Natural Environment Research Council

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TECHNICAL REPORT WA/88/47

Sheet SP 27 NE

COVENTRY WEST

Part of 1:50 000 Sheets
169 (Coventry)
and 184 (Warwick)

R A Old

Bibliographic reference

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Geological notes and local details
for 1:10 000 sheets: SP 27 NE (Coventry West)
(Keyworth: British Geological Survey)

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KEYWORTH: BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1988

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The geology of Sheet SP 27 NE (Coventry West) is described with emphasis on significant exposed sections and boreholes logs.

The Cambrian and older Carboniferous formations, including the Productive Coal Measures, are not represented at outcrop, but are known only from a number of boreholes which are summarised in graphic form. Younger Carboniferous and Triassic rocks are poorly exposed and there are very few noteworthy sections.

Details are given of the lithologies and thicknesses of the drift deposits and a diagram shows the elevation of the sub-drift topography.

Attention is drawn to the important coal reserves underlying the area and to water supply. A schedule of boreholes is appended.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the geology of 1:10 000 Sheet SP 27 NE (Coventry West) (Figure 1), which lies within 1:50 000 geological sheets 169 (Coventry) and 184 (Warwick). The area was first geologically surveyed on the one-inch scale by H H Howell and was included in Old Series One-Inch Sheet 53, published in 1855. An explanatory memoir for the Warwickshire Coalfield was published soon after (Howell, 1859). North of grid line 765 the primary six-inch survey was made by C H Cunnington and T Eastwood in 1913-14 and some local details are given by Eastwood and others (1923).

The whole area was surveyed at 1:10 000 in 1978 and 1987-88 by R A Old, and the Memoir to accompany Sheet 184 is published (Old and others 1987).

The mapping and production of this report were partly funded by the Department of the Environment. Palaeontological contributions to this report are by Drs N J Riley and A W A Rushton, and Mr R E Turner.

Copies of this report and uncoloured dyeline copies of the 1:10 000 map may be purchased from the British Geological Survey, Keyworth.

Parallel reports covering adjoining 1:10 000 sheets are:

SP 27 NW	Berkswell and Balsall Common	(Old, 1987a)
SP 27 SE	Kenilworth	(Old, 1987b)
SP 28 SE	Allesley	(Rees, in prep)
SP 37 NW	Coventry Central	(Old, 1988)

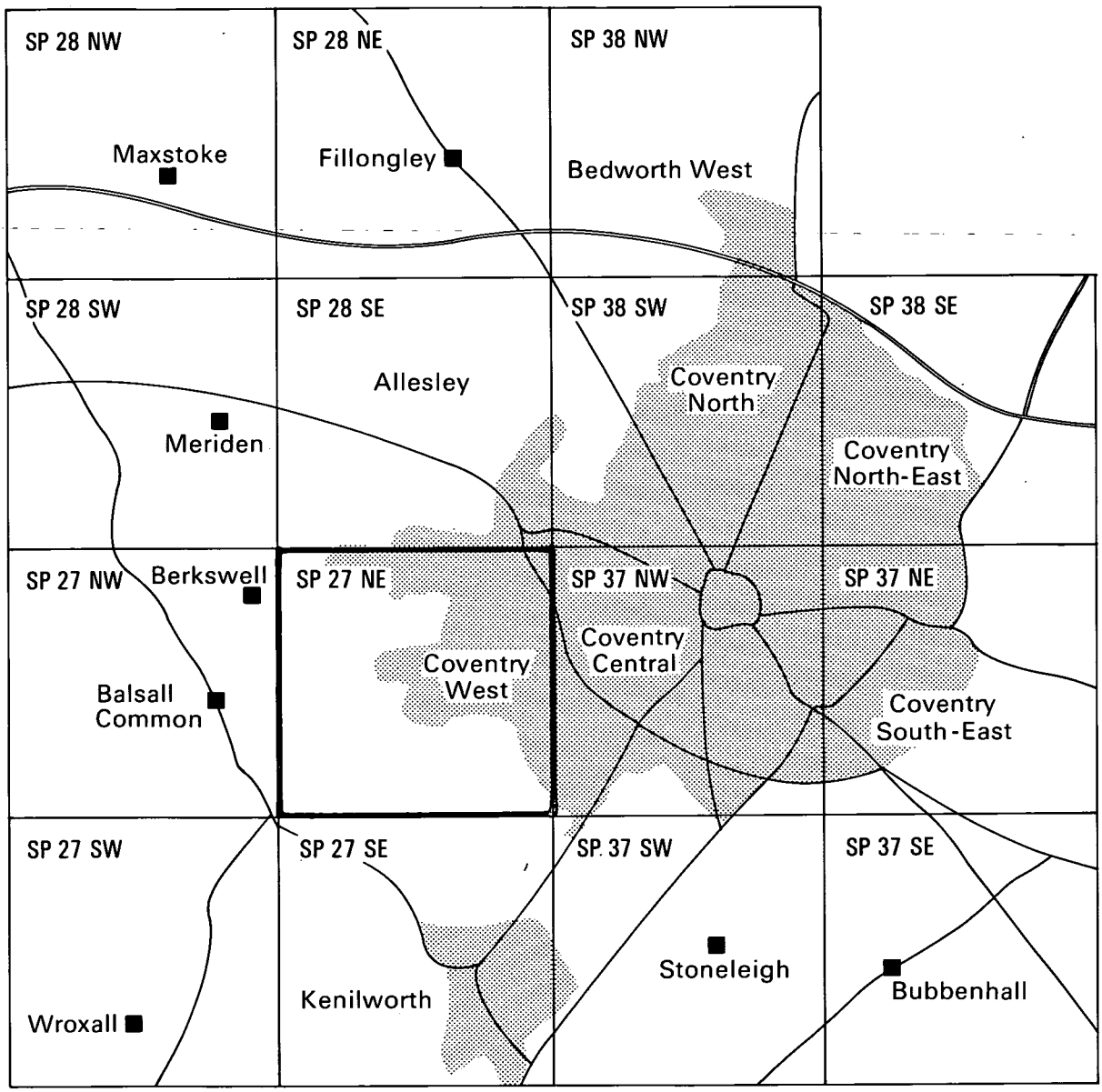

Figure 1. Area of this report relative to area of whole contract is shown with bold outline

GEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Part of the Triassic sequence and the Permian and Upper Carboniferous sequence to just below the top of the Coventry Sandstone are represented at outcrop. The remaining parts of the sequence are known only from boreholes.

Quaternary			
	Alluvium		
	Boulder Clay (Till)		Glacial Deposits
	Sand and Gravel		
	Stoneless Clay and Silt		
Triassic	Mercia Mudstone Group		Undivided red mudstone
	Sherwood Sandstone Group		Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation
Permian			Kenilworth Sandstone Formation
		Enville Group	
Carboniferous			Tile Hill Mudstone Formation
Westphalian D			Coventry Sandstone Formation
			Keele Formation
			Halesowen Formation
Westphalian C,			Etruria Marl Formation
			Aegiranum Marine Band
Westphalian A & B			Productive Coal Measures
Cambrian			Merevale Shales

CAMBRIAN

Cambrian rocks have been penetrated beneath Coal Measures in nine British Coal boreholes and it is probable that they underlie the Coal Measures throughout the area. They are assigned to the Merevale Shales (Tremadoc Series). Boreholes proving Cambrian rocks are tabulated below.

Borehole	BGS Reg.No. (SP 27 NE)	NGR	Thickness proved (m)	Dip (azimuth, where known, from dipmeter)
Beanit Spinney	8	2655 7658	7	12°
Black Waste Wood	52	2745 7595	9	0-4°
Bockendon	50	2801 7525	23	3°
Catchem's Corner	49	2524 7634	c12	30-40°S
Hurst Farm	53	2890 7587	51	0-5°
Rough Close	9	2648 7851	25	5°
Ten Shilling Wood	7	2934 7683	6	15°
Westwood Heath	48	2810 7659	c42	5°SE

No cores were taken at Catchem's Corner and Westwood Heath and the base of the Coal Measures has been identified from geophysical logs.

The predominant lithology is dark grey fissile mudstone, which becomes paler and weathered, and has a secondary seatearth texture with abundant sphaerosiderite, close to the unconformity with the Coal Measures. There are numerous pale grey siltstone laminae and thin beds, which show cross and ripple lamination, slumping, sole structures and microfaults.

The macro-fossils which have been identified are indicative of the Tremadoc but no further subdivision is possible. *Dictyonema* is recorded in the British Coal logs of Beanit Spinney and Rough Close but no specimens have been preserved. The Bockendon Borehole yielded sponge spicules, Acrotretids, *Broeggeria? Eurytreta sabrinae?*, *Lingulella sp.*, *Phakelodus*, dark organic traces and trace fossils (*Tomaculum*, *Planolites*, double burrows). *Eurytreta sabrinae* was also present at Black Waste Wood and Ten Shilling Wood yielded *Acanthodiacrodium angustum*, *A.simplex*, *Comptofaciesphaera cambriense*, *Impluviculus miloni*, *Michrystridium shinetonensis*, *Stelliferidium sp.*, and

Trichosphaeridium annolovaense, which Mr R E Turner reports are indicative of the Lower Tremadoc. A regional account of the Cambrian sequence in the Warwick area is given by Old and others (1987).

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS (Westphalian) and LOWER PERMIAN (Autunian)

The Westphalian beds rest directly on Cambrian strata; from close below the top of the Coventry Sandstone they do not come to crop in the area, but are known only from boreholes (Figure 2). The sequence consists mainly of mudstones, siltstones and seatearths. The lower part (Productive Coal Measures) and the Halesowen Formation are grey-coloured and coal-bearing; the intervening Etruria Marl Formation is variegated grey, green and red brown. The Keele Formation and the Enville Group consist almost entirely of red measures, predominantly argillaceous in the former and arenaceous in the latter. The only well identified Westphalian subdivision is that between Westphalian B and C marked by the Aegiranum Marine Band, some 20-40m below the Etruria Marl.

Productive Coal Measures

The Productive Coal Measures include all the Westphalian below the Etruria Marl. Because the Vanderbeckei Marine Band is not developed in this area the position of the Westphalian A/B boundary is uncertain, but by comparison with those areas of the Warwickshire Coalfield where the marine band has been proved, the boundary is unlikely to be more than about 10 m below the base of the Thick Coal (Cope and Jones, 1970).

The beds below the Thick Coal are between 20 and 40 m thick (Figure 2). They consist of grey mudstone, siltstone, seatearth and sandstone with impersistent coals up to 0.5 m thick.

Details of the Thick Coal, the only seam of economic importance, are confidential, but it is generally 6 to 7 m thick (Figure 2). The thickness of 14.8 m attained at Black Waste Wood is exceptional. (See also Economic Geology).

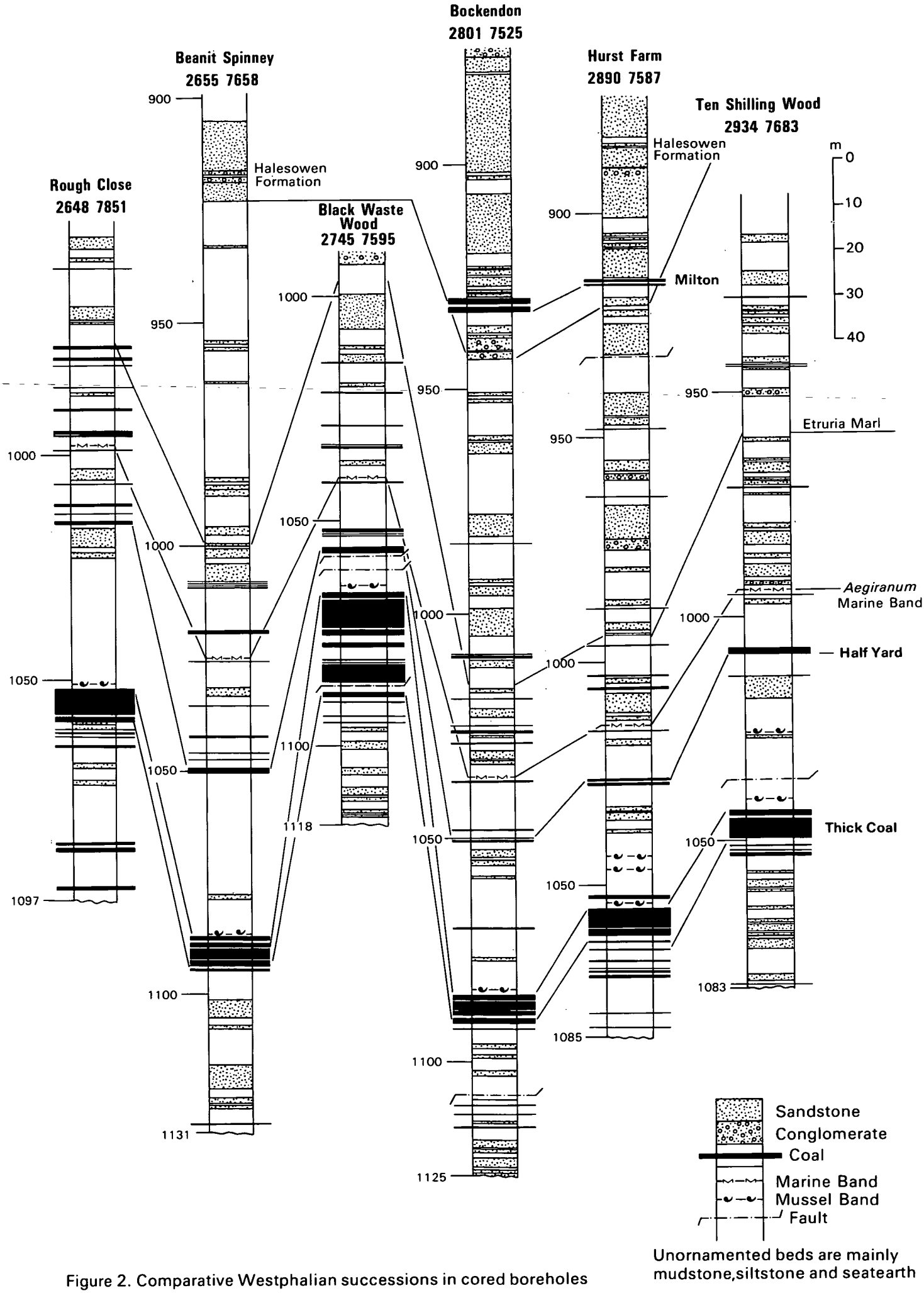

Figure 2. Comparative Westphalian successions in cored boreholes

The beds between the top of the Thick Coal and the base of the Etruria Marl are from 60 to 70 m thick, the variation being mainly due to the diachronous base of the Etruria Marl. The beds are predominantly grey mudstone, with siltstone, seatearth and sandstone generally in minor proportions.

Non-marine bivalves are usually present in the roof of the Thick Coal and occur sporadically in the beds between the Thick Coal and Half Yard. The only specimens preserved are from Hurst Farm where *Anthracosia sp.* occurs at 1043 to 1046 m and *Anthracosia* cf. *atra* at 1054 m.

The Half Yard is persistent but somewhat variable in thickness, and is commonly split into two leaves.

The Aegiranum Marine Band persists throughout the area and consists of about 2 m of dark grey to black, pyritous mudstone with marine fossils. It is underlain by a thin, persistent coal. Marine fossils were collected at Hurst Farm and Ten Shilling Wood. At the former they included crinoid ossicles, *Lingula mytilloides, Orbiculoidea sp., Levipulstula sp., Rugosochonetes skipseyi, Anthraconeilo sp., Dunbarella sp., Phestia attenuata,* a nauticopsid gastropod, *Coleolus sp*? and *Megalichtys sp.* The fauna at Ten Shilling Wood included *Rugosochonetes skipseyi* and *Serpuloides sp.*

The interval from the Aegiranum Marine Band to the base of the Etruria Marl varies from 20 to 40 m and is very variable in lithology with no persistent marker beds.

Etruria Marl Formation

The complete thickness of the Etruria Marl has been cored in only 3 boreholes (Figure 2) where only the lower part has been cored the full thickness can be calculated using geophysical logs to identify the base of the Halesowen Formation. In general the Formation is thicker where its diachronous base has extended lower into the Productive Coal Measures. It averages about 70 m and reaches a maximum of about 95 m at Rough Close.

The constituent beds of the dominantly argillaceous Formation are charactersied by a variable development of colours in shades of brown, red purple and green-grey. Some beds are variegated, some show colours blotched

over a grey background and others are predominantly of one colour. Intervals of grey-beds, indistinguishable from Productive Coal Measures also occur, and the diachronous base of the Formation is taken at the lowest coloured horizon.

The top of the Formation typically consists of coloured mudstones immediately underlying the thick basal sandstone of the Halesowen Formation, but at Hurst Farm the top of the Etruria Marl is mainly arenaceous, possibly due to the lateral passage of the Etruria Marl into the basal Halesowen Sandstone.

A few sandstones in the Etruria Marl, notably at Hurst Farm, are of 'espley' facies, containing lithologies such as Cambrian mudstone, and vein quartz, as well as pebbles of Westphalian lithologies.

Halesowen Formation

The Halesowen Formation comprises about 110 m of pale grey sandstone with subordinate grey mudstone, siltstone and seatearth, and a few thin coals. The thick basal sandstone is a convenient, although arbitrary, base for Westphalian D. The top of the Formation is taken by British Coal to be a persistent high gamma peak in borehole gamma logs, which occurs at or close to the junction with the predominantly red-brown Keele Formation beds above.

The sandstones commonly have erosive or load casted bases with thin intra-formational breccias or conglomerates. They may occur in fining-upwards units with a variety of cross-bedding structures or they may be massively bedded. Many sandstones are micaceous and a calcareous cement is typical. Coaly laminae and debris are abundant.

The Milton seam was cored at Bockendon and Hurst Farm where it occurred in two leaves (Figure 2). It is absent at Beanit Spinney and has not been identified on the geophysical logs of the boreholes where this interval was not cored. A coal about 20 m from the top of the Formation at Black Waste Wood, Hurst Farm and Ten Shilling Wood is correlated with the Broughton by British Coal.

Keele Formation

The Keele Formation has not been cored in this area and is known mainly from chipping samples and geophysical borehole logs. In the district to the north it consists predominantly of red-brown mudstones with subordinate sandstones, and a few thin beds of Spirorbis limestone (Eastwood and others, 1923). From the few cores available in other areas there appears to be a gradual transition from the predominantly grey Halesowen Formation to the red measures of the Keele. The geophysical logs from the boreholes show a remarkably high gamma radiation over a narrow zone at about this level, and this has been taken as the base of the Keele Formation - although it may not correspond precisely with the lithological boundary: the geophysical correlation of the sandstones in the overlying beds seems to confirm that this is a widely persistent marker. The Formation is distinguished from the overlying Coventry Sandstone Formation by its more argillaceous nature, and top of the Keele Formation is thus rather indefinite. As thus defined the Formation is about 240 m in thickness.

Enville Group

The Enville Group of the Warwickshire Coalfield was first defined as comprising the beds now known as the Coventry Sandstone and Tile Hill Mudstone (Eastwood and others, 1923, p.77). This report follows the modified definition of Shotton (1929, p.169) which includes additionally all the pre-Triassic rocks above the Tile Hill Beds of the earlier writers.

The outcrop of the Enville Group is confined to the east of the Warwick Fault. The predominant dip is southerly and the beds at crop include, from north to south, the top of the Coventry Sandstone, the whole of the Tile Hill Mudstone and the lower part of the Kenilworth Sandstone. The remainder of the Coventry Sandstone has been proved in boreholes and the total thickness of the Group is about 600 m.

The age of the Enville Group is discussed by Old and others (1987) and the base of the Permian is placed tentatively at the base of the Kenilworth Sandstone.

Coventry Sandstone Formation

The Coventry Sandstone consists of about 310 m of red-brown sandstones with interbedded mudstones, some of which combine to form thick units. There are a few conglomerates and pebbly sandstones, notably in the Corley Member. The top of the Formation comes to crop in Lower Eastern Green, where there are a few small exposures of red-brown sandstone. The junction with the dominantly argillaceous Tile Hill Mudstone can be mapped with some confidence even even in the built up area. In contrast the base of the Formation has only been identified from geophysical logs of boreholes and, because of its apparently gradational nature, is imprecisely known.

The upper 175 m of the Coventry Sandstone is known in detail from a borehole and two wells within a 4 m radius at Mount Nod. A graphic log of the No.2 well is given in Figure 3. The sequence is described in detail by Shotton (1933) using a slightly different classification to that adopted here. From 130 m below the top of the Formation the sequence at Mount Nod includes several conglomerates and breccias, and is correlated by this survey with the Corley Member (Corley Conglomerate of earlier writers) which lies at this level in the adjoining area (Old, 1988). On the basis of similarities in pebble content Shotton (1933, p.469) correlated the conglomeratic interval between 171.5 and 184.2 m with the Allesley Conglomerate at crop just to the north of the area. Previously, however, he had (1929) correctly placed the outcrop at Allesley 90 m below the top of the Formation. The absence of conglomerate at that horizon at Mount Nod is not surprising because the conglomerates at outcrop at Allesley are thin channel lag deposits.

Detailed pebble counts for various conglomerates and breccia beds at Mount Nod are given by Shotton (1927). The pebbles include Carboniferous limestone and chert, Silurian sandstone, Cambrian quartzite and Precambrian igneous and sedimentary rocks. It is noteworthy that the Precambrian rocks occur predominatly as angular clasts while the remaining lithologies form rounded pebbles.

Pieces of silicified wood at 73 m are identified (Shotton 1933, p.476) as cf. *Dadoxylon brandlingii* which is the same species found at outcrop in Allesley

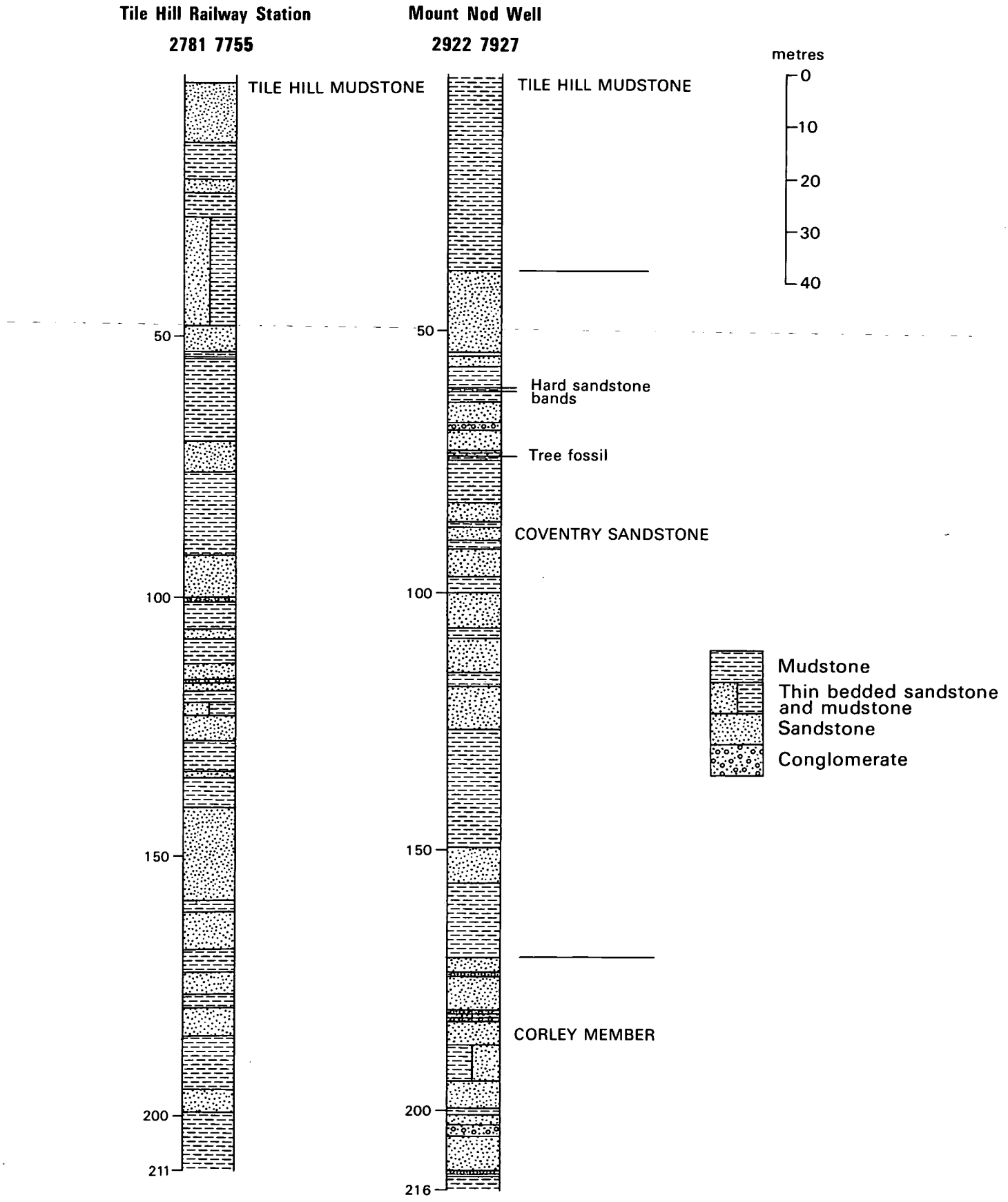

Figure 3. Enville Group successions in cored boreholes

just to the north of the area (Eastwood and others 1923). "Purple sandstone with abundant pieces of squashed, hematised wood, resembling *Cordaites*" were encountered at 211 m (Shotton 1933, p.469).

Tile Hill Mudstone Formation

The whole of the Tile Hill Mudstone comes to crop in this the type area, and the Formation consists of red-brown mudstone, with subordinate commonly impersistent sandstones, totalling about 280 m. The limits of the Formation are clearly defined by the arenaceous formations above and below.
There are very few good exposures, most of which are in sandstone and a detailed succession has not been established, particularly in the most heavily drift covered areas. Mapping of individual sandstones shows that they tend to vary rapidly in thickness and sometimes die out completely.

The sandstones are either fine grained, hard, flaggy, calcareous, red-brown or green, or coarse and massively bedded, with channel lag conglomerates, red-brown and more easily weathered. Both lithological types may occur within one unit and probably represent components of upward fining fluvial cycles.

Eastwood and others (1923, p.87) and Shotton (1929, p.172) allude to a sandstone with layers of conglomerate in a quarry at Beechwood [2691 7713]. The quarry has since been back-filled, but the sandstone makes a pronounced north-south feature from Little Beanit Farm [256 766] to Hodgett's Lane [259 773]. The sandstone is not exposed in a railway cutting to the north, due to the intervening Princethorpe Fault. Shotton (1929) named the bed Beechwood Conglomerate and gave a pebble count as follows:

	%
Silurian sandstone and quartzite	25
Quartzite (? Cambrian)	6
Chert (Lower Carboniferous)	50
Carboniferous Limestone	10
Ash (Precambrian)	2
Others	7

Similar beds exposed in the railway cutting 900 m to the west [2508 7740] are probably at a slightly lower horizon, rather than the same one repeated by faulting as suggested by Old and others (1987, p.15). The sequence is:

	Thickness (m)
Sandstone; brown, flaggy, false-bedded, with scattered clasts of mudstone and red chert; 2-3 mm pebbles of grey quartzite at base; channelled into underlying bed	1.5
Silty sandstone; red-brown, flaggy, with impersistent grey-green partings; cut out to east by bed above	0.6 - 1.1
Sandstone, brown, in beds up to 1.5 m thick with lenses of breccio-conglomerate up to 0.2 m; the latter contain abundant mudstone clasts up to 3 cm in diameter and small clasts and pebbles of white quartzite and grey sandstone; pebbles and clasts of quartzite and chert are scattered throughout the sandstone	seen 3.9

Thin beds of conglomerate were also encountered in the boring at Tile Hill Railway Station (Figure 3). All the conglomerates described above are probably channel lag deposits and are unlikely to be of value in detailed regional or even local correlation.

No significant exposures of mudstone were seen. In the boring at Tile Hill Railway Station (Figure 3; Butler, 1946) the mudstones had well developed green reduction spots or 'fish-eyes' (BGS MS records).

At Mount Nod the basal 22 m of the formation is "red 'fish-eyed' marl with occasional thin red or grey sandstones" (Shotton 1933, p.467). The mechanism of formation of reduction spots in the Enville Group, including a sample of mudstone from the University of Warwick [299 758], was studied by Mykura and Hampton (1984).

Kenilworth Sandstone Formation

Only the basal 10 m of the Kenilworth Sandstone comes to crop in the southeast of the area, and there are no exposures. Most of the beds are coarse red-brown sandstone, with minor amounts of red-brown mudstone. The base of the Formation is marked by a prominent scarp, which notably encloses the outlier at Cryfield House Farm [295 755].

TRIASSIC

Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation

A small outcrop of red-brown mudstone between the Fernhill and Warwick faults at Moat Farm [262 751] is contiguous with mudstone to the south occurring within the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation (Old 1987b). The remainder of the Formation, probably preserved at depth beneath the Mercia Mudstone Group, is likely to consist of grey and buff sandstone interbedded with red-brown mudstone.

Mercia Mudstone Group

Red-brown mudstone assigned to the Mercia Mudstone Group forms a triangular outcrop, largely obscured by drift, west of the Warwick Fault. There are no exposures.

STRUCTURE

A synthesis of the structure of the Warwick district is given by Old and others (1987). In this area the Warwick Fault forms the boundary between the Knowle Basin to the west and the Coventry Horst to the east.

Pre-Westphalian Structures

Viewed in their regional setting (Old and others 1987, fig.2) the Cambrian rocks lie on the NW limb of a broad NE-SW syncline, which has been identified by plotting the faunal zones proved in boreholes. The dip azimuths of

Cambrian rocks proved in the boreholes listed earlier are not generally known, and the structure of these beds is not known in detail. Folding in the Cambrian rocks presumably dates from the Caledonian orogeny.

Post-Caledonian - Pre-Triassic Structures

Following the deposition of the Enville Group, folding produced a shallow syncline that plunges gently southwards. West of grid line 27 the western limb of the syncline gives rise to easterly dips of about 10° but the heavy drift cover obscures much of the detail hereabouts. West of the surface position of the Warwick Fault, seismic data obtained by British Coal show that the dip of the Thick Coal is about 10° northeastwards.

Post-Triassic Structures

Nothing is known of any fold structures affecting the Triassic rocks. Most of the faults in the area probably have post-Triassic movements although only the Warwick and Fernhill faults are known to affect Triassic rocks. The Warwick Fault is probably a Triassic growth fault bounding the Knowle Basin, and has a westerly downthrow of at least 60 m.

QUATERNARY

The older Quaternary deposits are the product of a single glacial stage, the Wolstonian, although they do not occur in the readily identifiable stratigraphic sequence of characteristic lithologies found in the type area to the east (Shotton 1953). The glacial drift occurs mainly in the north and southwest of the area (Figures 4 and 5), and was deposited on an irregular topography which has been partly exhumed and modified by post-glacial erosion. In the southwest, drift up to 15 m thick was deposited on the northeast side of the Meer End Channel, an important NW-SE sub-drift valley which lies mainly to the south and west (Old, 1987a,b).

Boulder Clay (Till)

Boulder clay forms the bulk of the glacial deposits and encloses, or is in places underlain by, impersistent beds of sand and gravel or laminated clay

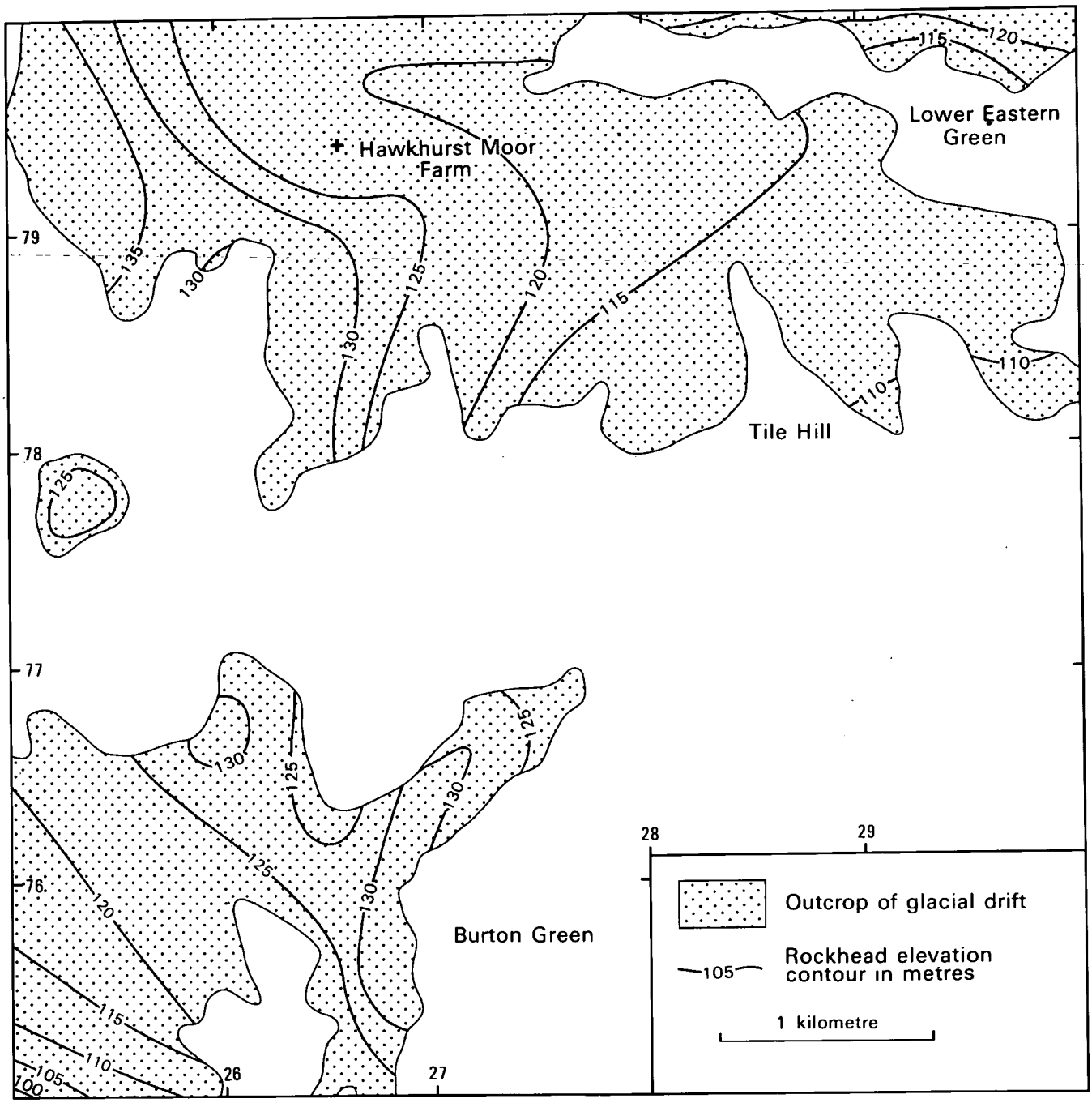

Figure 4. Rockhead elevation at the base of the glacial drift

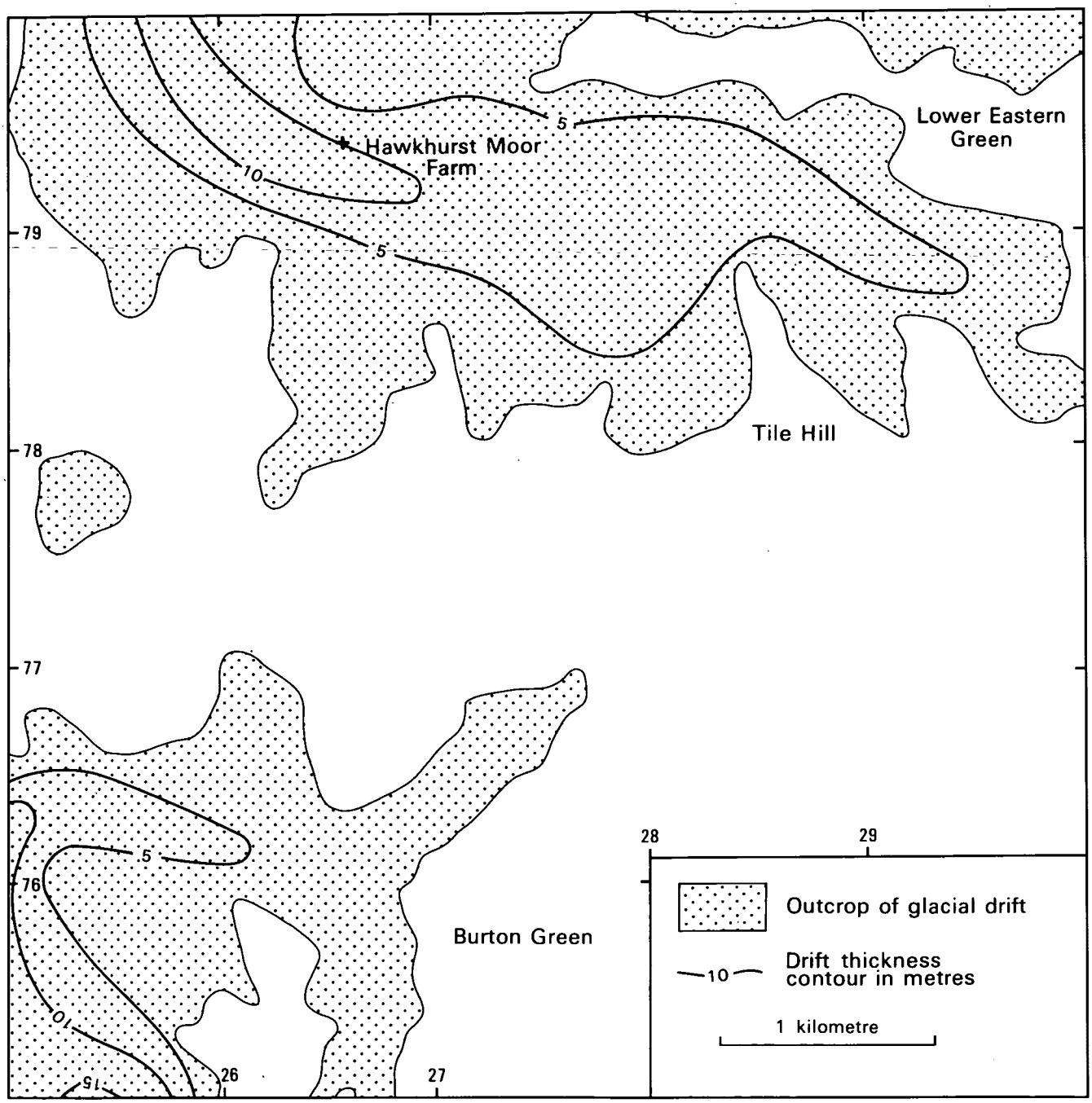

Figure 5. Thickness of glacial drift

and silt. Much of the outcrop west of Tile Hill was shown as drift-free on the geological maps of 1913-14, perhaps due to the predominant red-brown boulder clay being confused with Tile Hill Mudstone. However, the boulder clay outcrop is strewn with large numbers of erratics, notably 'Bunter' quartzite pebbles, orange chert or flint, and blocks of angular quartzite probably derived from the Cambrian Hartshill Quartzite which crops out some 15 km to the NNE.

Boreholes around Hawkhurst Moor Farm [266 795] proved up to 12 m of glacial deposits, mainly boulder clay. The predominant lithology is a red-brown clay with a microbrecciated texture, and with a variety of erratics including 'Bunter' quartzite, angular quartzite and Enville lithologies. The clay matrix is commonly calcareous and sometimes encloses small calcareous concretions. Similar concretions are commonly encountered in hand auger samples hereabouts. Abundant, ovoid, septarian calcareous concretions up to 10 cm across occurred in boulder clay excavated at a depth of 4 m behind a factory at Banner Lane [2707 7868].

Boreholes at Jardine Crescent, Tile Hill [288 789] proved about 9 m of red-brown and grey sandy boulder clay, underlain by about 3 m of red-brown silty sand.

The outcrop of boulder clay west of Burton Green to about grid line 255 is characterised by an abundance of chalk and flint erratics in a grey or brown clay matrix. Further west the boulder clay lacks these easterly derived erratics and consists of brown silty clay with 'Bunter' pebbles.

Stoneless Clay and Silt

Stoneless or almost stoneless clay and silt, laminated in part, occurs as impersistent beds within or beneath the boulder clay. An outcrop within boulder clay north of Hawkhurst Moor Farm consists of about 2 m of soft brown silt with some interbedded clayey sand. It gives rise to a spring line between the Tractor Works [270 794] and Broad Lane [261 797]. A borehole [2650 7967] starting below the level of this bed proved boulder clay to 3.0 m underlain by red-brown laminated silt, with a few angular Enville clasts and rare small 'Bunter' pebbles, to the base of drift at 4.5 m.

Brown, soft, silty, stoneless clay forms a small outcrop in the extreme southwest of the area.

Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel, probably not exceeding 3 m in thickness, underlies boulder clay intermittently between Lime Tree Park [299 788] and Glebe Farm [269 785]. The deposits are generally rather clayey, and laminated sand, silt and clay was augered at several locations. C H Cunnington (MS) recorded 3 m of brown sand in a small pit west of Limbrick Wood [2870 7854].

Sand and gravel within boulder clay at Mulberry Cottage [251 764] lies at the eastern margin of extensive deposits to the west. Clayey or silty, pebbly sand was augered over this outcrop.

Alluvium

Continuous, narrow tracts of alluvium lie along the major streams. The deposits consist of red-brown or grey clay with varying amounts of sand and pebbles, and are generally less than 2 m thick.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Brick Clay

The Tile Hill Mudstone was formerly worked for brick-making at Old Brickyard Plantation [298 757].

Coal

The area lies within the South Warwickshire Prospect, a coalfield completely concealed by younger rocks. Details of the coal-bearing strata are given in the Westphalian section of this report. All of the recoverable reserves are in the Thick Coal, and isopachytes and nomenclature for this seam have been published by British Coal (National Coal Board 1985; British Coal

Corporation, 1987). A new colliery to be sited at Hawkhurst Moor Farm [261 795] has been proposed by British Coal. At the time of writing the proposal is the subject of a public enquiry.

Water Supply

Two public supply wells at Mount Nod (Figure 2) operated by the Severn Trent Water Authority were supplying 2.75 million litres per day in 1984 and have a licenced abstraction of 3.04 ml/d.

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Appendix: Schedule of boreholes for Sheet SP27NE

BOREHOLE REF.NO. SP27NE		BOREHOLE NAME	GRID REF. EAST	NORTH	DEPTH (m)	DATE
1		TILE HILL RAILWAY STATION COVENTRY	2781	7755	211.30	1896
2		SOUTH OF UNICORN LANE BH68 COVENTRY	2939	7956	2.74	*
3		SOUTH OF UNICORN LANE BH67 COVENTRY	2957	7932	3.96	*
4		BROAD LANE BH COVENTRY	2920	7913	3.20	*
5		SOUTH OF TORRINGTON AVE BH41 COVENTRY	2886	7979	2.74	*
6		EAST OF WOLFE ROAD BH40 COVENTRY	2917	7761	3.05	*
7	c	TEN SHILLING WOOD COVENTRY	29340	76832	1089.30	1976
8	c	BEANIT SPINNEY BH COVENTRY	26548	76578	1138.30	1976
9	c	ROUGH CLOSE COVENTRY	26481	78509	1122.42	1976
10		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH101 COVENTRY	2982	7592	2.74	1965
11		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH102 COVENTRY	2988	7586	3.23	1965
12		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH106 COVENTRY	2991	7620	1.83	1965
13		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH107 COVENTRY	2970	7621	1.83	1965
14		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH111 COVENTRY	2975	7627	1.83	1965
15		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH112 COVENTRY	2984	7628	1.83	1965
16		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH113 COVENTRY	2989	7578	1.83	1965
17		WARWICK UNIVERSITY EXT. BH114 COVENTRY	2992	7551	1.83	1965
18		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W6 COVENTRY	2995	7654	7.70	1976
19		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W6A COVENTRY	2988	7647	7.00	1976
20		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W7 COVENTRY	2982	7644	6.50	1976
21		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W7A COVENTRY	2975	7640	2.15	1976
22		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W8 COVENTRY	2968	7631	4.50	1976
23		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W8A COVENTRY	2960	7636	2.50	1976
24		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W9 COVENTRY	2955	7639	5.00	1976
25		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W10 COVENTRY	2943	7659	5.90	1976
26		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W11 COVENTRY	2937	7676	4.80	1976
27		WESTWOOD HEATH BH W12 COVENTRY	2919	7681	3.70	1976
28		TILE HILL COLLEGE BH1 COVENTRY	2884	7825	311.60	1967
29		TILE HILL COLLEGE BH2A COVENTRY	2881	7822	6.10	1967
30		TILE HILL COLLEGE BH3A COVENTRY	2885	7821	6.10	1967
31		TILE HILL COLLEGE BH4 COVENTRY	2889	7817	16.00	1967
32		GERRARD AVE CANLEY NO.23	29513	77638	27.00	1952
33		GERRARD AVE CANLEY NO.24	29534	77623	21.00	1952
34		TILE HILL COVENTRY BH1	2878	7890	12.50	1953
35		TILE HILL COVENTRY BH2	2882	7888	35.00	1953
36		TILE HILL COVENTRY BH3	2881	7894	35.00	1954
37		TILE HILL COVENTRY BH4	2885	7893	49.90	1954
38		TILE HILL COVENTRY BH5	2887	7891	42.00	1954
39		TILE HILL COVENTRY BH6	2886	7888	48.00	1954
40		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY BH1	2897	7818	7.50	1972
41		BALSALL COMMON SEWERAGE BH317	2502	7655	7.62	1972
42		BALSALL COMMON SEWERAGE BH318	2540	7650	6.10	1972
43		BALSALL COMMON SEWERAGE BH319	2559	7657	4.57	1972
44		BANNER LANE WELL COVENTRY	2691	7903	76.20	1962
45	c	TORRINGTON AVENUE	2886	7843	8.4	1974
46		MOUNT NOD WELL COVENTRY	2922	7927	109.00	1919
47	c	FLINTS GREEN WARWICKS	2626	7982	1050.00	1979

BOREHOLE REF.NO. SP27NE		BOREHOLE NAME	GRID REF. EAST	NORTH	DEPTH (m)	DATE
48	c	WESTWOOD HEATH WARWICKS	2810	7659	1150.00	1979
49	c	CATCHEMS CORNER BH WARWICKS	2533	7634	531.00	1979
50	c	BOCKENDEN BH WARWICKS	2801	7525	1147.70	1980
51		TILE HILL COVENTRY	2885	7843	128.02	1919
52	c	BLACK WASTE WOOD WARWICKS	27445	75948	1127.64	1982
53	c	HURST FARM BH WARWICKS	28902	75868	1136.00	1979
54		WIMET LTD	294	779	4.30	1978
55		TORRINGTON AVE TILE HILL COVENTRY BH1	2822	7785	5.00	1982
56		TORRINGTON AVE TILE HILL COVENTRY BH2	2822	7789	5.00	1982
57		TORRINGTON AVE TILE HILL COVENTRY TP7	2830	7765	3.30	1982
58		TORRINGTON AVE TILE HILL COVENTRY TP11	2825	7769	4.80	1982
59		TORRINGTON AVE TILE HILL COVENTRY TP13	2819	7765	4.90	1982
60		TILE HILL LANE HOUSING SITE COVENTRY NO1	2960	7841	2.13	1964
61		TILE HILL LANE HOUSING SITE COVENTRY NO2	2955	7839	2.01	1964
62		TILE HILL LANE HOUSING SITE COVENTRY NO3	2958	7837	1.71	1964
63		TILE HILL LANE HOUSING SITE COVENTRY NO4	2962	7837	1.83	1964
64		TILE HILL LANE COVENTRY NO22	2870	7839	3.23	1952
65		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.1	2894	7827	1.83	1966
66		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.2	2890	7825	1.71	1966
67		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.3	2894	7825	1.83	1966
68		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.4	2890	7822	1.52	1966
69		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.5	2894	7822	1.83	1966
70		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.6	2894	7818	1.83	1966
71		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.7	2896	7818	1.83	1966
72		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.8	2901	7818	1.80	1966
73		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.9	2901	7814	1.80	1966
74		TILE HILL TEC COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.10	2905	7811	1.71	1966
75		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.1	2879	7829	1.83	1966
76		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.2	2883	78826	1.83	1966
77		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.3	2881	7823	1.83	1966
78		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NOS 5&6	2881	7820	*	1966
79		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.8	2886	7818	2.13	1966
80		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.9	2886	7813	1.83	1966
81		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.10	2884	7809	1.80	1966
82		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.11	2880	7809	2.01	1966
83		TILE HILL COLLEGE COVENTRY NO.12	2886	7809	1.92	1966
84		ALLESLEY HALL NURSERY UNIT COVENTRY	2968	7983	1.49	1960
85		TILE HILL SOUTH GARAGE SITE COVENTRY	2831	7814	3.35	1957
86		HAWKHURST MOOR BH1	2627	7965	9.00	1987
87		HAWKHURST MOOR BH4	2642	7920	17.00	1987
88		HAWKHURST MOOR BH3	2650	7967	5.80	1987
89		HAWKHURST MOOR NO.2	2615	7957	14.20	1987
90		ATHLETICS TRACK BH1	2951	7708	2.60	1978
91		ATHLETICS TRACK BH2	2970	7693	2.60	1978
92		ATHLETICS TRACK BH3	2951	7691	3.00	1978
93		ATHLETICS TRACK BH4	2947	7701	2.60	1978
94		MASSEY FERGUSON BH2	2737	7955	10.00	1972
95		MASSEY FERGUSON BH20	2717	7955	12.60	1972
96		WIMET LTD. TORRINGTON AVENUE BH1	2972	7783	10.05	1979
97		WIMET LTD. TORRINGTON AVENUE BH2	2969	7787	12.00	1979
98		WIMET LTD. TORRINGTON AVENUE BH3	2977	7785	10.00	1979
99		H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH1	292	778	4.50	1987
100		H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH2	292	778	5.00	1987

BOREHOLE REF NO. SP27NE	BOREHOLE NAME	GRID REF EAST	NORTH	DEPTH (m)	DATE
101	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH3	292	778	4.50	1987
102	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH4	292	778	11.50	1987
103	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH5	292	778	1.90	1987
104	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH7	292	778	4.50	1987
105	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH8	292	778	9.90	1987
106	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH10	292	778	4.50	1987
107	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH11	292	778	9.80	1987
108	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH15	292	778	4.50	1987
109	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH16	292	778	3.70	1987
110	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH17	292	778	3.50	1987
111	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH18	292	778	4.20	1987
112	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH19	292	778	4.30	1987
113	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH20	292	778	2.00	1987
114	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH21	292	778	9.90	1987
115	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH22	292	778	3.80	1987
116	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY BH23	292	778	2.50	1987
117	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP1	292	778	2.70	1987
118	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP2	292	778	3.10	1987
119	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP3	292	778	3.20	1987
120	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP4	292	778	3.00	1987
121	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP6	292	778	2.90	1987
122	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP7	292	778	1.50	1987
122	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP6A	292	778	1.50	1987
123	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP7	292	778	1.50	1987
124	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP8	292	778	2.00	1987
125	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP9	292	778	3.00	1987
126	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP9A	292	778	1.50	1987
127	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP10	292	778	2.50	1987
128	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP11	292	778	3.10	1987
129	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP12	292	778	1.20	1987
130	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP12A	292	778	1.50	1987
131	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP13	292	778	0.90	1987
132	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP13A	292	778	1.50	1987
133	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP14	292	778	1.80	1987
134	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP14A	292	778	1.50	1987
135	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP16	292	778	1.50	1987
136	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP17	292	778	2.30	1987
136 A	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP18	292	778	1.50	1987
137	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP19	292	778	2.50	1987
138	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP20	292	778	3.00	1987
139	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP21	292	778	2.80	1987
140	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP22	292	778	3.40	1987
141	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP23	292	778	3.30	1987
142	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP24	292	778	2.60	1987
143	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP25	292	778	2.10	1987
144	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP26	292	778	3.30	1987
145	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP27	292	778	3.40	1987
146	H.M.LAND REGISTERY COVENTRY TP28	292	778	2.70	1987
147	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP1	2795	7851	2.97	1967
148	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP2	2799	7852	2.89	1967
149	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP3	2805	7854	2.97	1967
150	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP4	2804	7861	3.50	1967
151	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP5	2799	7861	2.89	1967

BOREHOLE REF NO SP27NE	BOREHOLE NAME	GRID REF EAST	NORTH	DEPTH (m)	DATE
152	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP6	2802	7868	3.05	1967
153	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP7	2793	7865	2.89	1967
154	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP8	2789	7863	2.89	1967
155	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP9	2795	7861	3.05	1967
156	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP10	2796	7856	3.20	1967
157	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP11	2789	7853	2.97	1967
158	TILE HILL WOOD SCH.NUTBROOK AVE. TP12	2798	7865	2.89	1967
159	SCIENCE PARK UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK BH1	2993	7654	9.60	1985
160	SCIENCE PARK UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK BH2	2996	7661	5.04	1985
161	SCIENCE PARK UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK BH3	2994	7662	10.35	1985
162	SCIENCE PARK UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK BH4	2991	7660	4.92	1985
163	HAWKHURST MOOR FARM BH5	2689	7919	17.40	1987
164	HAWKHURST MOOR FARM STH1	2616	7932	4.00	1987

Detailed logs of non-confidential boreholes may be examined at the BGS National Geosciences Data Centre, Keyworth, by prior appointment and payment of the current fees.

c. Denotes confidential records details of which may only be released to a third party by permission of the original client.

* Not known.