## Tables

(Table 1.1) [Image only]

(Table 3.1) Lithostratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous at Wilmington Quarry.

Former names of units	Current names
Middle and Upper Chalk (only Middle Chalk was ever present here)	White Chalk Subgroup
Middle Chalk (Inoceramus labiatus Zone)	Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation (including Beer Stone Member)
Cenomanian Limestone (Beds A–C)	
Bed C of Cenomanian Limestone of authors	Pinnacles Member with Haven Cliff
	Hardground at top
	Grey Chalk Subgroup
	Beer Head Limestone Formation
(Bed B)	Little Beach Member with Humble Point
	Hardground at top
Grizzle and Wilmington Sand (Bed A2)	Hooken Member (Wilmington Sand facies)
Basement Bed (Bed AI)	Basement Bed (inferred Pounds Pool Member equivalent)
Lower Cretaceous	
Upper Greensand Formation	Upper Greensand Formation

(Table 3.2) Lithostratigraphy of Phillips (1818).

Lithostratigraphy (Phillips, 1818)	Thickness	Modifications (Whitaker, 1865a,
The Chalk with numerous flints	<i>c</i> . 350 ft (107 m)	Dowker, 1070y
I with few organic remains		Broadstairs Chalk of Whitaker, 1865a; Ramsgate Chalk of Dowker, 1870
II bed of organic remains and interspersed flints		St Margaret's Chalk of Dowker, 1870
The Chalk with few flints	<i>c.</i> 130 ft (40 m)	Dover Chalk of Dowker, 1870
The Chalk without flints	140 ft (43 m)	
I a stratum containing very numerous and thin beds of organic remains	90 ft (27 m)	
II a stratum (of soft and white chalk) wit	th	
few organic remains	<i>c.</i> 50 it (15 m)	
The Grey Chalk	not less than 200 ft	
which graded down into	(61 m)	
Chalk Marle and Greensand		

(Table 6.1) The Upper Cretaceous Inner Hebrides Group Succession in Mull.

Succession after Braley (1990); Lowder	More complete n succession (Allt na	Less complete succession (Torosay	Variations Torosay Quarry	Variations Feorlin Cottage Carsaig	
et al. (1992);	Teangaidh)	Ггаск)			
	Lava (presumed	Lava		Lava	
	Tertiary)	Lava		Lava	
Beinn Iadain	8. Mudstone (presumed				
	Tertiary – possibly	Mudstone	Top of section unknown	n Mudstone with lignite	
wudstone Formation	argillized ash); laterites				

Clach Alasdair Conglomerate Member	<ul> <li>7. Silicified pale</li> <li>sandstone with flint</li> <li>intraclasts (presumed</li> <li>Upper Cretaceous);</li> <li>6. Silicified glauconitic</li> </ul>	Flint conglomerate in sandy matrix showing evidence of debris flows	Flint conglomerate at the top	Flint conglomerate
Clach Alasdair Conglomerate Member	greensand with flint clasts also piped down into or forming the matrix to the Gribun silicified chalk 5. The Gribun or Scottish Chalk, in places with hints of internal bedding, containing inoceramid shell debris bands,	Possible thin dark-grey limestone with planktonic foraminifera	Thick dark grey limestone in Torosay Quarry	Thick wedge of white sandstone on top of chalk conglomerate at Feorlin Cottage
Gribun Chalk Formation	sponges etc. (the inoceramids are Cretaceous but may be	Resting on Rhaetic, Lias or Oxfordian	Resting on Oxfordian	Chalk conglomerate
	reworked as silicified chalks into younger greensand; or the chalk may represent silcrete formation first in the Late Cretaceous, then the Tertiary?) 4. Glauconitic greensand with flint intraclasts			
Lochaline White Sandstone Formation	<ol> <li>Pale buff sandstone (the White Sands)</li> <li>Laminated and concretionary sandstone with oyster shell beds and <i>Thalassinoides</i> burrow bed</li> <li>Cenomanian</li> </ol>			Thick white sandstone
Morvern Greensand Formation	greensand with manly units in expanded sections and containing Lower and/or Middle Cenomanian fossils. Basal pebble bed			
Unconformity	Upper Cretaceous resting on Lias or Oxfordian sediments			Base of section unknown

**References** 

Northern	Province					
Old units	Mapping units (form	nations)	Local formal names	Local informal names	Key references	
Upper Chalk	Flamborough Chalk For Burnham Chalk Forma	rmation tion		Flamborough Sponge Bed	Wood and Smith (1978) Whitham (1991, 1993) Mitchell (1995a, 2000)	
Middle Chalk	Welton Chalk Formatio	a	Plenus Maris Member	Black Band	Key BGS Memoirs Hull and Brigg (1992) Grimsby and Patrington (1994) King's Lynn and The Wash (1994)	
Lower Chalk	Ferriby Chalk Formatio	a		Nettleton Stone Totternhoe Stone		
	Red Chalk Formation					
Transition	al Province					
Old units	Mapping units (form	nations)	Local formal names	Local informal names	Key references	
Upper Chalk	Norwich Chalk (inform Portsdown Chalk Formatio Culver Chalk Formatio Newhaven Chalk Formatic Seaford Chalk Formatic Lewes Nodular Chalk F	al) ation n ation m mn		Paramoudra Chalk Beeston Chalk Catton Sponge Bed Weybourne Chalk Pre-Weybourne Chalk Basal Mucronata Chalk Chalk Rock Brandon Flint Series	Peake and Hancock (1961, 1970) Ward et al. (1968) Mortimore and Wood (1986) Wood (1988) Johansen and Surlyk (1990) Key BGS Memoirs	
Middle Chalk	New Pit Chalk Formation Holywell Nodular Chal	on k Fmn	Plenus Marls Member	Melbourn Rock	Leighton Buzzard (1994) Norwich (1989) Hitchin (1996) King's Lynn and The Wash (1994)	
Lower Chalk	Zig Zag Chalk Formatic West Melbury Marly Ch	Zig Zag Chalk Formation West Melbury Marly Chalk Fmn		Nettleton Stone Totternhoe Stone	Great Yarmouth (1994)	
Southern I	rovince					
Old units	Mapping units (form	ations)	Local formal names	Local informal names	Key references	
Upper Chalk	Portsdown Chalk Formation Culver Chalk Formation Newhaven Chalk Formation Seaford Chalk Formation		Studland Chalk Member Spetisbury Chalk Member Tarrant Chalk Member Chalk Rock (Member in parts of Wiltshire) Berkshire)	Dover Chalk Rock (North Downs)	Bristow et al. (1997) Mortimore (1986a, 1997) Mortimore and Pomerol (1987) Rawson et al. (2001) Key BGS Memoirs Lewes (1987)	
Middle Chalk	New Pit Chalk Formation Holywell Nodular Chalk Fmn		Plenus Marls Member	Melbourn Rock	Brighton and Worthing (1988) Shaftesbury (1995) Wincanton (1999)	
Lower Chalk	Zig Zag Chalk Formation Be West Melbury () Marly Chalk Formation	er Head ormation Devon)	Glauconitic Marl Member	White Bed/ Falling Sands Member Jukes-Browne Bed 7		

(Table 1.1) Mapping units and formal and informal lithostratigraphical terms. Key references for the Chalk of each Province are shown.

Former names of units	Current names
Middle and Upper Chalk (only Middle Chalk was ever present here)	White Chalk Subgroup
Middle Chalk ( <i>Inoceramus labiatus</i> Zone)	Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation (including Beer Stone Member)
Cenomanian Limestone (Beds A-C)	
Bed C of Cenomanian Limestone of authors	Pinnacles Member with Haven Cliff Hardground at top
	Grey Chalk Subgroup Beer Head Limestone Formation
(Bed B)	Little Beach Member with Humble Point Hardground at top
Grizzle and Wilmington Sand (Bed A2)	Hooken Member (Wilmington Sand facies)
Basement Bed (Bed A1)	Basement Bed (inferred Pounds Pool Member equivalent)
Lower Cretaceous	
Upper Greensand Formation	Upper Greensand Formation

(Table 3.1) Lithostratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous at Wilmington Quarry.

Lithostratigraphy (Phillips, 1818)	Thickness	Modifications (Whitaker, 1865a, Dowker, 1870)
The Chalk with numerous flints	c. 350 ft (107 m)	
I with few organic remains		Broadstairs Chalk of Whitaker, 1865a; Ramsgate Chalk of Dowker, 1870
II bed of organic remains and interspersed flints		St Margaret's Chaik of Dowker, 1870
The Chalk with few flints	c. 130 ft (40 m)	Dover Chalk of Dowker, 1870
The Chalk without flints	140 ft (43 m)	
I a stratum containing very numerous and thin beds of organic remains	90 ft (27 m)	
II a stratum (of soft and white chalk) with few organic remains	c. 50 ft (15 m)	
The Grey Chalk	not less than 200 ft	
which graded down into	(61 m)	
Chalk Marle and Greensand		

(Table 3.2) Lithostratigraphy of Phillips (1818).

Succession after Braley (1990); Lowden et al. (1992);	More complete succession (Allt na Teangaidh)	Less complete succession (Torosay Track)	Variations Torosay Quarry	Variations Feorlin Cottage Carsaig
	Lava (presumed Tertiary)	Lava		Lava
Beinn Iadain Mudstone Formation	8. Mudstone (presumed Tertiary – possibly argillized ash); laterites	Mudstone	Top of section unknown	Mudstone with lignite
Clach Alasdair Conglomerate Member	<ol> <li>Silicified pale sandstone with flint intraclasts (presumed Upper Cretaceous);</li> </ol>	Flint conglomerate in sandy matrix showing evidence of debris flows	Flint conglomerate at the top	Flint conglomerate
Clach Alasdair Conglomerate Member	<ol> <li>Silicified glauconitic greensand with flint clasts also piped down into or forming the matrix to the Gribun silicified chalk</li> </ol>	Possible thin dark-grey limestone with planktonic foraminifera	Thick dark grey limestone in Torosay Quarry	Thick wedge of white sandstone on top of chalk conglomerate at Feorlin Cottage
Gribun Chalk Formation	<ol> <li>The Gribun or Scottish Chalk, in places with hints of internal bedding, containing inoceramid shell debris bands, sponges etc. (the inoceramids are Cretaceous but may be reworked as silicified chalks into younger greensand; or the chalk may represent silcrete formation first in the Late Cretaceous, then the Tertiary?)</li> <li>Glauconitic greensand with flint intraclasts</li> </ol>	Resting on Rhaetic, Lias or Oxfordian	Resting on Oxfordian	Chalk conglomerate
Lochaline White Sandstone Formation	<ol> <li>Pale buff sandstone (the White Sands)</li> <li>Laminated and concretionary sandstone with oyster shell beds and <i>Thalassinoides</i> burrow bed</li> </ol>			Thick white sandstone
Morvern Greensand Formation	1. Cenomanian greensand with marly units in expanded sections and containing Lower and/or Middle Cenomanian fossils. Basal pebble bed			
Unconformity	Upper Cretaceous resting on Lias or Oxfordian sediments			Base of section unknown

(Table 6.1) The Upper Cretaceous Inner Hebrides Group Succession in Mull.