Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group

Warwickshire Local Geological Site				
Site No: 04	Whateley Quarry			
Geological Formations	Halesowen Formation (Carboniferous))			
Criteria Form		p 2		
Description		p 3		
Photographs		p 4		
Location Map		p 5		

Local Geological Sites (LoGS), 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 LoGS 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 LoGS in Warwickshire and the West Midlands.

<u>Please note that designation of a site as a LoGS 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.</u>

Warwickshire Local Geological Site - Criteria Form								
Site name: Whateley Quarry	Also known as: Old	Also known as: Old Stone Hole						
District: North Warwickshire	County: Warwickshi	County: Warwickshire						
Grid reference: SP 2284 9930	LoGS Number: 4		ESCC Class:	ED				
Brief Description: Disused sands	tone quarry, partly overgr	own bu	it north face is vis	ible (2009	9).			
This site qualifies as a Local Geological Site for the following criteria:								
A Good Example of the Upper Ca (Eastwood 1923)	rboniferous Halesowen F	ormatio	on "Big Brown Sa	indstone"				
Educational Fieldwork								
1. Educational Potential	2. Physical access		3. Safety					
Scientific Study					ı			
Diversity of interest	2. Rarity of interest	✓	3. Size of featur	e				
4. Typicalness of feature ✓		5. Geological/physiographic linkage to: <i>Kingsbury Brickworks</i> (5) & <i>Baxterley Quarry</i> (46) ✓						
Historical Value								
1. Celebrity link	2. Pioneering research		3. Historical lin vernacular build Whateley		✓			
Aesthetic Value In The Landscap	oe .							
Local importance in the andscape 2. Promotion of Earth science								
Signed		Date first selected February 1992			92			
lan Temrick		Reviewed by LoGS panel Oct. 2009						
		Further survey required		ed				
		LoGS Confirmed			✓			
I M Fenwick, Chairman, Warwickshire Geological Conser								
Endorsed by					<u>'</u>			
Warwickshire Museum Na			ngland					
J Radley, Keeper of Geology J A Irving, Conservation Adviser								
In the event of any development	or planning consultation	ı relati	ng to this site or	its surro	unds			
please inform: 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 (LoGS)

Site	4	Whateley Quarry		
Parish		Kingsbury		
District		North Warwickshire		
County		Warwickshire		
National Grid Ref	erence	SP 2284 9930		
Ordnance Survey	Sheets 1:50000	139		
_	1:10000	SP 29 NW		

Location

Disused sandstone quarry, partly overgrown but north face is visible (2009). It is situated in the village of Whateley, adjacent to the junction with Cow Lane and Whateley Lane. Access possible with prior permission. *Much overgrown but some sections still revealed. Access difficult.* (1/2009)

Summary of Interest

This site is the best exposure in Warwickshire of the Upper Carboniferous Halesowen Formation "Big Brown Sandstone" of Eastwood (1923). This formation comprises grey-green, micaceous sandstone (litharenite), and grey-green mudstone, with thin coals and limestone beds known as the 'Spirobis' limestone, with local intraformational conglomerate, strata may be reddened, locally.

Formed approximately 306 to 308 million years ago, these rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.

The exposure displays very thick units of cross-bedded sandstones within the generally muddy upper part of the formation. This site is potentially of value at A level and degree level but access is difficult, although not impossible.





