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**UNUSUAL DIAGENETIC STRUCTURES FROM THE LEZIATE SANDS,
BLACKBOROUGH END NEAR KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK**

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ABSTRACT

The Lower Cretaceous Leziate Sands at Blackborough End, west Norfolk contain large vertical pipe-like structures that superficially resemble giant burrows. Detailed field examination has shown that the structures are in fact of diagenetic origin, related to iron cementation sourced from oxidation of pyrite nodules. The elongate shapes are probably controlled by jointing in the host sandstones that influence permeability pathways.

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POST –ANGLIAN SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS IN THE BRECKLAND OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK

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ABSTRACT

The great variety of post-Anglian superficial sediments in the Breckland is surveyed. There are both widespread and local accumulations, including proglacial lake sediments, diamictons, cover sand, cover loam, brickearth, loam, clay and organic sediments. There are abundant sites where dolines (solutional depressions) in the Chalk contain sequences of sediment. Different classes of doline are identified, ranging from Hoxnian to Holocene times, and an attempt is made to inter-relate the doline fillings and other superficial sediments.

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A RECURRENT TRINITY OF RECENT BORINGS IN CLASTS AROUND THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NORTH SEA

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ABSTRACT

Three ichnogenera of borings are particularly common in lithic clasts and reworked fossil bioclasts in the southern and western North Sea, extending into the English Channel. For this study, bored clasts were examined over a wide area, from the Isle of Wight; north Norfolk; Easington, Co. Durham; and Zandvoort-aan-Zee, the Netherlands. The English sites have yielded club-shaped Gastrochaenolites ispp., produced most commonly by boring bivalves; U-shaped Caulostrepsis ispp., the spoor of boring polychaete annelid worms such as Polydora spp.; and intricate Entobia ispp., the boring networks of clionaid sponges. Only Gastrochaenolites ispp. have been identified with confidence from the sparse mudrock and peat clasts washed ashore at Zandvoort. Other borings in clasts from these sites are rare, such as the barnacle boring Rogerella isp., while others are limited to shelly substrates, such as predatory snail borings (Oichnus isp.). This suite of ichnotaxa is indicative of the marine Trypanites ichnofacies, evidence for which has been transported onshore in mobile clasts.

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**IN SEARCH OF PAST TIMES: THE PARAMOUDRA CLUB METAMORPHOSIS
TO THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NORFOLK**

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With Addendum by John Nudds: Some Further Thoughts on Paramoudras

BACKGROUND

This short personal memoir concerns my involvement in the Paramoudra Club (PC) and the Geological Society of Norfolk (GSN) as they evolved from one to the other in the mid- to late-1960s. The PC was founded in 1950 (see Martin 2000) at the male-only c.1000 pupil City of Norwich School (CNS). It was a scientific society of 6th Formers dedicated to the study of geology in general and the advancement of Norfolk field geology in particular – both endeavours undertaken in the spirit of the writings and philosophy of Charles Lyell. At that time the head of geography and geology at CNS was the much-respected Percy Houghton; but geology had been taught at the Edwardian-founded (1910) school for perhaps two generations before that. This part of its history (the ‘Palaeozoic’ record) has yet to be written: the ‘Upper Mesozoic’ part is described herein and one lives in hope of a ‘Cenozoic’ geological revival at the school (now co-ed) since its ‘late-Mesozoic’ extinction in the late-1980s.

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