

NUNNINGTON

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OS Grid Reference: SE646785, SE648787 and SE649787

Introduction

An abandoned railway cutting, Nunnington Railway Cutting, an adjacent overgrown quarry, Nunnington Railway Cutting Quarry, and Leysthorpe Quarry, a large quarry formerly worked by E.W. Creaser (Quarries) Limited of Pocklington, York, constitute a composite site west of Nunnington village and north-west of Stonegrave village (Figure 4.34). Leysthorpe Quarry lies beside the B1257 between Stonegrave and Leysthorpe. The Ordnance Survey spelling of the latter changed from 'Laysthorpe' to 'Leysthorpe' in the 1970s.

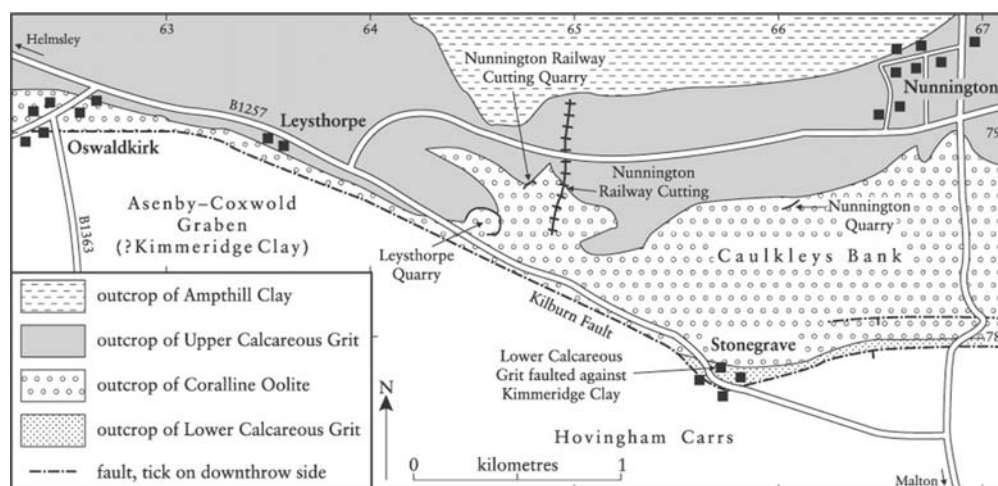


Figure 4.34: Map showing the locations of the principal exposures WSW of Nunnington. Geological information from BGS Sheet 53 (Pickering) (1973).

These exposures occur on the southern side of the Vale of Pickering adjacent to the E–W-trending Asenby–Coxwold Graben. The low ground occupied by this structure (Hovingham Carrs, Figure 4.34) separates the Corallian rocks of Caulkleys Bank, upon which the Nunnington site occurs, from the Howardian Hills to the south.

The railway cutting and adjacent quarry have been known to geologists for some time. The cutting was first described by Blake and Hudleston (1877), and by Fox-Strangways (1892). It was mentioned briefly by Arkell (1933, 1935–1948), and was visited by the Geologists' Association in 1933 and 1950 (Wilson, 1934, 1954). Wright (*in litt*, 1960) mapped the area and prepared detailed descriptions of the exposures. Wright (1972) described the Coral Rag in the cutting and adjacent quarry, and figured several ammonites collected from the Upper Calcareous Grit of Leysthorpe Quarry. The latter acquired importance as the stratotype locality of the Nunningtonense Subzone of the Upper Oxfordian Pumilus Zone (Sub-Boreal zonal scheme). Leysthorpe Quarry was referred to by Kent (1980b) as 'a quarry at Nunnington'. Wright (1996a, b) figured numerous ammonites from the two quarries, and gave a detailed measured section of the Upper Calcareous Grit at Leysthorpe Quarry.

Description

Measured sections at the three exposures: Nunnington Railway Cutting, Nunnington Railway Cutting Quarry and Leysthorpe Quarry are given below. These are updated versions of measured sections originally prepared by the present author in 1960.

Nunnington Railway Cutting section

		Thickness (m)
Upper Calcareous Grit Formation		
<i>Spaunton Sandstone Member, Glosense Subzone</i>		
10	Tough, massive, fine-grained sandstone	seen to 2.35
9	Poorly cemented sandstone	0.3
8	Extremely tough, calcareous sandstone, a <i>Rhaxella</i> spiculite with large calcareous concretions	0.50
7	Tough, massive sandstone with <i>Perisphinctes</i> sp.	2.1
6	Poorly cemented sandstone	0.45
5	Irregularly cemented, fine-grained sandstone, heavily bioturbated towards the top	1.25
4	Very fine-grained sandstone with bivalve fragments	0.35
<i>Newbridge Member ?absent due to erosion</i>		
Coralline Oolite Formation		
<i>Coral Rag Member, ?Tenuiserratum Subzone</i>		
3	Massive, micritic limestone with abundant <i>Thecosmilia annularis</i> (Fleming) in living position, <i>Thamnasteria concinna</i> (Goldfuss), <i>Paracidaris florigemma</i> (Phillips) and numerous bivalves seen in cross-section	1.9
2	Shelly, micritic, well-bedded limestone with abundant bivalve and gastropod fragments, plus occasional rolled <i>Thecosmilia</i> and <i>Cidaris</i> spines	1.5
<i>Malton Oolite Member, ?Maltonense Subzone</i>		
1	Fine-grained oolite	seen to 0.55

Blake and Hudleston (1877) record *Hemicidaris* sp., *Natica clio*, *Nerinea* sp., *Chemnitzia* sp. and *Nanogyra nana* (J. Sowerby) from Bed 2.

Nunnington Railway Cutting Quarry section

		Thickness (m)
Upper Calcareous Grit Formation		
<i>Newbridge Member, Ilovaiskii Subzone</i>		
7	Fine-grained, flaggy sandstone containing <i>Amoeboceras transitorium</i> Spath, <i>A. newtonense</i> Wright, <i>A. sp.</i> , <i>Perisphinctes</i> (<i>Pseudarisphinctes</i>) sp. and <i>P. sp.</i>	seen to 2.1
Coralline Oolite Formation		
<i>Coral Rag Member, ?Tenuiserratum Subzone</i>		
6	Impure, rubbly limestone, heavily recrystallized, containing <i>Isastraea explanata</i> (Goldfuss), <i>Thecosmilia annularis</i> , <i>Paracidaris florigemma</i> spines and bivalve fragments	1.35
5	Massive, micritic limestone containing <i>Thecosmilia annularis</i> , <i>Rhabdophyllia phillipsi</i> Edwards and Haime, <i>Thamnasteria concinna</i> , <i>Montlivaltia dispar</i> (Phillips), <i>Paracidaris florigemma</i> , <i>Cidaris smithi</i> (Wright), <i>Ctenostreon proboscideum</i> (J. Sowerby), <i>Lithophaga inclusa</i> (Phillips), <i>Chlamys</i> sp., <i>Ditremaria tornatilis</i> (Phillips), <i>?Solenopora</i> sp. and crinoid ossicles	0.9

4	Pisoidal oolite containing frequent <i>Thecosmilia annularis</i> , <i>Paracidaris florigemina</i> (spines), <i>Pseudomelania heddingtonensis</i> (J.Sowerby) etc.	0.7
<i>Malton Oolite Member, ?Maltonense Subzone</i>		
3	Shelly oolite containing large, poorly preserved bivalves	1.15
2	Massive, extremely poorly sorted oolite	4.20
1	Tough, shelly oomicrite	seen to 1.80

Blake and Hudleston (1877) record *Gervillella aviculoides* (J. Sowerby), *Cerithium muricatum* (J. Sowerby) and '*Trigonia*' sp. from Bed 4.

Leysthorpe Quarry section

		Thickness (m)
Upper Calcareous Grit Formation		
<i>Spaunton Sandstone Member, Glosense Subzone</i>		
13	Fine-grained, spicular sandy limestone containing septarian cracks. The fauna includes <i>Amoeboceras nunningtonense</i> Wright, <i>A. glosense</i> (Bigot and Brasil), <i>A. ilovaiskii</i> (M. Sokolov), <i>A. transitorium</i> and <i>Perisphinctes</i> sp.	seen to 0.05
12	Flaggy, spicular sandstone with occasional <i>Amoeboceras newtonense</i> and <i>Perisphinctes</i> (<i>Pseudarisphinctes</i>) <i>pachachii</i> Arkell	approx. 2.0
11	Massive, pale-coloured, spicular sandstone full of infilled <i>Thalassinoides</i> burrows, and <i>Amoeboceras glosense</i> , <i>A. ilovaiskii</i> , <i>A. newtonense</i> , <i>Perisphinctes</i> (<i>Dichotomosphinctes</i>) sp. and numerous bivalve fragments including <i>Chlamys</i> sp.	1.0
<i>Newbridge Member, Ilovaiskii Subzone</i>		
10	Massive, white, blocky, homogeneous spiculite containing <i>Amoeboceras nunningtonense</i> , <i>A. glosense</i> , <i>A. transitorium</i> , <i>A. ilovaiskii</i> , <i>A. newtonense</i> , <i>Perisphinctes</i> (<i>Perisphinctes</i>) aff. <i>parandieri</i> de Loriol, <i>P. (P.) uptonensis</i> Arkell, <i>P. (Arisphinctes) kirkdalensis</i> Arkell, <i>P. (A.)</i> sp., <i>P. (Dichotomosphinctes)</i> aff. <i>elizabethae</i> de Riaz, <i>P. (D.)</i> spp. and <i>Nanogyra nana</i>	0.6
9	White, laminated, sandstone with frequent flattened, distorted ammonites: <i>Amoeboceras</i> aff. <i>transitorium</i> , <i>A. ilovaiskii</i> , <i>A. newtonense</i> , <i>Perisphinctes</i> (<i>P.</i>) aff. <i>parandieri</i> , <i>P. (A.) kirkdalensis</i> , <i>P. (D.)</i> sp., and <i>Decipia ravenswykensis</i> Wright	0.3
8	Soft, flaggy, decalcified, laminated sandstone	approx. 0.6
Coralline Oolite Formation		
<i>Coral Rag Member, ?Tenuiserratum Subzone</i>		
7	Shelly, coralliferous micrite with <i>Thamnasteria concinna</i> and <i>Rhabdophyllia phillipsi</i>	1.1
6	Shelly oobiosparite with <i>Thecosmilia annularis</i> , numerous fragments of <i>Fungiastraea</i> and <i>Thamnasteria</i> , and <i>Chlamys</i> sp., <i>Lima aciculata</i> Münster, <i>Nerinaea</i> sp. and <i>Perisphinctes</i> sp.	1.3
<i>Malton Oolite Member, ?Maltonense Subzone</i>		

5	Monotonous series of poorly bedded, ill-sorted, fine-grained oosparites containing <i>Dentalium</i> sp. and <i>Macromesodon</i> cf. <i>bucklandi</i> (Agassiz)	8.3
4	Shelly pelmicrite with only very sporadic ooids. Contains <i>Nanogyra nana</i> , <i>Pseudomelania heddingtonensis</i> , and thin-shelled bivalves and gastropods	2.6
3	Shelly, very poorly sorted oosparite, numerous shell fragments having micrite envelopes. Contains <i>Chlamys fibrosus</i> (J. Sowerby) and ' <i>Cerithium</i> ' sp.	1.6
2	Well-bedded to massive, shelly oomicrite with <i>N. nana</i> and thin-shelled bivalves and gastropods. Some quartz silt present	2.2
1	Well-bedded, sandy oomicrite passing up into oosparite. The quartz sand content is appreciable below, with pyrite skins to the ooids so that these weather an orange colour	seen to 1.9

A log of the Coralline Oolite Formation in Leysthorpe Quarry is given in Figure 4.35.

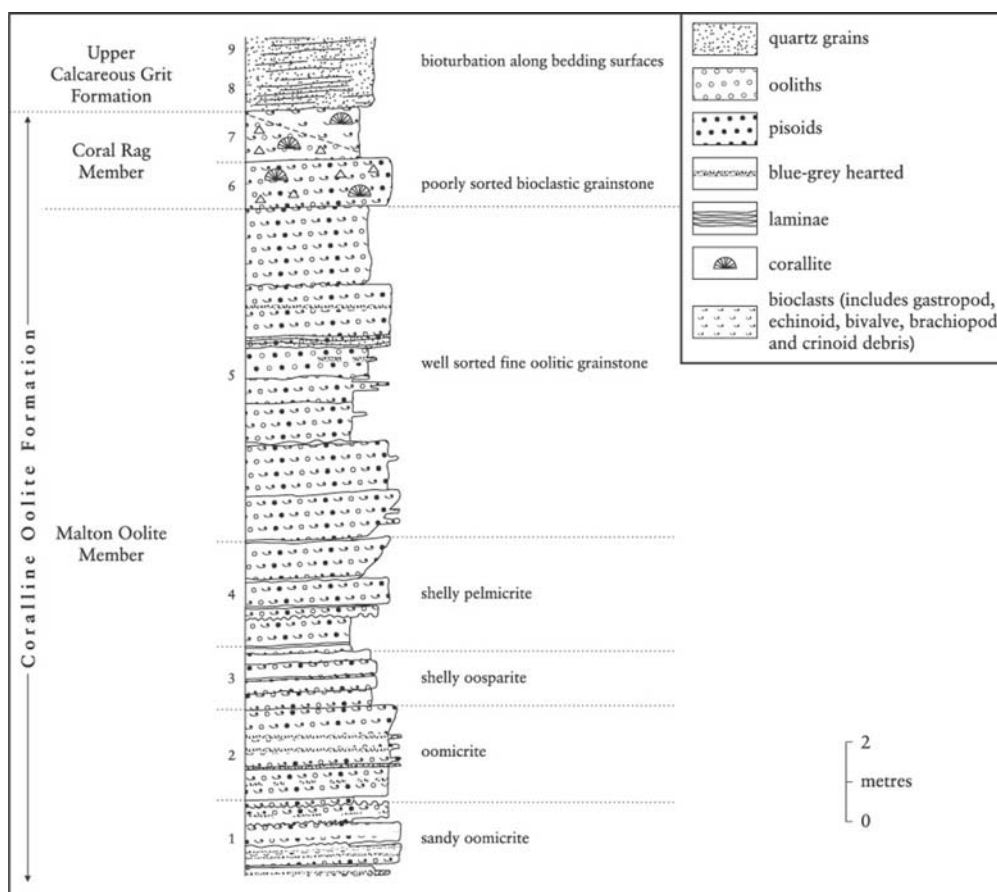


Figure 4.35: Log of the Coralline Oolite Formation in Leysthorpe Quarry, as measured by Mr D. Sharp and J.K. Wright, 1991–1992.

The shelly oomicrites and oosparites of Beds 1–4 in the quarry mark a distinctive series of limestone beds that can be traced along Caulkleys Bank and pass into a coral bed and a shell bed at Ness (Wright, 1972). The upper Malton Oolite in the quarry is a very poorly sorted, pasty oolite (bed 5), with very few fossils preserved. The sequence of limestone beds at Leysthorpe Quarry is illustrated in Figure 4.36.

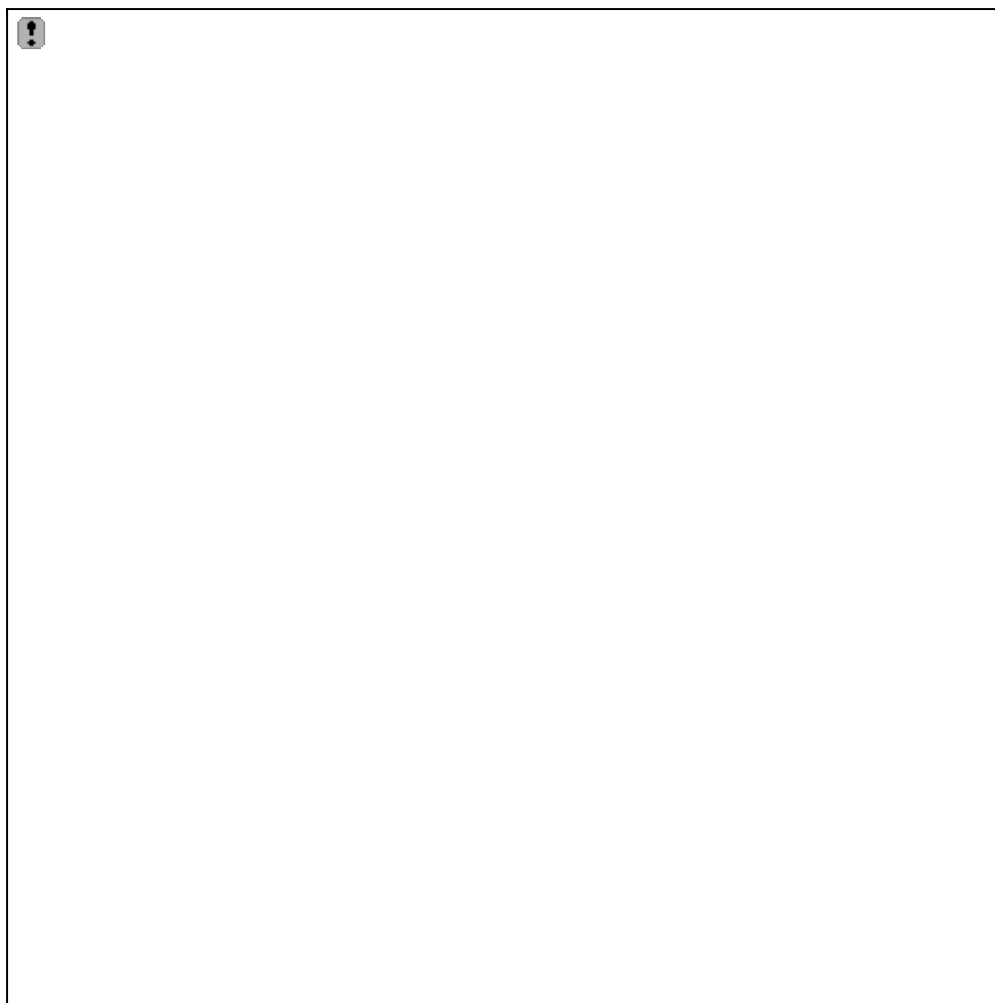


Figure 4.36: View of the northern face at Leysthorpe Quarry, showing the thick Malton Oolite sequence, with, at the top, a thin development of Coral Rag overlain by thin-bedded, flaggy Upper Calcareous Grit. (Photo: J.K. Wright.)

The Coral Rag has an extremely prolific fauna. In all three exposures it divides into a coralliferous shell bed below, overlain by a fossilized coral reef with corals in growth position. The shell bed has yielded bivalves, gastropods and echinoids, spines of *Paracidaris florigemma* being abundant. The upper massive, micritic limestone is well exposed both at the Railway Cutting Quarry and in the railway cutting. It is noteworthy for the variety of corals present. *Isastraea explanata* occurs sparingly, and only one specimen of *Montlivaltia dispar* has been recorded. The tiny branching coral *Rhabdophyllia phillipsi* is more common, but the most abundant phaceloid coral is *Thecosmilia annularis*, with several arborescent colonies weathering out in Nunnington Railway Cutting and the Railway Cutting Quarry. *Thamnasteria concinna* is ubiquitous, layer upon layer of this massive coral encrusting bivalves and gastropods into one solid mass. Of the bivalves, *Chlamys* is notably rare, its place being taken by abundant *Ctenostreon proboscideum*. The massive corals are riddled with *Gastrochaenolites* borings containing *Lithophaga inclusa*, and many specimens can be found with the bivalve nestling in its hole. Gastropods and echinoid spines abound in the micritic matrix in between the corals, spines of *Paracidaris florigemma* being much more numerous than those of *Cidaris smithi*. The thickness of the Coral Rag varies considerably, increasing from 2.5 to 3.5 m when traced southwards in a 50 m length of the railway cutting.

The chief interest of the Upper Calcareous Grit is its remarkable ammonite fauna (Figure 4.5A–C, G), the most diverse, abundant and best-preserved in this formation in Yorkshire. Though often compressed, particularly in the Newbridge Member, the ammonites, both macroconchs and microconchs, are usually fully preserved complete with body chamber. Wright (1996a, b) has figured 35 specimens collected in the two quarries.

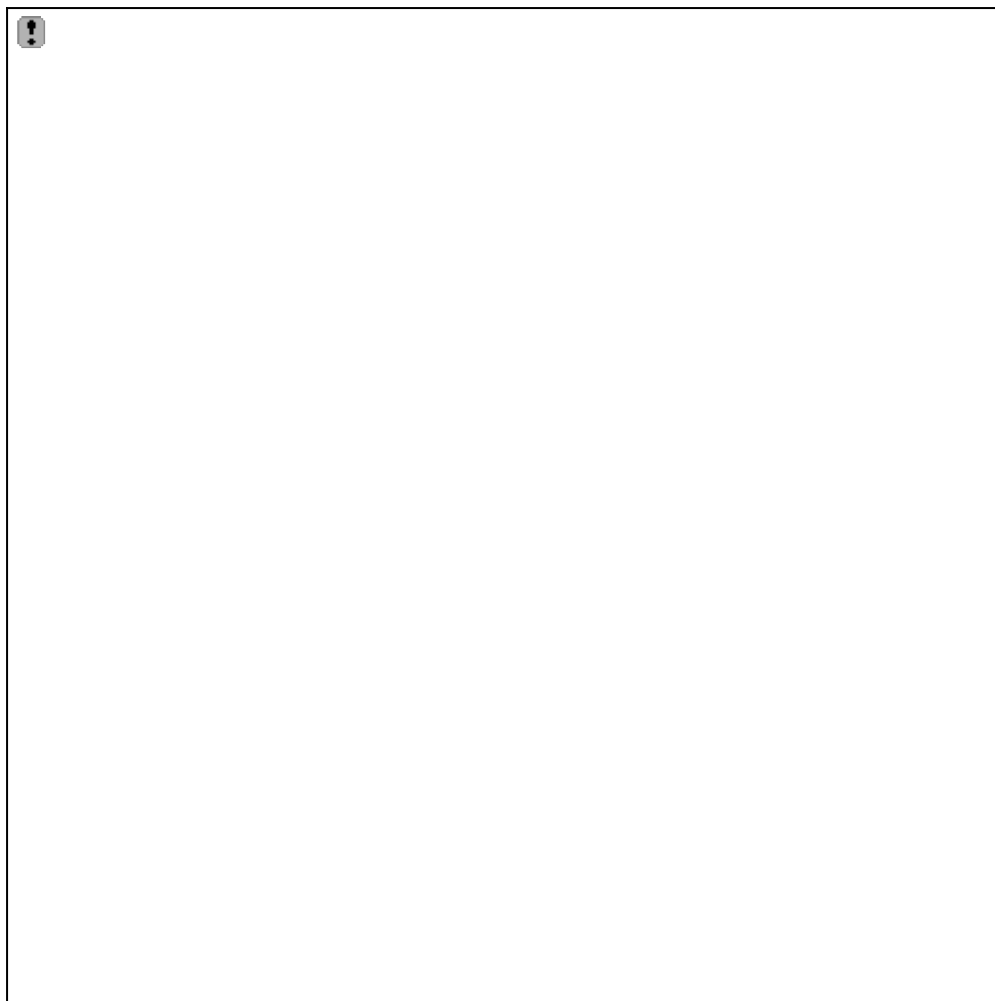


Figure 4.5: Selection of ammonites from the Corallian Group of the Cleveland Basin. (A) *Amoeboceras nunningtonense* Wright (holotype), Spaunton Sandstone, Leysthorpe Quarry, m27, $\times 1$. (B) *A. glosense* (Bigot and Brasil), Newbridge Member, Leysthorpe Quarry, U/1/14, $\times 1$. (C) *A. transitorium* Spath, Newbridge Member, Leysthorpe Quarry, U/1/5, $\times 1$. (D) *A. ilovaiskii* (M. Sokolov), Spaunton Sandstone, Newbridge Quarry, U/2/38, $\times 1$. (E) *A. newbridgense* Sykes and Callomon, Spaunton Sandstone, Newbridge Quarry, U/2/20, $\times 1$. (F) *Perisphinctes* (*Pseudarisphinctes*) *pachachii* Arkell, Spaunton Sandstone, Spaunton Moor Quarry, U/3/63, $\times 0.33$. (G) *P. (Dichotomosphinctes)* sp. Newbridge Beds, Leysthorpe Quarry, U/1/103, $\times 0.7$. (H) *Cardioceras* (*Cardioceras*) *persecans* S. Buckman, Birdsall Calcareous Grit, Filey Brigg, YM1983/45F, $\times 1$. (I) *C. (C.) cordatum* (J. Sowerby), Birdsall Calcareous Grit, Flassen Gill, YM1983/36F, $\times 1$. (J) *C. (Vertebriceras)* aff. *dorsale* S. Buckman, Hambleton Oolite, Spikers Hill Quarry, C/2/17, $\times 1$. (K) *C. (Plasmatoceras)* *popilaniense* Boden, Hambleton Oolite, Spikers Hill Quarry, C/2/59, $\times 1$. (L) *C. (Scarburgiceras)* *harmonicum* Arkell, Tenants' Cliff Member, Tenants' Cliff, YM1983/17F, $\times 1$. (M) *C. (S.) reesidei* Maire, Tenants' Cliff Member, Tenants' Cliff, YM1983/20F, $\times 1$. (N) *C. (Vertebriceras)* aff. *phillipsi* Arkell, Tenants' Cliff Member, Tenants' Cliff, YM1983/23F, $\times 1$. (O) *C. (S.) praecordatum* (Douvill ), Weymouth Member, Cayton Bay Waterworks, YM1983/9F, $\times 1$. (P) *C. (S.) scarburgense* (Young and Bird), Weymouth Member, Cornelian Bay, YM1983/3F, $\times 1$. (Photos: (A–E), (H, I), (L–P), J.K. Wright; (F, G), K. D'Souza; (J, K) K. Denyer. Collections: Prefixes 'U', 'C', J.K. Wright Collection; 'YM', Yorkshire Museum Collection, York; 'm', Woodend Museum, Scarborough.)

Interpretation

During deposition of the Malton Oolite, Leysthorpe Quarry seems to have been situated in a slightly sheltered or depressed area, possibly lagoonal, accumulating sediments deposited in lower energy conditions. The sandy oolites of Bed 1, with their appreciable pyrite content, thus seem to have been laid down in a poorly circulated, stagnant area separating clastic sedimentation to the west from pure carbonate sedimentation to the east. They mark the lateral transition from the Middle Calcareous Grit into Malton Oolite (Figure 4.4). These sandy

carbonates are overlain by micrites laid down under quiet, fully marine conditions, and yielding a thin-shelled bivalve and gastropod fauna (Bed 2 and Bed 4), separated by a higher-energy incursion containing much broken shell debris (Bed 3). The higher ooidal beds (Bed 5) are remarkably ill-sorted at Leysthorpe Quarry, without cross-bedding, and thus show no sign of winnowing by currents. They were presumably dumped into deeper water immediately after being formed in tidal channels. These channels, with their cross-bedded oolite, can be seen only 1.5 km away to the east in Nunnington Quarry (SE 661 787) (Figure 4.34).

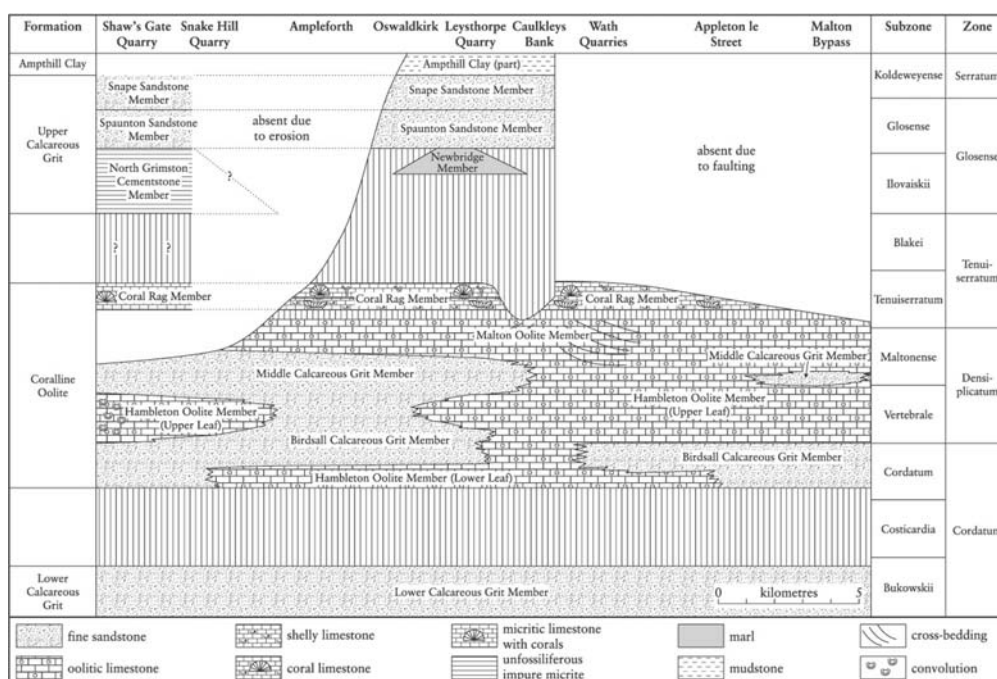


Figure 4.4: Stratigraphical cross-section of the Yorkshire Corallian Group on the south-west side of the Vale of Pickering from the Hambleton Hills to Malton.

The Coral Rag has a profusion of *Paracidaris florigemma* and a large variety of corals preserved in shelly micrite. This is clearly the true Coral Rag, and not simply a coralliferous facies of the Malton Oolite as was the case at Betton Farm Quarry (this volume). Many of the corals, particularly the 1 m high arboresques of *Thecosmilia*, indicate slightly more sheltered conditions away from the reef-front, which was probably situated to the south (see site report for Wath Quarry, this volume). The development of the Coral Rag at this site is much thinner than is usual and it is absent altogether east of Leysthorpe, at Nunnington village and Ness (Wright, 1972). In contrast, in the West Newton Grange Borehole 1.5 km to the north-west (SE 628 802) (Wright, 1996a), it is 8.7 m thick, and this thickness seems typical throughout the western end of the Vale of Pickering, with the exception of the present area. In the borehole core, the junction of Upper Calcareous Grit on Coral Rag was clearly bored and erosive, and it would appear that the thinning in the area of the Nunnington site, and absence at Nunnington village and Ness, is due to erosion beneath the Upper Calcareous Grit. A substantial gap between the two is indicated in Figure 4.4, which also shows the limited area where the Newbridge Member is preserved due to erosion beneath the Spaulnton Sandstone.

The Upper Calcareous Grit is present in a markedly atypical facies towards the base, and the laminated spiculites (Bed 7 in the Railway Cutting Quarry and Bed 9 and Bed 10 in Leysthorpe Quarry) are only tentatively correlated with the Newbridge Member. In the West Newton Grange Borehole, the normal, argillaceous facies of the Newbridge Member is present (Wright, 1996a). These laminated, clayey silts appear to pass into the laminated spiculites. Shallow, quiet, slow conditions of sedimentation are implied, without the influx of mud that characterizes the Newbridge Member at other localities. In the east, around Nunnington village and Ness, where flaggy sandstone (?Spaulnton Sandstone) overlies Malton Oolite (Wright, 1996b), the Newbridge Member appear to have been overstepped (Figure 4.4). This is probably the case also in the railway cutting section. The upper members of the Upper Calcareous Grit, the Spaulnton and Snape sandstones, were instantly recognizable in the

borehole core, and comparison of these thicknesses with those measured in the Nunnington Railway Cutting suggests that the Snape Sandstone comes above the highest beds seen in the cutting.

The Upper Calcareous Grit at Leysthorpe Quarry, and to a lesser extent at Nunnington Railway Cutting Quarry, has yielded an *Amoeboceras* fauna that fills a significant gap in British Oxfordian stratigraphy (Wright, 1972). With its coarsely ribbed *A. transitorium* and *A. glosense* (Figure 4.5B, 4.5C), and its finer-ribbed *A. ilovaiskii*, *A. newtonense* and *A. nunningtonense* (Figure 4.5A) this fauna is older than the Glosense Subzone *Amoeboceras* fauna of the Clavellata Formation of Dorset (Figure 2.11B, 2.11E). It is therefore also older than the equivalent Bed 4 *Amoeboceras* fauna of Newbridge Quarry (Figure 4.5D, 4.5E). It rests on the Coral Rag, whose ammonite fauna both in Yorkshire and around Oxford is that of the Sub-Boreal Parandieri Subzone of Callomon (1960) (Figure 1.4). The *Amoeboceras* and associated perisphinctid fauna of Bed 9 and Bed 10 thus became the type fauna of the Sub-Boreal Nunningtonense Subzone of the full *Pumilus* Zone (Wright, 1972), and it also typifies the Boreal *Ilovaiskii* Subzone of the Glosense Zone (Sykes and Callomon, 1979).

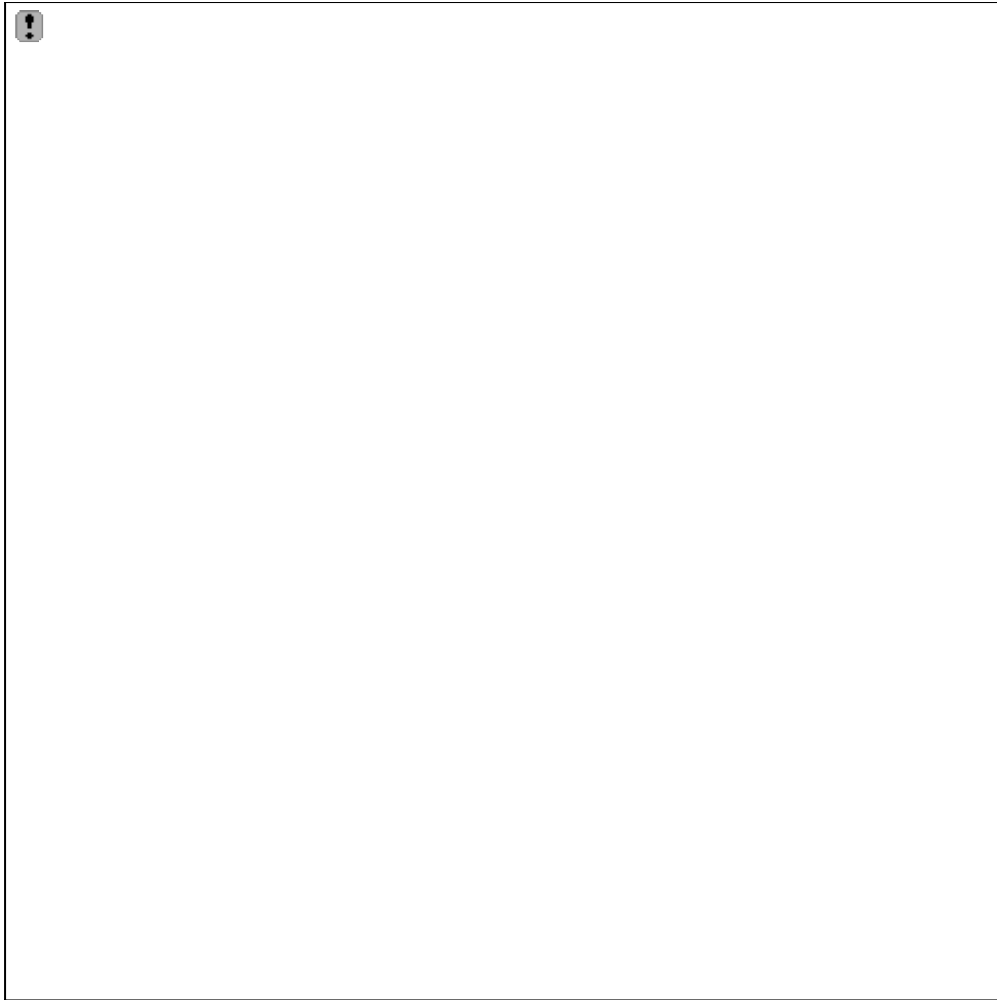


Figure 2.11: Selection of Oxfordian ammonites from the Dorset coast Oxfordian exposures. (A) *Ringsteadia evoluta* Salfeld, Osmington Mills Ironstone, Black Head, J44969, $\times 0.95$. (B) *Amoeboceras glosense* (Bigot and Brasil), Clavellata Member, Black Head, D/C/25, $\times 0.95$. (C) *Perisphinctes* (*Perisphinctes*) *uptonensis* Arkell, Clavellata Member, Black Head, DC42, $\times 0.80$. (D) *P.* (*Pseudarisphinctes*) *pachachii* Arkell, Clavellata Member, Black Head, D/C/46, $\times 0.48$. (E) *Amoeboceras ilovaiskii* (M. Sokolov), Clavellata Member, Black Head, D/C/29, $\times 1$. (F) *Cardioceras* (*Subvertebriceras*) *zenaidae* Ilovaiski, Preston Grit, Redcliff, D/C/90, $\times 1$. (G, H) *Cardioceras* (*Vertebriceras*) *quadrarium* S. Buckman, Red Nodule Bed, Furzy Cliff, D/O/35, $\times 1$. (I) *Cardioceras* (*Cardioceras*) *costicardia* S. Buckman, Red Nodule Bed, Furzy Cliff, D/O/20, $\times 1$. (J) *Perisphinctes* (*Dichotomosphinctes*) *sp.* Weymouth Member, Bowleaze Clay, Furzy Cliff, D/O/41, $\times 0.58$. (K) *Cardioceras* (*Scarburgiceras*) *praecordatum* Douvillé, East Fleet section, just north-west of the Lynch Cove GCR site, D/O/1, $\times 1$. (Photos: (A, C, D) K. D'Souza; (F), K. Denyer; (B, E, G–K), J.K. Wright. Collections: Prefix 'D', J.K. Wright collection; prefix 'J', Sedgwick Museum Collection, Cambridge.)

		Substage	Zone	Subzone	Standard 'bed' numbers in Eastern England	Ammonite biohorizon
Upper Kimmeridgian			Fittoni			
			Rotunda			
			Pallasioides			
			Pectinatus	Paravirgatus		
				Eastlecottensis	KC 46–49	
				Encombensis	KC 42 (part)	
				Reisiformis	–45	
			Hudlestoni	Wheatleyensis	KC 40–42 (part)	
				Smedmorensis		
			Scitulus		KC 37–39	
Lower Kimmeridgian			Elegans		KC 36	
			Autissiodorensis		KC 33–35	
			Eudoxus		KC 24–32	
			Mutabilis		KC 15–23	
Upper Oxfordian			Cymodoce		KC 5–14	
			Baylei		KC 1–4	
			Rosenkrantzi		AmC 37–42	
			Regulare		AmC 26–36	
			Serratum	Serratum	AmC 17–25	
				Koldeweyense		
			Glosense	Glosense	AmC 12–16	
				Ilovaiskii		
			Nunningtonense	Pumilus	WWF 11–16 + AmC 1–11	
			Parandieri			
	Antecedens	Plicatilis	WWF 5–10			
	Vertebrale					
Lower Oxfordian			Cordatum	Cordatum	WWF 1–4	
				Costicardia		
				Bukowskii		
			Mariae	Præcordatum		
			Scarburgense			

Subzone	Zone
Evoluta	Pseudocordata
Pseudocordata	
Pseudoyo	
Caledonica	Cautisnigrae
Variocostatus	
Cautisnigrae	Pumilus
Nunningtonense	
Parandieri	Plicatilis
Antecedens	
Vertebrale	

Subzone	Zone
Evoluta	Pseudocordata
Pseudocordata	
Pseudoyo	
Caledonica	Cautisnigrae
Variocostatus	
Cautisnigrae	Pumilus
Nunningtonense	
Parandieri	Plicatilis
Antecedens	
Vertebrale	

Figure 1.4: Chronostratigraphical subdivisions and ammonite biohorizons recognized in the Oxfordian and Kimmeridgian stages in Britain (for sources, see text). AmC = Amptill Clay Formation; KC = Kimmeridge Clay Formation; WWF = West Walton Formation. In Dorset, where the Kimmeridgian succession is more complete, additional 'beds' (KC50–63) up to the base of the overlying Portland Group (Portlandian) have been detailed by Gallois (2000). (See the Tyneham Gap–Hounstout GCR site report, this volume.)

Perisphinctes is remarkably common in Bed 9 and Bed 10 at Leysthorpe Quarry (Figure 4.5G, 4.5H). This section is therefore the only exposure in England where the *Amoeboceras* of the Ilovaiskii Subzone (Sykes and Callomon, 1979) and the *Amoeboceras*, *Perisphinctes* and *Decipia* of the equivalent Nunningtonense Subzone (Wright, 1972) can be collected from a permanent exposure. All other Yorkshire exposures of Upper Calcareous Grit, with the possible exception of Ravenswyke Quarry, Kirkby Moorside (Wright, 1996a), yield faunas predominantly of Glosense Subzone age. The highest beds at Leysthorpe Quarry (beds 11–13) may belong to this subzone.

Conclusions

Nunnington Railway Cutting and the neighbouring Nunnington Railway Cutting Quarry and Leysthorpe Quarry provide a fine composite section through the Malton Oolite and Coral Rag Members of the Coralline Oolite Formation. The shelly facies of the Malton Oolite forms a significant marker band that can be traced throughout the Caulkleys Bank area. The Coral Rag shows lateral thickness and facies changes together with a rich and diverse reef-forming and reef-dwelling invertebrate assemblage.

The Upper Calcareous Grit has yielded important holotype ammonites defining a new Sub-Boreal subzone (Nunningtonense Subzone). This allows correlation with areas containing similar ammonites in the Sub-Mediterranean Province in southern Europe and Poland. The

presence in addition of ammonites typifying the Boreal Ilovaiskii Subzone allows correlation with areas in the Boreal Realm such as Skye and Greenland. Nunnington is thus a key stratigraphical locality for both the wide variety of lithologies and fossil groups present here, and its bearing on intercontinental correlations.

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