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of geology in East Anglia, and holds meetings throughout the year.



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**ASPECTS OF THE NEOTAPHONOMY OF THREE SPECIES OF BIVALVE
MOLLUSCS COMMON IN THE NORTH SEA**

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ABSTRACT

Beach assemblages of Recent marine shells are used to investigate aspects of the palaeoecology and taphonomy of major invertebrate groups. A collection of shells and valves of bivalve molluscs were collected from the North Sea coast of Zandvoort aan Zee, the Netherlands. Three species dominated; Cerastoderma edule (Linné), Spisula subtruncata (da Costa) and Ensis americanus (Binney). All shells of C. edule and S. subtruncata were disarticulated into separate left and right valves, indicating a long residence time on the beach. There were more left valves collected than right valves of these two species, indicating post-mortem hydrodynamic sorting. Borings in C. edule and S. subtruncata included Caulostrepsis taeniola Clarke (domiciles of polychaete annelid worms bored after the death of the bivalve), and Oichnus simplex Bromley and O. paraboloides Bromley, but no shells of the predatory gastropods that made the borings were found. Ensis americanus shells were mostly articulated, some shells still retained soft tissues and none were bored or encrusted, indicating a very recent mass death event, probably storms over the previous weekend. Cerastoderma edule and S. subtruncata have more robust shells than Ensis americanus, which favoured their longer residence on the beach.

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AN ALTERNATIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE LYNFORD MAMMOTH SITE, NORFOLK

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ABSTRACT

*An alternative explanation is given of the geology of the mammoth site at Lynford, Norfolk, suggesting that a solutional depression is responsible for the organic sediments in the Wissey river terrace gravels, rather than a palaeochannel (Boismier *et al.*, 2012). The value of extensive geological investigations around archaeological sites is shown by the discovery during the excavations of substantial thickness of sands to the south of the site, at a higher level than the terrace gravel, and banked against Chalk. These are comparable to sand at similar heights in the valleys of the Wissey tributaries to the north, the Little Ouse and the Nar valley. They are interpreted as deposits of proglacial lakes in the river valleys, ponded by ice of the Fenland glaciation in the Wolstonian cold stage.*

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**IMAGING PERIGLACIAL STRIPES USING GROUND PENETRATING RADAR AT
THE 'GRIM' TRAINING SITE, GRIME'S GRAVES,
BRECKLAND, NORFOLK**

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ABSTRACT

The geological structure of periglacial patterned ground made visible by heather 'tiger' stripes at the GRIM Military Training Site, Breckland, Norfolk was investigated using Ground Penetrating Radar. A tripartite deposit model comprising an upper pellet chalk, a gravelly diamicton and a lower chalk rubble, overlying bedrock Upper Chalk is proposed. Frost cracks active during the Devensian Stage appear to have allowed the diamicton to 'heave' to the surface during solifluction. Coversand has been deposited in the gullies formed by the frostcracks during the Devensian. It is the acidic coversand that supports the growth of heather and makes this site of both geological and ecological interest.

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**WILLIAM SMITH'S PROBLEMS WITH THE CORRELATION OF THE POST-
CHALK SECTION IN EAST ANGLIA, AS REVEALED IN HIS GEOLOGICAL
SECTIONS.**

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ABSTRACT

This note highlights, and offers an explanation, for a misunderstanding of the stratigraphy of East Anglia made by William Smith in his ground-breaking descriptions of East Anglian geology. Specifically, he placed the London Clay, his Unit 1 and now known to be Palaeogene in age, above the sands, clays and gravels (his Units 2, 3 and 4) that are now known to be of Pleistocene age.

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