Summarised description

Unit name

Linchamps Conglomerate Bed

Code

none

Status

Formal Bed

Parent unit

Fépin Formation

Child units

none

Characteristic description

Poorly sorted conglomerate with dark quartzitic sandstone and quartz boulders and pebbles in an argillaceous sandstone matrix.

Age

Upper Pridoli to lowermost Lochkhovian

Thickness

0 to 20 metres

Area of occurrence

Margins of the Caledonian inliers of Rocroi, Serpont and Givonne

Type locality

The Linchamps Conglomerate is defined in the disused quarry at Muno.

Alternative names

Poudingue de Fépin, Poundingue de Muno, Poudingue de Tournavaux

Authors

Gosselet (1888)

Modified after

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2024. Lower Devonian lithostratigraphy of Belgium. Geologica Belgica, 27/3-4, 115–154.

Date

23/09/2025

Cite as

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2025. The Linchamps Conglomerate Bed, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Linchamps-Conglomerate-Bed

Full description

Unit name

Linchamps Conglomerate Bed

Code

none

Status

Formal Bed

Parent unit

Fépin Formation

Child units

none

Origin of the name

After the Linchamps hamlet (Hautes-Rivières) in the Meuse River valley at Haybes (France).

Alternative names

Poudingue de Fépin, Poundingue de Muno, Poudingue de Tournavaux

Authors

Gosselet (1888, p. 207): *Poudingue de Linchamps*

Modified after

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2024. Lower Devonian lithostratigraphy of Belgium. Geologica Belgica, 27/3-4, 115–154.

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Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2025. The Linchamps Conglomerate Bed, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Linchamps-Conglomerate-Bed

Characteristic description

Around the Rocroi Inlier, the Fépin Formation begins with the Linchamps Conglomerate—*poudingues de Fepin* and *poudingue pisaire de Fepin* (Dumont, 1848, p. 88, p. 194), *poudingue de Linchamps* (Gosselet, 1888, p. 207), *poudingue de Tournavaux* (Gosselet, 1888, p. 212), or *Poudingue de Muno* (Lecompte, 1967, pl. 5)—, a poorly sorted conglomerate that consists of an argillaceous sandstone matrix enclosing boulders and pebbles of dark quartzitic sandstone and quartz. This basal unit underlines the very irregular surface of the Caledonian unconformity. The conglomerate displays finning-upwards sequences with erosive base. Coarse-grained sandstone, with occasional planar or oblique stratifications, forms metre-thick lenses within the conglomerate. Around the Givonne Inlier, the conglomerate displays less matrix and the boulders are often bound by a siliceous cement.

Area of occurrence

The Fépin Formation covers the Cambrian and Ordovician rocks of the Rocroi, Givonne and Serpont Inliers.

Type locality

The Linchamps Conglomerate is defined in the disused quarry at Muno (Godefroid & Cravatte, 1999).

Age

The Fépin Formation, which is younger northwards, yielded a poorly preserved miospore assemblage indicative of the R Zone in Lahonry and of the N Zone in Willerzie (Steemans, 1982a, b, 1989), i.e. uppermost Pridoli to lowermost Lochkovian.

Thickness

The conglomeratic part is very variable in thickness, even over very short distances, and strongly depends on the palaeo-topography of the Caledonian basement. It varies from a few metres up to 70 m in Fépin (Meilliez, 1984), but usually c. 20 m in average.

Lower boundary

The base of the conglomerate resting unconformably upon the Cambrian-Ordovician rocks of the inliers

Upper boundary

First bed of the ccoarse-grained lithic sandstone (‘arkose’) of the overlying Haybes Member.

Regional correlations

The Fépin Formations passes, northwards to the lower part of the Fooz Formation (Quareux Conglomerate and Waismes Member). The Linchamps Conglomerate passes to the Quareux Conglomerate whereas the Haybes Member passes to the lighter-coloured Waimes Member.

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