

the geology of Norfolk which contains useful warnings to beware of the tides and cliff stability. It also warns not to get confused if you read older papers or books, although this would of course be impossible to achieve. The stratigraphic table 3 which follows is very adequate for this book, it follows the current BGS stratigraphy and is based on the papers listed in the overview.

The main body of the book follows, covering seven sites or areas from west to east along the north coast. Moving from west to east is helpful as this means starting with the Cretaceous geology at Hunstanton before coming to grips with the complexity of the overlying Quaternary sequence. The strata here remind us of the variation of mid-Cretaceous stratigraphy across southern England. The Carstone, Red Chalk and white Chalk are well described and the geological log (figure 6) I find to be a rather embarrassing reminder of what a field notebook should look like. Farther east no 'solid' rocks younger than the Chalk will be seen, reminding us that here the Tertiary rocks, widely seen in the Thames Valley, have all been worn away.

The next section, the salt marshes of Thornham, Brancaster and Overly, is very much a change from the historic geology of the Cretaceous as we consider the processes currently in action along the coast. Walking these marshes would certainly be enjoyable and worthwhile but there are few actual sections to look at and Dr Evers does not go into great detail about the geological processes, covering in more detail the spreading of the indicator plant species. Moving on to the Blakeney Esker we find the best example of an esker in England, best seen at Wiverton Downs. Dr Evers's description is clear and accurate, and leads into the next section of the book, Kelling Heath, where she explains the Salthouse and Kelling sandurs, the kames and the Cromer Ridge.

The guide returns to the foreshore at West Runton, which is certainly one of the most important Quaternary sites in the British Isles, showing strata from Cromerian through to Wolstonian. At low tide you can see a wide spread of rounded flint clasts which at first site appears to be a recent marine beach deposit, but in fact it is 'solid' geology, the basal bed of the Wroxham Crag cemented to the underlying Chalk. At the base of the low cliff at the back of the beach is the only good section of the 'Freshwater Bed', a Cromerian deposit of a river flowing eastward to the sea. Surprisingly Dr Evers does not mention the famous 'West Runton Elephant', an 85% complete skeleton of the steppe mammoth *Mammuthus trogontherii* which was exposed here by cliff retreat in 1990. This is the largest almost complete Mammoth known and the oldest found in Britain. Very large bones can be seen at the Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery, although the whole skeleton is considered too large to display.

The caption of figure 18 (page 41) is wrong in describing the Happisburgh Till as a grey clay 'which was deposited by the Wolstonian ice sheet'. The

Happisburgh Till is shown as Cromerian, MIS 16 on table 3 (page 19), which is taken from the current BGS stratigraphy. The Happisburgh Till undoubtedly underlies the Anglian Lowestoft Till, although some geologists still believe, or just hope, that the Happisburgh Till is Anglian, MIS 12. The Hanworth Till is however Wolstonian, believed to be MIS 6, as is the 'Contorted Drift'. West Runton is the best site in this book to see the 'contorted drift' and it is well explained by Dr Evers. Farther east at the Overstrand site the contortions are replaced by larger scale glaciotectionic activity, yielding the famous overthrust masses of Chalk, Wroxham Crag and Cromer Forest Bed visible in the cliffs. BGS work inland found even larger thrust masses proved by boreholes.

The final site is Happisburgh, where again Dr Evers gives good descriptions of the Happisburgh Till and the overlying Ostend Clay. There follows a useful bibliography, which contains many names which will be familiar to Mercian Geologist readers, and a glossary. For those of you unfortunate enough not to know what an 'ognip' is, it is found under 'pingoes and ognips'. All in all I can certainly recommend this book for its purpose, it represents a brave and successful product to accompany you on a week's visit to the Norfolk Coast. Dr Evers certainly knows her geology, even if she sometimes becomes as confused as the rest of us by the stratigraphy.

*Richard Hamblin*

**The Peak District – Landscape and Geology**, by Tony Waltham (The Crowood Press, 2021, 160 pages) Price £16.99. ISBN 978-1-78500-874-0

This attractive volume is an excellent overview of the landscape and geology of the Peak District by a geologist with an intimate knowledge of the area. It is profusely illustrated with almost 200 colour photographs and around 50 full colour maps and diagrams. The text is divided into three sections: Starting with the Rocks, Creating the Landscape, and Imprint of Mankind. The first describes the deposition and consolidation of the limestones, sandstones, mudstones and igneous rocks that form the White and Dark Peak regions. The second unravels the long and complex periods of subsidence, uplift and erosion, culminating in the effects of recent glaciation. It includes an excellent section on the origins and development of the numerous and extensive cave systems of the White Peak which have been a major interest of the author for many years. The third describes the extraction and use by man of the rocks for building and milling, and the minerals, such as lead and fluorspar, as well as the varied landscape itself for reservoirs and recreation. It concludes with descriptions of several areas for the visitor to enjoy, such as walks and caves around Castleton and cycling the Monsal Trail. It is a thoroughly readable and enjoyable book.

*Tim Colman*