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Title: Science course unit 27

Producer: Nat Taylor. Contributors: Ian Gass. R.C.L.Wilson.

PROGRAMME SEQUENCE LIST

CU S100/27 Tape No. 6LT/70193 Project No. 00520/1127 O.U. film no. Date Recorded. 23.2.1971 1st TX. 1.8.1971 Form V.T.R. Duration 24'04" Class nos. 552.03 551.8094461

Summary: Rocks and rock structures in Antrim are examined and the various ways in which field and laboratory study can reveal how this part of the earth's crust was formed 60 Million years ago are discussed.

Seq.	Time.	Footage.	Sequence List.	Sound Cue
	47"		Shots of the sea and cliffs at Bally-castle, Co. Antrim. Ian Gass and Chris Wilson on the beach. Gass introduces the programme. He points out the two rock types, chalk and basalt, which are visible in the cliffs.	
	1'16"		Gass shows and discusses specimen of each type of rock.	
•	3' 13" '		Chris Wilson introduces his part in the programme. He will try to determine the environment which created the chalk in the cliffs. Shots of Land Rover traversing the beach. Wilson gets out and examines the chalk portion of the cliff. He points out the layering in the chalk as evidence that chalk is a sedimentary rock.	552.5
	4'53"		Wilson explains how the chalk was formed. He lists some of the planktonic and other organisms which contributed to its formation.	across the cliff.
				Well, as we came

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Seq.	Time	Footage	Sequence List	Sound Cue
	6'12"		Ian Gass at the cliff side. He points out the basalt blocks together with the crumbling flint and chalk which surround them. Shots of Gass at another part of the cliff. He points out further features in the cliff exposure.	Well, as we came
2.	8'38"		Gass with a diagram of the basalt depression shown in the cliff face. He discusses the origin, some 60 million years ago, of the basalt rock.	552.2
	9'24"		Shot of cliff face at Ballycastle Harbour. The chalk and basalt features are pointed out. Gass examines the evidence found here for the volcanic origins of the rock formation.	
	10'50"		Gass discusses methods which are used to date basalt and to determine its composition and temperature at time of origin.	
	13' 41"		Gass uses a map of Britain, to point out areas of volcanic activity s ome 60 million years ago. He then takes a map of the North Atlantic to show other areas of volcanic activity dating from the same time. Gass links Hebridean and Northern Ireland volcanic activity with that in Greenland and Iceland.	<pre>ss1.21the chalk sediment.</pre>
•	14' 46"		Ian Gass explains how a student at a conventional university would do geological field work.	Let's go back
3.	18'00"		Chris Wilson does a field sketch of the cliff face . He discusses the rock features as he sketches them. Wilson next relates some rock specimen from the cliff to his sketch. He then explains the advantages of field sketches over photographs.	551.8028
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Seal	Time	Footage	Sequence List	Continuation Sound Cue
veq.	1106	roovage		
	19'31'		Wilson summarises the field sketch data on a geological column. He explains the symbols used on the column.	Now, to make
4.			Wilson relates a diagram of the geological time scale to the geological column. He uses this as a basis for his discussion of rock formations and conditions at the time each rock type was formed.	551.7
	24'04"		Credits.	
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