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**JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS DEPOSITS
OF UPWARE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

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ABSTRACT

The geology of the Upware region is reviewed, concentrating on the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous deposits. A detailed survey of the literature is given. An itinerary covers the Upware Limestone and Lower Greensand which are the only units outcropping today. A full faunal and floral list is given for the particularly well exposed Upware Limestone, and a facies interpretation of the fossil reef that makes up this stratigraphic unit is made.



NOTES ON CHALK FOSSILS

Paul S. Whittlesea

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NOTE SUMMARIES

1. *A temporary section at Bramerton.*

*During late September 1983 a trench was dug for sewage pipes across the eastern end of Bramerton Common (TG 297 061) in Chalk throughout its length. The material excavated had several features of interest: the Chalk was markedly yellow, with abundant marly streaks. these being the trace fossil **Zoophycos**, and perpendicular to these, but not intersecting them, were frequent tubular burrows about one centimetre thick and several centimetres long. Much of the Chalk had obviously come from hard ground and contained many sponges.*

2. *Occurrence of the brachiopod **Kingenella kongieli** in the Norwich Chalk.*

*Thorough collecting from St.James Hollow, Heathgate, Norwich produced a variety of brachiopods. Amongst them was a small terebratulid, which proved to be a specimen of **Kingenella kongieli** Popiel-Barczyk.*

3. *Preliminary Account of a Bryozoan - "Algal" association from the Upper Campanian-Maastrichtian.*

*Voight, (1981) described a bryozoan - seagrass association from the Maastrichtian of Kunrade and Nekami Quarry in the Netherlands. At these sites short lengths of silicified stem fragments and of root - stocks or holdfasts of the seagrass **Thalassocharis** are found together with an associated fauna of about 50 bryozoan species. Of these only a few were found exclusively on **Thalassocharis** the remainder being known to encrust other substances.*

No formal abstract available for this paper. (Note summaries)

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FORAMINIFERA FROM THE CORALLINE CRAG OF SUFFOLK

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INTRODUCTION

A short account of foraminifers from the Coralline Crag, and the correlations they suggest with Dutch and Belgian deposits, is based on a letter addressed by the author to Philip Cambridge, who had provided him with the samples from which the foraminifers were extracted. Foraminifera were examined from 11 samples: Boreholes near Orford, sites at Gedgrave, Sutton Knoll, Sudbourne Park and Tattingstone.

No formal abstract available for this paper.

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THE PLEISTOCENE BIRDS OF SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND***C.J.O. Harrison***

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ABSTRACT

*Pleistocene bird remains occur in a number of deposits from north Norfolk to north Kent, covering periods from the Early Pleistocene (Red Crag) to the Late Devensian. In general material is scanty. Although the list is obviously incomplete, 53 species are identified; half of them are water-birds, another five waterside-birds. There are five extinct species, four of them only known from this region, and including the only two birds known from the Red Crag. There is no significant body size variation, except in the Eagle Owl (**Bubo bubo**) in which a Pastonian individual is small, and a Hoxnian one as large as present-day forms. The species are tabulated, and wherever possible the standard, (Mitchell et al., 1973) glacial and interglacial stage divisions indicated. The Cromer Forest Bed Series fauna is rich in waterfowl and contains a small passerine forest fauna; the land-birds of Ightham Fissure at the end of the Devensian may allow some inferences about climate at the time.*

CATTON SPONGE BED S.S.S.I. PRESERVED FOR POSTERITY

N.B. Peake

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INTRODUCTION

After 12 years of discussion, punctuated by changes of ownership and plan, this key part of the former Catton Grove Pit now seems safe for future researchers.

No formal abstract available for this paper.

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