

Bulletin of the Geological Society of Norfolk

No. 33 (1983)

Published December 1983

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**A FAUNAL CORRELATION OF THE HUNSTANTON RED ROCK WITH THE
CONTEMPORANEOUS GAULT CLAY, AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE
ENVIRONMENT OF DEPOSITION**

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ABSTRACT

This study outlines the stratigraphical succession of the micro and macro-faunal assemblages of the Hunstanton Red Rock and compares these successions with those already well defined for the more ubiquitous Gault Clay facies of the Middle/Upper Albian Stage (Lower Cretaceous), from the sequence at Copt Point, Folkestone (Price, 1977 and Hart, 1973).

The correlation established is used to infer the equivalent Albian ammonite subzones for the Hunstanton Red Rock, and its stratigraphical context in relation to the underlying Carstone and the overlying Chalk. Characteristics of the Red Rock depositional environment are also considered.



**OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRATIGRAPHICAL RANGE
AND MORPHOLOGY OF THE CRETACEOUS CRIBRIMORPH
BRYOZOAN: *UBAGHSIA CRASSA* (LANG)**

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INTRODUCTION

*The bryozoan **Ubaghsia crassa** (Lang) has been known previously from only two specimens. Recently, eight more specimens have been found which require that the revised diagnosis (Larwood, 1962) be modified and the stratigraphical range of the species extended.*

*The species originally described by Lang, (1922) as *Batrachopora crassa* and redescribed by Larwood, (1962) as **Ubaghsia crassa** (Lang) was recorded by Lang as possibly from the boreal Maastrichtian of Rügen, East Germany, and from the Upper Senonian zone of **Belemnitella mucronata** of Catton, Norwich.*

*The new specimens all come from **mucronata** chalk sub-zones, the sequence of which in Norfolk is according to Peake and Hancock, (1961); basal **mucronata**, Eaton Chalk, Weybourne Chalk, Beeston Chalk, and finally the Paramoudra Chalk.*

No formal abstract available for this paper.

Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1983) **33**, 27-31

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**THE OCCURRENCE OF THE BRACHIOPOD GENUS *RUGIA STEINICH*
IN THE NORWICH CHALK**

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INTRODUCTION

*The brachiopod genus **Rugia** was described by Steinich, (1936b) from the Maastrichtian (Upper Cretaceous) of the Isle of Rügen, East Germany. Subsequently, Sturlyk, (1970) described two further species from the Danish Maastrichtian; **Rugia tegulata** and **Rugia spinosa**.*

*In the course of my investigation of the fauna of the Norwich Chalk by disaggregation and washing of samples, a single specimen of **Rugia spinosa** was found.*

No formal abstract available for this paper.

Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1983) **33**, 32-33

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THE CRAG OF BULCAMP, SUFFOLK

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SUMMARY

Foraminiferal and mollusc assemblages from shell beds of the Norwich Crag Formation of Bulcamp indicate shallow-water (inner sublittoral to intertidal) accumulation under temperate (interglacial) conditions, probably near the mouth of an estuary.

The age of the deposits is either Antian or Bramertonian.

No formal abstract available for this paper. (Summary)

Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1983) **33**, 35-44

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**DEBENHAM AND STRADBROKE, TWO CRAG BOREHOLES
IN SUFFOLK COMPARED**

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ABSTRACT

Examination of the foraminifers from a shelly Crag borehole sunk to -30m O.D. at Debenham, Suffolk suggests, by comparison with the sequence from Stradbroke, that the main part of the sequence is Ludhamian in age, with the possibility that the lowest part is Pre-Ludhamian, and that a clayey sequence overlying the shelly beds may be upper or post-Ludhamian.

No formal abstract available for this paper.

Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1983) **33**, 45-53

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**PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE FORAMINIFERA AND
STRATIGRAPHY OF C.E.G.B. (SIZEWELL B)
BOREHOLES L & S**

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SUMMARY

Foraminifers from site investigation boreholes at the Sizewell B site suggest the possible presence of Bramertonian, Baventian, ?Antian, ?Thurnian and Pre-Ludhamian deposits, but this is not confirmed / established on the basis of pollen analysis.

31 sediment samples were taken, in company with Professor R.G. West and Dr. D.J. Home, on 27th November 1980.

No formal abstract available for this paper. (Summary)

Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1983) **33**, 54-62

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**AN INTERGLACIAL SITE AT GALLEY HILL,
NEAR ST. IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

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ABSTRACT

*Plant and molluscan fossils collected by Mr. P.G. Cambridge from an organic silt in a gravel pit at Galley Hill, near St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, have been analysed. These suggest that the silts were deposited by a large, sluggish stream with a wide open floodplain, during the early temperate phase of the Ipswichian interglacial (Ip II). The presence of some woodland within the catchment is indicated by the occurrence of macrofossils of forest taxa including **Acer monspessulanum**. The Mollusca include an abundant aquatic fauna and an assemblage characteristic of calcareous grassland, including the extinct helicellid **Candidula crayfordensis**. The first fossil record of the moss **Entodon concinnus** is discussed.*

The overlying gravels, cryoturbated in the upper metre, are interpreted as Devensian in age.

VERTEBRATES FROM A NEW SITE AT COSTON, NORFOLK

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SUMMARY

This paper describes the vertebrate fauna from a new interstadial site situated in the Yare Valley at Coston, Norfolk (TG 063 065). A detailed description of the stratigraphy and palaeobotany of the site, and possible correlation with other sites in Britain and Europe is in preparation by Dr. A.J. Stuart and Dr. P.I. Gibbard of Cambridge University.


No formal abstract available for this paper. (Summary)

Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1983) **33**, 73-80

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