An Introduction to Glaciated Margins:
Le Heron, Daniel P.; Hogan, Kelly; Phillips, Emrys; Huuse, Mads; Busfield, Marie; Graham, Alastair G C

Published in:
Geological Society Special Publications

DOI:
10.1144/SP475.12

Publication date:
2019

Citation for published version (APA):
Le Heron, D. P., Hogan, K., Phillips, E., Huuse, M., Busfield, M., & Graham, A. G. C. (2019). An Introduction to Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society Special Publications, 475, 1-8. https://doi.org/10.1144/SP475.12

Document License
CC BY

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the Aberystwyth Research Portal (the Institutional Repository) are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the Aberystwyth Research Portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the Aberystwyth Research Portal

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

tel: +44 1970 62 2400
email: is@aber.ac.uk

Download date: 05. May. 2020
An introduction to glaciated margins: the sedimentary and geophysical archive

D. P. LE HERON1*, K. A. HOGAN2, E. R. PHILLIPS3, M. HUUSE4, M. E. BUSFIELD5 & A. G. C. GRAHAM6

1Department for Geodynamics and Sedimentology, University of Vienna, Althanstrasse 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria
2British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET, UK
3The Lyell Centre, Research Avenue South, Edinburgh EH14 4AP, UK
4School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, UK
5Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, Aberystwyth University, Llandinam Building, Penglais Campus, Aberystwyth SY23 3DB, UK
6Geography Department, Amory Building, University of Exeter, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RJ, UK

*Correspondence: daniel.le-heron@univie.ac.at

Abstract: A glaciated margin is a continental margin that has been occupied by a large ice mass, such that glacial processes and slope processes conspire to produce a thick sedimentary record. Ice masses take an active role in sculpting, redistributing and reorganizing the sediment that they erode on the continental shelf, and act as a supply route to large fan systems (e.g. trough mouth fans, submarine fans) on the continental slope and continental rise. To many researchers, the term ‘glaciated margin’ is synonymous with modern day areas fringing Antarctica and the Arctic shelf systems, yet the geological record contains ancient examples ranging in age from Precambrian to Cenozoic. In the pre-Pleistocene record, there is a tendency for the configuration of the tectonic plates to become increasingly obscure with age. For instance, in the Neoproterozoic record, not everyone agrees on the location of rift margins and some fundamental continental boundaries remain unclear. Given these issues, this introductory paper has two simple aims: (1) to provide a brief commentary of relevant Geological Society publications on glaciated margins, with the landmark papers highlighted and (2) to explain the contents of this volume.

Glaciated margins occur in modern and ancient high-latitude settings and record the growth and recession of ice masses over continental shelves, slopes and rises. They are commonly assumed to be passive continental margins with a glacial overprint, but can equally encompass more active tectonic settings such as rift basins. The processes of ice sheet sculpting (to produce characteristic subglacial bedforms), sediment erosion and transport, and widespread and extensive sediment deposition (most spectacularly on continental slopes) all play a part. Such margins are of widespread interest to an interdisciplinary group of earth scientists. These range from geomorphologists and geophysicists focused on using subglacial landforms to produce ice sheet reconstructions, geologists with similar goals using sediment architecture, and to those interested in resource prospecting, notably hydrocarbon exploration. This volume aims to showcase a cross-section of research on glaciated margins from the very ancient (Cryogenian) to the present day. The hope is that through the long lens of the geological record, research on modern glaciated margins can take lessons from the ancient record and vice versa.

Background

Glaciated margins and the Geological Society of London: setting the scene

The Geological Society of London has a tradition of publishing landmark volumes on what we can describe as ‘glaciated margins science’. As a rapidly evolving research field, a brief introduction such as this cannot endeavour to provide a thorough review of all noteworthy publications in the wider literature, but it is fitting and appropriate to consider important
volumes from the Geological Society of London Publishing House. Twelve years on from *Glacial Marine Environments: Processes and Sediments* (Dowdeswell & Scourse 1990), the Geological Society, London, Special Publication 203 focused on the topic of *Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins* (Dowdeswell & Ó Cofaigh 2002). This volume showcased several fundamental aspects of northern and southern hemisphere Quaternary and modern margins. In terms of sedimentology, these were: (1) the architecture of glacially fed slopes and, in particular, trough mouth fan (TMF) architecture (O’Grady & Syvitski 2002; Dowdeswell et al. 2002; Taylor et al. 2002); (2) the processes of mass wasting contributing to the development of TMFs (Elverhøi et al. 2002; Talling et al. 2002; Ó Cofaigh et al. 2002); (3) glaciomarine sedimentology in general (Hambrey et al. 2002; Davison & Stoker 2002; Evans et al. 2002; Vaughn Barrie & Conway 2002; Jaeger 2002; Powell & Cooper 2002; Andrews & Principato 2002; Wilson & Austin 2002; Woodward et al. 2002); and (4) geomorphology, which included spectacular images of sub-ice stream lineations from the Ross Sea, Antarctica (Shipp et al. 2002) and the mid-Norwegian continental margin (Ottesen et al. 2002), with three-dimensional seismic data revealing evidence of glacial lineations within buried sediment packages of Pleistocene age (Rafaelsen et al. 2002). The oldest glacial deposits described in that volume were Late Oligocene (c. 28.5–23.8 Ma; Hambrey et al. 2002).

Between Special Publication 203 and the present book, three other volumes have been published by the Geological Society of London pertaining to glaciated margins and shelves. The first of these, Special Publication 354, was edited by Martini et al. (2011) and was titled *Ice-Marginal and Periglacial Processes and Sediments*. Two papers in that volume, namely Lønne & Nemec (2011) and Keller et al. (2011), are of particular relevance to this book. Lønne & Nemec (2011) discuss the occurrence of, and interpretations for, end-moraines in tide water glaciers, whereas Keller et al. (2011) provide descriptions and interpretations of the Wajid Sandstone of SW Saudi Arabia – the latter correlative with the papers by Tofaif et al. (2018), Melvin (2018), Hirst & Khatatneh (2018) and, in part, by Dietrich et al. (2018) in the present volume.

The following year, Special Publication 368 entitled *Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems* was published, edited by Huuse et al. (2012). Without explicitly doing so, almost every chapter in that book was relevant to some aspect of glaciated margin science, in spite of the deliberately applied focus to oil and gas exploration. On Pleistocene margins, Moreau et al. (2012) delivered a seminal article on characterizing glaciogenic deposits using seismic data, with extensive and impressive mapping of tunnel valley networks. These enigmatic meltwater systems, commonly exhibiting unusual thalwegs suggesting an origin through subglacial meltwater incision, were given thorough treatment by van der Vegt et al. (2012). The tunnel valley theme continued with Andersen et al. (2012) describing Danish systems within the North Sea, Kristensen & Hause (2012) describing multi-phase incision and infilling of these channels, Stewart et al. (2012) documenting multi-generational North Sea examples and Buckley (2012) documenting evidence for Early Pleistocene ice sheets in the North Sea. In the older record, Fielding et al. (2012) published an example of Cenozoic shelf architecture for glacio-marine sediments in McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. Looking back through geological time, the papers of Hirst (2012), Lang et al. (2012), Girard et al. (2012) and Douillet et al. (2012) all offered new data on the Late Ordovician glacial shelf record. These data from Algeria (Hirst 2012; Lang et al. 2012), Libya (Girard et al. 2012) and Jordan (Douillet et al. 2012) are of great value to readers of the present volume interested in the papers of Dietrich et al. (2018), Tofaif et al. (2018), Hirst & Khatatneh (2018) and Melvin (2018). In a similar vein, the papers by Martin et al. (2012) and Bache et al. (2012) will be of interest to readers of Horan et al. (2018), as they deal with aspects of the Late Paleozoic Ice Age.

The most recent contribution to glaciated margins science to be published by the Geological Society of London is the formidable Memoir 46, entitled *Atlas of Submarine Glacial Landforms*. This volume (Dowdeswell et al. 2016) contains a great wealth of data on northern and southern hemisphere case studies, focusing on the interpretation of geophysical data from modern marine glacial environments. The current volume does not seek to duplicate these earlier publications, but instead builds upon this previous research by presenting fundamental new data on extant glaciated margins, expanding the remit of glaciated margins research to older, deep-time examples (i.e. pre-Quaternary). This is achieved by featuring glaciated margins ranging from Cryogenian (c. 720 Ma), via the Late Ordovician (at c. 443 Ma) to the Early Permian (c. 299 Ma) in age. Thus the present volume provides the first attempt to capture snapshots of glaciated margins throughout the full range of geological time, with the exception of the Mesozoic era (because no glaciated margin of this age has been described).

**Contents**

**Cryogenian glaciated margins**

Little has been written about glaciated margins in the Cryogenian, which is to some extent surprising as glaciation in the Cryogenian is thought to share a
close association with the fragmentation and rifting of the supercontinent of Rodinia (e.g. Eyles & Januszczak 2004). However, other researchers (e.g. Li et al. 2013) strongly disagree that there is such a link, stating that ‘there is no clear association between continental rifting and the distribution of glacial strata, contradicting models that restrict glacial influence to regions of continental uplift’. Nevertheless, the glacial origins of the ‘Sturtian’ diamictic sections in the northern part of the Flinders Ranges of South Australia is well established, with this sequence revealing a depositional history on a steep slope, probably associated with a rift margin (Young & Gostin 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991). This sequence is considered to provide evidence of the first TMF within the Cryogenian record (Le Heron et al. 2014). Similarly, exceptionally well-exposed sections through the Chuos Formation in Namibia (Lechte et al. 2018) and Kingston Peak Formation in Death Valley (Le Heron et al. 2018) provide further evidence for the close association between rifting and Cryogenian glaciation, and provide a considerable amount of detail regarding the evolution of these past glaciated margins.

In Namibia, Lechte et al. (2018) demonstrate that diamictites and ironstones are interbedded, with no transition between these facies, a typical characteristic of Snowball Earth deposits of older Cryogenian age (Spence et al. 2016; Hoffman et al. 2017). Unlike other models that implicate rift processes to explain iron formation associated with glaciation, Lechte et al. (2018) envisage oxygenated fluids (e.g. sea brines) as a way to explain these unusual facies at an ancient glaciated margin, with ice margin fluctuation explaining how iron-rich deposits are then worked into the diamictites.

In the Death Valley area of the USA, Le Heron et al. (2018) review the issues associated with a mixed glacial and tectonic influence in producing a highly heterogeneous diamictite-rich succession. Noting dramatic variations in thickness, the occurrence of different numbers of submarine landslide deposits (olistostromes) in different outcrop belts, and no obvious consistent or predictable stratigraphic architecture, they question which Neoproterozoic outcrop belt is truly the most representative. This is an important issue for global correlation. They explain the regional differences by diachronous extensional faulting of the rifting glaciated margin during Cryogenian times.

Paleozoic glaciated margins

A trio of papers by Melvin (2018), Tofaif et al. (2018) and Hirst & Khatatneh (2018) provide detailed insights into the Late Ordovician glacial shelf and margin record of Arabia. These papers provide much needed data on the Arabian plate because most (although not all) research in the last 15–20 years has focused on the extensively exposed (and until recently comparatively easy of access) Saharan outcrops. Melvin (2018) provides a detailed and thorough analysis of deformed, diamictite-rich strata, which are extensively exposed over wide areas of the Arabian Peninsula, both at outcrop in Saudi Arabia and in core datasets acquired in both hydrocarbon and water exploration. This paper characterizes the suite of subglacial deformation structures that developed as ice sheets advanced to the palaeoshelf margin beyond the present Persian Gulf, providing criteria for their recognition.

The other two papers on the Late Ordovician record focus on meltwater-related processes in both proximal and distal parts of the Arabian glaciated margin. Tofaif et al. (2018) provide the first detailed description and interpretation of cross-cutting palaeovalley features in the Tabuk area, NW Saudi Arabia. Remarkable palaeovalleys, tens of kilometres long and hundreds of metres wide, are filled almost entirely with sandstone and contain little that the Quaternary glacial geologist would recognize as glaciogenic sediments. Nevertheless, vestiges of striated pavements and convincing striated clasts are described, which allow the proposition of a glaciogenic origin for these valleys cut under increased hydrostatic pressure (e.g. van der Vegt et al. 2012). The features are in many ways similar to those previously described by Douillet et al. (2012) from a valley system in neighbouring Jordan.

Continuing with this meltwater theme, Hirst & Khatatneh (2018) provide a new depositional model for the distal glaciated margin of Jordan. Their paper is the most applied of the Late Ordovician trilogy, considering how well differentiated sandstone intervals were deposited in the context of reservoir potential in petroleum exploration. By contrast with Tofaif et al. (2018), Hirst & Khatatneh (2018) describe comparatively unconfined systems of stacked subaqueous fans of much greater lateral extent than the tunnel valleys.

Cenozoic glaciated margins

Five papers in the present volume pertain to Cenozoic records of glaciated margins, namely those of Passchier et al. (2018), Gales et al. (2018), Anderson et al. (2018), Dietrich et al. (2018) and Lajeunesse et al. (2018). Passchier et al. (2018) deliver a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the sedimentary record of Wilkes Land, a passive continental margin in East Antarctica. They develop a sequence stratigraphic model that elucidates some of the background processes operating at high-latitude margins, even where ice sheets are absent. These processes include a stronger Coriolis effect on sediment distribution patterns, greater seasonality
and suppressed tidal activity. In conjunction with the presence of ice sheets, a different suite of sequence stratigraphic models has been identified as being necessary to understand the depositional processes active on such margins. Beyond the physical sedimentology, Passchier et al. (2018) integrate major and trace element data into their analyses, with the variation in both Ba and Si being particularly useful in identifying sedimentary rhythms.

Gales et al. (2018) provide an original and highly useful comparison between TMFs located within both Arctic and Antarctic continental margin settings, comparing and contrasting the processes involved in the build-up of such fans in both hemispheres. By incorporating newly acquired data from 76 gravity cores across six drill sites recovered from the outer shelf and upper slope settings of TMFs with published data, they were able to demonstrate that Antarctic TMFs differ significantly from their Arctic counterparts. The Antarctic TMFs were found to be built-up from glaciogenic debris flows and shelf diamictons that are considerably coarser grained than the Arctic examples due to variations in runoff and river discharge between the two hemispheres.

Anderson et al. (2018) take a marine geophysical approach to understanding the record of Antarctic Ice Sheet development. These workers argue for the establishment of isolated ice caps on palaeeohighs during the Late Oligocene, followed by a phase of basin fill. They propose that a more subdued bathymetry persisted in the eastern as opposed to the western Ross Sea. As cooling progressed from the mid-Miocene onwards, ice sheet expansion across the continental shelves was assisted by the funnelling of ice streams by cross-shelf troughs, most particularly in West Antarctica.

Major new insights into the glaciated margin architecture along the northern shore of the Gulf of St Lawrence are made in two closely related papers by Lajeunesse et al. (2018) and Dietrich et al. (2018) by combining detailed outcrop observations with shallow marine bathymetry data. In the only paper that explicitly links systems of completely different ages (Quaternary and Ordovician, c. 440 myr apart), Dietrich et al. (2018) compare and contrast the architecture of deglacial sedimentary systems using traditional outcrop logging and sedimentary facies analysis. They also document the architectural development of shelf margin delta systems and consider the role of isostatic rebound in their generation and modification. Lajeunesse et al. (2018) document the geomorphology and development of Late Wisconsinan age grounding zone wedges using new swath bathymetric and seismic data along the northern shore of the Gulf of St Lawrence to demonstrate that they were constructed in response to three distinct phases of ice margin stabilization during overall retreat.

Summary

The final paper in the volume, by Dowdeswell et al. (2019), considers different approaches to both modern and ancient margins and how an integrated approach is necessary to explain all the observed variations. Glaciated margin science is a rapidly progressing field and this volume captures a cross-section of approaches to both modern and ancient systems. Notably, in addition to new insights in modern northern and southern hemisphere systems, this volume adds considerably to our knowledge of glaciated margins throughout geological time by documenting Cryogenian, Ordovician and Late Paleozoic examples. Only by integrating observations between modern, recent and truly ancient examples – and embracing a range of approaches spanning marine geophysical approaches to outcrop sedimentology – can the full spectrum of variation in glaciated margin architecture be appreciated.

Acknowledgements

The editors especially wish to thank Angharad Hills for her seemingly unending patience with this project, and are very grateful for the assistance of Sarah Gibbs, Rachel Kriefman and Bethan Phillips in guiding us through the latter stages of the publication process. We extend our thanks to all the reviewers who made this volume possible, namely, Don Aldiss, Fred Kamona, Julien Moreau, Jean-François Ghienne, Jean-François Buoncristiani, Flavia Girard, Sarah Greenwood, Edward Fleming, John Isbell, Nicolas Beukes, Carlota Escutia, Dominic Hodgson, Colm Ó Coifígh, Denise Ruther, Philip Hirst, Jörg Lang, Richard Dixon and Donald Aldiss, together with a large number of anonymous reviewers to whom we are equally thankful. All of these people gave up a large amount of their time to improve the quality of the submitted papers.

References

Anderson, T.R., Huuse, M., Jørgensen, F. & Christensen, S. 2012. Seismic investigations of buried tunnel valleys on- and offshore Denmark. In: Huuse, M., Le Heron, D.P., Dixon, R., Redfern, J., Moscarrello, A. & Craik, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 129–144, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.14

Anderson, J.B., Simkins, L.M., Bart, P.J., De Santos, L., Halberstadt, A.R.W., Olivo, E. & Greenwood, S.L. 2018. Seismic and geomorphic records of Antarctic Ice Sheet evolution in the Ross Sea and controlling factors in its behaviour. In: Le Heron, D.P., Hogan, K.A., Phillips, E.R., Huuse, M., Bussfield, M.E. & Graham, A.G.C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 475. First published online April 17, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP475.5

Andrews, J.T. & Principato, S.M. 2002. Grain-size characteristics and provenance of ice-proximal glacial marine
GLACIATED MARGINS: SEDIMENTARY AND GEOPHYSICAL ARCHIVE

dediments. In: Dowdeswell, J.A. & Ó Cofaigh, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 305–324, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.16

Bache, F., Moreau, J., Rubino, J.L., Gorini, C. & Van-Vliet Lanoe, B. 2012. The subsurface record of the Late Palaeozoic glaciation in the Chaco Basin, Bolivia. In: House, M., Le Heron, D.P., Dixon, R., Redfern, J., Moscariello, A. & Craig, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 257–274, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.11

Buckley, F.A. 2012. An Early Pleistocene grounded ice sheet in the Central North Sea. In: House, M., Le Heron, D.P., Dixon, R., Redfern, J., Moscariello, A. & Craig, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 185–209, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.8

Davison, S. & Stoker, M.S. 2002. Late Pleistocene glacially-influenced deep-marine sedimentation off NW Britain: implications for the rock record. In: Dowdeswell, J.A. & Ó Cofaigh, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 129–147, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.08

Dietrich, P., Ghienne, J.-F., Lajeunesse, P., Normandeau, A., Deschamps, R. & Razin, P. 2018. Deglacial sequences and glacio-isostatic adjustment: Quaternary compared with Ordovician glaciations. In: Le Heron, D.P., Hogan, K.A., Phillips, E.R., House, M., Busfield, M.E. & Graham, A.G.C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 475. First published online May 14, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP475.9

Douillet, G., Ghienne, J.-F., Géraud, Y., Abueladis, A., Draison, M. & Al-Zaubi, A. 2012. Late Ordovician tunnel valleys in southern Jordan. In: House, M., Le Heron, D.P., Dixon, R., Redfern, J., Moscariello, A. & Craig, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 275–292, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.4

Dowdeswell, J.A. & Ó Cofaigh, C. (eds) 2002. Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.20

Dowdeswell, J.A. & Scourse, J.D. (eds) 1990. Glacial Marine Environments: Processes and Sediments. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 53, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.1990.053.01.23

Dowdeswell, J.A., Ó Cofaigh, C., Taylor, J., Kenyon, N.H., Mienert, J. & Wilken, M. 2002. On the architecture of high-latitude continental margins: the influence of ice-sheet and sea-ice processes in the Polar North Atlantic. In: Dowdeswell, J.A. & Ó Cofaigh, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 33–54, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.03

Dowdeswell, J.A., Canals, M., Jakobsson, M., Todd, B.J., Dowdeswell, E.K. & Hogan, K.A. (eds) 2016. Atlas of Submarine Glacial Landforms. Geological Society, London, Memoirs, 46, https://doi.org/10.1144/M46

Dowdeswell, J.A., Hogan, K.A. & Le Heron, D.P. 2019. The glacier-influenced marine record on high-latitude continental margins: synergies between modern, Quaternary and ancient evidence. In: Le Heron, D.P., Hogan, K.A., Phillips, E.R., House, M., Busfield, M.E. & Graham, A.G.C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 475. First published online January 29, 2019, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP475.13

Elverhøi, A., de Blasio, F.V. et al. 2002. Submarine mass-wasting on glacially-influenced continental slopes: processes and dynamics. In: Dowdeswell, J.A. & Ó Cofaigh, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 73–87, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.05

Evans, J., Dowdeswell, J.A., Grobe, H., Niessen, F., Stein, R., Hubberten, H.-W. & Whittigton, R.J. 2002. Late Quaternary sedimentation in Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord and the continental margin of East Greenland. In: Dowdeswell, J.A. & Ó Cofaigh, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 149–179, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.09

Eyles, N. & Januszczak, N. 2004. ‘Zipper-riﬁ’: A tectonic model for Neoproterozoic glaciations during the breakup of Rodinia after 750 Ma. Earth-Science Reviews, 65, 1–73, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0012-8252(03)00080-1

Fielding, C.R., Blackstone, B.A., Frank, T.D. & Gull, Z. 2012. Reservoir potential of sands formed in glaciomarine environments: an analogue study based on Cenozoic examples from McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. In: House, M., Le Heron, D.P., Dixon, R., Redfern, J., Moscariello, A. & Craig, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 211–228, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.10

Gales, J., Hillenbrand, C.D., Larter, R., Laberg, J.S., Melles, M., Benetti, S. & Pasciucher, S. 2018. Processes influencing differences in Arctic and Antarctic trough mouth fan sedimentology. In: Le Heron, D.P., Hogan, K.A., Phillips, E.R., House, M., Busfield, M.E. & Graham, A.G.C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 475. First published online March 23, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP475.7

 Girard, F., Ghienne, J.-F. & Rubino, J.-L. 2012. Channelized sandstone bodies (‘cordons’) in the Tassili N’Ajjer (Algeria & Libya): snapshots of a Late Ordovician proglacial outwash plain. In: House, M., Le Heron, D.P., Dixon, R., Redfern, J., Moscariello, A. & Craig, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 355–379, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.3
MELVIN, J. 2018. Zarqa megafacies: widespread subglacial deformation in the Sarah Formation of Saudi Arabia and implications for the sequence stratigraphy of the Hirnantian glaciation. In: LE HERON, D.P., HOGAN, K.A., PHILLIPS, E.R., HUUSE, M., BUSFIELD, M.E. & GRAHAM, A.G.C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 475. First published online March 7, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2018.203.01.14

SHIPP, S.S., WILLLER, I.S. & ANDERSON, J.B. 2002. Retreat signature of a polar ice stream: sub-glacial geomorphic features and sediments from the Ross Sea, Antarctica. In: DOWDESWELL, J.A. & Ó COFAIGH, C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 277–304, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.15

SMITH, G.H., LE HERON, D.P. & FAIRCIELD, I.J. 2016. Sedimentological perspectives on climatic, atmospheric and environmental change in the Neoproterozoic Era. Sedimentology, 63, 253–306.

STEWART, M., LONERGAN, L. & HAMPP, G. 2012. 3D seismic analysis of buried tunnel valleys in the Central North Sea: tunnel valley fill sedimentary architecture. In: HUUSE, M., LE HERON, D.P., DIXON, R., REDFERN, J., MOSCARIELLO, A. & CRAIG, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 173–184, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.9

TALLING, P.J., PEKALL, J. ET AL. 2002. Experimental constraints on shear mixing rates and processes: implications for the dilution of submarine debris flows. In: DOWDESWELL, J.A. & Ó COFAIGH, C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 89–103, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.06

TAYLOR, J., DOWDESWELL, J.A., KENYON, N.H. & Ó COFAIGH, C. 2002. Late Quaternary architecture of trough-mouth fans: debris flows and suspended sediments on the Norwegian margin. In: DOWDESWELL, J.A. & Ó COFAIGH, C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 55–71, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.04

TOFAR, S., LE HERON, D.P. & MELVIN, J. 2018. Development of a palaeovalley complex on a Late Ordovician glaciated margin in NW Saudi Arabia. In: LE HERON, D.P., HOGAN, K.A., PHILLIPS, E.R., HUUSE, M., BUSFIELD, M.E. & GRAHAM, A.G.C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 475. First published June 6, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2018.475.8

VAN DER VEGT, P., JANSZEN, A. & MOSCARIELLO, A. 2012. Tunnel valleys: current knowledge and future perspectives. In: HUUSE, M., LE HERON, D.P., DIXON, R., REDFERN, J., MOSCARIELLO, A. & CRAIG, J. (eds) Glaciogenic Reservoirs and Hydrocarbon Systems. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 368, 75–97, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP368.13

VAUGHAN BARRIE, J. & CONWAY, K.W. 2002. Contrasting glacial sedimentation processes and sea-level changes in two adjacent basins on the Pacific margin of Canada. In: DOWDESWELL, J.A. & Ó COFAIGH, C. (eds) Glaciated Margins: The Sedimentary and Geophysical Archive. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 203, 181–194, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.10

WILSON, L.J. & AUSTIN, W.E.N. 2002. Millennial and sub-millennial-scale variability in sediment colour

GLACIATED MARGINS: SEDIMENTARY AND GEOPHYSICAL ARCHIVE
from the Barra Fan, NW Scotland: implications for British ice sheet dynamics. *In: DOWDESWELL, J.A. & Ó COFAIGH, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, **203**, 349–365, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.18

WOODWARD, J., CARVER, S., KUNZENDORF, H. & BENNIKE, O. 2002. Observations of surge periodicity in East Greenland using molybdenum records from marine sediment cores. *In: DOWDESWELL, J.A. & Ó COFAIGH, C. (eds) Glacier-Influenced Sedimentation on High-Latitude Continental Margins*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, **203**, 367–373, https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2002.203.01.19

YOUNG, G.M. & GOSTIN, V.A. 1988. Stratigraphy and sedimentology of Sturtian glaciogenic deposits in the western part of the North Flinders Basin, South Australia. *Precambrian Research*, **39**, 151–170.

YOUNG, G.M. & GOSTIN, V.A. 1989. An exceptionally thick upper Proterozoic (Sturtian) glacial succession in the Mount Painter area, South Australia. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, **101**, 834–845.

YOUNG, G.M. & GOSTIN, V.A. 1990. Sturtian glacial deposition in the vicinity of the Yankaninna Anticline, North Flinders Basin, South Australia. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, **37**, 447–458.

YOUNG, G.M. & GOSTIN, V.A. 1991. Late Proterozoic (Sturtian) succession of the North Flinders Basin, South Australia; an example of temperate glaciation in an active rift setting. *In: ANDERSON, J.R. & ASHLEY, G.M. (eds) Glacial Marine Sedimentation: Palaeoclimatic Significance*. Geological Society of America, Special Papers, **261**, 207–222.