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DISTRIBUTION AND LITHOLOGY OF DRIFT BEHIND SHERINGHAM, NORFOLK

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INTRODUCTION

The soils of Ordnance Survey sheets TG 13 (Barningham) and TG 14 (Sheringham), covering much of the Cromer ridge, were mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales during 1968~69.

Three soil parent materials have been identified; a brown drift, a marly drift and a cover loam. Their distribution and lithology as established by soil survey is of interest especially as the area is important in the East Anglian Pleistocene stratigraphic succession (Bristow and Cox, 1973).

No formal abstract available for this paper.
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THE PROBLEM OF THE HIGHWAY ENGINEER IN NORFOLK

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INTRODUCTION

The general highway engineering problems associated with the geology of Norfolk is discussed first. The second part of the paper consists of a number of case studies of highway schemes that have been completed or are under preparation.

Generally the highway engineer is interested in superficial deposits for the construction of embankments and cuttings. Of concern are the behaviour of the various materials in respect of stability, settlement and the suitability or otherwise of the materials to form component parts of a highway, for example, bulk fill, sub-base, concrete aggregates, etc. Where bridgeworks and other structures are involved the ability of the deposit to take the higher loadings imposed by the foundations is also of considerable interest, although in Norfolk a large number of such structures require piled foundations. In those cases knowledge of underlying deposits becomes essential.

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NORFOLK SANDY BEACHES: APPLIED GEOMORPHOLOGY AND THE ENGINEER

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INTRODUCTION

The coastal zone of Norfolk is geologically the youngest feature of the County, and certainly the most active. We may estimate that 95% of the solid material eroded each year is lost by marine action, and even if we include material carried by the rivers in solution, the coastal share of total denudation is about two-thirds. We know almost nothing about the early stages of the Flandrian transgression, but the coast owes almost all its features to the changes of the last 5~6000 years when the sea has been very near its present level. The sea has, of course, been acting on a land with its own pattern of geology and relief, and the general outline of the coast, together with the occurrence in the coastal zone of relatively high or low land, is a function of the geological (and geomorphological) history of the land itself. Nevertheless, the Quarternary deposits of Norfolk are rather easily eroded by wave attack, and the coastline has moved relentlessly landward at about 1 km every thousand years in some areas, while elsewhere a belt of marshland and dunes up to 3 km wide has been created. In terms of area, the long term gains have more than balanced the losses, partly because far smaller sediment volumes are involved in the building up and out of coastal marshlands than in the destruction of high cliffs.

No formal abstract available for this paper. (Presidential address, 1975).
Bull. geol. Soc. Norfolk (for 1976) **28**, 49-67.