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DISTRIBUTION OF LOESS IN NORTH EAST NORFOLK

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of a surface thin silty drift is plotted in north east Norfolk between Norwich and the coast. To the south west there is less than 20% silt and to the north east more than 30%. Local variation in thickness in relation to ground surface relief is shown for a block of 480 borings on a 25 m grid at Hole Farm, Plumstead near Holt. The pattern, thick drift in valleys and re-entrants, thin striations on crests and none on steeper slopes has been strongly influenced if not caused by local movement.



**WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE BOYTONIAN?
A REVIEW OF THE MARINE PLIO-PLEISTOCENE
OF THE SOUTHERN NORTH SEA BASIN**

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INTRODUCTION

Considerable confusion exists at the present moment due to attempts to correlate a pollen dating system, based on borehole samples from deeper water deposits, with shallow water outcrops whose stratigraphy has been based on the molluscan fauna. The small samples and the difference in facies in the borehole material does not allow for direct comparison by means of the molluscs while the lithology and state of weathering of the outcrops results in poor pollen samples. As a result the palynological correlations in the published literature have been tentative and stated with reservations. Despite this the pollen assemblage stage names have already been used on slender evidence by other workers.

Some of the present confusion is probably due to an insufficient understanding of the mass of literature on the Plio-Pleistocene and Quarternary, and to the fact that the work of early palaeontologists has never been updated in this country. As a result, most approaches are still based directly, or indirectly, on the writings of F.W. Harmer etc. This article is an attempt to update the 'classic' stratigraphic approach of these writers and thus provide a better comparison with any other system.

No formal abstract available for this paper.
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**SEDIMENTS FROM HOLKHAM BEACH,
NORTH NORFOLK COAST**

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INTRODUCTION

The variety of agents at work on the Norfolk coast (such as waves, tides and wind) and its constant changes in response to erosion and accretion have made it an excellent area for those interested in studying coastal processes. Because of similarities in the processes along this stretch of the coast (from Cromer to Hunstanton), many workers have found it more convenient to group the whole area as a unit when studying the morphology and historical development of the entire Norfolk coast. This may be one of the reasons why there is a very limited amount of information specifically on such areas as Holkham bay.

Apart from the works of Steers, (1938, 1960, 1961, 1971) and the brief mention of Holkham Beach in the works of Purchas, (1965) and Clayton, (1975), it is surprising how little information is available on the geology of such a vital area of this coast. The present paper has grown out of a research project on going in Holkham Bay since 1974.

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**ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *COLUS VENTRICOSUS*
(GRAY, 1839), A PROSOBRANCH MOLLUSC**

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INTRODUCTION

*This moderate deep water **Colus** is today confined to the east coast of North America, from the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to the Georges Bank off Massachusetts.*

*The shell is very inflated for a **Colus**, of almost five whorls, with wide, rather faint spiral cords; the aperture is large and slightly longer than the spire. Average length 55 mm. A somewhat thicker more elongated form also occurs, which Harmer, (1916, 369) considered a distinct species and which he described as **Neptunea tenuistriata**. There is however, no doubt that this is nothing more than a not uncommon variation of typical **C. ventricosus** and found living with it.*

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