

This brief guide summarizes the updated and unified stratigraphy of the Chalk Group for the UK and Norwegian sectors in the North Sea. The information was presented at the 'Chalk of the Northern Province' symposium held in Hull on 12 September 2015. The update rationalizes Chalk Group lithostratigraphy across the North Sea, reducing the need to use unique names for reservoir units, without proper documentation or lack of biostratigraphic and correlative insight.

The Cretaceous succession of the North Sea comprises three groups (Fig. 1): (1) the Cromer Knoll Group, essentially a Lower Cretaceous argillaceous unit present in the North Sea and extending northwards into the Norwegian Sea; (2) the Shetland Group, an Upper Cretaceous mudstone-dominated unit with relatively minor interbedded argillaceous limestones, lying between the Cromer Knoll and Rogaland groups in the Northern North Sea and extending northwards into the Norwegian Sea; and (3) the Chalk Group, a unit of mainly Upper Cretaceous chalky limestones, lying between the Cromer Knoll and Rogaland groups in the UK and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea. The updated Chalk Group of the North Sea, unified for the UK and Norwegian sectors, comprises 14 formations, as discussed below.