Quemerford:, Whetham, Mile End: Ampthill Clay Formation And Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 151 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Setting: As Setting (2)

Calne: Stanford Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas.

Setting (3): shallow carbonate seas. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas; often rich in corals and shelly faunas. May include evaporites where seawater was trapped and salts concentrated by evaporation.

Bremhill, Studley, Derry Hill: Hazelbury Bryan Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Setting: As Setting (2)

Stanley, Tytherton, Ratford, Pewsham: Kellaways Formation And Oxford Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 156 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Setting: As Setting (2)

Langley Burrell, Lowden: **Kellaways Sand Member** - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 161 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Setting: As Setting (2)

Hill Corner, Hardenhuish Lane: Kellaways Clay Member - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 161 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Setting: As Setting (2)

Bumpers Farm, Allington, Easton, Hungerdown: Cornbrash Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 161 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas.

Setting: As Setting (3)

Yatton Keynell, West Yatton: Forest Marble Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 165 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Setting: As Setting (2)

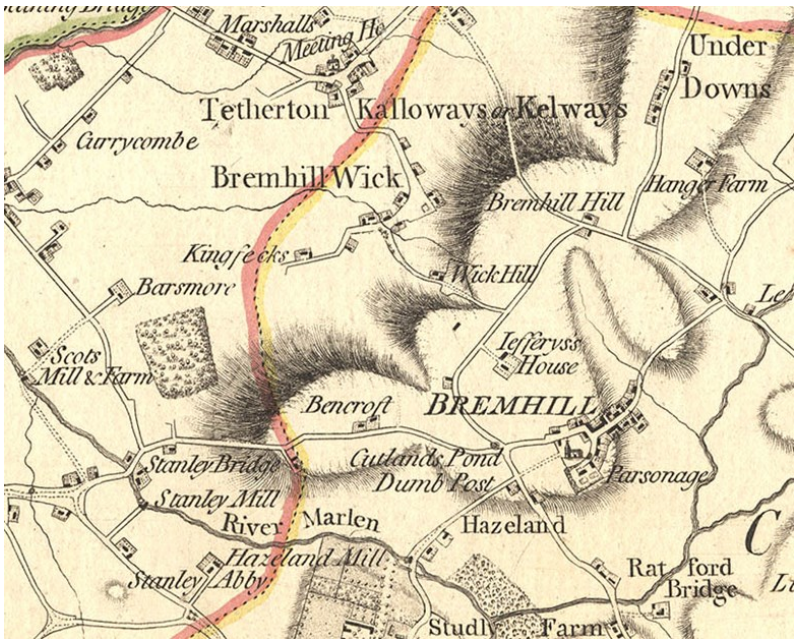
Ford: Forest Marble Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 165 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas.
Setting: As Setting (3)

BREMHILL

Judy Hible

The parish of Bremhill contains a collection of smaller parishes in valleys with Bremhill prominent on a hill. The smaller hamlets are Tytherton Lucas, East Tytherton, Foxham, Charlcutt, Spirthill, Stanley and Bremhill Wick. It is in the Diocese of Salisbury, Archdeaconry of Wiltshire and the rural deanery of Avebury. The village lies two miles north west from Calne and four from Chippenham.

Bremhill is located on Wick Hill, a corallian escarpment which falls sharply to the valley of the river Avon. The geology is from the upper oolite, providing loam, brash and clay soil. The Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal ran through the centre of the parish from the north east to the south west.



William Lisle Bowles – The parochial history of Bremhill in the county of Wiltshire 1828

"Let us – for to pass this village without noticing its natural history would be unpardonable – let us take up one of the stones before us, with which the high-way is being repaired; it is full of small but distinctly marked sea-shells! Break it, and a greater profusion of these small marine shells start out. The shelly limestone with which the roads round Tytherton are mended, is quarried near Kelloway's-bridge, and has thence obtained from geologists the name of the Kelloway's rock. It is found in beds of considerable thickness enclosed in or in geological phrase, subordinate to the great Oxford clay formation, which composes the surface of the vale of the Avon from Malmesbury southward, as far as Melksham. It has been much noticed from the circumstance of it containing these peculiar and characteristic shells not yet met with in any other spot. Bremhill *hill* itself, which projects like a promontory into the vale of Avon, is formed of beds of the limestone rock. The rock on the other side Calne abounds with what is called coral-rag by geologists, from its containing, and sometimes being, to a considerable extent entirely composed of fossil madrepores, amongst which some large and very beautiful specimens may be collected. The petrified shells that chiefly abound in this quarry are classified in Phillip's and Conybeare's geological work as – Chambered univalves: *Ammonites calloviensis. Nautilili & Belemnites*. Univalves, not chambered: *Rostellaria* Bivalves: *Cardita deltodea, Chama digitalis, Gryphaea incurve, Pecten fibrosus, Plagoastoma obscura. Avicula inequivalis, Terebratula ornithocethalus.* The grypheae are that kind of large shells of the petrified oyster, of which there exists no living specimen.

The belemnites, unlike the heavy genus of the oyster tribe, exhibit elegant and polished spicula, resembling the flint heads of arrows. Nay, before science became so much more accurate and conversant with the works of nature, these have been thought to be the artificial flint-heads of the arrows of the aboriginal Britons. They are now known to be the shells of fishes, and these before us, with those above specified, are peculiarly distinguished by geologists."

The work referred to is 'Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales' by Rev W D Conybeare and William Phillips. 1982 Bremhill is mentioned in 'Mr Lonsdale on the Oolitic District of Bath' Transactions of the Geographical Society of London 1835.