‘Pseudobreccias’ revealed as calcrete mottling and bioturbation in the Late Dinantian of the southern Lake District, UK

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ABSTRACT

Two types of ‘pseudobreccia’, one with grey and the other with brown mottle fabrics, occur in shoaling-upward cycles of the Urswick Limestone Formation of Asbian (Late Dinantian, Carboniferous) age in the southern Lake District, UK. The grey mottle pseudobreccia occurs in cycle-base packstones and developed after backfilling and abandonment of Thalassinoides burrow systems. Burrow infills consist of a fine to coarse crystalline microspar that has dull brown to moderate orange colours under cathodoluminescence. Mottling formed when an early diagenetic ‘aerobic decay clock’ operating on buried organic material was stopped, and sediment entered the sulphate reduction zone. This probably occurred during progradation of grainstone shoal facies, after which there was initial exposure to meteoric water. Micropor calcites then formed rapidly as a result of aragonite stabilization. The precipitation of the main meteoric cements and aragonite bioclastic dissolution post-date this stabilisation event. The brown mottle pseudobreccia fabrics are intimately associated with rhizocretions and calcrete, which developed beneath palaeokarstic surfaces capping cycle-top grainstones and post-date all depositional fabrics, although they may also follow primary depositional heterogeneities such as burrows. They consist of coarse, inclusion-rich, micropor calcites that are always very dull to non-luminescent under cathodoluminescence, sometimes with some thin bright zones. These are interpreted as capillary rise and pedogenic calcrete precipitates. The δ18O values (1 5 & to ) 8 & , PDB) and the δ13C values (+2 & to ) 3 & , PDB) of the ‘pseudobreccias’ are lower than the estimated δ18O values (1 3 & to ) 1 & , PDB) and δ13C values of (+2 & to +4 & PDB) of normal marine calcite precipitated from Late Dinantian sea water, reflecting the influence of meteoric waters and the input of organic carbon.

Keywords Bioturbation, calcrete mottling, ‘Pseudobreccias’, southern Lake District, Urswick Limestone Formation.

INTRODUCTION

Previous work

The term ‘pseudobreccia’ has usually been used to summarize colour-differentiated, nodular, mottled, blotchy or spotted fabrics of uncertain origin in limestones and dolomites. Some of the most thoroughly and earliest documented pseudobreccias occur in the Late Dinantian (Mississippian) of Britain. Dolomitized examples from the Asbian and Brigantian (D1 and D2) of South Wales were described by Dixon & Vaughan (1911). Garwood (1913) described pseudobreccias and similar ‘spotted beds’ and ‘stick beds’ from the D1 of north-west England. Bathurst (1959) concentrated on the petrography of pseudobreccias from North Wales and Yorkshire, whereas Somerville (1979a,b) noted relationships between ‘pseudobrecciation’, ‘rubbly beds’ and sedimentary
cyclicity in North Wales. It appears that pseudobreccia development is confined to the strongly cyclic stratigraphy that marks the onset of Gondwanan glacio-eustacy (Walkden, 1987). Underlying massive limestones, although of similar facies, are completely lacking in these textures (Horbury, 1987). The most thorough documentation of pseudobreccias, again from North Wales, was produced by Solomon (1989). More recently, Vanstone's (1996) regional study of Late Dinantian exposure surfaces documented that 'calcrete mottle horizons' are abundant in south Cumbria and north Lancashire in northern England but are relatively scarce on other platforms such as North Wales and Derbyshire. Vanstone (1996) also noted that 'calcrete mottles' have an 'inverse (distribution) relationship to that shown by rhizocretions'.

Many mechanisms have been postulated for the formation of pseudobreccias. Garwood (1913) thought that segregation of components during 'consolidation' of the sediment was responsible for breccia genesis and colour differentiation. Bathurst (1959) noted grain growth fabrics and suggested a neomorphic origin, whereas Somerville (1979a,b) recognized affinities with bioturbation. Solomon (1989) proposed that pseudobreccias are early diagenetic mixing-zone cemented nodules, and Vanstone (1996) suggested (after Horbury, 1987) that the calcrete mottling was related to pedogenic and groundwater calcretes. All these papers contain elements of the interpretation presented here but, as will be shown by the conclusions drawn in this paper, the issue is more complex than summarized in any one of the above.

Terminology
Terminology is important; in this paper, 'mottle' refers to the fabric (spot and host carbonate matrix together) whereas 'spot' refers to the darker patches present within the mottle texture or 'matrix', the paler area.

Aims
This paper presents the results of an examination of pseudobreccias in the Urswick Limestone Formation of Asbian (Late Dinantian) age from the counties of south Cumbria and north Lancashire in northern England (Fig. 1). This study forms part of a wider analysis of the sedimentology of the Urswick Limestone
The Urswick Limestone Formation is of Asbian (Late Dinantian) age (Fig. 2) and mostly crops out around the shores of Morecambe Bay (Fig. 1), either as low cliffs and rocky coastline or inland in quarries, crags and as limestone pavements. This variety of exposure types yields different information about the subtle colour and textural relationships found in pseudobreccias. The formation attains a maximum thickness of 150 m and may be divided into two parts, a lower (LUL) and an upper (UUL) division corresponding to the Early and Late Asbian respectively (Fig. 2).

FIELD DESCRIPTION OF THE MACRO FABRICS OF THE ‘PSEUDOBRECCIAS’

The macrofabrics of the ‘pseudobreccias’, including the structure, texture, shape, abundance, spatial distribution and lateral correlation, were described based on field observations. Two basic types of pseudobreccia, those comprising grey (Fig. 3A) and brown (Fig. 3B) mottle fabrics, are distinguished in the field, although gradations between these do occur.

Grey mottle pseudobreccias

Grey mottle pseudobreccias only occur in cycle-base packstone–wackestones. They usually occur either as ‘rubbly beds’ (Fig. 4A) consisting of grey nodules of limestone in an argillaceous matrix or in quarries, crags and as limestone pavements. This variety of exposure types yields different information about the subtle colour and textural relationships found in pseudobreccias. The formation attains a maximum thickness of 150 m and may be divided into two parts, a lower (LUL) and an upper (UUL) division corresponding to the Early and Late Asbian respectively (Fig. 2).

The Urswick Limestone Formation is strongly cyclic throughout (Fig. 2). The basal parts of both the LUL and the UUL consist of shoaling-upward cycles 1–5 m thick of peloidal–bioclastic grainstones with occasional cycle caps of porcellaneous mudstones containing fenestrae. These represent low rates of accommodation development (Horbury, 1989). In the upper parts of the LUL and UUL, cycles are 10–20 m thick with bioclastic, often argillaceous wackestones and packstone bases that shoal upwards into peloidal–bioclastic grainstones (Fig. 2). These indicate high rates of accommodation development (Horbury, 1989).

Emergent surfaces punctuate all these cycle types, such that, throughout the LUL, they may be developed on any lithology, although in the UUL, the emergent surfaces are usually only developed on the shallower water grainstone and porcellaneous mudstone facies. The emergent surfaces developed in response to rapid, >30 m falls in sea level exposing the seabed (Horbury, 1989). Pedogenic fabrics developed on these emergent surfaces probably represent only a few tens of thousands of years of emergence (Vanstone, 1996).

Grey mottle pseudobreccias

Grey mottle pseudobreccias only occur in cycle-base packstone–wackestones. They usually occur either as ‘rubbly beds’ (Fig. 4A) consisting of grey nodules of limestone in an argillaceous matrix or as ‘spotted beds’ (Fig. 4B) consisting of grey spots up to 6 cm in diameter with sharp, well-defined margins in a lithified cream matrix. Individual spots are mostly homogeneous in colour (Fig. 4B), but some may have rims that are slightly darker than the centres. Dark spots frequently cross-cut paler spots (Fig. 4C), but there are no examples in which pale spots cut darker spots.

Many spots are elongate in one direction, a feature particularly evident on the rare bedding plane exposures of the ‘rubbly beds’ developed in argillaceous limestone and shale (Fig. 4D). Along their length, swellings and possible bifurcation are sometimes observed. In order to understand these spots better, a block measuring \(30 \times 20 \times 10\) cm was slabbled and then progressively ground down to give \(\approx 100\) sections. The
outlines of the spots in each of these sections were digitized and ‘reassembled’ using a graphics program. The resulting image (Fig. 4E) shows tubular structures, Y-branching, swelling at nodal points and a boxwork pattern. The image shows one or two spots completely isolated within matrix; these were less than 3 cm along their longest axis and had an irregular outline. Likewise, small ‘wisps’ and ‘protrusions’ of grey spots extended out from the main tubes. These types of finer mottle are locally well developed in the field (Fig. 4F).

Other fabrics include relatively large but paler grey spots of oval cross-section, which may

Fig. 2. Stratigraphic nomenclature and simplified lithologic columns in the study area (from Horbury & Adams, 1989).
measure >10 cm in diameter (Fig. 4G). These may be cut by ‘tubes’ 1–2 cm in diameter that have dark grey rims and geopetal floors, with a final fill of sparry calcite (Fig. 4G and H; cross- and longitudinal sections respectively). These are only developed locally and are also rarely found developed in sediment without the surrounding pale grey ‘halo’ (Fig. 4I).

It is notable that, in some cases, the sediment within the spots may be slightly coarser and more bioclastic, or finer than, that of the matrix. Spot infill sometimes contains ‘swirled’ textures of abraded allochems. This texture is often observed around the margins of, but never within, colonies of the corals *Siphonodendron* and *Syringopora* (Fig. 4D). Within cycles, the grey colouration fades upwards as packstones pass up into grainstones (Fig. 4J). Reworked fragments, often demonstrating the central cavity, are found in lag deposits (Fig. 4K) associated with the repeated emergence that affected the platform (Horbury, 1989).

**Brown mottle pseudobreccias**

The brown mottle pseudobreccia can subdivided into forms with simple patterns, complex patterns and ring structures.

**Simple patterns**

Two general size/fabric types can be distinguished, the first being coarse, rounded spots up to 2 cm in diameter and elongate in one direction (Fig. 5A), also expressed as the ‘stick beds’ of Garwood (1913) (Fig. 5B and C). ‘Sticks’ may be filled with coarse sediment comprising concentrations of comminuted gastropods, thin-shelled brachiopods and small *Syringopora* and *Siphonodendron* fragments, particularly *S. junceum*. Likewise, where damaged and abraded solitary rugose corals are present, the coarse spots often enclose them, and the spot sometimes mimics the outline of the coral as if concretionary (Fig. 5D).

The second type comprises small spots up to 1 cm along their longest axis and with irregular outlines (Fig. 3B). Such fabrics are superimposed on colonies of *Syringopora* and *Siphonodendron* corals in growth position (Fig. 5E), and the brown colouration can be seen within both the corallite chambers and the matrix sediment as a cement (Fig. 5F).

**Complex mottle patterns**

Small spots often grade into decimetric-sized ‘rings’ of coalesced coarser dark spots and then non-mottled paler sediment in the centre of the ring (Fig. 6A). Smaller ‘rings’ comprise a sharp, broken margin of semi-coalesced smaller spots with a diameter of 5 cm or more, containing the smaller mottle fabric within their centre (Fig. 6B). Also, mottle texture may grade into bands or circles/rings of non-mottled pale sediment (Fig. 6C). Domains of different mottle fabric may vary in dimension from 10 cm to several metres.

**Brown rings**

Brown ring structures are apparently only locally developed. They are found in the UUL around Grange-over Sands, particularly at Blawith Point, and are rarely seen in the uppermost LUL at Holme Park Quarry. Smaller structures are kidney like in form and comprise a well-defined dark brown micritic/microspar rim 4–5 cm in width encircling a paler central, ‘medullary’ area.
(Fig. 6D). Larger structures are up to 2 m in diameter and sometimes have smaller structures developed on the outer margins ('s' in Fig. 6E). Simple textured brown mottle fabric may be developed both within and outside these rings, although there is usually a band of unmottled
Fig. 4. Macrofabrics of grey ‘pseudobreccias’. (A) Double ‘rubbly bed’, upper part of UUL, Stainton Quarry, geologist for scale. (B) Fine grey mottle texture, upper part of UUL, Middlebarrow Quarry, lens cap for scale. (C) Pale fine mottle texture (A) cut by later dark mottle texture (C), cm/mm scale. (D) Base of rubbly bed showing colonial corals surrounded by ‘sticks’ (sensu Garwood, 1913) of pseudobreccia, upper part of UUL, Trowbarrow Quarry, penknife for scale. (E) Computer image of digitized and stacked cuts (=100 sections) through burrows in a slabbed block (cf. Fig. 3A) from Ben Well Bank showing Y-branching and nodes. (F) Fine grey mottle texture, upper part of UUL, Middlebarrow Quarry, 1 cm scale bar. (G) Grey tube within ‘halo’ of unmottled sediment, uppermost part of UUL, Middlebarrow Quarry, lens cap for scale. (H) Detail of (G) in longitudinal section (note that this is not a fracture) showing grey sediment geopetal at cavity base, uppermost part of UUL, Middlebarrow Quarry, arrow is 2 cm high. (I) Grey tubes in cross- and longitudinal section with white calcite infill (arrowed), uppermost part of UUL, Holme Park Quarry, hammer shaft top is 3 cm across. (J) Gradation in mottle colours in fallen block, paler at top, upper part of UUL, Sandside Quarry, height of field of view ≈ 1 m. (K) Conglomerate overlying sequence boundary with clasts including reworked tubular grey burrow (arrowed), very basal part of UUL, Dunald Mill Quarry, 10 cm scale bar.

sediment a few centimetres wide immediately outside the brown ring (arrowed in Fig. 6E). The three-dimensional shape of the rings is uncertain, but examples cut by joint planes suggest a crude, irregularly spherical shape.

Stratigraphic distribution
Brown mottle fabrics usually occur in the upper parts of the large-scale upward-shoaling cycles in the grainstone facies. In the middle parts of cycles, mottling is sometimes a greyish/brown colour and, in these instances, it is difficult to define pseudobreccia type (grey or brown) on field evidence alone.

As noted by Vanstone (1996) after Horbury (1987), two distinct types of ‘calcrete mottle’ (i.e. brown mottle) profile are distinguished, namely those detached from and those attached to the overlying exposure surface (Fig. 7). Detached horizons have brown mottle fabrics in distinct horizons (Fig. 7A), which may be traced for several hundred metres within and between localities. Such horizons are up to 4 m thick and often have sharp lower contacts (Figs 6F and 7A). The tops of these horizons are developed up to 3.5 m below palaeokarstic surfaces (Fig. 7A), although Vanstone (1996) noted that similar horizons in North Wales may be as shallow as some 1.4 m below the palaeokarstic surface. Such profiles comprise the complex mottle patterns and are the site of brown ring structures. The attached brown mottle horizons show spot colour and definition gradually fading with depth from the exposure surface, becoming indistinguishable from matrix sediment at about 4 m depth (Fig. 7B). Vanstone (1996) noted slightly shallower depths of penetration of 1.6 m subsurface from Holm Park Quarry and up to 3 m in the Shap area. Brown mottle fabrics in these situations are locally developed over rhizocretions (Fig. 6G) and are associated with calcrite fabrics (Fig. 6H).

MICROFABRICS OF ‘PSEUDOBRECCIAS’

Grey pseudobreccias
Grey mottle fabrics are developed in bioclastic wackestones and packstones and, to a limited extent, in some mudstones or very fine-grained peloidal grainstone fabrics. The diverse bioclast assemblage present in the spot and matrix sediment (Fig. 8A–C) comprises abundant benthic foraminifera, brachiopod, echinoderm, calcisphere, some algae (principally Kamaenella) and ostracods with lesser abundances of gastropods, bivalves, bryozoa, trilobites, corals, other algae (principally Coelosporrella, Kamaena and Stachyoides/Stacheia) and sponge spicules. The bioclasts and muddy fabrics represent a normal marine, quiet water, inner platform environment within the photic zone, but probably below normal wave base in contrast to overlying cycle-top grainstones thought to represent above normal wave base environments.

Spots are characterized by the presence of many small (10–100 μm) crystals of non-ferroan calcite (Fig. 8A is a typical example). These crystals will be referred to henceforth as microspar calcite for descriptive purposes, without intending genetic implications. Some 70% or more of the inter- and intra-allochem area is occupied by microspar calcite, whereas the remaining 30% or less comprises later sparry calcite. In the most finely crystalline microspar calcite (Fig. 8B and C), there is only a marginal difference in crystal size between the spot (10–20 μm) and host matrix. Although non-carbonate micrite-grade fines are observed in thin section and acetate peel, true micrite (sensu Folk, 1965) is only present in the cycle-base facies in some foraminifera tests and algae. These are rarely subject to neomorphism, retaining their fine-grained textures to the
Microfabrics developed within the spots vary. In some examples, usually those in highly argillaceous matrix, calcite crystal size is quite coarse (50–100 μm; pseudospar rather than microspar) and inclusion rich (Fig. 8D). Some of the bioclasts, particularly bryozoa and algae such as *Stacheoides* and *Stacheia*, may be affected by neomorphism with loss of textural detail.
Fig. 6. Macrofabrics of the complex patterns and ring structure of the brown ‘pseudobreccias’. (A) Fine (B) grading to coarser (A) brown mottle texture, surrounding areas of clearer sediment, middle part of UUL, Blawith Point, field of view ≈ 1 m. (B) Fine brown mottle texture inside small ring, surrounded by areas of clearer sediment, middle part of UUL, Blawith Point, 5 cm scale bar. (C) Pale ring structure within brown mottle fabric, middle part of UUL, Blawith Point, 5 cm scale bar. (D) ‘Kidney’-type structure with thick walls and some fine mottling in medullary areas, middle part of UUL, Blawith Point, 10 cm scale bar. (E) Ring of dense brown mottle (R) surrounding fine brown mottle (M) and clear areas (U); there are also parasitic smaller dense brown spots (S), middle part of UUL, Blawith Point, hammer head for scale. (F) Distribution of brown pseudobreccias showing the base of a zone of intense development of coarse brown mottle above clear sediment, base of UUL, Stainton Quarry, hand for scale. (G) Elongate brown spot enclosing rhizocretion, base of UUL, Stainton Quarry, 2 cm scale bar. (H) Mixture of rhizocreptions and brown mottle texture in calcrete horizon, top of LUL, Trowbarrow Quarry, arrow is 2 cm high.
(Fig. 8E). These are similar to the fabrics described by Bathurst (1959), and the allochems are seen to ‘float’ within a microspar calcite matrix. In the UUL, there are locally clotted, pseudo-peloidal ‘grumuleuse’ (cf. Cayeux, 1937) textures (Fig. 8F). Visible in spots, but not in the matrix, are moulds of fragments of molluscs, the alga Coelosporrella (Fig. 8B) and silicic sponge spicules (Fig. 8C). Abundances of former low- and high-Mg calcite allochems are similar in both spot and matrix.

Matrix sediment is usually either compacted, with microstylolites developed in a non-sutured seam pattern (sensu Wanless, 1979, 1982) if much clay is present or, if relatively clean, an anastomosing texture is developed and is cemented by crystals of a coarse, slightly ferroan calcite of burial origin. Small framboids of pyrite occur locally within spots; in such cases, the spot may show a coarsening of crystal size outwards, terminating in stellate prisms up to 1000 μm long and, locally, with cone-in-cone structures. These textures are very similar in appearance to early diagenetic microspar fabrics in Pennsylvanian cyclic carbonates described by Wiggins (1986). Where the matrix is less argillaceous, crystal sizes in spots are usually smaller, in the order of 20–50 μm. In these instances, there is no neomorphism of bioclasts, although the microspar crystals may be inclusion rich.

Cathodoluminescence reveals a range of luminescence intensities, from dull to moderately or brightly luminescent (Fig. 9A and B). No completely non-luminescent calcites were observed as part of the spot fabric. Within any given thin section, the luminescence is usually constant in overall intensity (Fig. 9B), although speckled dull/bright fabrics are rarely developed (Fig. 9A) and, even more exceptionally, spired syntaxial overgrowths may be seen within the microspar calcite (Fig. 9C). Where present, stellate fringes are often brightly luminescent. Bioclast moulds are usually filled with calcite spar cements that are initially non-luminescent and then dull/moderate luminescent (Fig. 9B and D) but are never filled by the earlier microspar calcite. In the rare hollow tubular spots, there was growth into free space of sparite followed by internal sediment deposition; inclusion populations (Fig. 9E) and cathodoluminescence (Fig. 9F) may reveal euhedral triangular forms within such cements.

Brown pseudobreccias

The brown spots in thin section typically comprise allochems that are supported or float in a coarse, somewhat cloudy or brownish tinged matrix of anhedral calcite crystals up to 100 μm in diameter (Fig. 10A). Many of the crystals are syntaxial upon monocrystalline algae such as Kamaenella or Kamaena. Sometimes, these algae comprise the entire spot fill whereas the matrix may be much more micritic and micritized allochems within these spots do not usually exhibit any evidence of neomorphism.

For the most part, no growth fabrics are suggested by either crystal morphology or inclusions within crystals, although rarely there is an isopachous habit (Fig. 10A). Only in extreme cases where larger pores are developed are there fibrous brown cements with smooth crystal terminations; these show pendant morphologies on cavity roofs and meniscus morphologies on cavity bases. Under cathodoluminescence, brown spars are very
distinctive and exhibit complex growth patterns not revealed by ordinary light microscopy (Fig. 10C and D). Brown spars are typically very uniform, very dull to non-luminescent with approximately one-third of all examples studied being zoned with moderate or brightly luminescent subzones (Fig. 10D). Crystal morphologies as revealed under CL are euhedral prisms (Fig. 10C) rather than an anhedral mosaic as suggested by crystal boundaries in plane polarized light. Large
monocrystalline substrates such as echinoderms and algae and earlier (usually dull luminescent) cement phases often develop syntaxial overgrowths, which comprise the same zone sequence as the brown spars (Fig. 10D). The zone sequences often cannot be traced for more than a few millimetres before a different sequence occludes porosity. Non-zoned brown spars may therefore alternate with zoned brown spars within one thin section, although usually the zoned brown spars are observed to thin with amalgamation of zoned towards non-zonal areas, with the intermediate
area typically exhibiting non-zoned, non-luminous brown spar terminated by a final brightly luminescent zone followed by a non-luminescent rim (Fig. 10D). Coral chambers are often filled with sequences of zoned cements that cannot be traced between chambers, although several chambers some distance apart may be filled with the same cement sequence (Fig. 10C). These spars also occur within unfilled tubes post-dating the grey mottle calcite microspar (Fig. 9F), central canals of rhizocretions, alveolar textures and moulds after aragonitic bioclasts (Fig. 9D). In other examples, aragonitic bioclast moulds are filled with post-brown spar cements although the intermould porosity was filled with these brown spars.

Brown spars are often developed on fragments of bivalves and gastropods in which neomorphism was incomplete and later dissolution had occurred. Although not easily demonstrated, approximately half the non-luminescent, very dull or zoned spars are developed in samples that were not brown mottled in hand specimen. For some reason, these cements did not develop the brown colouration, although they are genetically similar to the true brown spars. The closest correlation between cement character and brown spar is between the very dull, inclusion-rich spars, and the lowest correlation is with the most strongly zoned spars. The general succession of cement is from very dull luminescent and inclusion-rich to non-luminescent to non-luminescent with bright subzones. Therefore, the brown spars are characteristically formed early within this sequence, similar to the observation of Solomon (1989). The whole sequence of cementation is never observed in a single thin section.

**OXYGEN AND CARBON ISOTOPES**

Six samples were selected to cover the full range of pseudobreccia and related rock type colour and texture, consisting of grey burrow pseudobreccia, brown mottle pseudobreccia, laminated calcrete, a reworked spot in a conglomerate, grey diffuse burrow pseudobreccia and brown diffuse mottle pseudobreccia (Fig. 11). These were sampled for a total of 35 analyses of oxygen and carbon isotopes...
The precision of carbon and oxygen isotopic values from replicate analyses of samples (NBS 19 and internal standards) is within 0.1‰ for carbon isotopes and 0.2‰ for oxygen isotopic analyses. In all these samples, the δ¹⁸O and δ¹³C of both spots and their host carbonate matrix were analysed and compared (Fig. 11).

The δ¹⁸O values of the pseudobreccias range from −5‰ to −8‰ (PDB) (Fig. 11), which are much lower than the estimated δ¹⁸O values (−3‰ to −1‰, PDB) of normal marine calcite precipitated from Late Dinantian sea water based on the analyses of brachiopod shells and marine calcite cements (Popp et al., 1986; Veizer et al., 1997). The δ¹³C values of the ‘pseudobreccias’ vary from +2‰ to −3‰ (PDB) (Fig. 11). Most values are distinctly lower than the estimated δ¹³C values of (+2‰ to +4‰ PDB) for Late Dinantian normal marine calcites (Popp et al., 1986; Veizer et al., 1997), although some of the δ¹³C values, e.g. in diffused brown mottle pseudobreccia (Fig. 11D), are close to the estimated δ¹³C values of Late Dinantian marine calcites. δ¹⁸O and δ¹³C values in this study also overlap with values from other platforms, e.g. as reported by Hollis & Walkden (1996).

Two general patterns can be identified from the results of the oxygen and carbon isotopic analyses. The first pattern is that the δ¹³C values of spots are related to their intensity of colouration. The δ¹³C values of darker coloured spots are much lower, around −3‰ PDB for grey and 0–2‰ PDB for brown (Fig. 11A and B), compared with the δ¹³C values of diffuse spots, which have δ¹³C values of 0–1‰ PDB for grey (Fig. 11C) and 1–2‰ PDB for brown (Fig. 11D). The second feature is related to the δ¹³C values of spots vs. the δ¹³C values of their host carbonate matrix. The δ¹³C values of both grey spots (Fig. 11A) and brown spots (Fig. 11B) are lower than the δ¹³C values of their host matrix, whereas the δ¹³C values of diffuse spots (Fig. 11C and D) are much closer to those of their host matrix.

**DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

**Grey pseudobreccias**

*Origin as burrows*

The lengths of pseudobreccia seen on bedding planes (Fig. 4D) and the reconstructed image (Fig. 4E) closely resemble back-filled networks of *Thalassinoides*. Supporting evidence for this consists of the avoidance of large bioclasts and interpretation of swirled textures as spreite. Finally, the rare development of abandoned open tubes (Fig. 4G–I) as well as collapsed dwelling burrows is comparable with bioturbation-related fabrics reported by Kissling (1999) from the Ordovician of the Williston Basin.

*The possible role of organics*

On open-marine, shallow-water shelves, aerobic decay processes result in complete decomposition of reactive organic material beneath the sediment–water interface (Curtis & Coleman, 1986; Curtis et al., 1986), e.g. in the upper 2 cm of modern sediments in Florida (Furukawa et al., 1997). In this study, where open burrow tubes are preserved, a 5 cm diameter ‘halo’ of pale sediment is often present around the tube (Fig. 4G). This may imply that open burrows were normally a source of oxygen that, in turn, caused aerobic decay of organic material in the adjacent matrix. This has also been demonstrated for modern crustacean burrow systems (Frey & Howard, 1975; Morrow, 1978).

However, microspar calcite within spots has a distinctly lower δ¹³C value than estimates of Dinantian normal marine calcites (Fig. 11), which suggests a contribution of carbon from decomposition of organic matter (Allan & Matthews, 1982). The most intense grey colouration of the spots is associated with the lowest δ¹³C values (implying high original organic carbon contents) compared with the co-existing host ‘matrix’ (Fig. 11), whereas paler spots have higher δ¹³C values (implying lower original organic carbon content) and less contrast with the matrix δ¹³C values (Fig. 11C and D).

Deep burrows may therefore be important sites of organic concentration below the zone of surface oxidization. This is partly because complex ‘dwelling’ burrow systems are lined with secreted mucus membranes to keep the walls from collapsing (Fursich, 1973; Meadows, 1986). Walls may also be supported by physical packing of excreta (Kissling, 1999), and burrows are often sites of storage of faecal pellets and fungal growth (Frey & Howard, 1975). Organic material is thought to be important in the early diagenesis
of the burrow by altering the kinetics of carbonate reactions; in particular, early dolomitization of burrows is a common feature (Kendall, 1977; Mason, 1980; Kissling, 1999; Qing et al., 2001; Pu & Qing, 2003) in addition to pyrite precipitation (Thomsen & Vorren, 1984).

Timing of lithification
The lithification of the grey burrow pseudobreccias and the host carbonate matrix is interpreted as occurring early, at least before early subaerial exposure based on the following observations:

1. Occurrence of lithified burrows in deposits reworked into basal lag conglomerates deposited above subaerial exposure surfaces (Fig. 4K).
2. Local preservation of open burrows in these carbonate rocks (Fig. 4G–I), although the small 'wisps' of pseudobreccia indicate the collapse of incompletely back-filled burrow systems.
3. Lower $\delta^{18}O$ values with respect to estimated values of normal marine calcite precipitated from Late Dinantian sea water (Fig. 11), suggesting the influence of groundwaters and the beginning of lithification during subaerial exposure at cycle tops.

Origins of microspar
The closest analogue for early diagenetic microspar precipitation is the stabilization of metastable mud beneath tidal flat hammocks on Andros Island (Steinen, 1978, 1979, 1982). Metastable aragonite and high-Mg calcite muds are exposed to fresh/brackish waters during tidal flat progradation, at which time the metastable components are subject to dissolution; pore waters become oversaturated with respect to low-Mg calcite and concomitantly precipitate microspar. Lime mud stabilization does not affect micritic low-Mg calcitic and coarser crystalline aragonitic allochems (Steinen, 1978, 1979, 1982). Low-Mg micritic allochems are not dissolved because they are stable in porewaters already saturated with respect to low-Mg calcite. Lack of dissolution of coarse crystalline aragonite is possibly a result of reaction kinetics in which small crystals with high surface area/volume ratios are more easily dissolved than large crystals (Bathurst, 1975, p. 254). The importance of cyclicality and evidence of subaerial exposure in the Urswick Limestone Formation becomes apparent as a control on the development of the grey mottle pseudobreccias, in that, for the first time in the Dinantian, there was repeated subaerial exposure and potential for meteoric stabilization of organic-rich subtidal sediments. Similar facies in underlying units lack grey mottle pseudobreccias because there was no repeated subaerial exposure. A freshwater influence on burrow diagenesis has also been described from cyclic Pennsylvanian carbonates by Wiggins (1986), who also invoked a meteoric control on microspar development in burrows and shelter porosity. However, Wiggins (1986) also noted that microspars are probably universal to any diagenetic environment in which metastable carbonate dissolution yields solutions oversaturated with respect to calcite.

Mechanism
It is suggested that, if the burrow system was rapidly covered by sediment, for example by a storm deposit or by progradation of cycle-top grainstones, active burrowing stopped. As a consequence, the normal geochemical recycling and decay process resulting in early oxidation of reactive organic material (cf. Furukawa et al., 1997) also stopped. At this point, the whole burrow system was isolated from the surface, and the decay 'clock' for organic matter within the burrow was slowed considerably. Subsequent subaerial exposure then 'fixed' the colouration of the burrows by microspar formation, dependent on the amount of organic material remaining. The CL colour of the microspar indicates that this water was slightly reducing to reducing and was certainly not oxygenated. Non-ferroan calcite with minor pyrite, as seen locally, indicates precipitation in a sulphate-reducing zone (Raiswell, 1987, 1988). The data presented here imply that a high proportion of remnant organic material must have catalysed or aided the transformation of metastable lime mud into microspar. Shallower parts were likely to be more oxygenated than deeper parts of the meteoric lens and may have reinitiated a second phase of aerobic decay of organic material, possibly explaining the generally paler colours of lithified burrows higher in the cycle (Fig. 4J). Matrix sediment was affected differently because it is probable that only metastable aragonitic shell material and lime mud, but no organic material, were present; this could have been a source of some of the carbonate precipitated in the burrow system, by a process of 'diagenetic unmixing' (Ricken, 1986). Similar sequestration of carbonate from shales to form
nodules both within the shales and in sandstones adjacent to argillaceous successions is well known (e.g. Gluyas, 1984). Carbonate examples are less commonly described, but biostromes in the Cretaceous of Italy show a large-volume dissolution of radiolitid rudist shell material, which was produced, among other mechanisms, by ‘chemical gradients’ close to crustacean burrows (Sanders, 2001).

**Brown pseudobreccias**

Brown mottle pseudobreccias are interpreted as pedogenic fabrics on the basis of their association with palaeokarsts, their infilling and growth over rhizocretions and alveolar textures as outlined earlier and as also proposed by Solomon & Walkden (1985) and Solomon (1989).

**Climate control and detailed timing**

Short-lived (tens of thousands of years) Late Dinantian subaerial emergent events record a semi-arid climate with rhizocretion development, followed by a more tropical phase typified by karstification as suggested by Vanstone (1996). Brown mottle development appears to be characteristic of the middle of the phase of emergence. Short-lived subaerial emergence is also supported by the observation that the main aragonite biocluster dissolution event post-dates the initial brown calcite precipitation. In the Urswick Limestone Formation, the general absence of well-developed laminar calcrites and the relative scarcity of rhizocretions (Vanstone, 1996) indicate that the climate was slightly wetter compared with other platforms, which can also in turn be correlated with preferential development of the brown mottle fabrics on this platform.

**Genesis of brown mottle pseudobreccias**

Rhizocretions are confined to the near-surface 1–2 m of sediment (Horbury, 1987); the water table is therefore placed been 0.5 and 2 m below the palaeokarst top (Vanstone, 1996). In a semi-arid climate, wet season precipitation would liberate carbonate for precipitation (Hird & Tucker, 1988), yet the arid season would cause fluctuations in the water table by evaporation in the capillary rise zone and affect porewater Eh, pH and saturation with respect to calcite. Therefore, if the permanent water table was low, a temporary zone of meteoric phreatic water may be expected above it during the wet season (cf. Semeniuk & Searle, 1985). As this dried out during the dry season and the water table fell, cements that precipitated would normally be of meteoric phreatic origin, as observed by the euhedral crystal habit of the brown cements in the Urswick Limestone Formation. Rare pendant and meniscus fibrous brown cements are interpreted as representing precipitation in the overlying meteoric vadose zone (cf. Longman, 1980) where degassing of CO₂ is rapid (Hanor, 1978). Brown spots have similar negative δ¹⁸O and negative δ¹³C values to the laminar calcrite micrite (Fig. 11E), also suggesting the presence of shallow meteoric groundwaters during precipitation of calcite and a significant influence of organic carbon in the diagenetic system. The environment of precipitation of brown mottle textures is therefore interpreted as being very shallow meteoric phreatic (0.5–15 m deep) and affected by local variations in groundwater flow and evaporation.

Brown colouration probably relates to contamination by organic inclusions derived from the overlying soils, as noted for example in North Wales by Solomon & Walkden (1985). Speleothems within karstified Brigantian mounds in Derbyshire show similar brown colouration (Gutteridge, 1983). The supply of calcite was probably from stabilization/dissolution of metastable allochems in overlying sediment and large-scale solution on the palaeokarstic surfaces. Observed small-scale diagenetic heterogeneities (e.g. changes in cement zonation from pore to pore) arise from:

(i) the semi-arid seasonal climate (Gray, 1981; Wright, 1984; Horbury, 1987) affecting the position of the water table;  
(ii) precipitation within the lenticular upper phreatic zone in which diagenesis is usually complex (Longman, 1980; Esteban & Klappa, 1983); and  
(iii) local porosity and permeability variations controlled by sediment heterogeneity, overprinted by early diagenetic heterogeneities.

**Factors related to simple mottle patterns**

Two factors are considered important in understanding the origin of brown mottle patterns: (i) permeability pathways during early diagenesis; and (ii) the presence of nuclei. The ‘stick beds’ of Garwood (1913) are clearly parts of *Thalassinoides* burrow systems. Burrows may represent permeability pathways; for example, burrows in the Permian Grayburg Formation of Texas have porosities of 10–32% and permeabilities of 2–400 mD, whereas matrix sediment had values of 2–9% and 0.002–2.0 mD (Caldwell...
et al., 1996). Carnian siliciclastic deposits of North Carolina provide another analogue, in that pedogenic micrite occurs as a cement in burrows as well as in rhizoliths and nodules (Driese & Mora, 2001).

Nuclei types are locally important, as shown by preferential development of brown cement around solitary rugose coral fragments. In addition, brown cements are well developed where burrows show high concentrations of burrow-sorted monocrystalline algal fragments (Kamaenella, Kamaena) (a feature similar to the ‘tubular tempestites’ described from the Recent sediments by Wanless et al., 1988). Rhizocretions are also associated with spot formation, but this could imply either a function of permeability related to root penetration or because pedogenic micrite in rootlets formed an ideal nucleation substrate for later pedogenic cements, or both of these.

Reasons for spots overprinting intact Siphonodendron colonies and, to some extent, gastropod and productoid brachiopod shells remain unclear. However, these cannot be examples of control by bioturbation or rootlets.

Origin of the attached and detached brown mottle profiles
Detached mottle profiles comprising complex mottle patterns closely resemble the groundwater (capillary rise zone) precipitates of Semeniuk & Searle (1985), where cements precipitate in a zone of evaporation overlying a relatively deep water table. This suggests a relatively arid climate. The attached mottle profile probably represents a pedogenic precipitate and/or CO₂ degassing in the vadose zone, by analogy with the calcrite fabrics of Semeniuk & Searle (1985). In this case, the water table may have been shallow such that the soils were poorly drained (e.g. Mount & Cohen, 1984). This suggests a wet climate in which precipitation was related to localized evaporation during arid seasons.

Their intimate relationship with mottle fabrics suggests that the brown and pale ring structures are genetically inter-related. However, these are more difficult to explain, as they lack modern or ancient analogues. Regularity of patterning changes dictates that there must be some decimeter-scale factor unrelated to local (centimetric-scale) variations such as that noted above for simple mottle fabrics. At present, it is only possible to suggest that ‘domains’ of mottle fabric are a product of local circulation and precipitation cells within the capillary rise zone.

CONCLUSIONS

Two types of pseudobreccia mottle fabric are identified in the Late Dinantian Urswick Limestone Formation of the southern Lake District, UK. The grey mottle pseudobreccia is formed by early preservation of organic material in abandoned cycle-base Thalassinoides burrow systems that was rapidly placed within the sulphate reduction zone due to high depositional rates. This was then ‘fixed’ as microspar calcite by early meteoric diagenesis. Spot shape and colour relate to the degree of backfill and the period of aerobic oxidation of the sediment before initial burial. The presence of both lime mud and organic material in the burrows represent the ingredients of this diagenetic process.

Brown mottle pseudobreccias formed by precipitation of cycle-top calcretes during subaerial exposure. Two textures of brown mottle pseudobreccia fabric are recognized. One is detached by up to 5 m from the emergent surface to which it is related, and this is interpreted as a capillary rise calcrite, typical of a semi-arid environment. The second type is directly attached to the emergent surface and is a product of pedogenic precipitation and/or CO₂ degassing in a more humid climate. Simple mottle fabrics can be related to the presence of burrows and rootlets, but other textures in which spots overprint bioclasts are not fully understood. Complex geometries of calcrete mottle fabric may relate to circulation cells within the capillary rise zone. Therefore, the location of different brown mottle fabrics with respect to overlying emergent surfaces probably reflects palaeoaridity and the positions of palaeowater tables.

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