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DID THE CHALK POTSTONE WORMS 'SMOKE' H₂S?

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ABSTRACT

*It is argued that, if the trace fossil **Bathichnus paramoudrae**, which is found in the centre of flint potstones (or paramoudras) was produced by a chemotrophic vestimentiferan **Pogonophore** worm, similar (but not identical) to the hydrothermal vent tube worm **Riftia pachyptila**, a plausible physiology, metabolic system and life-style can be inferred for the worm which is capable of explaining most if not all the observations hitherto made on the trace fossil and its diagenetic associations.*



**CONDUCTIVITY MAPPING IN FACIES ANALYSIS OF
THE HOLOCENE DEPOSITS OF THE FENLAND**

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ABSTRACT

In recent conductivity surveys over the Holocene deposits of the Fenland, silt-filled former tidal channels (roddons) were located, and the tract of silt-dominated terrain that borders the Wash is shown to have progressively less clay content to seaward.

**THE LAGOONS OF SHINGLE STREET. SUFFOLK:
A PILOT STUDY OF THEIR WATER CHARACTERISTICS**

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INTRODUCTION

Shingle Street is part of Bawdsey Parish on the coast of Suffolk, at the mouth of the River Ore. The area is a dynamic accumulation of shingle on a soft substratum of alluvium. Red Crag and London Clay. The shingle is composed of a series of apposition banks enclosing several lagoons of different ages and different distances from the sea. The coastal lagoons were first described by Cobb, (1958) and the history of their origin was detailed by Randall, (1973, 1977). The current topographic situation began with violent storms during November 18th - 20th, 1893, when large quantities of shingle were lost from the distal point of Orford Ness and deposited at Shingle Street. Before this time the only lagoons present along the coastline were borrow pits reaching into the London Clay below; excavated when the seawall was built earlier in the 19th century.

No formal abstract available for this paper.

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