Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group

Warwickshire Local Geological Site		
Site No: 56	Weston Park Lodge Quarry	
Geological Formations	Chipping Norton Limestone Formation (Jurassic)	
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.

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.

Warwickshire Local Geological Site - Criteria Form

Site name: Weston Park Lodge Quarry	**Also known as:**		
District: Stratford on Avon	**County:** Warwickshire		
Grid reference: SP 285 340	**LoGS Number:** 56	**ESCC Class:**	ED
Brief Description: The exposed faces show several metres of slightly sandy oolitic limestone of the Middle Jurassic Chipping Norton Limestone Formation			

This site qualifies as a Local Geological Site for the following criteria:

A Good Example of the Middle Jurassic Chipping Norton Limestone Formation

Educational Fieldwork

1. Educational Potential	✓	2. Physical access	✓	3. Safety	✓

Scientific Study

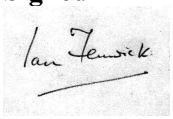
1. Diversity of interest		2. Rarity of interest		3. Size of feature	✓
4. Typicalness of feature	✓	5. Geological/physiographic linkage to: *Cross Hands SSSI, Traitors Ford Quarries (63) & Brailes Hill No. 1 – Geological (87)*			✓

Historical Value

1. Celebrity link		2. Pioneering research		3. Historical link	

Aesthetic Value In The Landscape

1. Local importance in the landscape		2. Promotion of Earth science	

Signed  I M Fenwick, Chairman, **Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group**	**Date first selected** 12th February 2002	
	Reviewed by LoGS panel Oct. 2009	
	Further survey required	
	LoGS Confirmed	✓

Endorsed by

Warwickshire Museum	**Natural England**
J Radley, Keeper of Geology	J A Irving, Conservation Adviser

In the event of any development or planning consultation relating to this site or its surrounds 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	56	Weston Park Lodge Quarry
Parish		Long Compton
District		Stratford on Avon
County		Warwickshire
National Grid Reference		SP 285 340
Ordnance Survey Sheets 1:50000 **1:10000**		151 SP 23 SE

Location

The disused quarry is located 850m north of Long Compton, 100m east of Park Lodge. Access is via the garden entrance to the Lodge, or from the parking place at SP 28992 34180 (M. Warriner suggestion), whence by the footpath through the woods.

Summary of Interest

Two faces, one along side the road and the north east face, show several metres of slightly sandy oolitic limestone, belonging to the Middle Jurassic Chipping Norton Limestone Formation. The description relates to the face alongside the road.

Cross-bedding is evident in places but more striking is the irregularity of the bedding which results in the rock splitting into fragmentary ‘lenses’ in the upper part of the exposed section.

Above this identifiably bedded rock there is an intermittent bed composed of shattered rock but maintaining some evidence of the original bedding. This is up to 2m in thickness and in one section appears to have undergone ‘heaving’ and the original bedding is disrupted.

At the top of the face is a bed, usually less than a metre in thickness, which is composed of unstructured limestone fragments in a clay matrix. This is inaccessible and so could not be examined in detail. Immediately above this is what appears to be a humus rich soil layer, protruding in places beyond the ‘rock’ face and highly unstable.

The whole of this face could be interpreted as having undergone periglacial disturbance of varying intensity (and results) with depth but it is not possible to be sure of how deep the penetration was without seeing what lies behind the talus slope.

The base of the outcrop is not exposed but beds of between 1m and 2.5m can be seen.