

# Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group

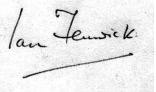
<b>Warwickshire Local Geological Site</b>	
Site No: 09	Oldbury Quarry
Geological Formations	Outwood Shale (Cambrian) Midlands Minor Intrusive Suite (Ordovician)
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Local Geological Sites (LGS), designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The designation of LGS is one way of recognising and protecting important Earth science and landscape features for future generations to enjoy.

WGCG is responsible for the identification of LGS in Warwickshire and the West Midlands.

Please note that designation of a site as a LGS does not confer a legal right of access. Unless the site is on a designated public right-of-way, the landowner's permission is required before visiting.

## Warwickshire Local Geological Site - Criteria Form

<b>Site name:</b> Oldbury Quarry		<b>Also known as:</b> <i>formerly Oldbury (Mancetter) Quarry</i>	
<b>District:</b> North Warwickshire		<b>County:</b> Warwickshire	
<b>Grid reference:</b> SP310 952	<b>LGS Number:</b> 9	<b>ESCC Class:</b>	EA
<b>Brief Description:</b> Large active roadstone quarry approximately 2.4m south of Atherstone. The Oldbury Sill is exposed in this quarry. It is composed of diorite and has been intruded into shales within the Cambrian Outwoods Shale Formation of the Stockingford Group. Rafts of shale occur within the sill.			
<b>This site qualifies as a Local Geological Site for the following criteria:</b>			
<b>A Good Example of the Oldbury dioritic sill.</b>			
<b>Educational Fieldwork</b>			
1. Educational Potential	✓	2. Physical access	✓
3. Safety			
<b>Scientific Study</b>			
1. Diversity of interest	✓	2. Rarity of interest	
3. Size of feature		✓	
4. Typicalness of feature	✓	5. Geological/physiographic linkage to: <i>Steppy Lane Section (7), Jee's Quarry (10), Stockingford Railway Cutting (14), Purley Quarry (41), Moor Wood Quarry (42), Oldbury Grange Sills (71), Griff Hill Quarry SSSI</i>	
<b>Historical Value</b>			
1. Celebrity link: <i>Prof. Lapworth</i>	✓	2. Pioneering research	
3. Historical link:			
<b>Aesthetic Value In The Landscape</b>			
1. Local importance in the landscape		2. Promotion of Earth science	✓
<b>Signed</b>		<b>Date first selected</b> February 1992	
 I M Fenwick, Chairman, <b>Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group</b>		<b>Reviewed by LoGS panel</b> Oct. 2009	
		<b>Further survey required</b>	
		<b>LGS Confirmed</b>	
<b>Endorsed by</b>			
<b>Warwickshire Museum</b>		<b>Natural England</b>	
J Radley, Keeper of Geology		J A Irving, Conservation Adviser	
<b>In the event of any development or planning consultation relating to this site or its surrounds please inform:</b>			
The LoGS Officer WGCG, c/o Keeper of Geology, Warwickshire Museum, Market Place, Warwick CV34 4SA (tel: 01926-418182)			

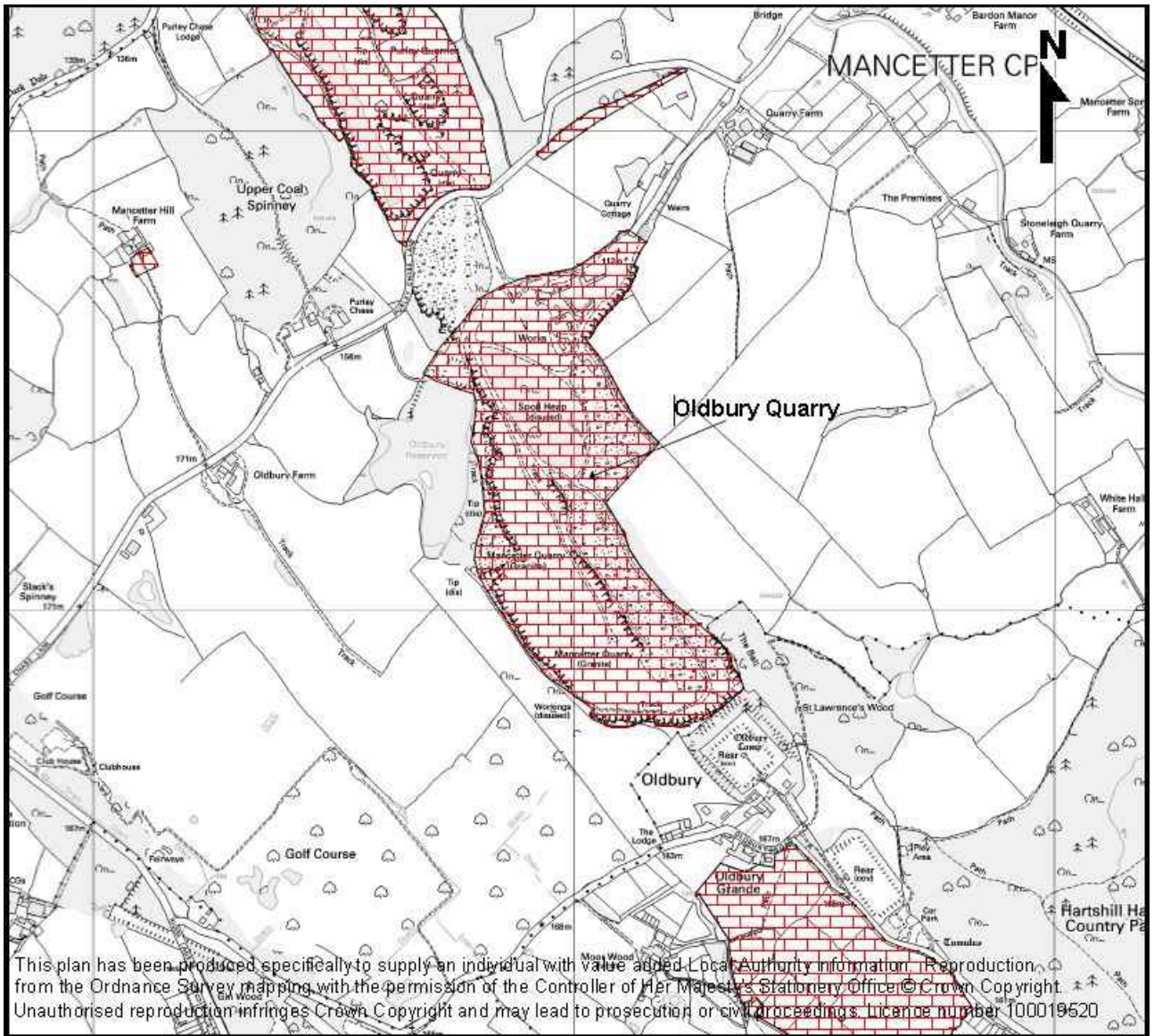
**WARWICKSHIRE GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION GROUP  
LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SITE (LGS)**

<b>Site</b>	9	Oldbury Quarry [ <i>formerly Oldbury (Mancetter) Quarry</i> ]
<b>Parish</b>		Mancetter
<b>District</b>		North Warwickshire
<b>County</b>		Warwickshire
<b>National Grid Reference</b>		SP 310 952
<b>Ordnance Survey Sheets 1:50000</b>		140
<b>1:10000</b>		SP 39 NW

<b>Location</b>
Large active roadstone quarry approximately 2.4m south of Atherstone. It is to the north-west of Oldbury, between the village and Oldbury Reservoir.

<b>Summary of Interest</b>
<p>The Oldbury sill of the Midlands Minor Intrusive Suite is exposed in this quarry. This suite comprises numerous thin sills of grey-green spessarite, lamprophyre and thicker composite sills of hornblende diorite, commonly melanocratic at the base. Formed approximately 443 to 449 million years ago in the Ordovician Period, these rocks were formed from silica-poor magma intruded into the Earth's crust. It cooled to form intrusions ranging from large, coarse-crystalline, often gabbroic, plutons at depth to smaller, fine to medium crystalline, often basaltic dykes and sills.</p> <p>The Oldbury sill is composed of diorite and has been intruded into shales within the Outwoods Shale Formation of the Stockingford Shale Group.</p> <p>The shales comprise interbedded grey burrowed, and dark-grey or greenish grey pyritic, mudstone. Beds of siltstone and sandstone increase in upper part. Formed approximately 495 to 505 million years ago in the Cambrian Period, these rocks were formed on a deep ocean floor beyond the influence of land. They often consist of fine material from microscopic pelagic organisms. The shales have yielded brachiopods, trilobites and trace fossils.</p> <p>The site has potential value for A Level and degree level education.</p>





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