# **ENJOYING YOUR VISIT**

We want you to enjoy your visit, so please remember you will be sharing the countryside with:

- Other visitors enjoying themselves.
- People who live in the countryside.
- Wildlife and farm animals.

#### Walkers:

- Please wear suitable footwear and clothes.
- Please keep your dog under close control.
- Please protect plants and animals and take
- Be safe, plan ahead and always give yourself enough time to finish the route before it gets dark.

#### Acknowledgements:

# **WELCOME TO QUARRYMAN'S WALK**

Welcome to the Quarryman's Walk a way-marked trail of approximately 10km (6.21 miles) around the old quarries and countryside of Hartshill in North Warwickshire.

## **GROUNDWORK COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE**

#### THE NORTH ARDEN HERITAGE TRAIL

Heritage Trail, a project which is being delivered by the North

#### This project has been made possible with support from:









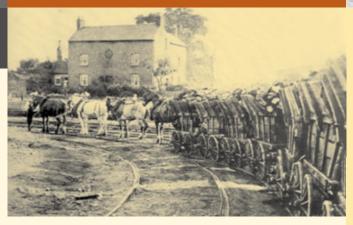






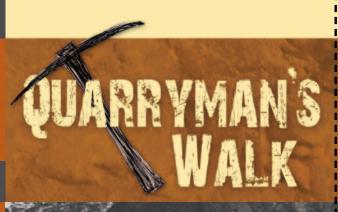


**Thanks** – Enormous thanks to the many local people, the



Stone and manganese have been quarried in this area since Roman times. Quarries and quarrymen have come and gone but their legacy remains. Walk the Quarryman's Walk to discover impressive views of Jees Quarry, Boon's Quarry and man-made Mount Jud. Stone sculptures, heritage and geological information feature along the route to tell you more about Hartshill's fascinating and explosive history!





Discover

the past...



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# **EARTH MOVING**

About 500 million years ago this area was near the South Pole! For millions of years before and after that time, the landmasses of the world were on the move, breaking away and re-forming to create the continents that we know today.

The Hartshill Ridge was created when rocks were thrust up by terrific movements in the Earth's crust. The Ridge runs roughly northeast to southwest. It is made of sandstones, shales, volcanic lava, ash and dust. The rocks here are very hard and stone has been quarried in this area for centuries.

# UNDERGROUND RICHES

# Quartzite

The main product quarried here was quartzite.
This is a very hard stone and has been used for road building and for making granite 'setts' – kerbstones and cobbles.
You can see the stone used locally in walls and buildings in Hartshill, particularly in Holy Trinity church and the castle.



# Manganese

Manganese was probably first discovered here by the Romans. Later, medieval monks worked the manganese deposits and in the early 19th century an extensive quarrying and processing industry developed. The manganese from Hartshill was used for bleaching textiles.

## Hard labour

A quarryman's life was hard. In the early days they used only simple hand tools – like a levering bar, chisel and hammer. Sometimes the quarrymen worked from cradles suspended on ropes down the rock face.



Later, gunpowder was used to open up large areas of rock. The stone was 'dressed' in the quarry before being taken away on horse drawn wagons. Machines gradually replaced horses; firstly small steam driven locos then diesel-engined dump trucks.

# **Woodlands Quarry**

Buried in the rocks at an old Manganese quarry on the edge of Hartshill Hayes are unique small, shelly fossils over 530,000,000 years old. The most significant fossil is the Trilobite, an ancient ancestor of the insect, lobster, woodlice and king crab. Natural England have listed this quarry as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).



## **Coventry Canal**

The Quarryman's Walk passes over the Coventry Canal at Wood Bridge. Stone was brought to the canal by horse-drawn wagons, lorries and rail where it was tipped into narrowboats for onward transportation. Its main use was for roadbuilding.



# Jees Quarry

The huge hole in the ground at Jees Quarry took about 40 years to create. Over 1,000,000 tonnes of waste rock had to go somewhere and the spoil tip, known locally as Mount Jees, was formed!