

JURASSIC LADBROKE

Ladbroke used to be underwater.

In Jurassic times, a warm shallow sea, covered the south-east half of England. Over millions of years, the sediments which had settled on the seabed were compressed into solid rock. Around here they became soft grey **Blue Lias** and fine grained **White Lias** rocks.

A few miles to the south, iron-rich sediments became **Ironstone** while to the north-west of Ladbroke, the bedrock is **Sandstone**, formed in much earlier times.



Colony of Brachiopods found inside an ironstone buttress

That sea teemed with marine life.

Fossilised skeletons of giant Ichthyosaurs and Plesiosaurs, found in local quarries in the 1920s, are now in museums but there were many smaller creatures too.

Look carefully and find some of their fossils at Ladbroke Church today.



Ammonite

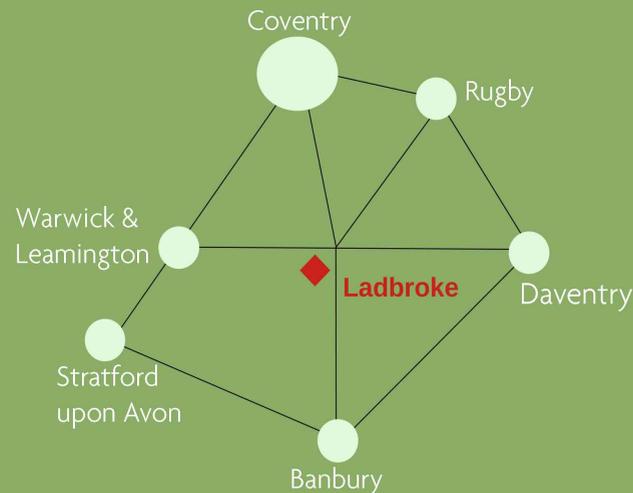


Crinoid

Come to Ladbroke Church and discover the rocks that lie beneath our feet and fossilised clues about life here 200 millions years ago.

ladbrokechurch.org.uk

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A CHURCH BUILT OF ROCK

Stonemasons started building Ladbroke church over 700 years ago and made it bigger over the next 2 centuries. The rock was dug out of quarries and brought to Ladbroke by ox-cart so it was cheaper and easier to use local stone.

Here are the main ones but which type is where?
Put the correct number in the box.



Blue Lias



Warwick Sandstone



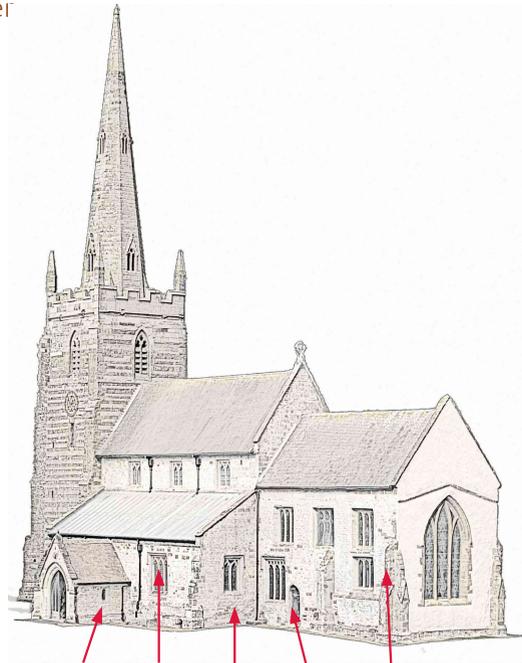
White Lias



Kenilworth Sandstone



Ironstone



1 2 3 4 5

Take a look at very old buildings near where you live.
What type of rock was used? Is it local or did it come from far away?

ROCKS DON'T LAST FOR EVER

Erosion is when rock wears away because of natural or man-made causes. Find these examples and decide what caused it from the pictures below.











A



B



C



D

Check out large pink gravestones behind church.
They look new because they are made of a very hard rock called granite, but how old are they?

FOSSILS OF UNDERWATER CREATURES

Look very carefully at the new ironstone all around the outside of the church and find these fossils. Tick them off when you find them.



Brachiopod (1-2cm)
Fossilised shells, often with tiny crystals inside.

Belemnite (0.5- 2cm across, up to 5 cm long)



The fossilised centre of this creature can look like a circle, a ring or a bullet.







Crinoid stem (5mm)
Tiny stars are part of the stem of this animal which caught passing food in its many arms.

Worm burrows (1 - 8cm)
Evidence of worms looking for food or shelter



Ammonites lived in spiral shells.
They came in all sizes. Don't miss the huge one inside, to the left of the altar. It was found under Church Cottage next door.