

Loc 26 Detail of Hornfels**Grid Ref SX 57477 92748****Photo ME26e****Facing NE**

Detail of metamorphosed mudstone (Hornfels) baked hard by the thermal action of the Dartmoor granite emplacement. Note the general curved and conchoidal fracture patterns.

Loc 27 Chialstolite Crystals**Grid Ref SX 57286 92954****Photo ME27a****Facing SE**

Detail of chialstolite crystals seen in the chialstolite slates (part of the Meldon Shale & Quartzite Formation). The crystals were formed by the metamorphism of slates by the Dartmoor granite emplacement. The presence of chialstolite is characteristic within the metamorphic aureole of regionally metamorphosed argillaceous rocks.

Loc 28 General View of Banded Chert Beds**Grid Ref SX 57049 92989 Photo ME28a Facing NE**

View of well bedded and banded radiolarian cherts of the Meldon Chert Formation. The cherts are associated with subordinate shale and limestone beds and were formed in deepwater basins that were starved of detrital accumulation. Regional metamorphism by the Dartmoor granite emplacement has bleached the originally dark coloured cherts to a pale grey and white colour. The inset shows a detail of banding that is separated either side by subordinate mudstones.

Loc 33 Metaliferous Mineralisation in Dolerite**Grid Ref SX 57269 92689 Photo ME33c Facing NE**

Photo of thin vein of iron pyrites, metaliferous mineralisation (left to right in middle of photo) accompanied by bleaching of the surrounding purple dolerite. Abundant metaliferous mineralisation was caused by late stage hydrothermal activity associated with the Dartmoor granite emplacement. The inset shows detail of decomposing iron sulphide (silver colour) to limonite (orange brown in colour). The breakdown of sulphide minerals in the quarry promotes the production of acid water run off that has to be treated before discharging into the local water course.