



**WEALD &
DOWNLAND**
LIVING MUSEUM

Rock trail



Use your magnifying glass and pencil when you see these symbols

Begin your trail by following the white chalk path.

①

Titchfield Market Square

Find a brick with lots of lines called 'smiles and wrinkles' and do a crayon rubbing of it in the space below. What are bricks made of?



Go inside and find the LIMESTONE paving stones. Can you see the fossil shells? Do a pencil rubbing in the paving stone below to show the fossils.





- ② Go to **Walderton**. You will see the walls are made of FLINT. Find your favourite flint and do a pencil drawing of it below.

Write three words to describe the flint.

1..... 2..... 3.....

What was flint used for inside the house? *Clue – they needed this to cook on.*

.....

Look at the SANDSTONE steps up to the house and underline the word that describes the patterns on the stones.

- Stripes
- Ripples
- Bubbles

Where do you think this rock was made?

- Mountain
- River
- Beach

Do a rubbing of the patterns in the box below.



- ③ Follow the path up to the **Victorian School** and have a good look at the walls. Where do you think the rounded stones came from?

Now go inside the school and you will find SLATES which the children learnt to write on.

In the box below, choose a pebble with interesting patterns and draw it using the magnifier to see the detail.



- ④ Walk back to the Market Square and you will see two Victorian cottages on your left. Walk inside **Whittaker's Cottages** and see if you can find another use for slate.

Slate is used for

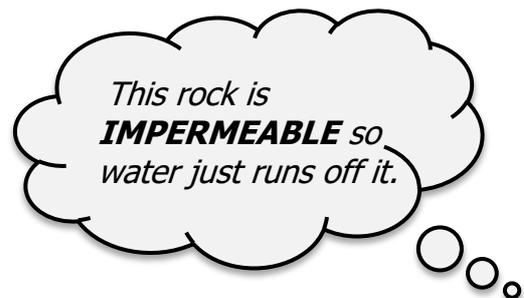
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Walk out of the Whittaker's Cottages and find the **Plumber's workshop**. Look up and write down what the roof tiles are made from.

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Back at school, find out the following.

1. Where is slate quarried?
2. Why is it good for roof tiles?
3. Is slate Sedimentary, Metamorphic or Igneous?



- ⑤ Walk down to the **Pugmill House**. Use your magnifier to look at the stones and underline what sort of rock they are made from.

Basalt
Chalk
Sandstone



Feel the stone and think about the texture. Which of these words describes how it feels? Is it rough, smooth or grainy or sharp? Can you think of any other words to describe the stone?

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Use your crayon to do a rubbing of the stone below.



Count how many sides the building has and write down what shape it is.

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Now find out what the Pugmill was used for.

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Next door is the **Brick Drying Shed** which you can explore if you have time.

- ⑥ The **Watermill** is the next part of the trail.
The Mill is used for grinding corn for flour. It is about 400 years old and still makes flour today. Find the Millstones outside. Carefully do a rubbing of the surface and write down why it is good for grinding flour.

Millstones are good because.....

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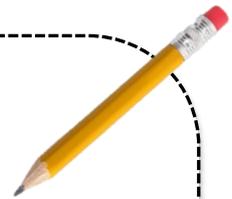
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Go inside and make some flour using the Quern which is a small hand powered millstone.

Upstairs you will find a GRANITE millstone. Granite is rough with large crystals of QUARTZ and FELDSPAR, ideal for grinding corn.

Draw the millstone below.





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CONGRATULATIONS!

YOU ARE NOW A JUNIOR GEOLOGIST!

Here is your rosette to cut out and colour in back at school.

