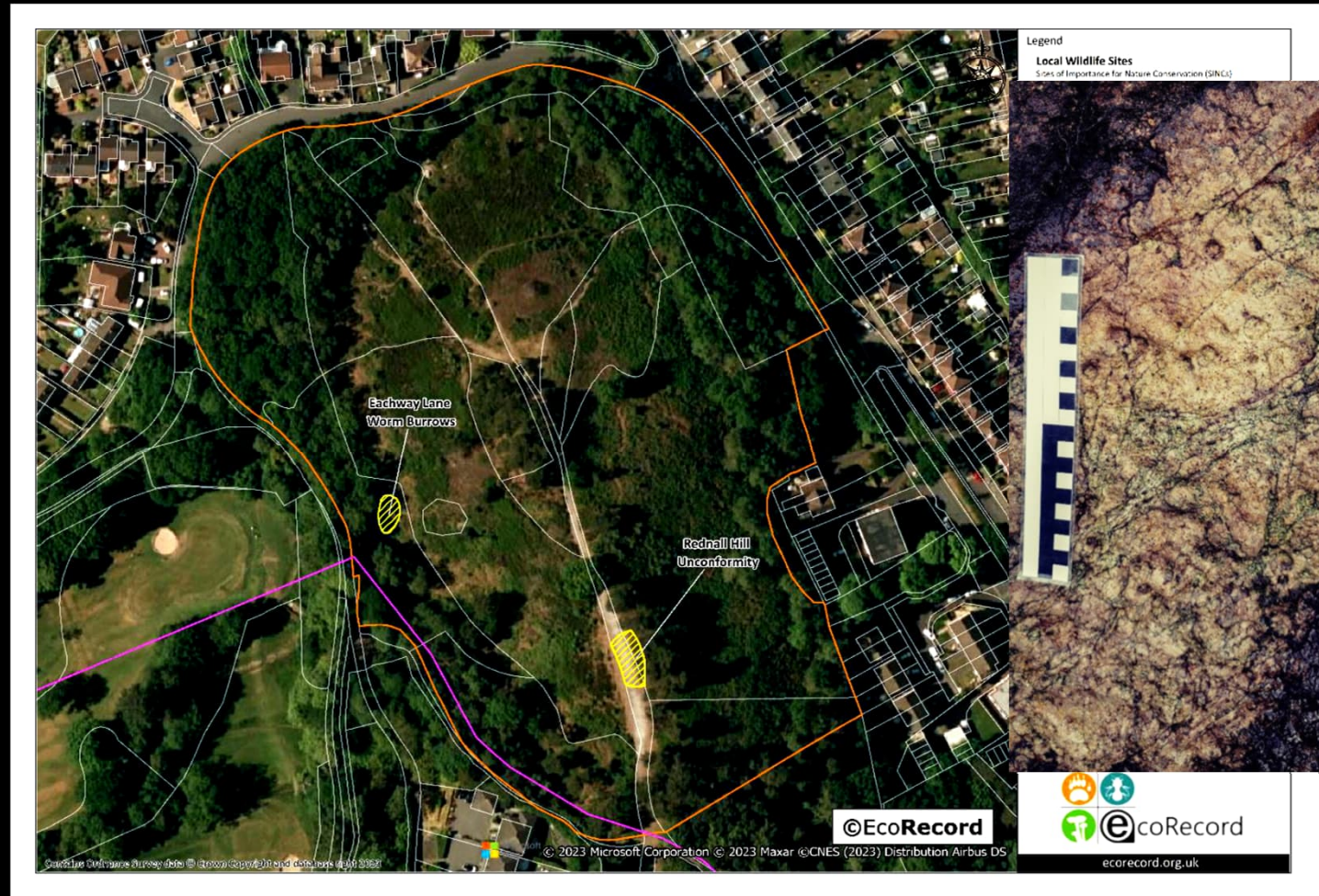
unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Rubery & Lickey Hills



- Alan Richardson
March 2023
(ehtchampions)
- W Flank of Rednall Hill
- Lickey Quartzite
Formation
- Single bedding plane
- First evidence of
Ordovician benthic
fauna





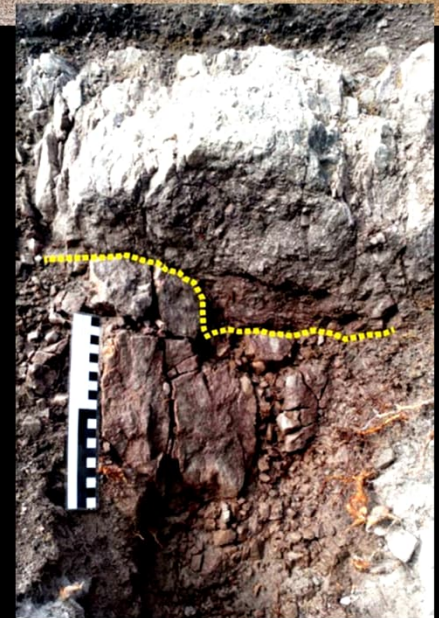
unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Rubery & Lickey Hills



- Alan Richardson
March 2023
(ehtchampions)
- Unconformity
- Quartzite Breccia on
- Lickey Quartzite
Formation
- Silcrete horizon
- Rare & Important
- May be
contemporaneous
with Bilberry Hill

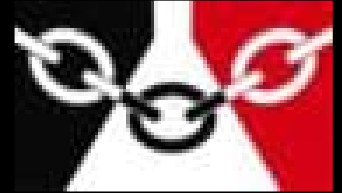




unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

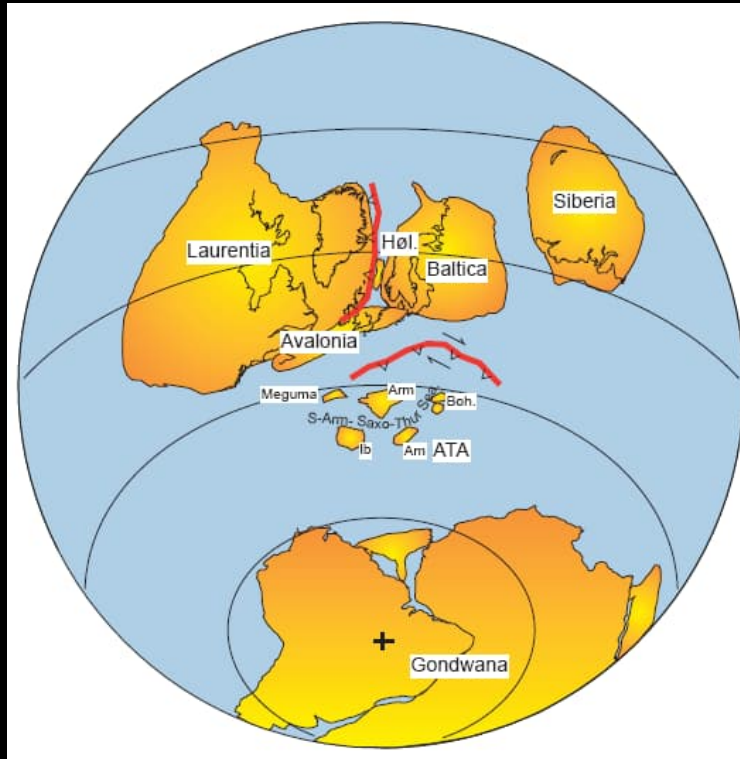
The Ordovician & Silurian Strata



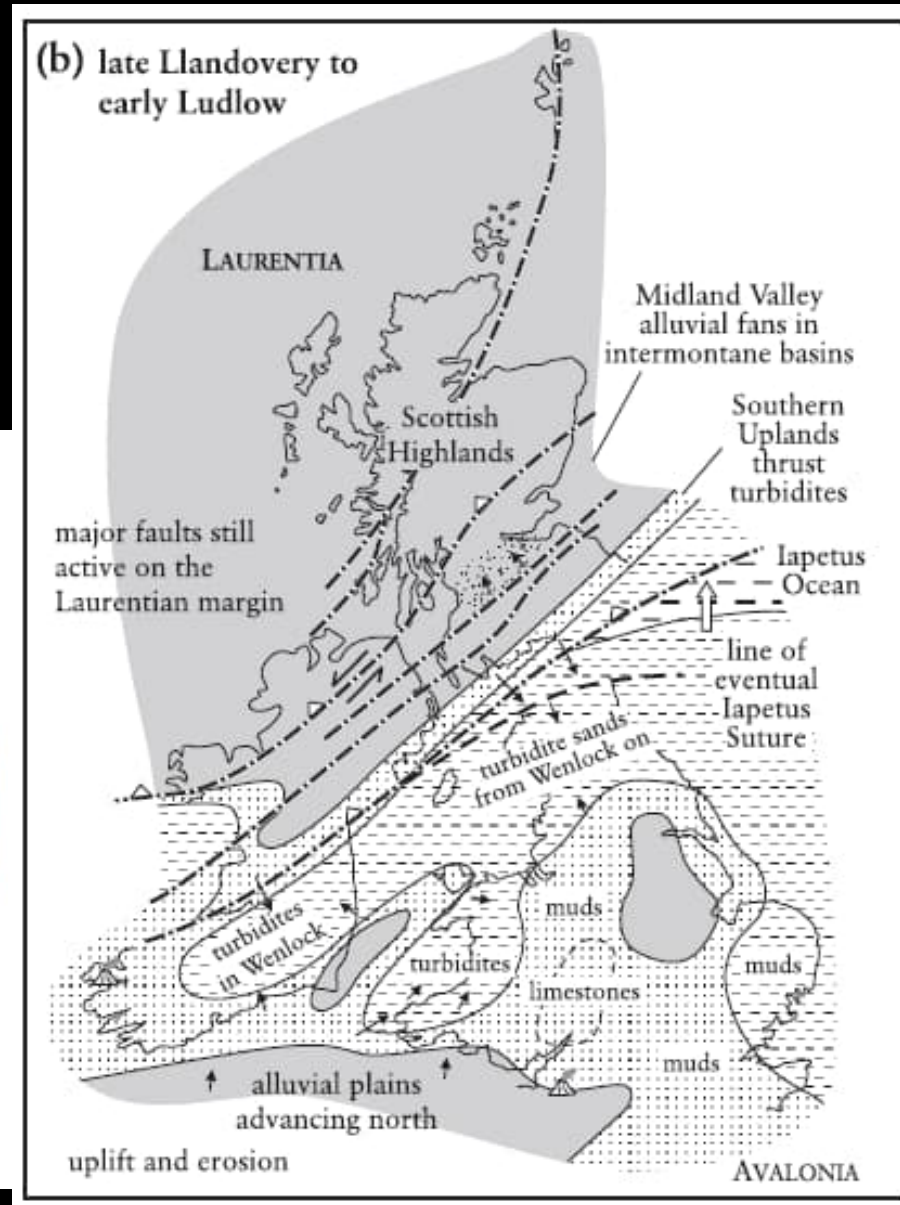
PERIOD	EPOCH	LITHOLOGICAL DIVISIONS		
SILURIAN	PRIDOLI	LEDBURY FORMATION		419.2 ±3.2
	LUDLOW	UPPER LUDLOW SHALES FORMATION	Ludfordian	423.0 ±2.3
		LOWER ELTON FORMATION	Gorstian	425.6 ±0.9
	WENLOCK	MUCH WENLOCK LST FORMATION	Homerian	427.4 ±0.5
		COALBROOKDALE FORMATION	Sheinwoodian	430.5 ±0.7
		BARR LIMESTONE LST FORMATION	Telychian	433.4 ±0.8
	LLANDOVERY	LLANDOVERY SANSTONE FORMATION	Aeronian	438.5 ±1.1
			Rhuddanian	440.8 ±1.2
ORDOVICIAN		LICKEY QUARTZITE FORMATION		443.8 ±1.5

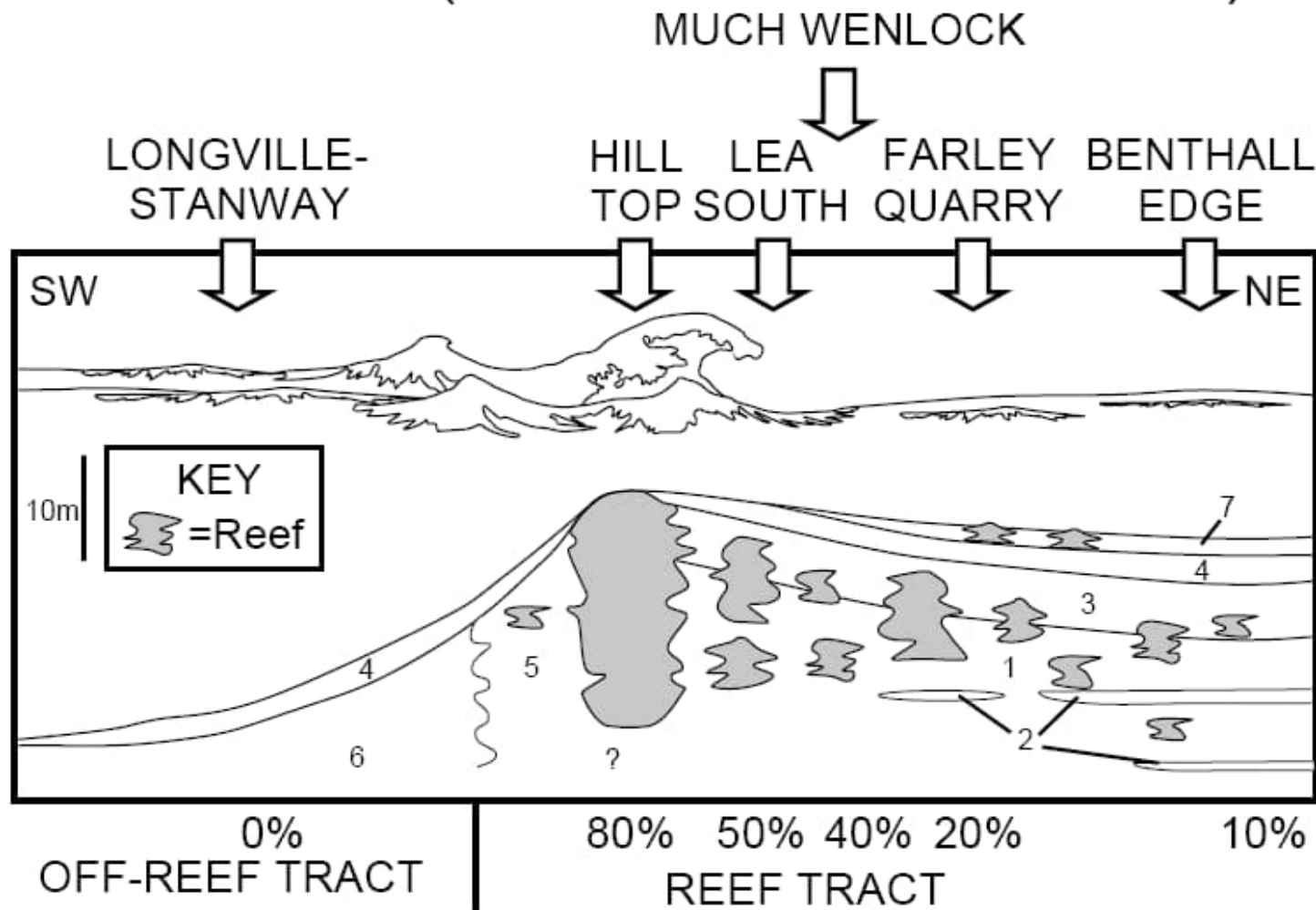
The Wenlock Series

427.8 to 432.5 ma



www.earth.ac.uk



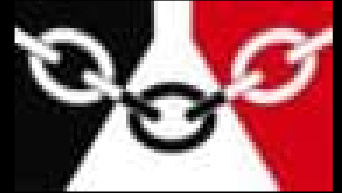




unesco

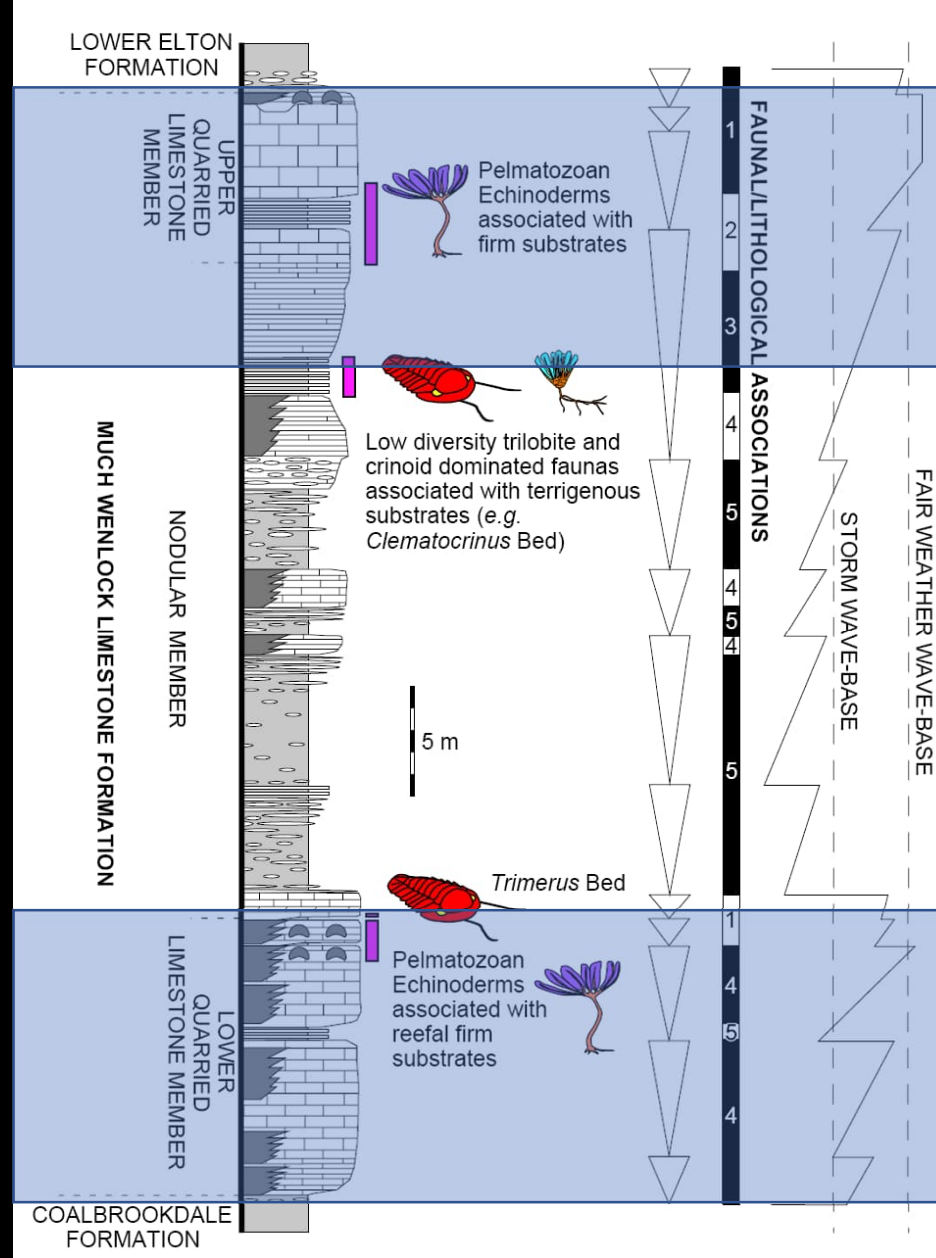
Black Country
Global Geopark

Sea levels in the early Silurian

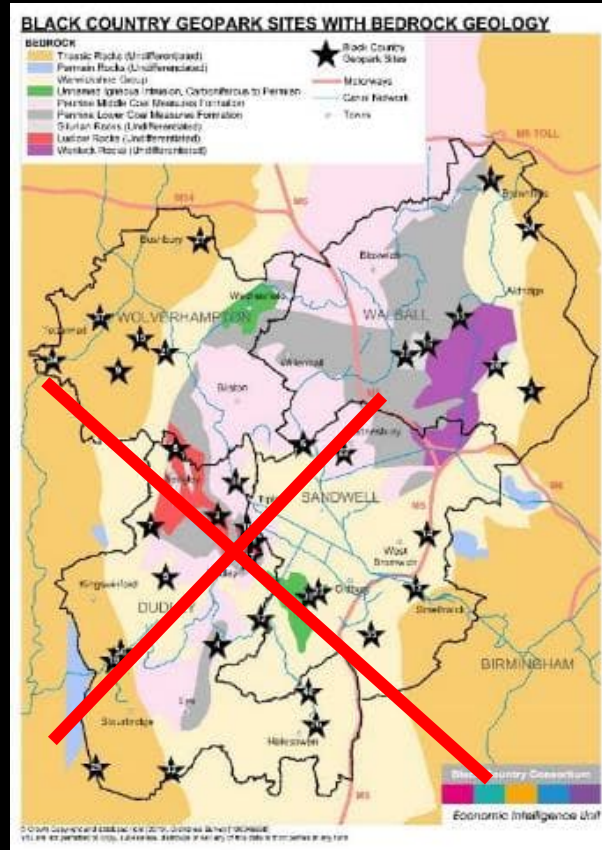


- During the early Silurian (Telechyian) the sea transgressed the Midlands Platform from the west
- This resulted in the westward progression of marine sediments
- Initially these were well-sorted quartz sands but as the water depth increased these were succeeded by deeper water siltstones and shales
- David's current research is looking at trying to construct a sea level curve over time and to try to establish an approximation of the water depth and causes of that sea-level rise.
- Early estimates are 40 – 70m in West Wales (mean 55m)
- The current work is looking at boreholes and exposures in the West Midlands to work out what the magnitude of sea level rise was here.

2011



The Midland Metro

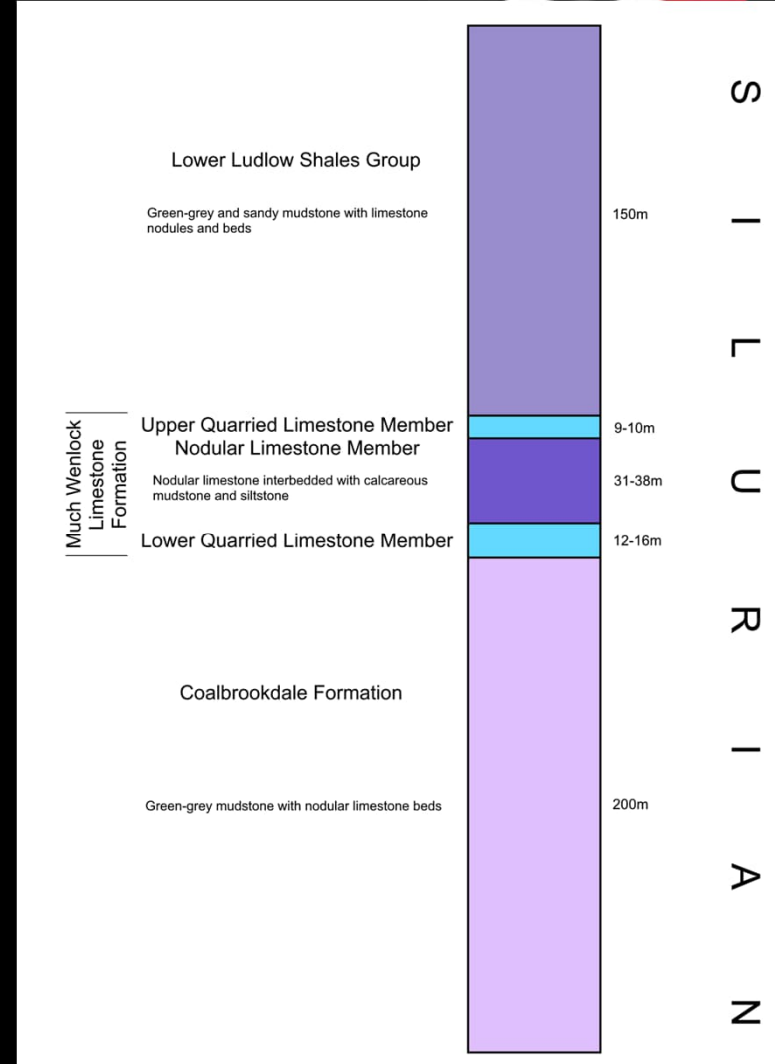
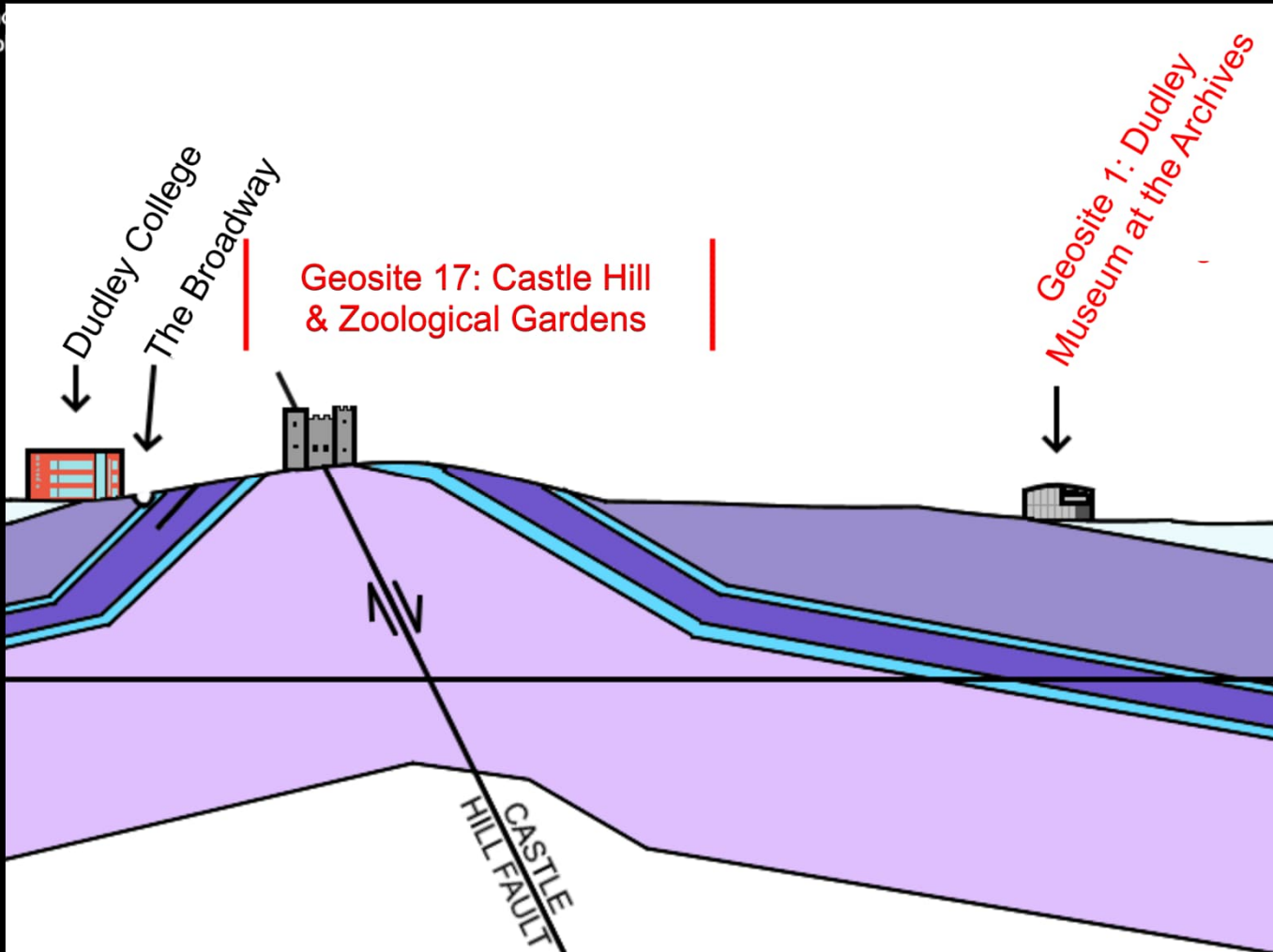




unesco

Black
Glo

Castle Hill Exposures





unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Midlands Metro, Castle Gate





unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

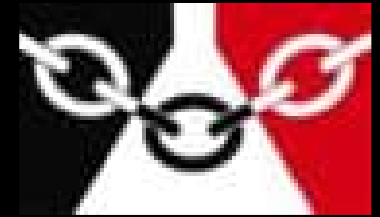
VLR Retaining Wall exposures



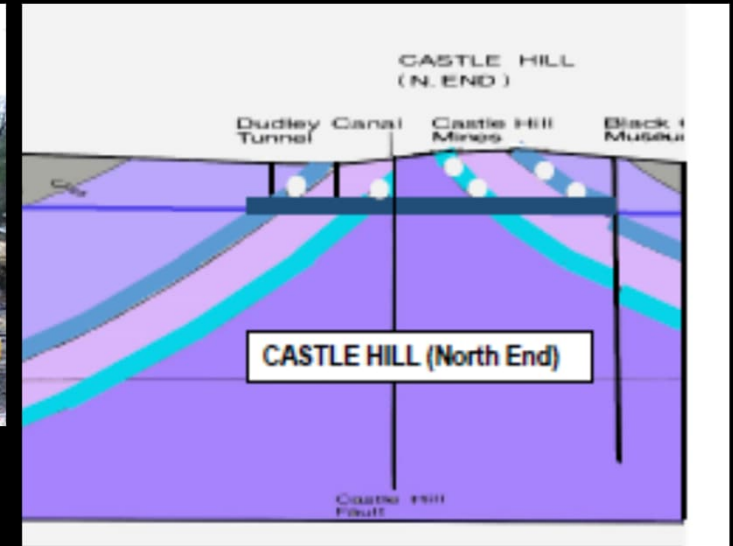
Image Courtesy of New Heritage/Dudley MBC

Image courtesy of Dudley
MBC

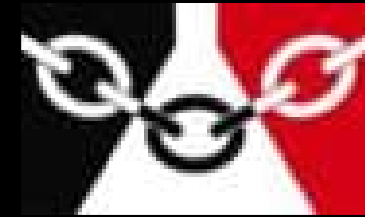
Sustainable Development



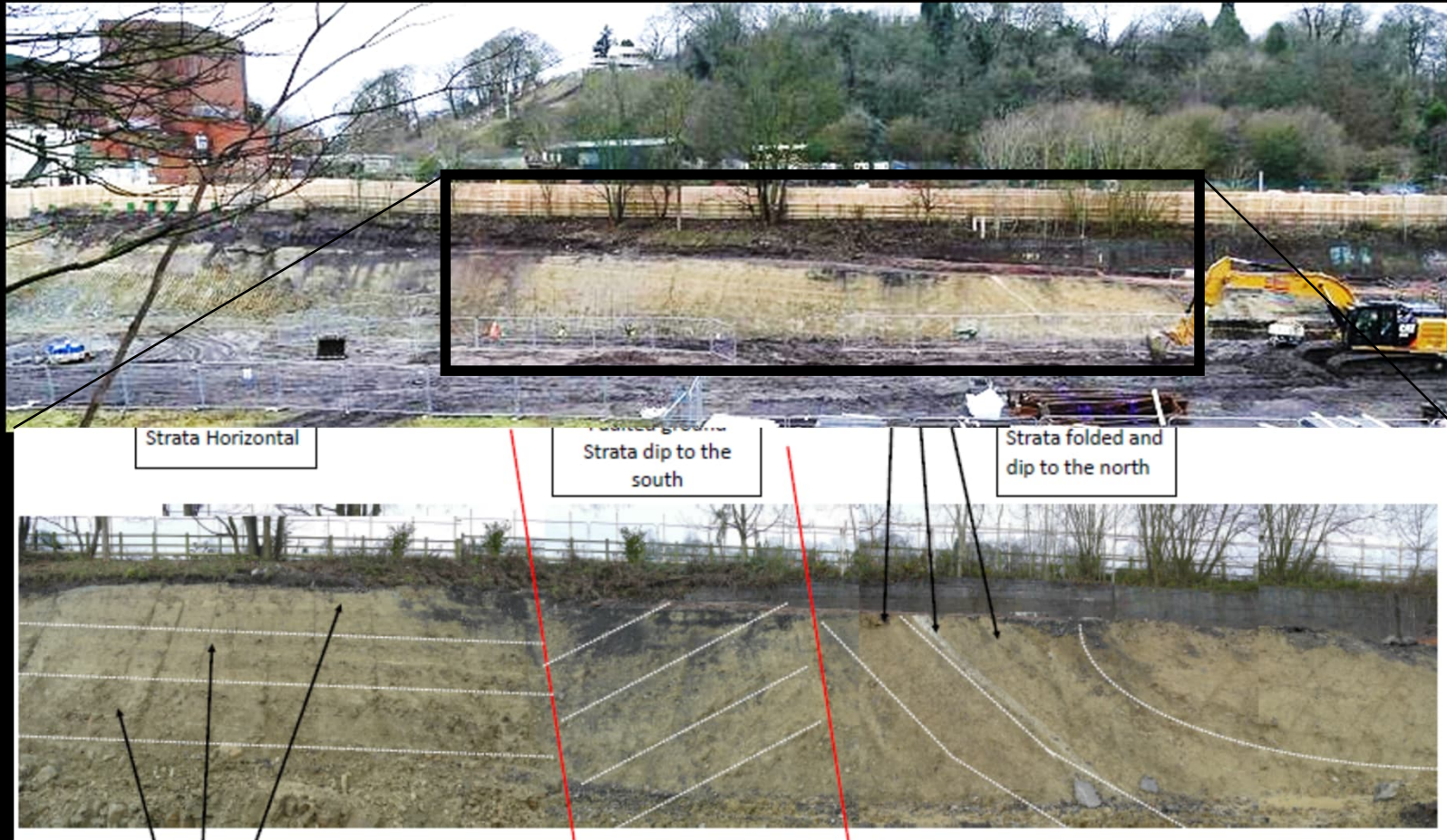
Castle Hill Geosite (VLR)



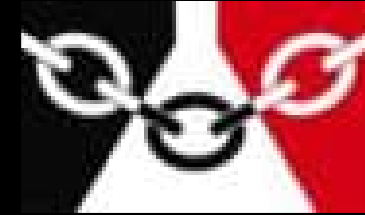
Sustainable Development



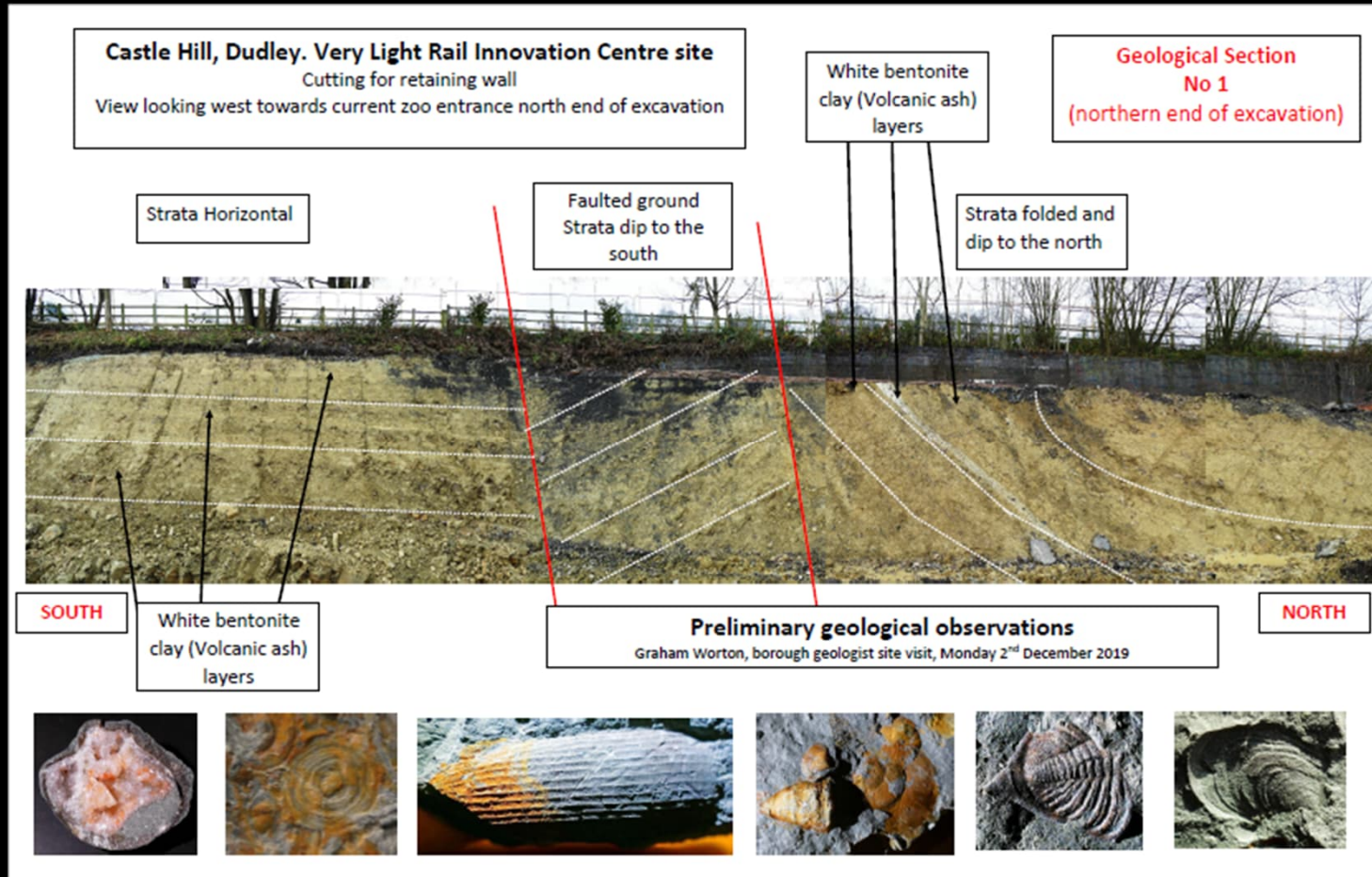
Castle Hill Geosite (VLR)



Sustainable Development



Castle Hill Geosite (VLR)





unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

The Midland Metro Line



Made Ground

Weathered Elton
Formation shales

Thick Bentonite clay layer

Unweathered Elton
Formation shales

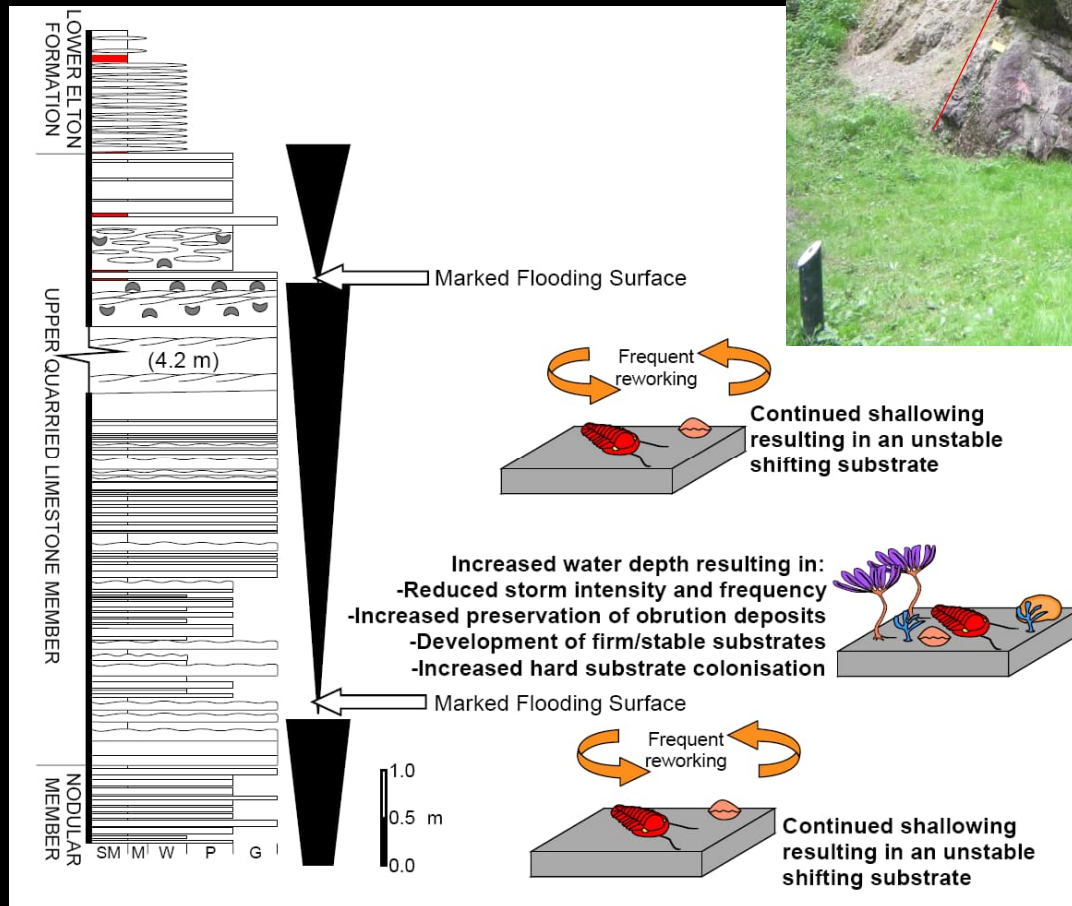
Palaeontological bias & Taphonomy



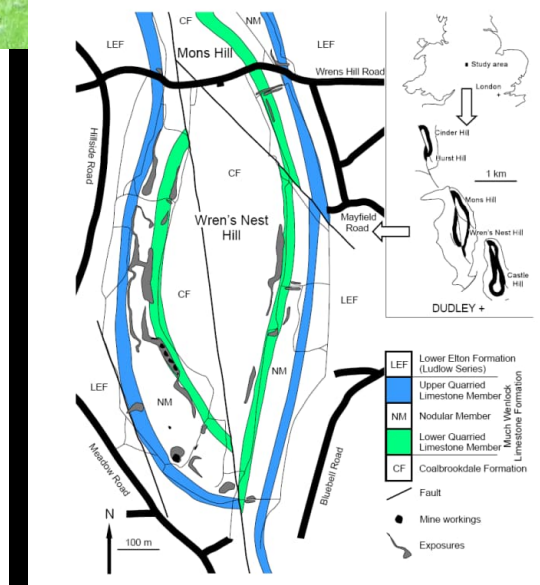
Black Country
UNESCO Global Geopark Project



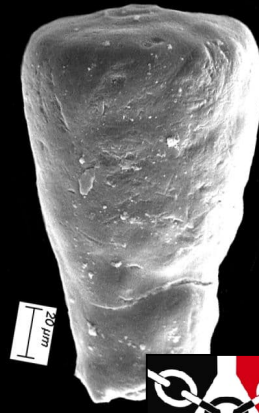
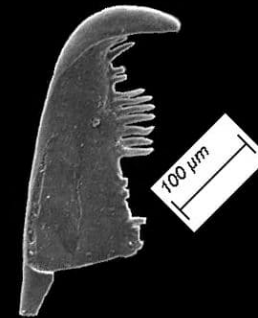
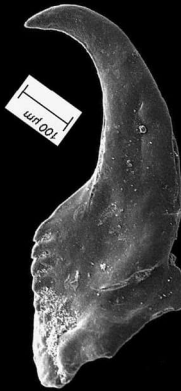
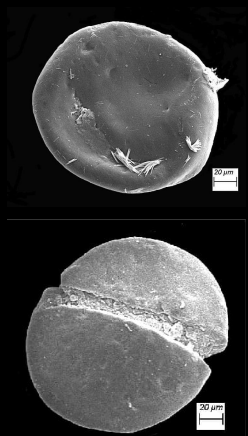
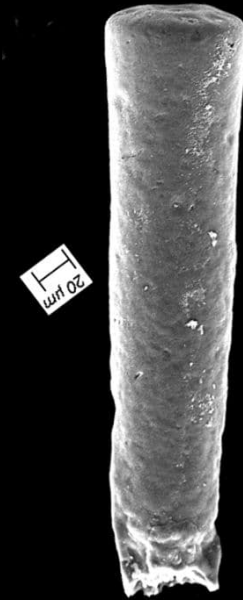
Preservation and distribution of taxa is clearly linked to sea-level change.

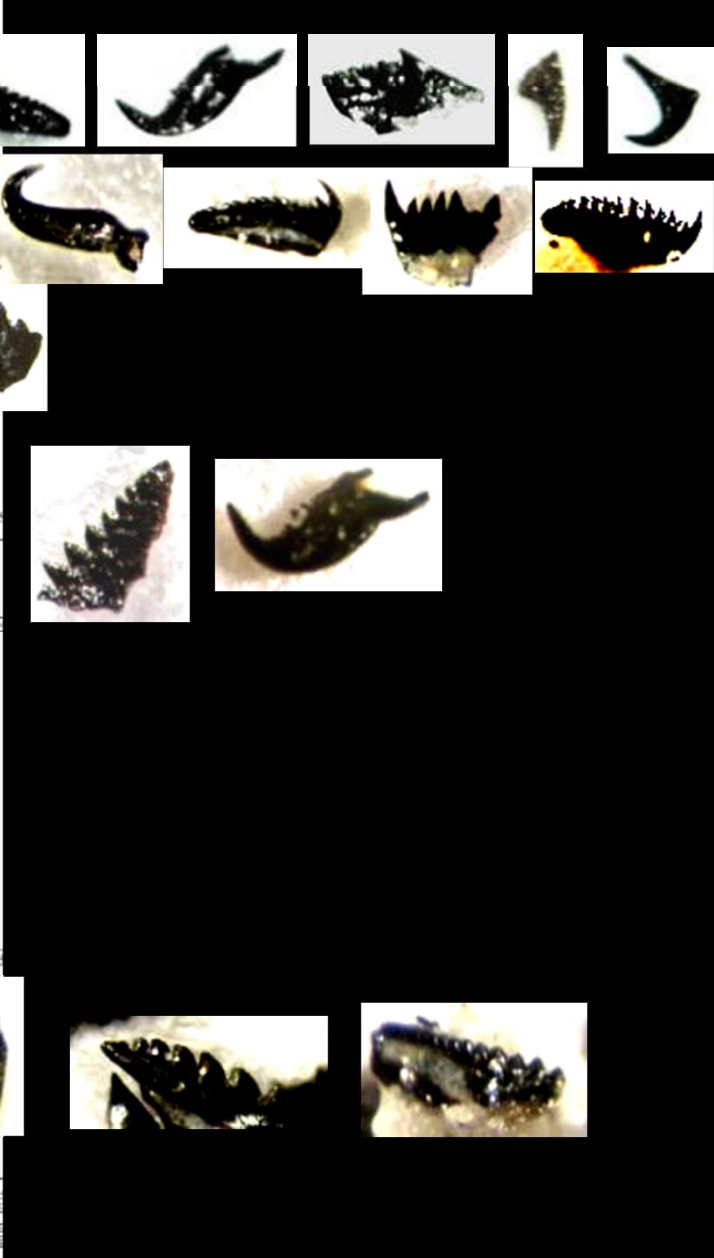
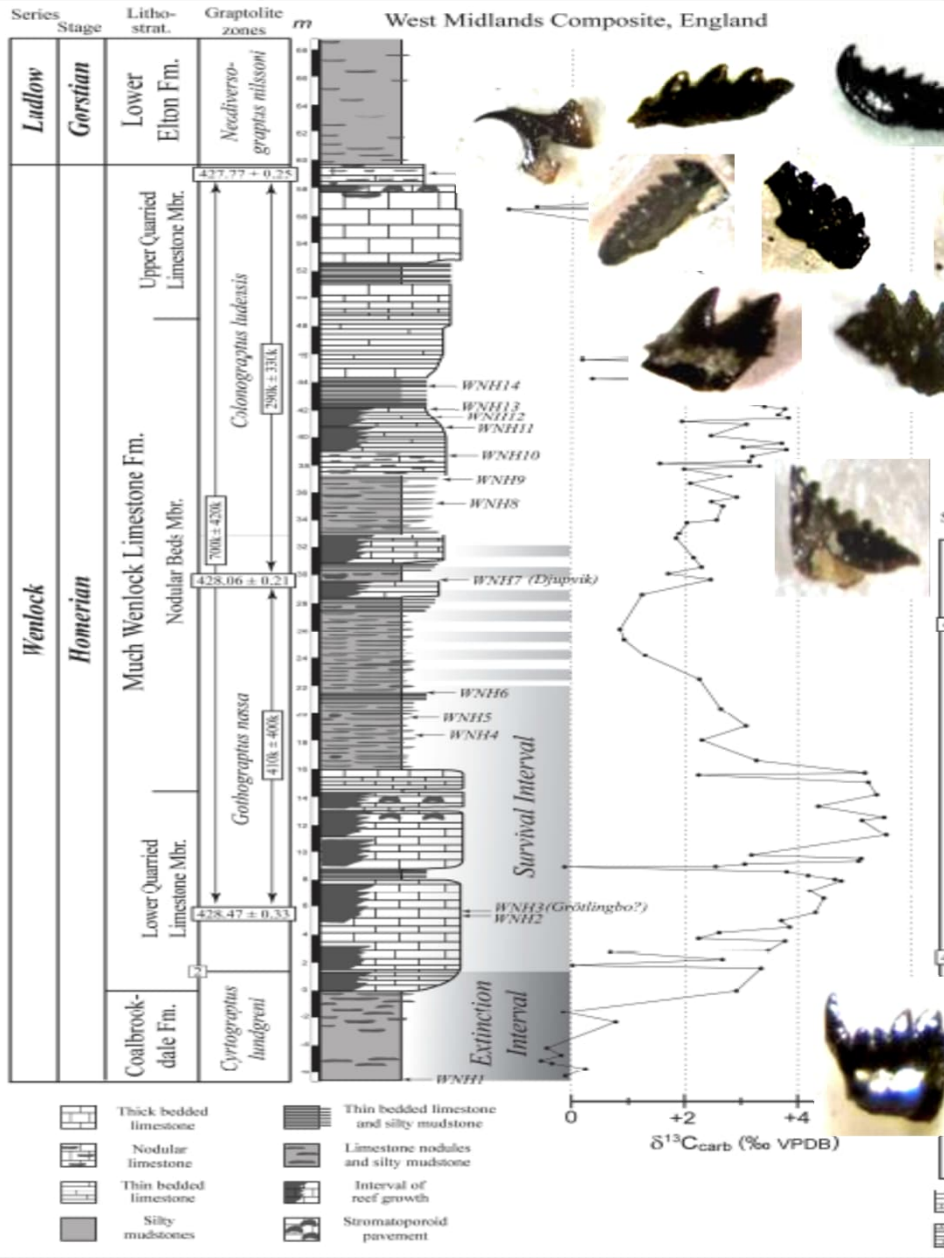


THE STUDY AREA: WREN'S NEST HILL, DUDLEY, ENGLAND.



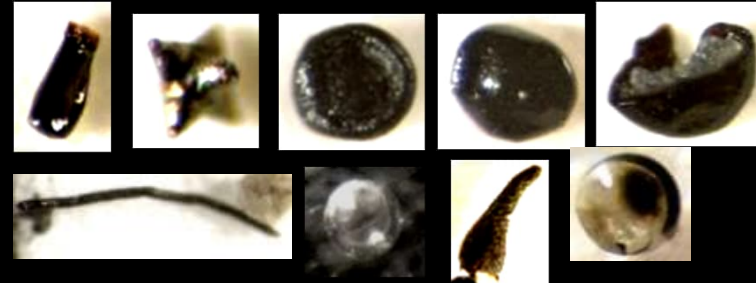
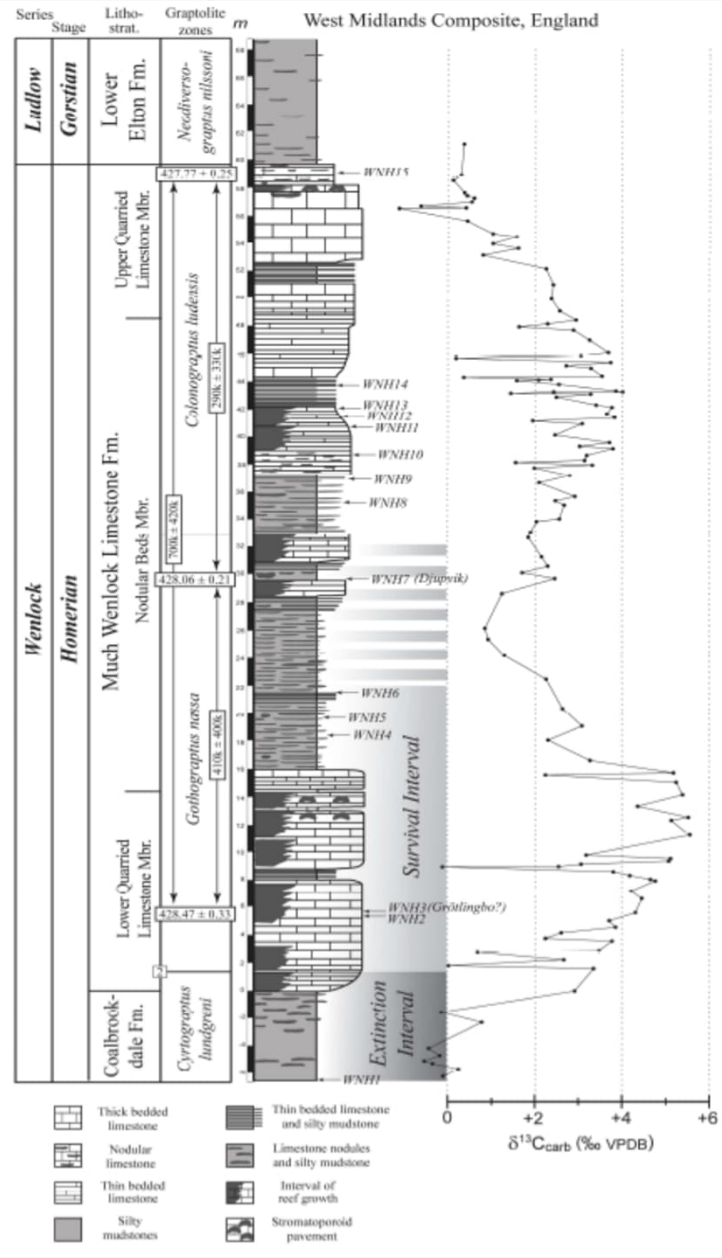
Microfossils





The Bobbit Worm



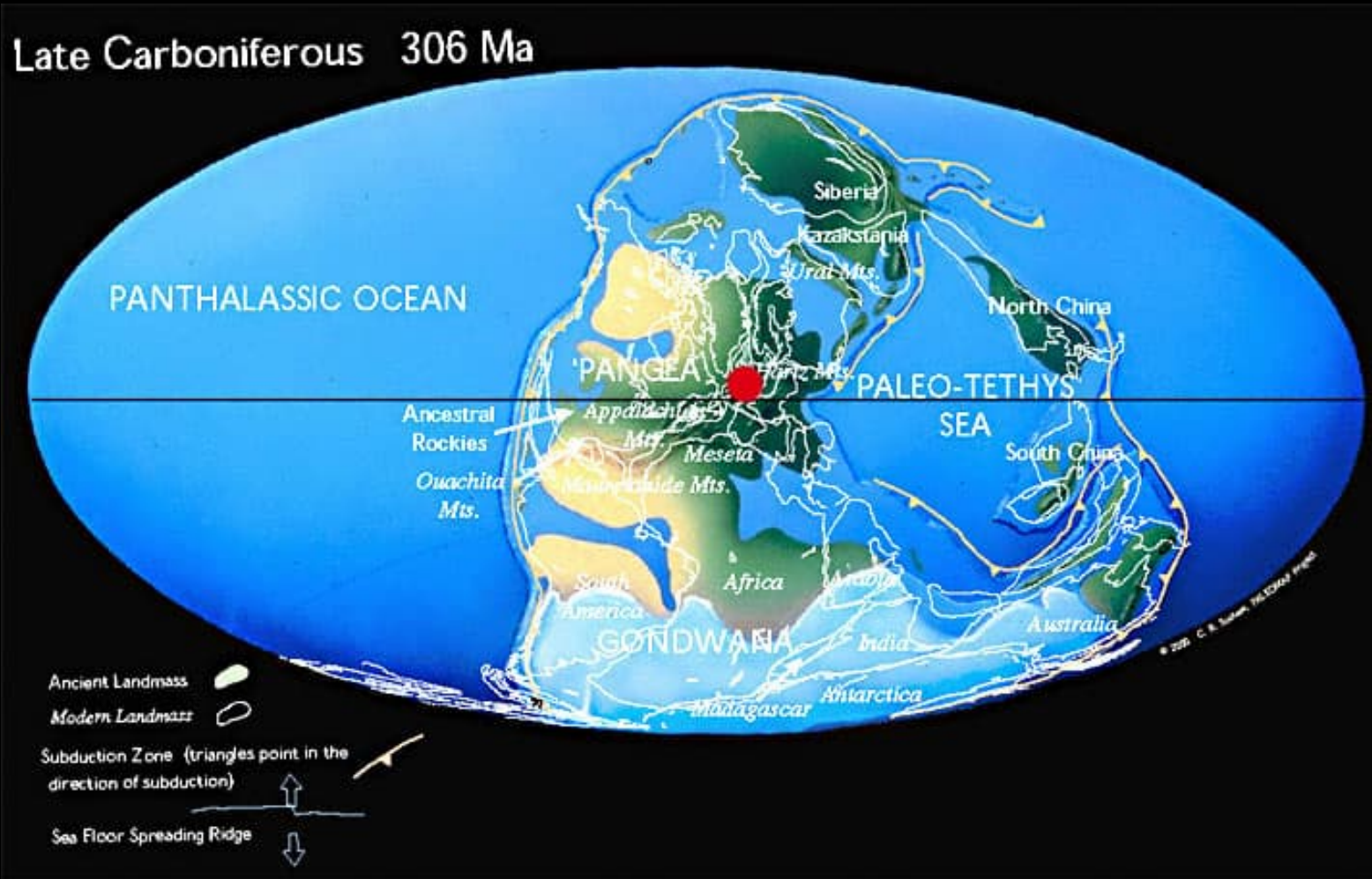


Carboniferous of the Black Country



PERIOD	EPOCH	LITHOLOGICAL DIVISIONS	STAGE	AGE	
CARBONIFEROUS	PENNSYLVANIAN	SALOP FORMATION	Gzhelian	298.9 ±0.15	
		Enville Member		Kasimovian	303.7 ±0.1
		Alverley Member			Moscovian
		HALESOWEN FORMATION	Bashkirian	315.2 ±0.2	
		ETRURIA FORMATION			
		PENNINE MIDDLE COAL MEASURES			
PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES					

Carboniferous Palaeogeography



Source 'palaeomap project courtesy of Chris Scotese



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Saltwells National Nature Reserve

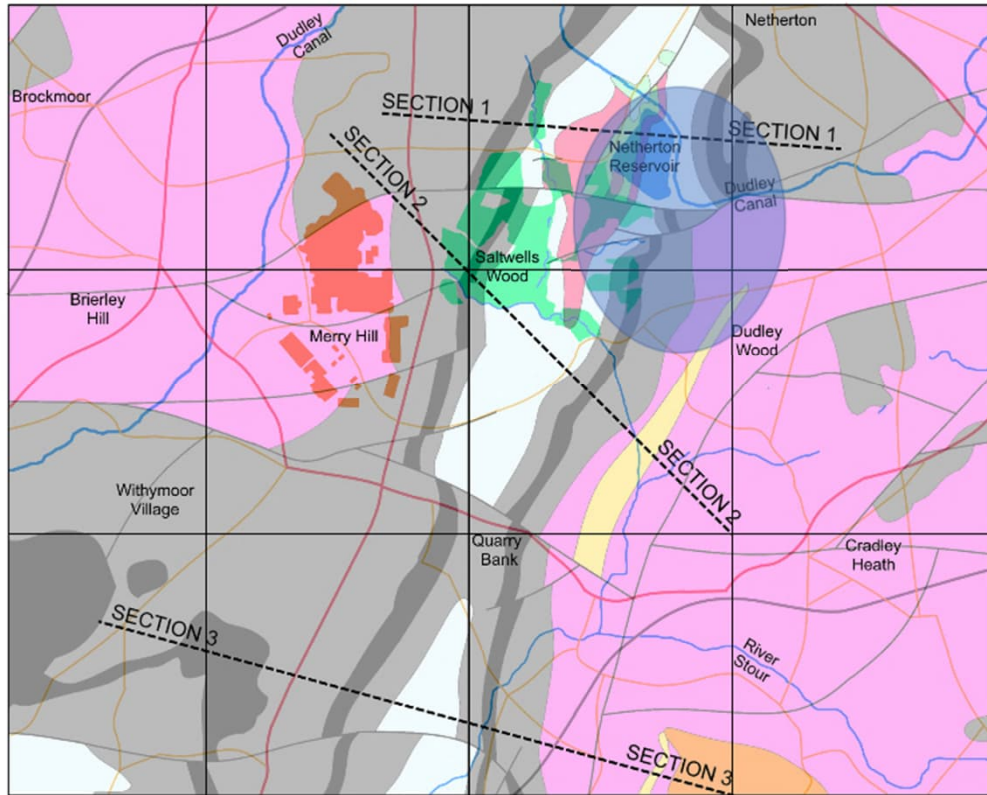




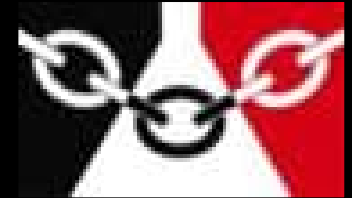
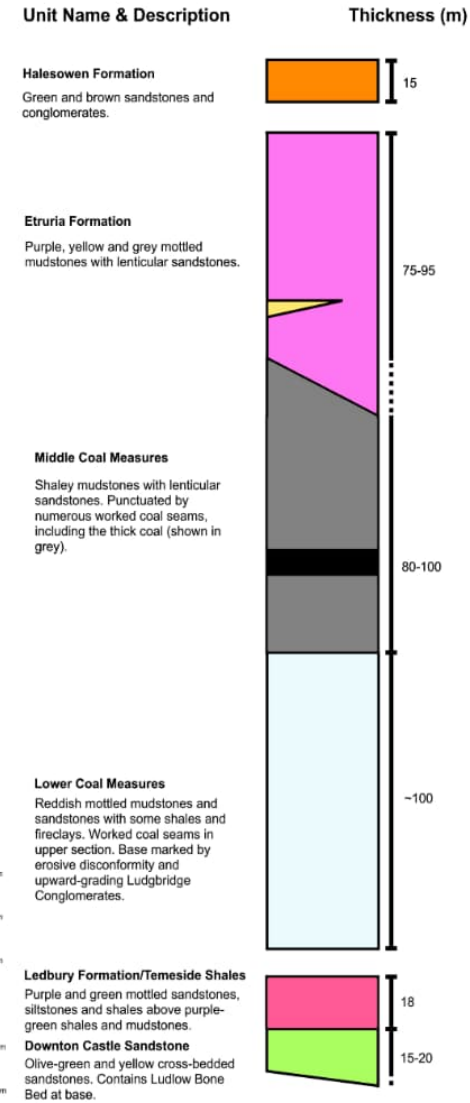
unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Saltwells NNR



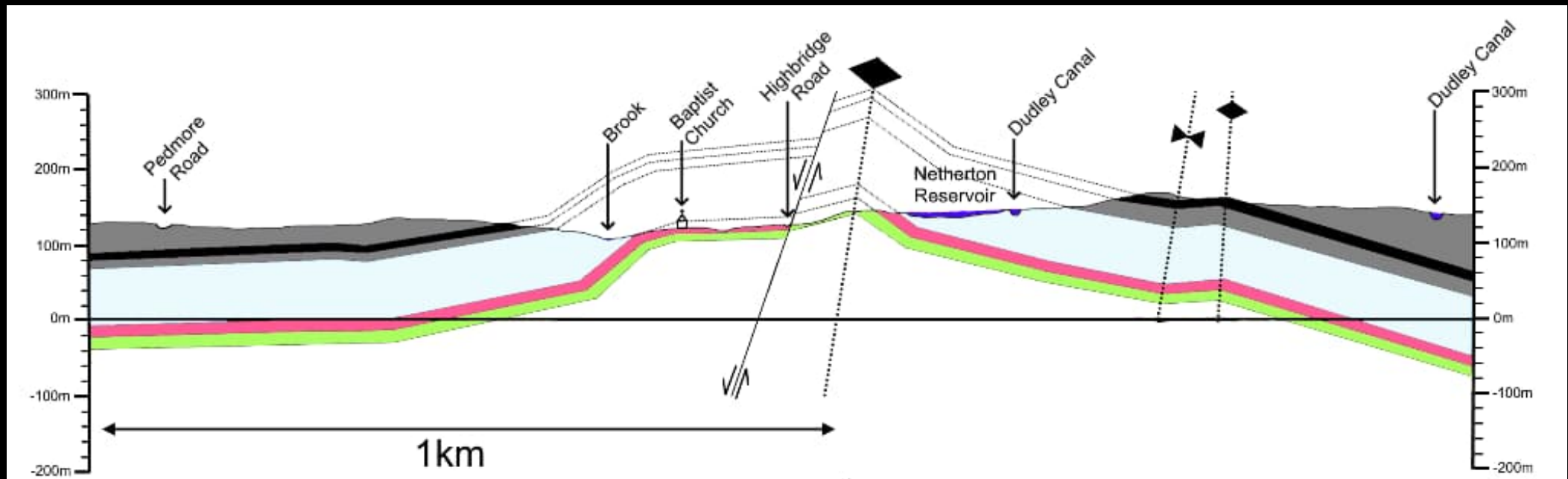
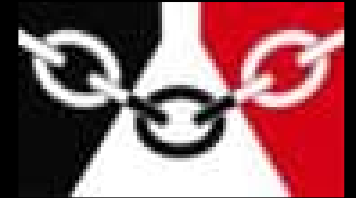
STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN





unesco

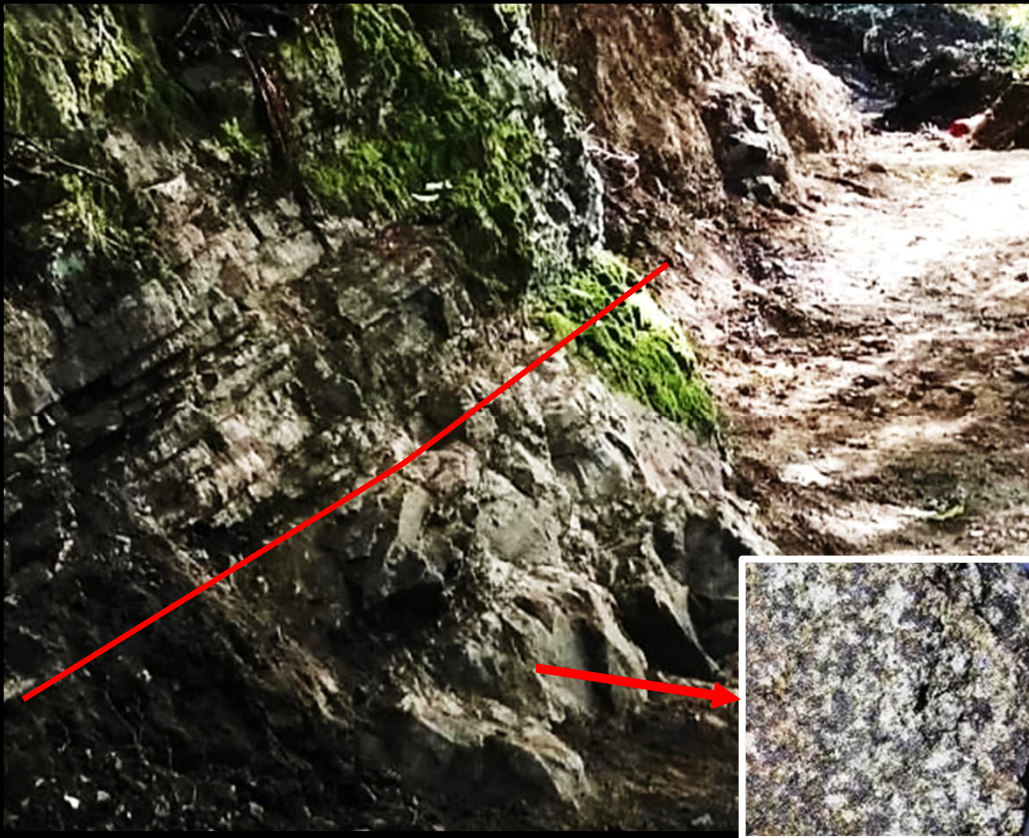
Black Country
Global Geopark



Updates and New Exposures 2023



Updates and New Exposures 2023

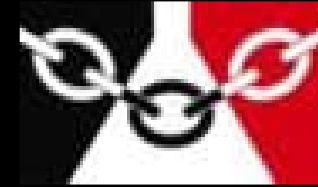


New discoveries 2023

Princes Trust Exposures



- Saltwells NNR



- NNR declared
- New base constructed
- New Video being made
- Interpretation being created

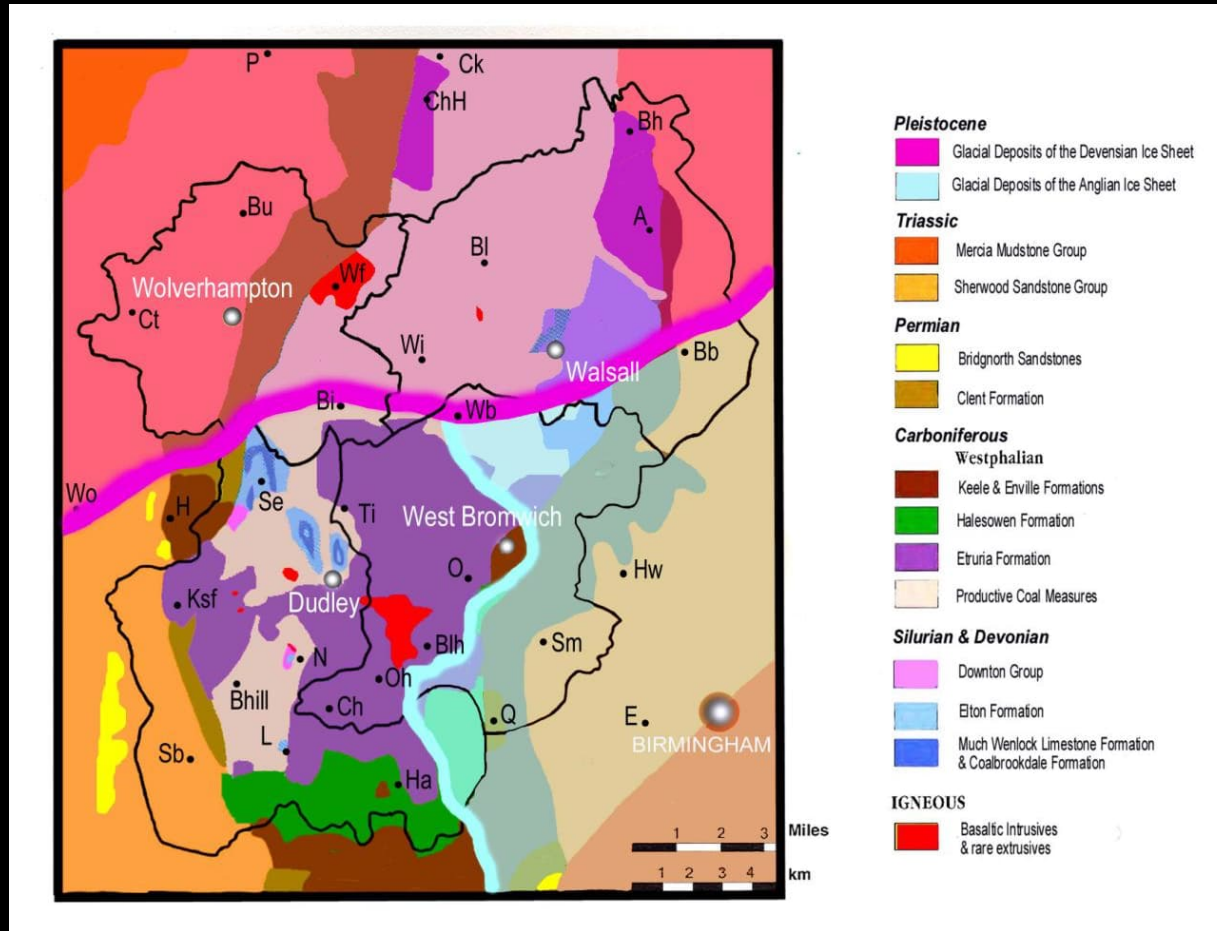
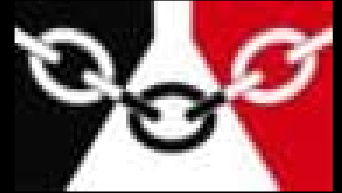




unesco

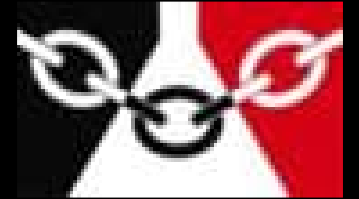
Black Country
Global Geopark

Birmingham's Boulders





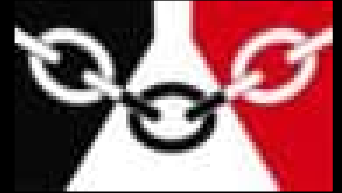
The Glacial Landscapes of Smestow Valley & Wightwick Wedge





Black Country
Global Geopark

The Glacial Landscapes of Smestow Valley & Wightwick Wedge





Black Country
Global Geopark

The Glacial Landscapes of Smestow Valley & Wightwick Wedge

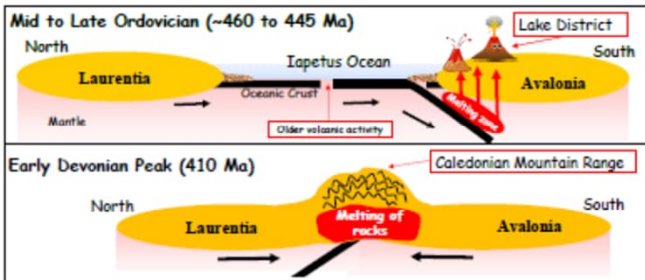


How were the rocks making up the boulders created?

In the Lower to Upper Ordovician (470-440 Ma), Laurentia (land mass containing Scotland) was separated from Avalonia (land mass containing England + Wales) by the large Iapetus Ocean. Over time, these 2 land masses came together and the ocean started to close. On the southern side, part of Laurentia's crust was subducted below Avalonia, followed by crustal melting and violent volcanic activity in the Lake District down through Snowdonia into Pembrokeshire.

In the Lake District, the Borrowdale Volcanic Group was formed and comprises tuffs (from volcanic ash) and andesites (from volcanic lava and rock fragments). These volcanic rock layers are up to 6 km in thickness, so major eruptions

Eventually in the Devonian, the 2 land masses came together and collided to form a high mountain range—the Caledonian Orogeny, peaking at 410 Ma. Such collisions create a lot of friction with some crustal melting, but not enough to create volcanoes. Granites and granophyres result at depth from cooling magma. Most of northern England is underlain by granite from the Caledonian Orogeny.



Why are the rocks now at the surface of the Earth?

Over time the Caledonian mountains were broken down by wind, rain and ice, so that they are now long gone. Earth movements also pushed rocks upwards. Thus rocks that were once buried deep in the Earth's crust (possibly up to 6 to 8 km depth) are now exposed at the Earth's surface. And the process continues!

Recent erosion during the ice ages meant that rocks could fall onto ice sheets and glaciers, so that movement away from the source area could begin. But we might never discover the finer details of the boulders' incredible journey.

Useful Information Sources:
 Gibbard, P.L. & Clark, C.D. (2011) Ch.7: Pleistocene glaciations in Great Britain, pp. 76-83.
 In: J. Ehlers, P.L. Gibbard & P.D. Hughes (eds) *Quaternary Glaciations - Extent and Chronology: a closer look*. Developments in Quaternary Science, Elsevier.
 Morgan, A.V. (1973) The Pleistocene geology of the area north and west of Wolverhampton. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond.*, B, 265, No. 868, 233-297.
 Toghiani, P. (2006) *Geology of Shropshire*, 2nd Ed. Crowood Press, Marlborough. 263 pp.



Wightwick Manor & Gardens

The Wightwick Boulders



What are the Wightwick Boulders?

Within the last 2 million years globally there may have been up to 20 cold episodes, when ice formed a significant part of the landscape - the ice ages. The boulders arrived here as a result of movement on ice sheets and from melting ice in rivers.



Where are they from?

The boulders are from the Lake District and Southern Scotland, up to 350 kilometres north of Wightwick Manor. Their evolution is a fascinating tale to tell, so please read on for more details →



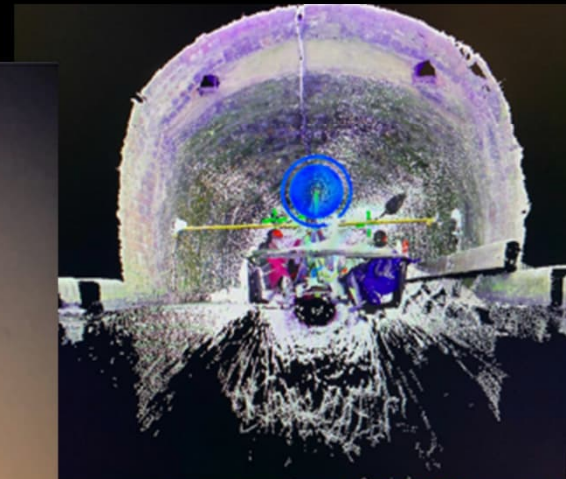
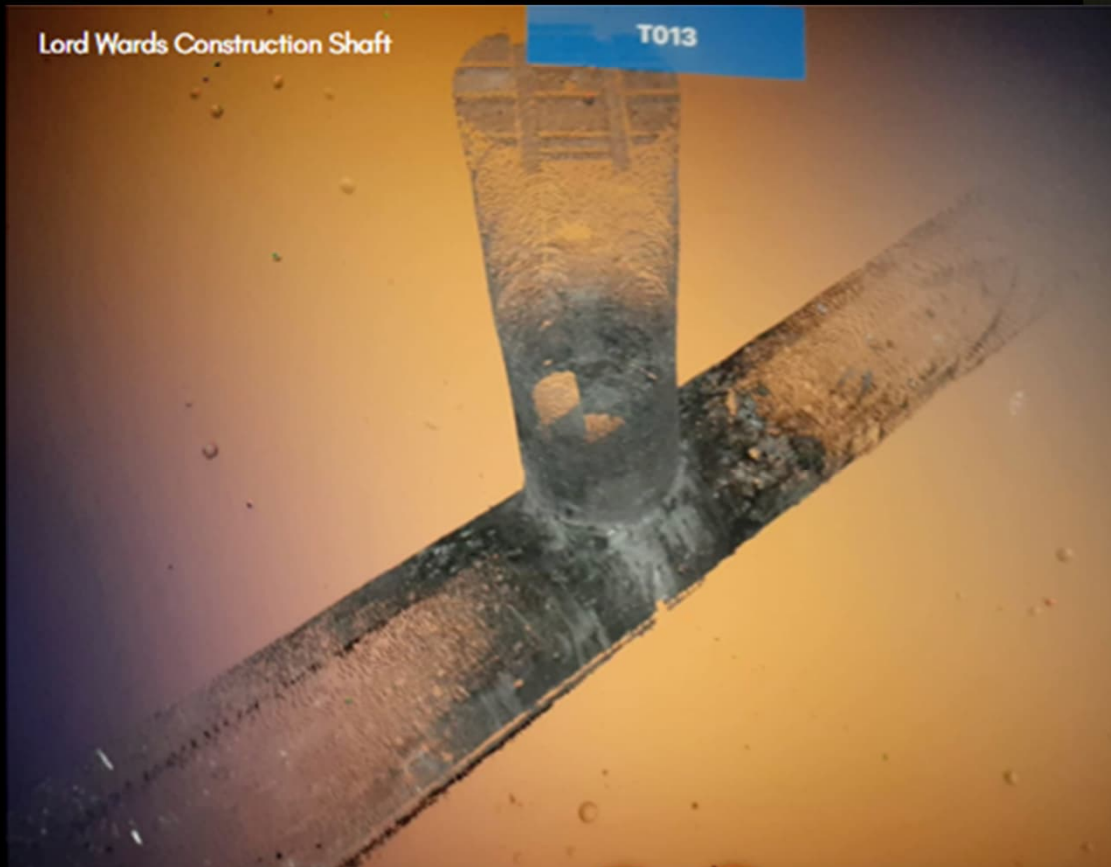
unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Dudley Canal & Tunnel Trust

New Interpretation

Virtual Reality

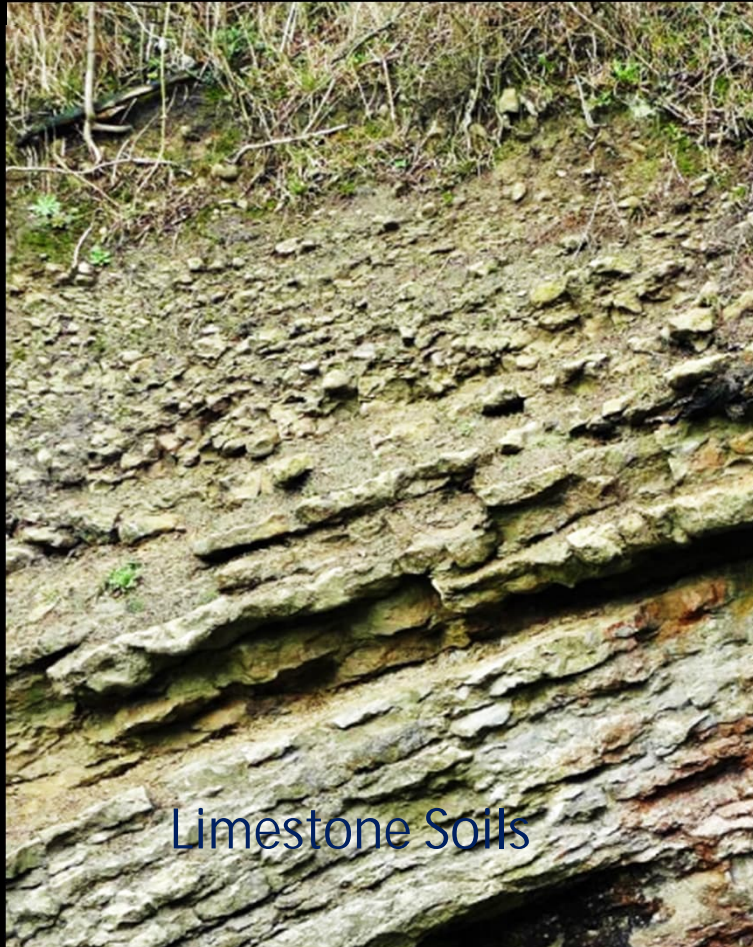
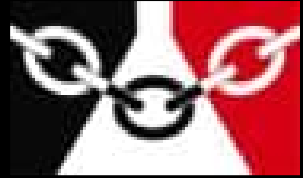




unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Geology defines soils



Limestone Soils



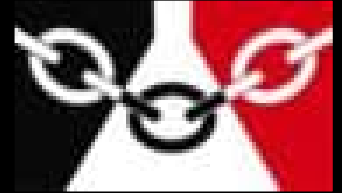
Mineral Rich soils



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Geology and soils



Sandstone soils



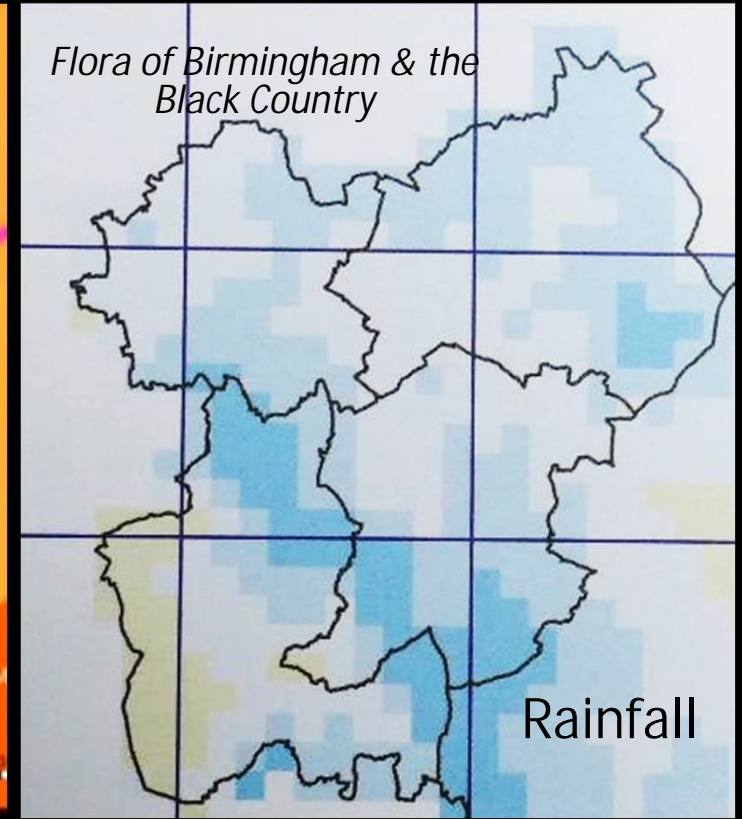
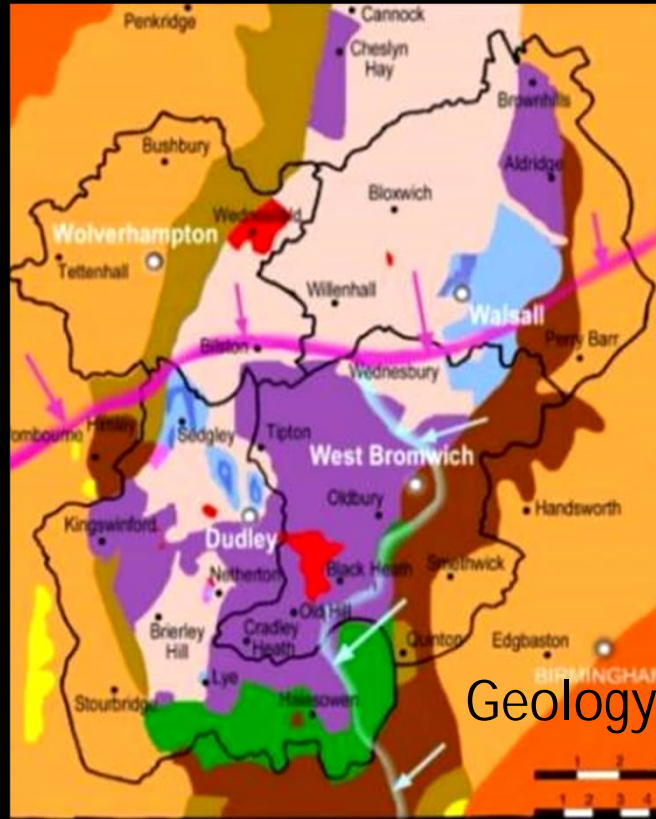
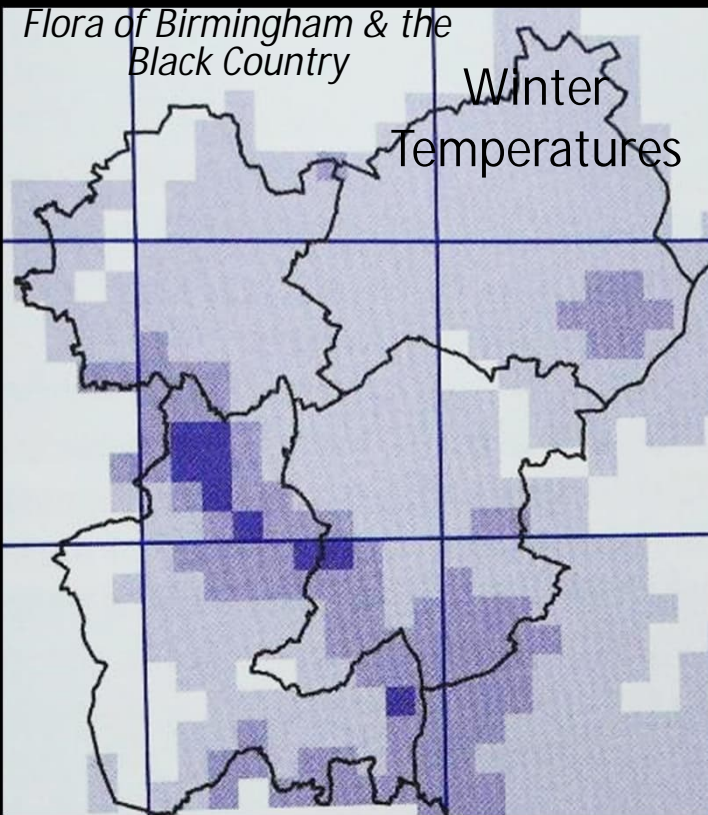
Clay & Disturbed
soils



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Geology defines local climate



Source 'Flora of Birmingham & the Black Country'

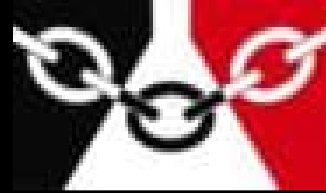
Source 'Flora of Birmingham & the Black Country'



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

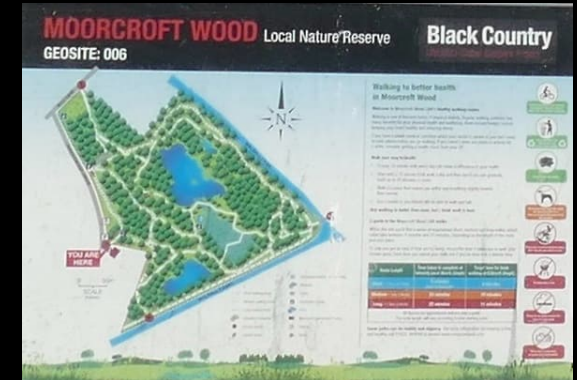
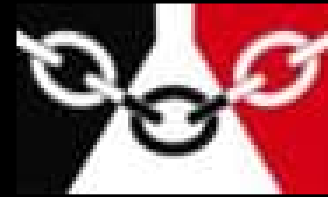
Geology, Soils & Climate define Ecosystems and Environments





Black Country
Global Geopark

Geosite 6 - Moorcroft Wood LNR



Purple Horizons

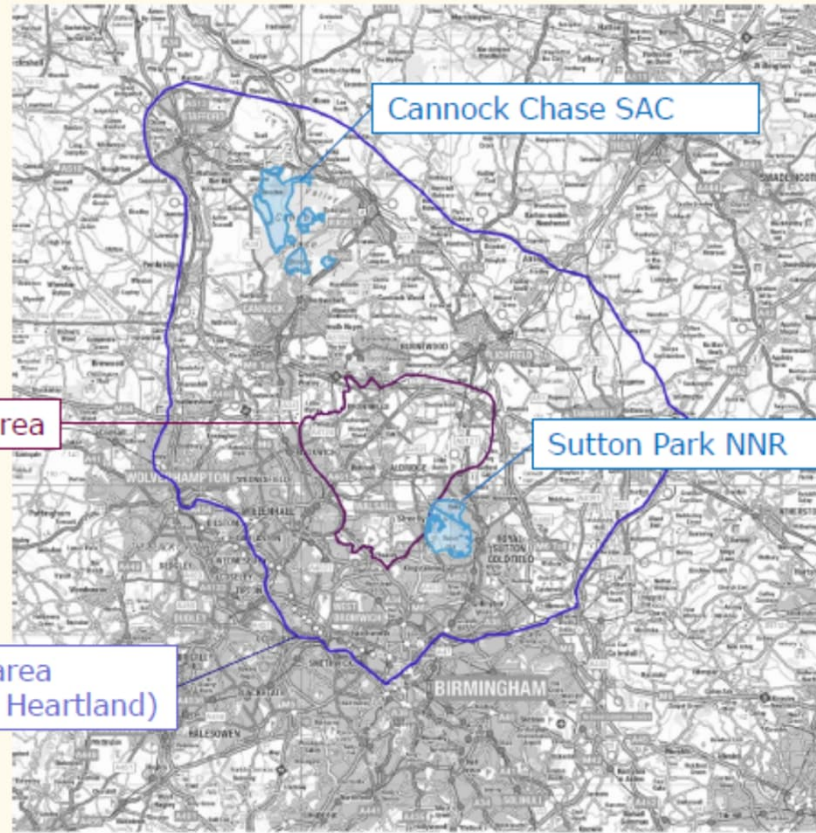


project area

the
ea.

Purple Horizons core area

Aspirational area
(Midlands Heathland Heartland)



Key
Ordnance Survey (Deepscale) © Ordnance Survey

**NATURAL
ENGLAND**
Map Produced from VEDMap2 on 16/02/22
Map Projection: British National Grid
Map Scale: 1:200,000
Content is derived from information
supplied by Ordnance Survey. © Crown
copyright and database rights 2021.
Ordnance Survey 100022021.

Source ; Natural England

Purple Horizons Project

Walsall Geosites



- DEFRA/NE partnership project
- 4 years duration
- One of 5 National Projects for NRN
- Holistic Approach to Landscape recovery
- Midlands Heathlands Heartlands Project
- Cannock Chase – Walsall – Sutton Park
- Green Businesses/economy
- Environmental Education
- Film Making (inc Drone footage)
- Particular focus on Heathland & Pollinators
- Geoconservation & interpretation funded



Purple Horizons

Barr Beacon Quarry



**Pinfold Lane Quarry
2021**

Purple Horizons

Barr Beacon Quarry



Pinfold Lane Quarry
2022



unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Triassic of the Black Country



PERIOD	EPOCH	LITHOLOGICAL DIVISIONS	STAGE	AGE
TRIASSIC	UPPER	ABSENT		
	MIDDLE	SHERWOOD SANDSTONE GROUP)	Ladinian	~ 237
		HELBY SSTN FORMATION (150m)	Anisian	~ 242
	LOWER	WOLDMOOR SANDSTONE (61-240m)	Olenekian	247.2
		CHESTER FORMATION (50-120m)	Induan	251.2
		HOPWASS BRECCIA (> 20m)	Changhsingian	251.902 ± 0.0
			254.14 ± 0.0	

Barr Beacon & Pinfold Lane Quarry

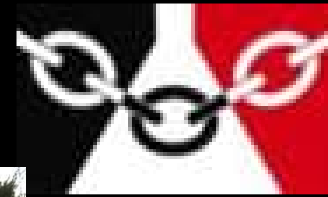


Black Country
UNESCO Global Geopark Project





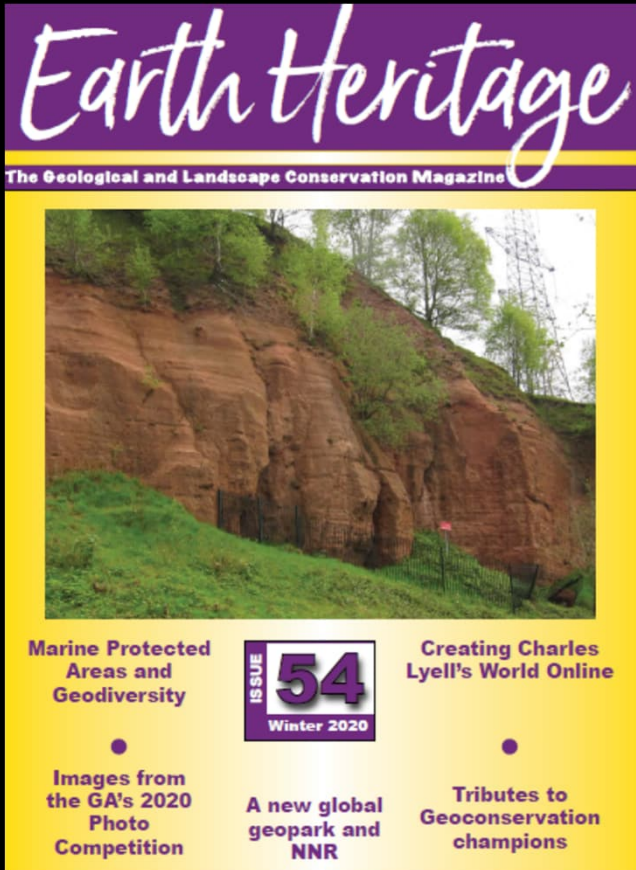
Geosite 24 - Shire Oak Quarry LNR



Purple Horizons



Power to the Pollinators



Earth Heritage
The Geological and Landscape Conservation Magazine

ISSUE 54
Winter 2020

- Marine Protected Areas and Geodiversity
- Images from the GA's 2020 Photo Competition
- Creating Charles Lyell's World Online
- A new global geopark and NNR
- Tributes to Geoconservation champions



Purple Horizons

Shire Oak Quarry





unesco

Black Country
Global Geopark

Purple Horizons

Barr Beacon Quarry



SANDS of TIME

Barr Beacon Quarry

This geological exposure
is a journey into
the past.

It shows that Barr Beacon's soil is mainly sand and gravel created from weathering of the rock layers below. These were deposited as alternating layers of river sediments built up over millions of years. They date from the Triassic period – about 240 million years ago. Geologists name them after places where you can see different layers exposed at their best. The top pebbly layer is called the Chester Formation. The lower sandy beds with angular rock fragments are called the Hopwas Breccia.



Formations in close-up

Desert storm - the French connection

At that time, the area was a dry lifeless scorching desert. Just like the Sahara. Torrents of pebbles and sand washed down from the mountains far to the south – in fact, all the way from northern France, where a large range of mountains existed. We know this from the types of stones in the pebbles layer and the sandstones below.

Chilling out

Much later, between about 2.6 million years ago and 10,000 years ago, the climate was swinging between hot and cold periods. The red sandy layers of the Beacon were carved into by ice sheet meltwaters from flowing glaciers. A thin sapping of loose sandy, pebbly soil at the very top was left. This is now a freely draining loose soil that is perfect for heathland plants and animals.



Chester Formation (previously known as the Kidderminster Formation)

Hopwas Breccia

Looking underground: Barr Beacon's rock formation exposure

The Triassic Period – life after death

The rocks here were formed about 20 million years after the most devastating event in Earth's history. Geologists call it 'The Great Dying'. During this time over 95% of marine life, 70% of land animals and 50% of land plants were wiped out. It was the greatest mass extinction event – so far!

Rock history

The red coloured rocks of this quarry belong to the slightly later Triassic Period of time, and date to about 240



million years ago, when life in the deserts was just beginning to get going again. Rocks of the same age can be found in many other parts of the world. Together all these rock exposures tell a tale of Barr Beacon being part of a vast desert landscape in the heart of a giant continent called Pangea.

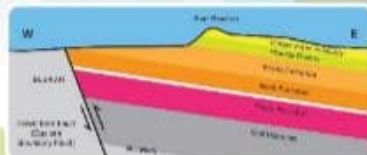
Climate away from the coast of this 'supercontinent' was in extreme – very hot summers, but heavy storms in mountains to the south. These sent huge rivers out across the deserts. The pebbles in the rockface above are from just such a river.

Fault lines and changing skylines

The Beacon's geology is amongst the most important in the region. Standing proud because of ancient movements of the Great Flan geological fault that runs in the low land at the base of the hill.

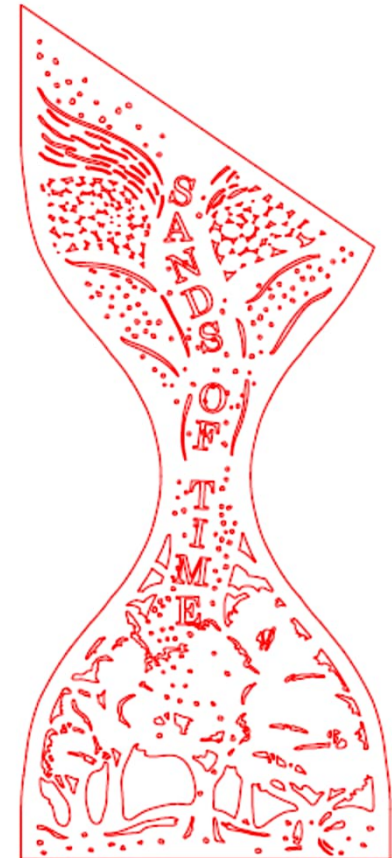
The fault was created about 220 million years ago, when great earth moving events tore the landscape apart and caused enormous earthquakes as it did so.

The block of land that we now call the Beacon, slid hundreds of metres down the east side of this fault. The landscape looked very different. A large table mountain would have existed to the east of the fault, where Walsall town now sits.



Land of the giants

In the late Triassic Period around 230 million years ago (10 million years after the rocks here were formed), conditions were just right for dinosaurs to evolve, along with early mammals. By the end of the Triassic age, around 202 million years ago, the dinosaurs were ready to dominate what became the Jurassic Period.



Black Country



Lichfield
Diocese of Coventry



3keel



Walsall Council



How Local Geologists can help



- Let us know when projects are likely to create temporary exposures
- Let us know when site investigations might pass through or sample key boundaries
- In both cases put us in contact with those who can provide non-sensitive information or site access to record and sample before things are re-buried or disposed
- Come along and support our events
- Join the research group



Geopark Research Group



- Ist Group - Researchers in fields of
 - Geology/ Geodiversity/ applied geology
 - Archaeology/ Industrial Heritage
 - Biology/Biodiversity/Climate Change
- NE, Universities, LA's, Companies, specialists
- Defining gaps in our Knowledge
- Defining levels of question/resources needed
- Looking at ways to distribute new knowledge
- Looking at funding opportunities



Image courtesy of BCC

Thanks for listening



www.blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk



Graham.Worton@dudley.gov.uk