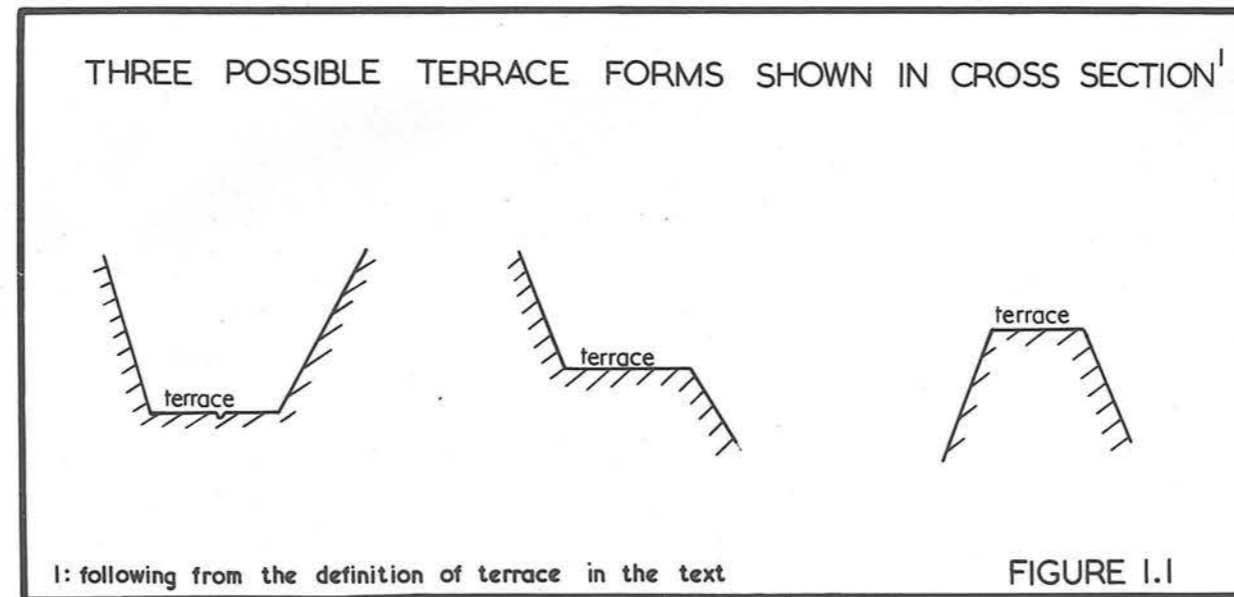


DIAGRAMS & PLATES

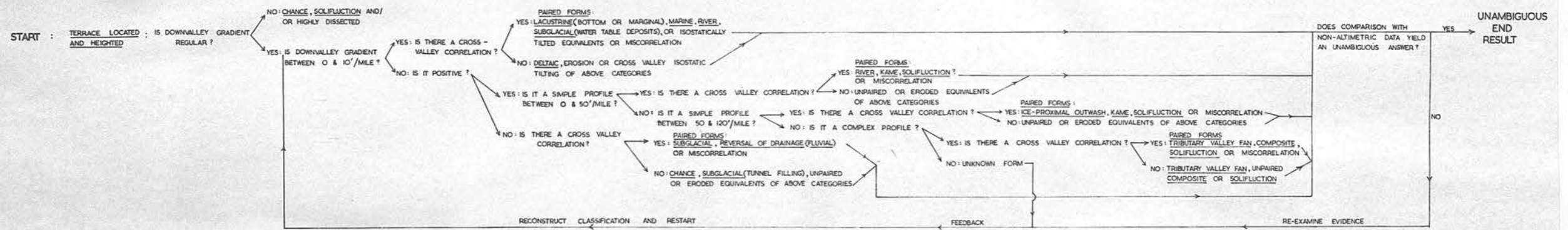


DIAGRAMS & PLATES

Erratum: The bottom line on figure 1.2 should read:

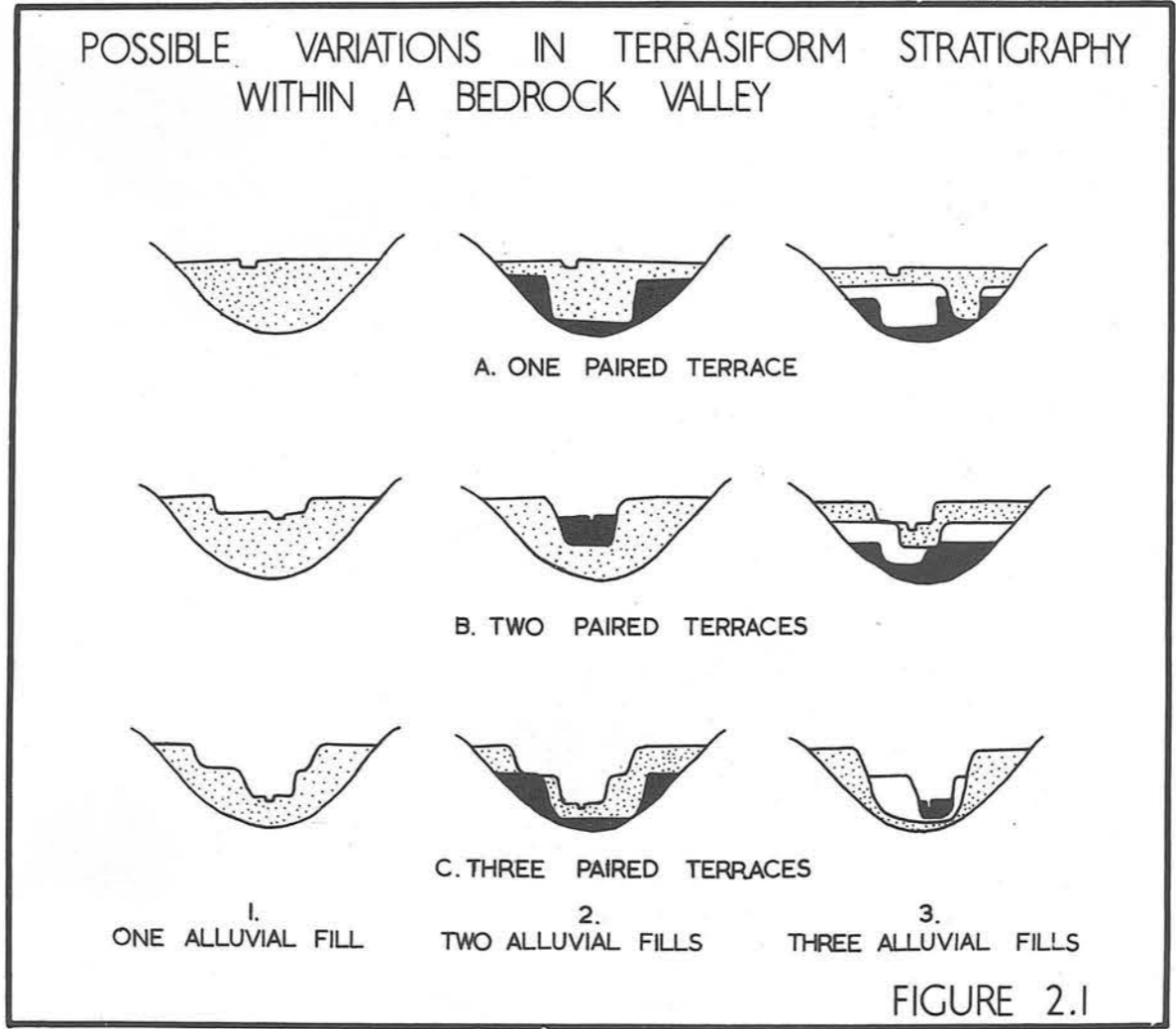
NOTE: UNDERLINED TERMS ARE DESCRIPTIVE OR GENETIC
PREFIXES. E.G. CHANCE TERRACES

TERRACE AND TERRACE FRAGMENT ORIGIN BY ALTIMETRIC ANALYSIS



NOTE : UNDERLINED TERMS ARE DESCRIPTIVE OR DESCRIPTIVE PREFIXES E.G. CHANCE TERRACES

FIGURE 1.2



TERRACE PROFILE GEOMETRY

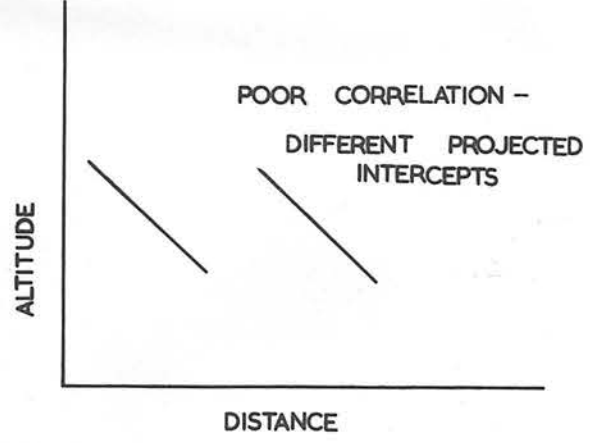
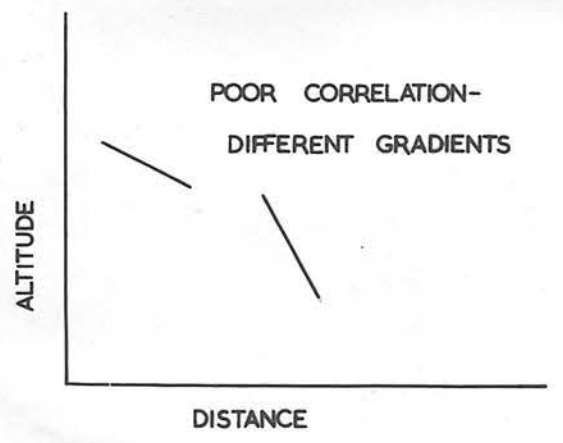
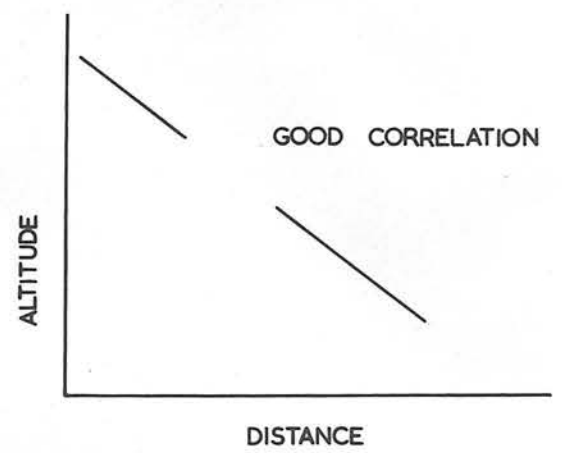
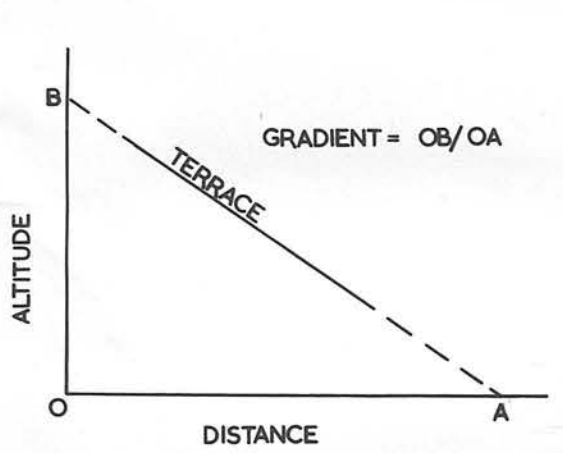


FIGURE 2.2

TERRACE LONG PROFILES IN THE LITERATURE

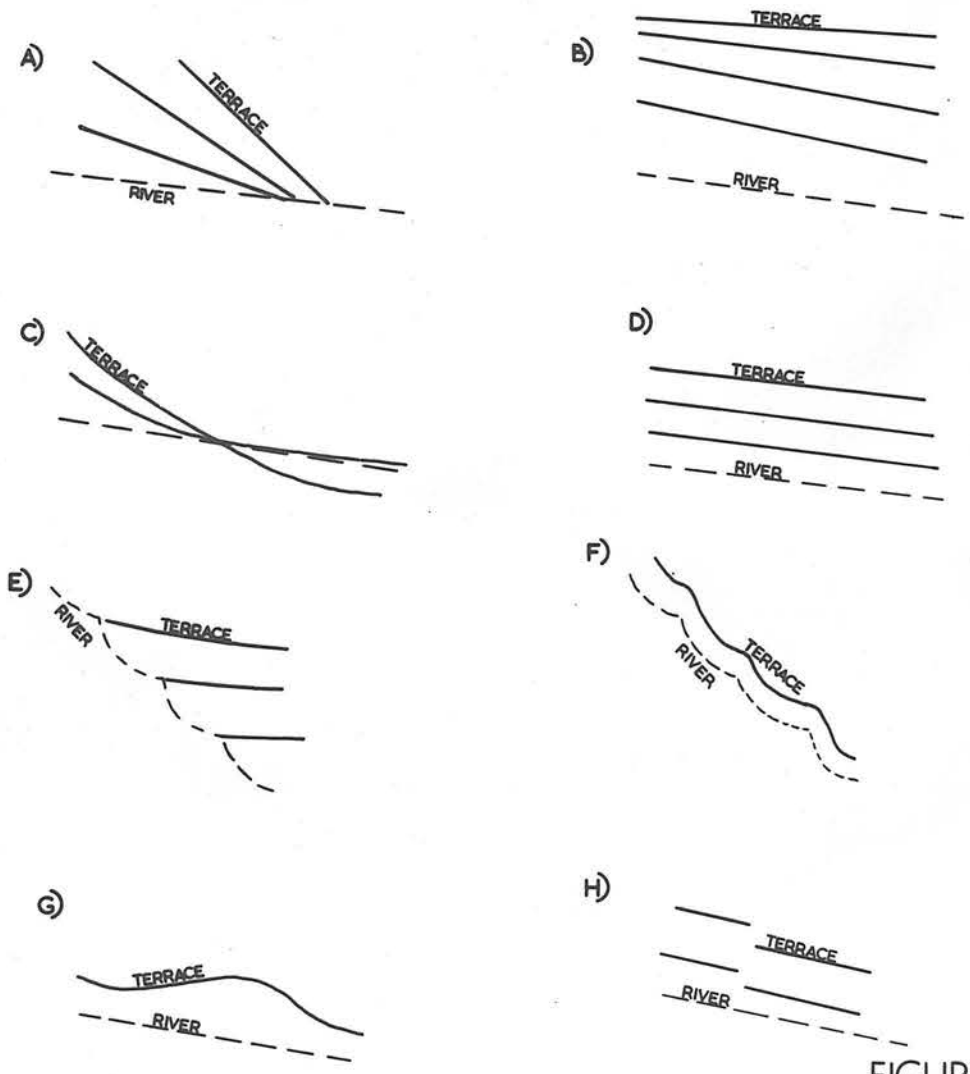


FIGURE 2.3

SOME TYPICAL TERRACE CROSS PROFILES

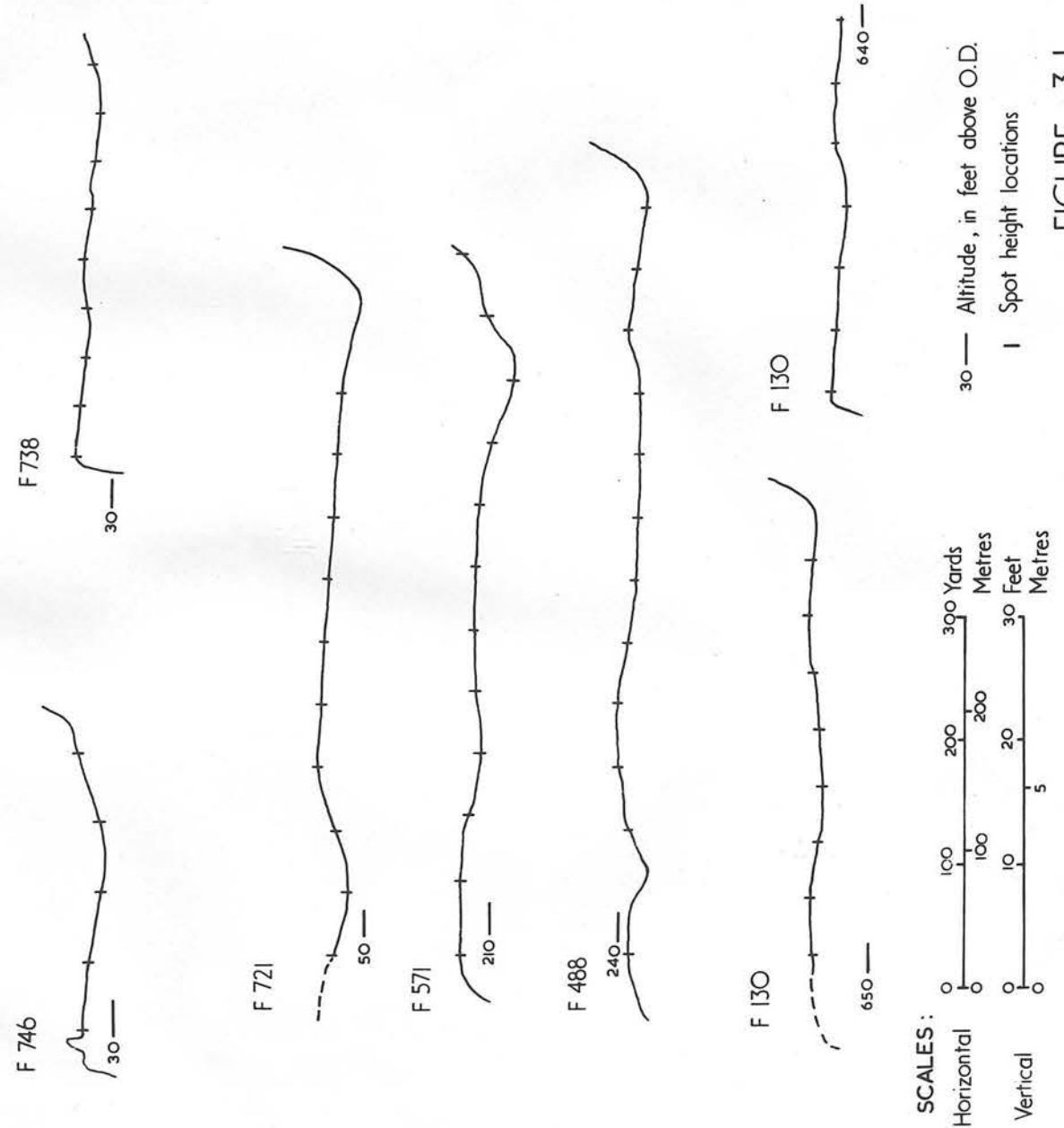
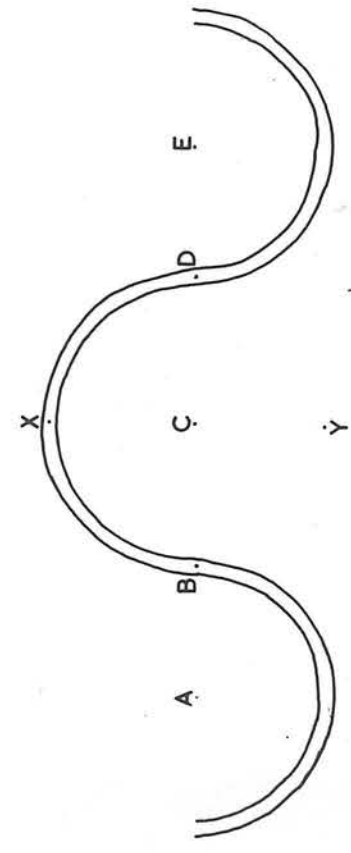


FIGURE 3.1

STREAM GEOMETRY TERMINOLOGY¹

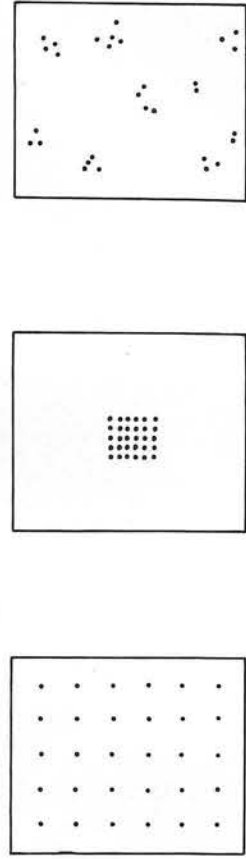


- Wavelength of meanders = $AE = BD \times 2$
- Amplitude of meanders = XY
- Frequency of meanders = $1/AE = 1/BD \times 2$
- Width of meander belt = XY
- Sinuosity index = length of channel mid point/length of meander belt axis

1: after Brice (1964) and others

FIGURE 3.2

EQUAL DENSITY, DIFFERENT FREQUENCY SPOT HEIGHT LAYOUTS (after Greig-Smith 1964)



Each square represents a terrace fragment

FIGURE 3.3

SOME POSSIBLE HEIGHT LAYOUTS ON A TERRACE FRAGMENT

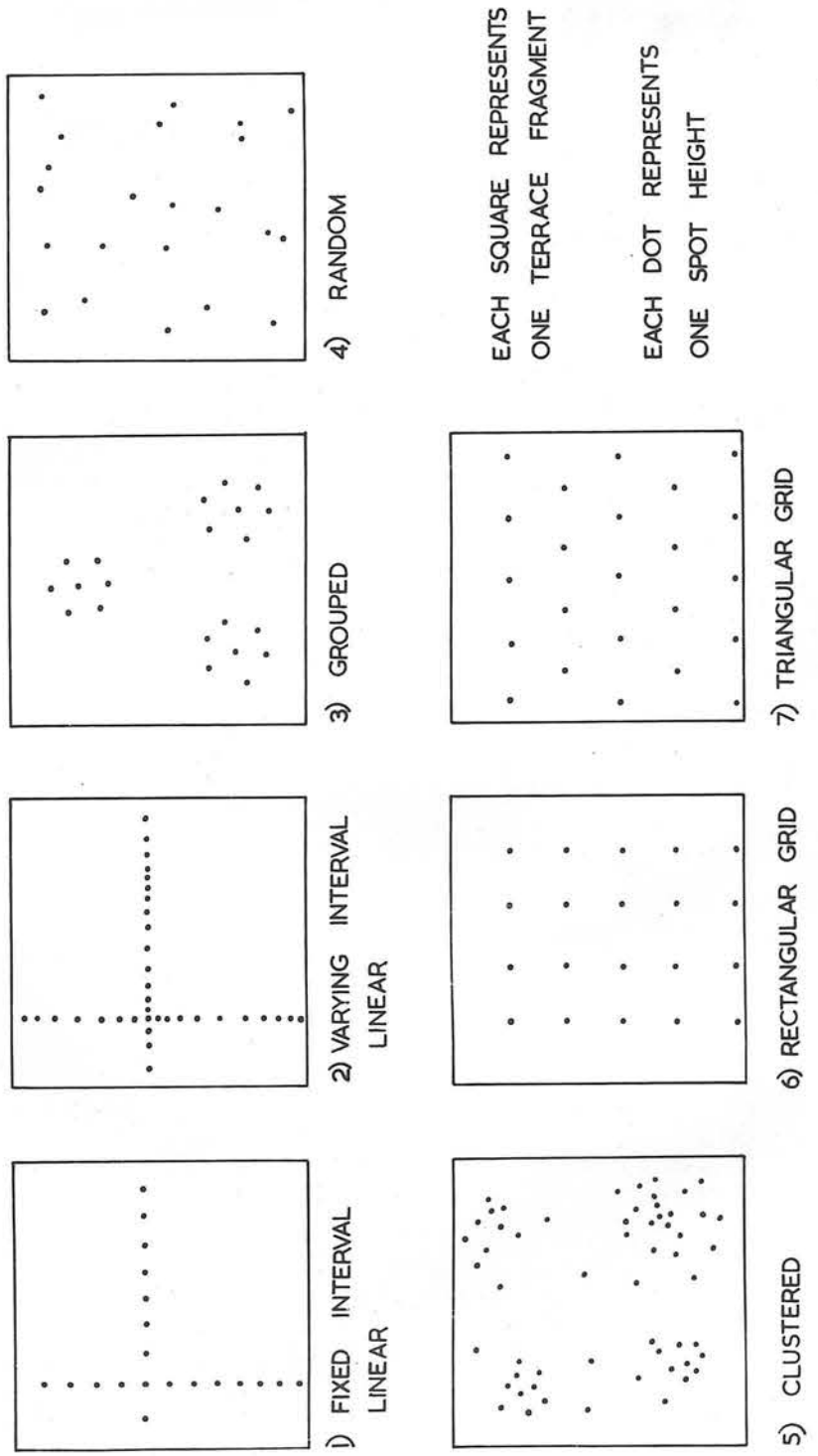
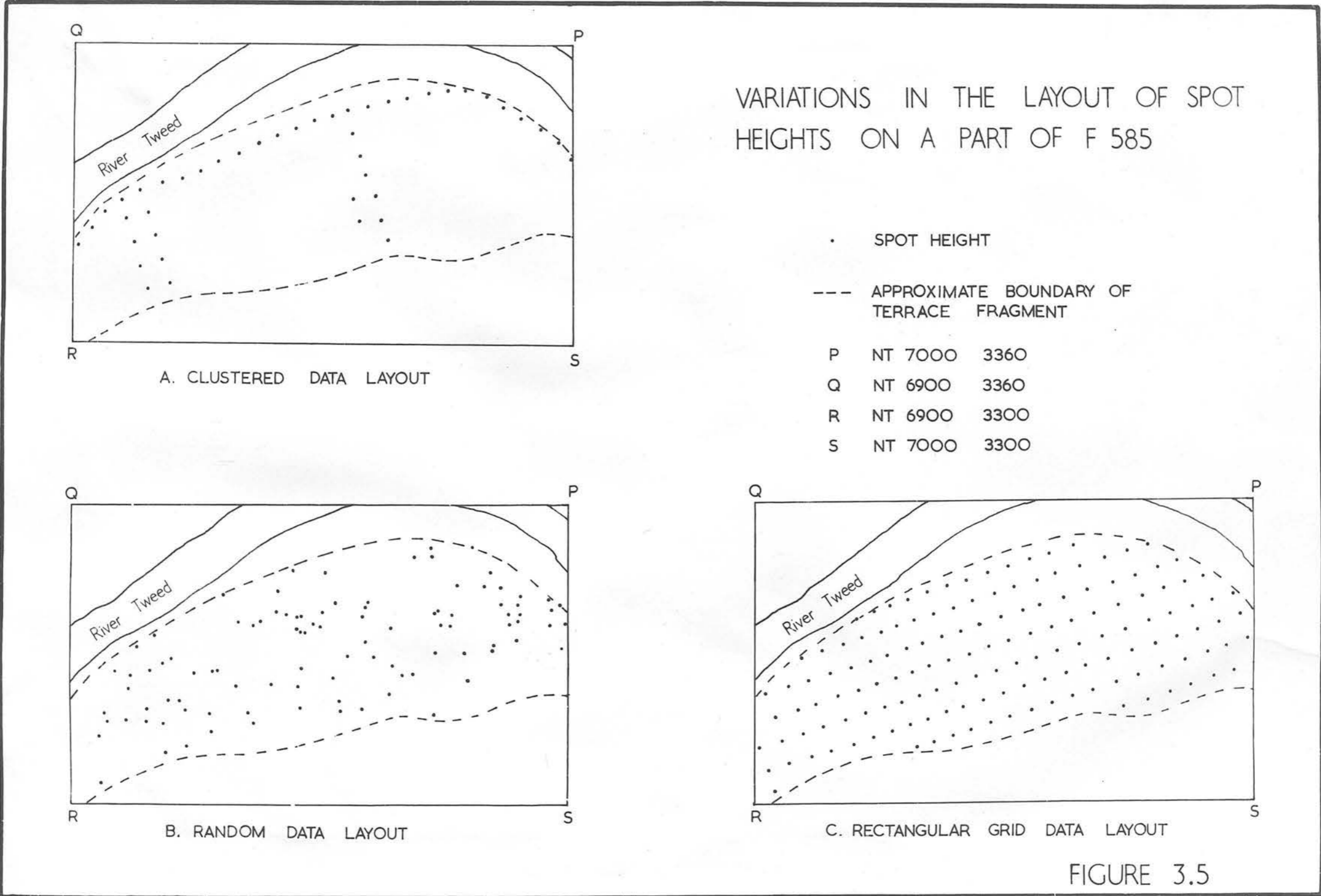
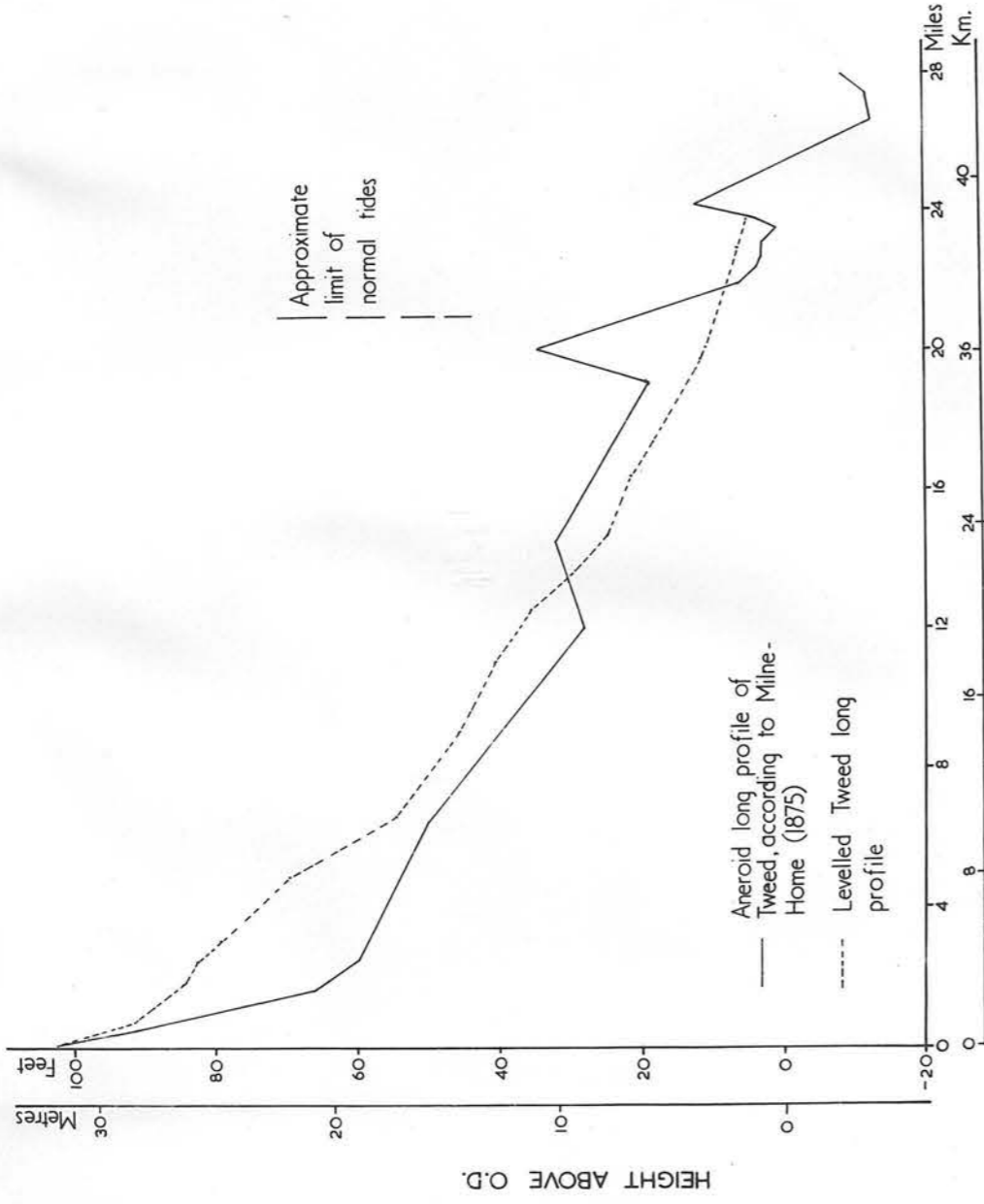


FIGURE 3.4

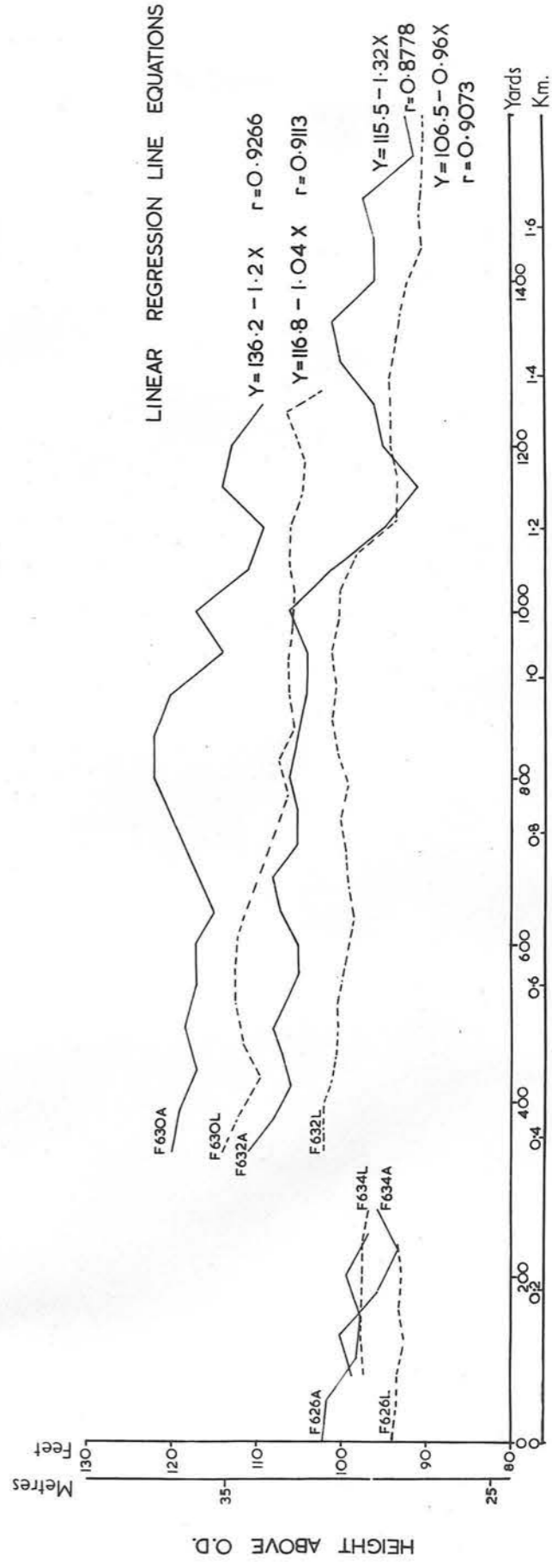


A COMPARISON OF TWEED SURFACE PROFILES DERIVED FROM LEVELLING AND ANEROID BAROMETER TRAVERSES

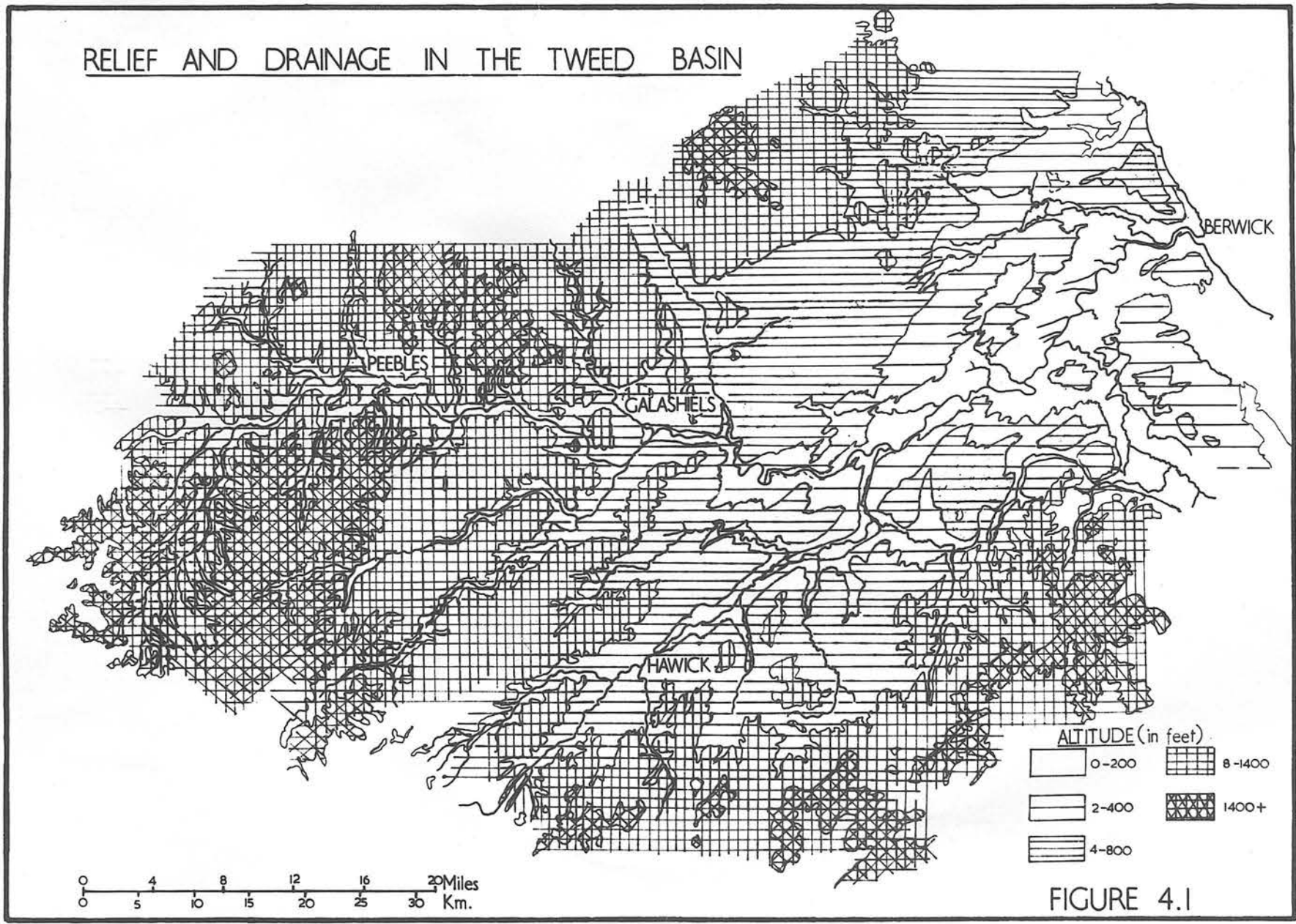


DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM FROM KELSO FIGURE 3.6

A COMPARISON OF TERRACE HEIGHTS OBTAINED WITH A LEVEL AND WITH AN ANEROID BAROMETER

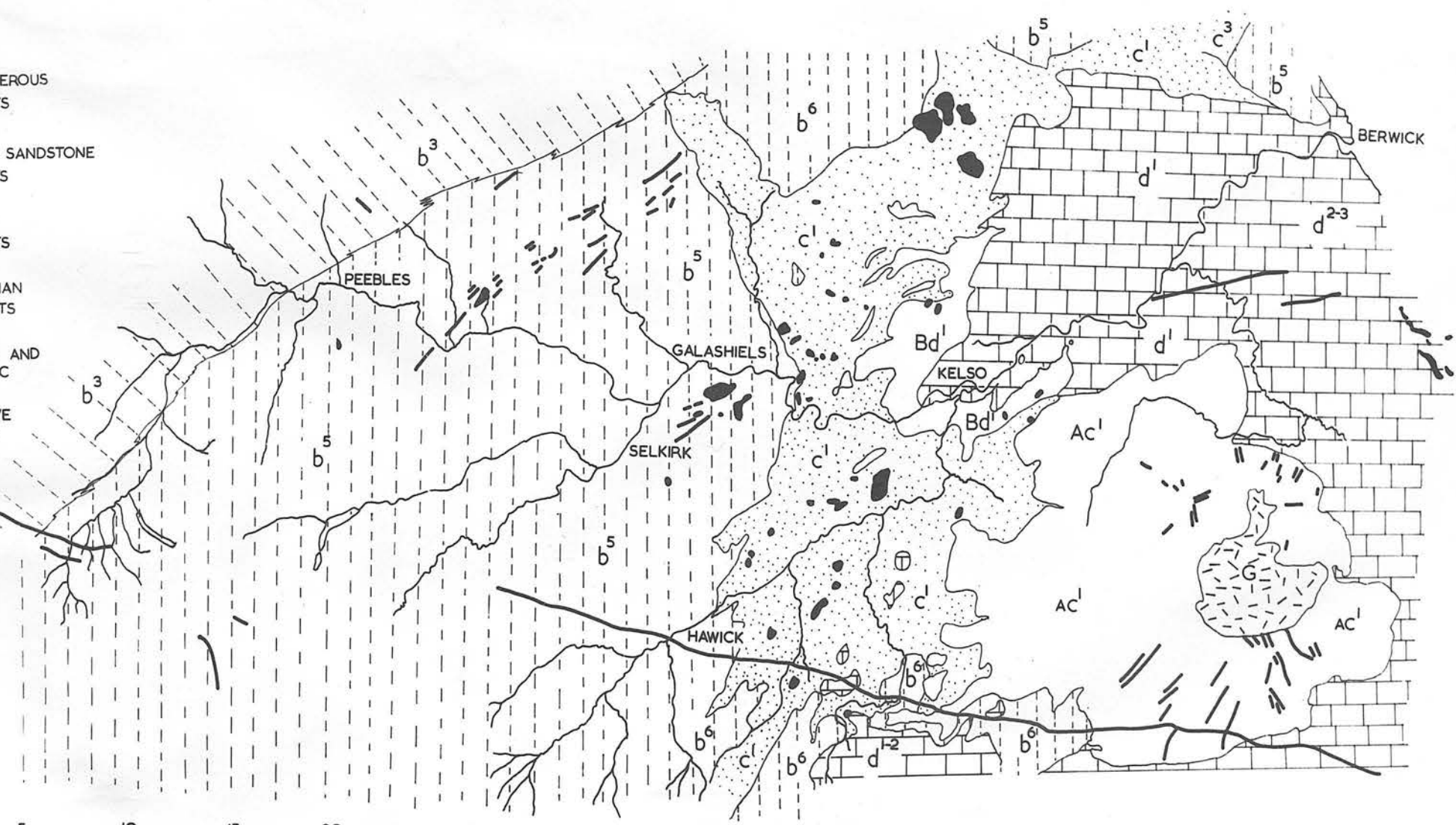


ROUND RIM DISTANCE FIGURE 3.7



THE SOLID GEOLOGY OF THE TWEED BASIN

- CARBONIFEROUS SEDIMENTS
- OLD RED SANDSTONE SEDIMENTS
- SILURIAN SEDIMENTS
- ORDOVICIAN SEDIMENTS
- BASALTIC AND ANDESITIC LAVAS
- INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS
- GRANITE



SCALE: 0 5 10 15 20 MILES
0 10 20 30 KM.

REDUCED FROM THE I.G.S. ONE-INCH MAPS

FIGURE 4.2

STRIAE AND ORIENTATED RELIEF IN THE TWEED BASIN

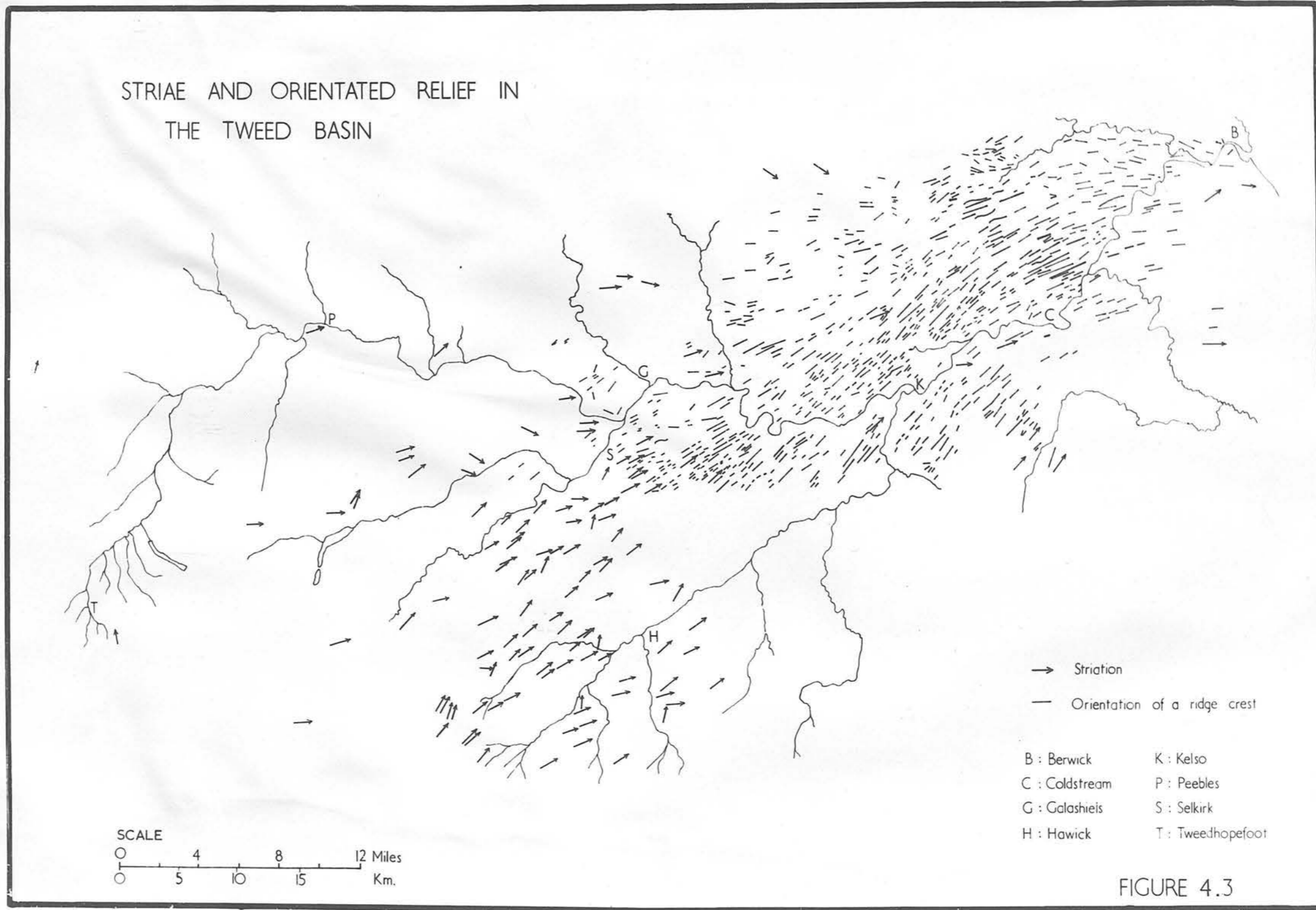


FIGURE 4.3

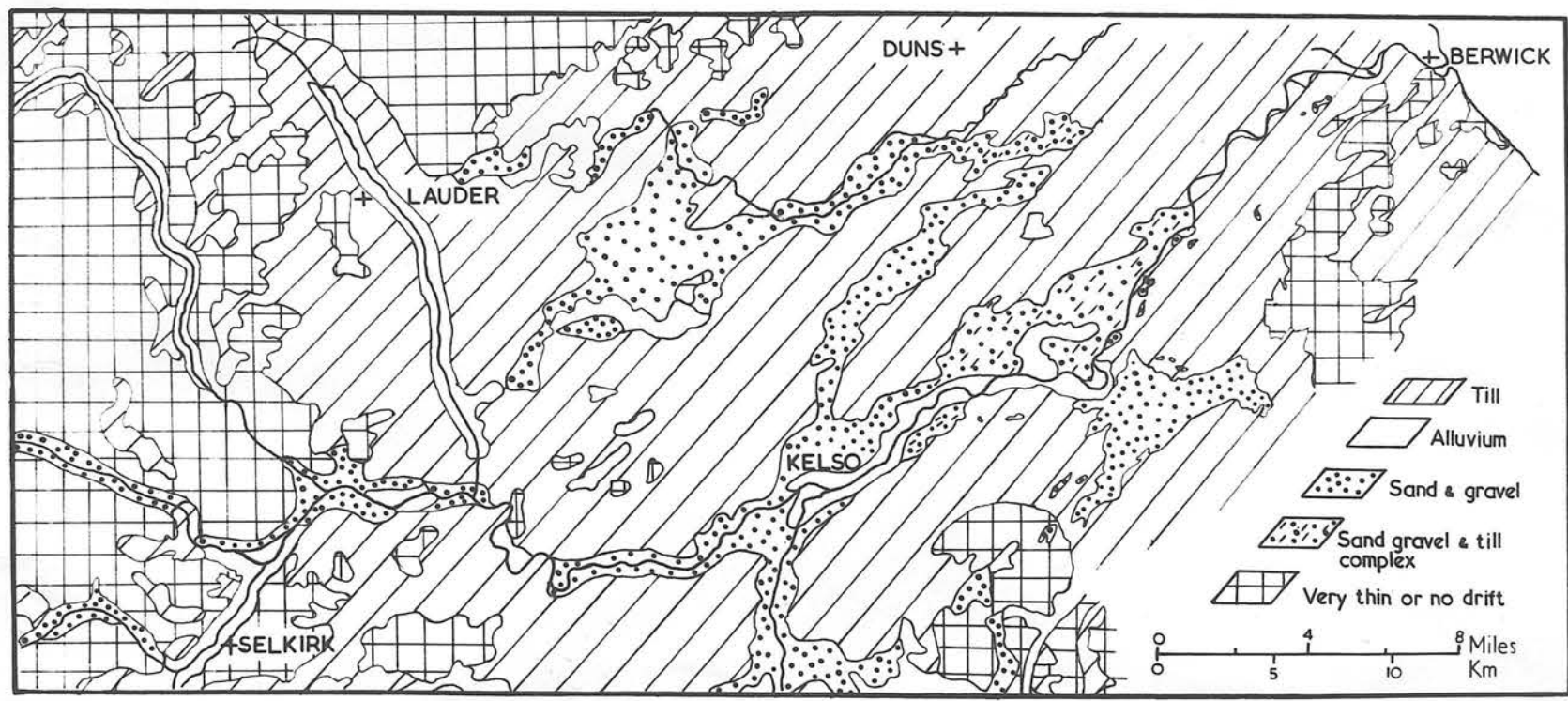
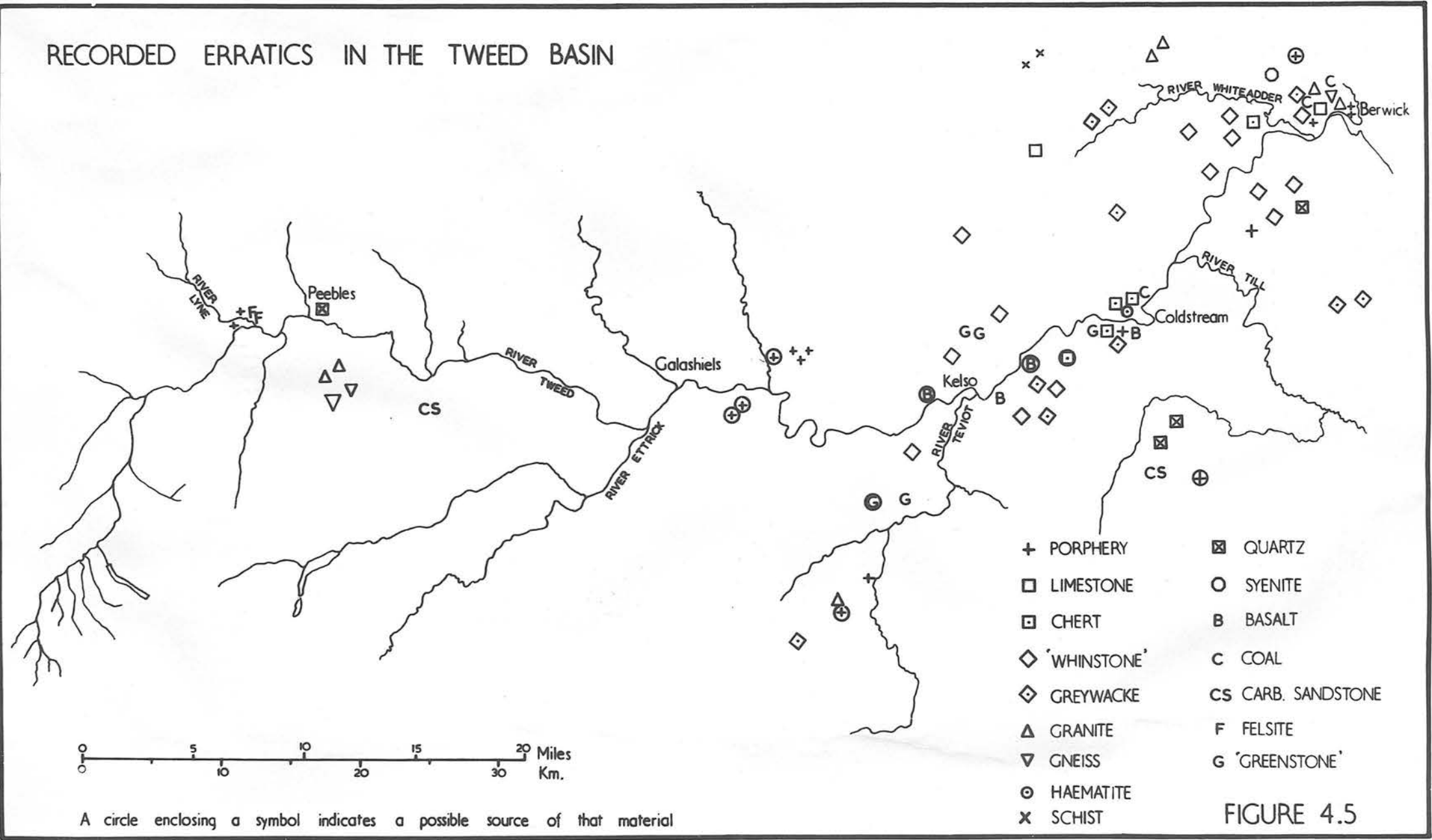
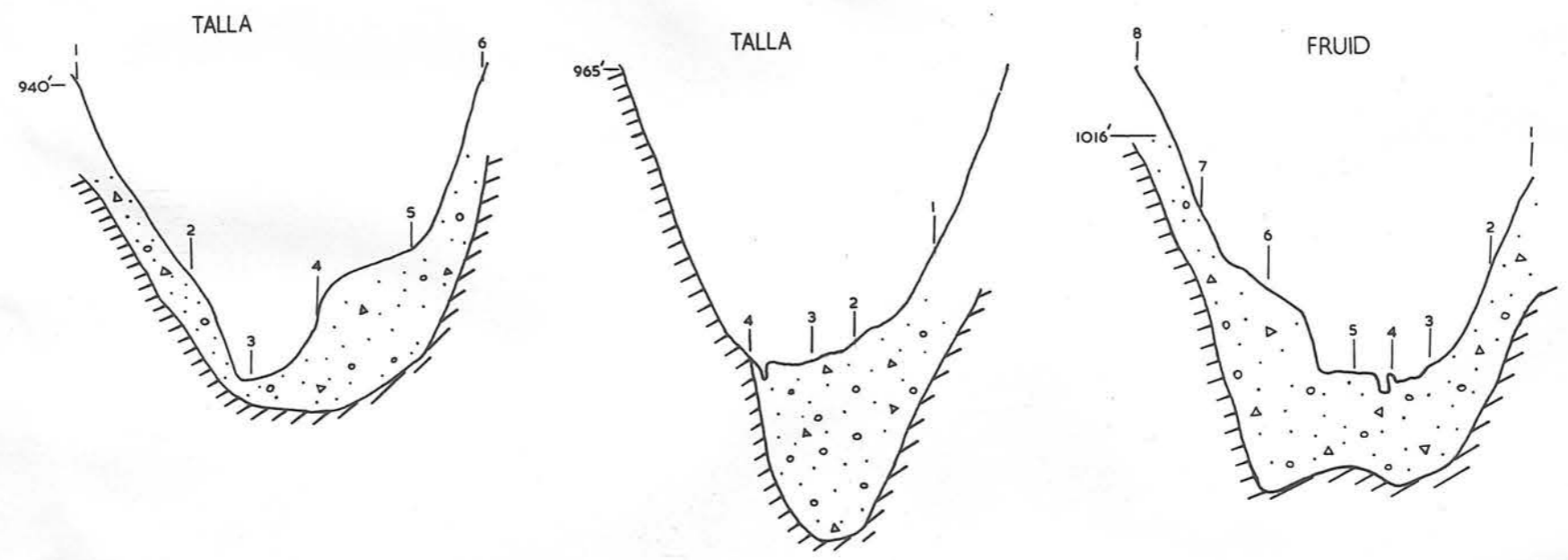


FIGURE 4.4 GENERALISED DRIFT DISTRIBUTION (after Ragg 1960 and others)

RECORDED ERRATICS IN THE TWEED BASIN



DRIFT AND ROCKHEAD IN THE TALLA AND FRUID VALLEYS



SCALE :

Horizontal 0 100 200 400 800 Feet
 0 10 20 40 80 Metres

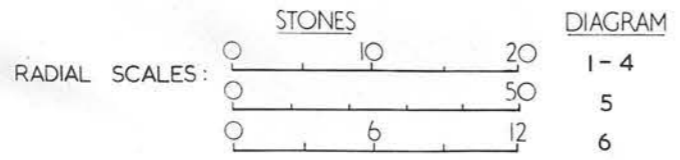
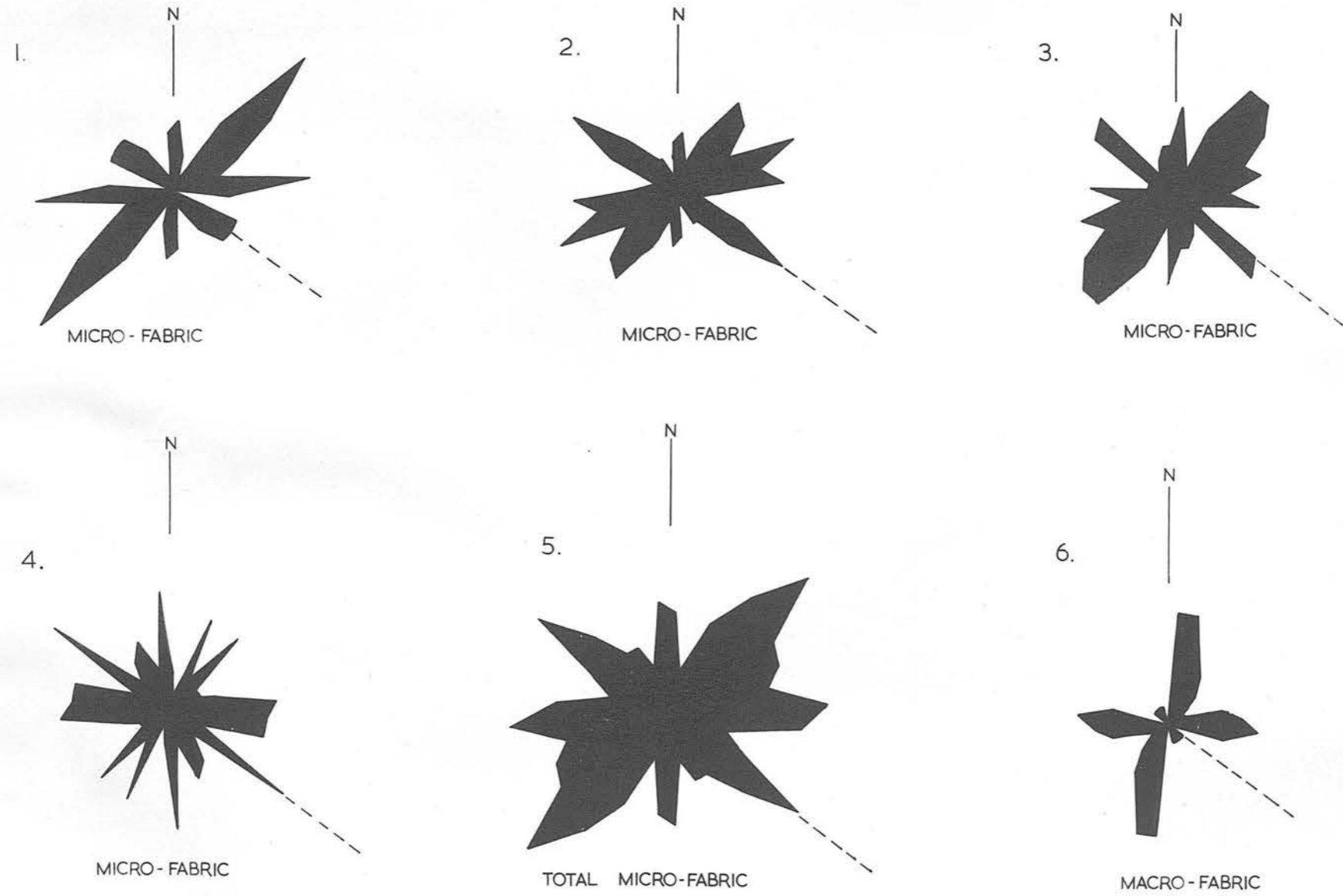
Vertical 0 10 20 40 80 Feet
 0 10 20 40 80 Metres

- Drift, comprising clay, sand, gravel and boulders.
- Rockhead
- Borehole location

Exact locations of the sections are unknown.

FIGURE 4.6

MIRROR IMAGE ROSE DIAGRAMS OF TILL FABRICS FROM A SITE AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED



----- RIDGE CREST

FIGURE 4.7

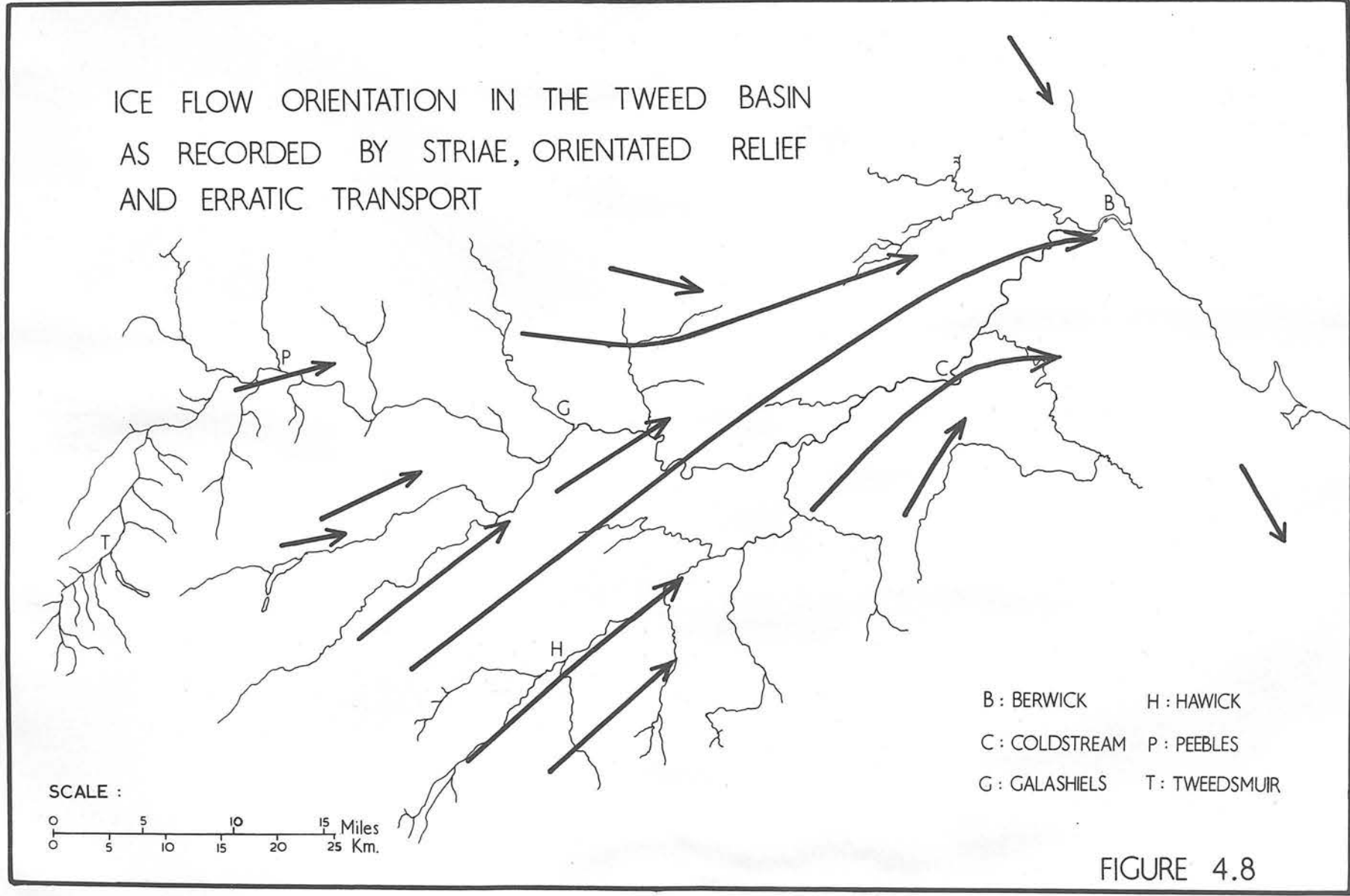


FIGURE 4.8

EXAMPLES OF SEISMIC WAVE VELOCITY/DISTANCE GRAPHS

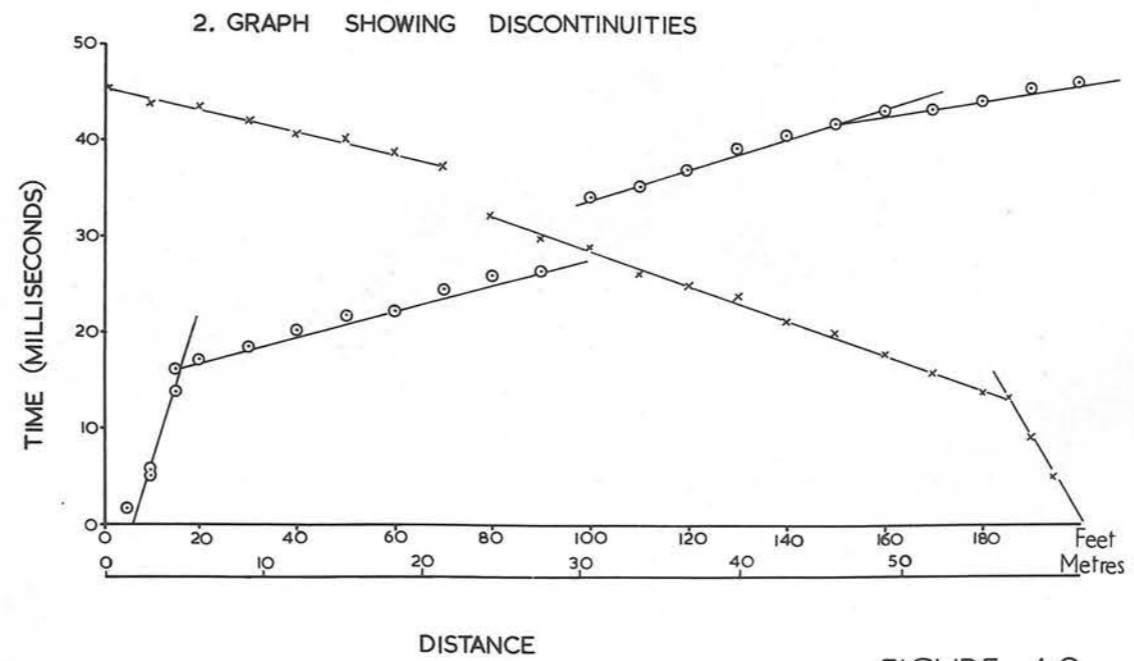
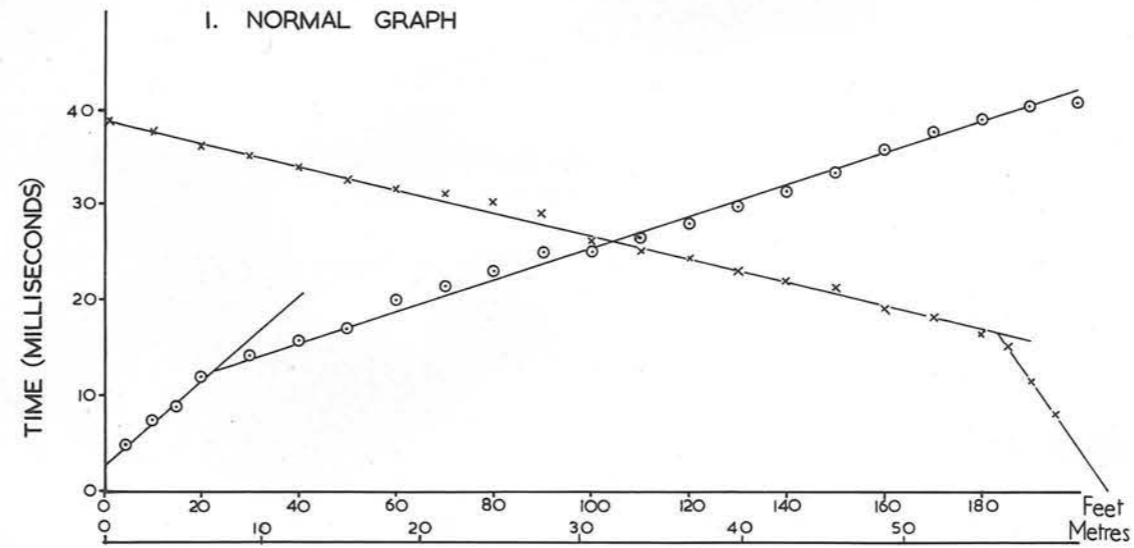


FIGURE 4.9

MAP SYMBOLS.

The symbols used in figures 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1 and 7.2 are defined as follows:





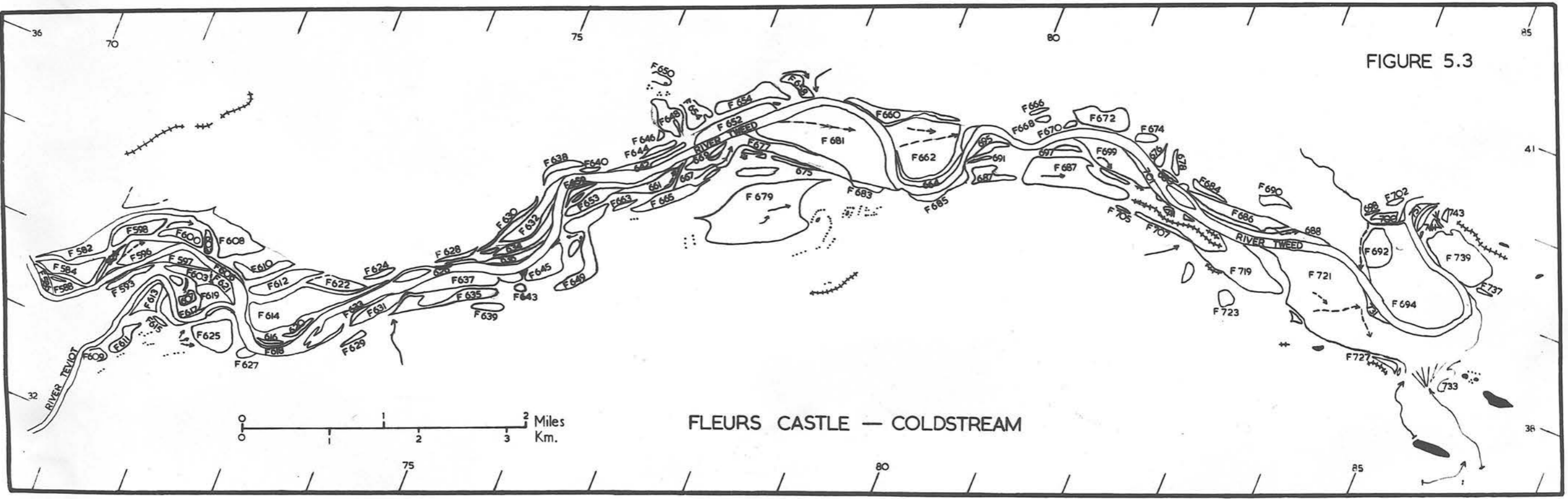
-  Terrace or terrace fragment.
-  Doubtful terrace fragment.
- F 345 Terrace fragment number (F is occasionally omitted where space is at a premium)
- +++++ Esker
-  *linear* Kame
- + -> Meltwater channel (bar at heighest point of the channel base).
- - -> Channel in the lowest terrace.
- - -> Other relevant channels.
- Kettle holes
-  Fan
- 85 | National Grid Line.

FIGURE 5.3



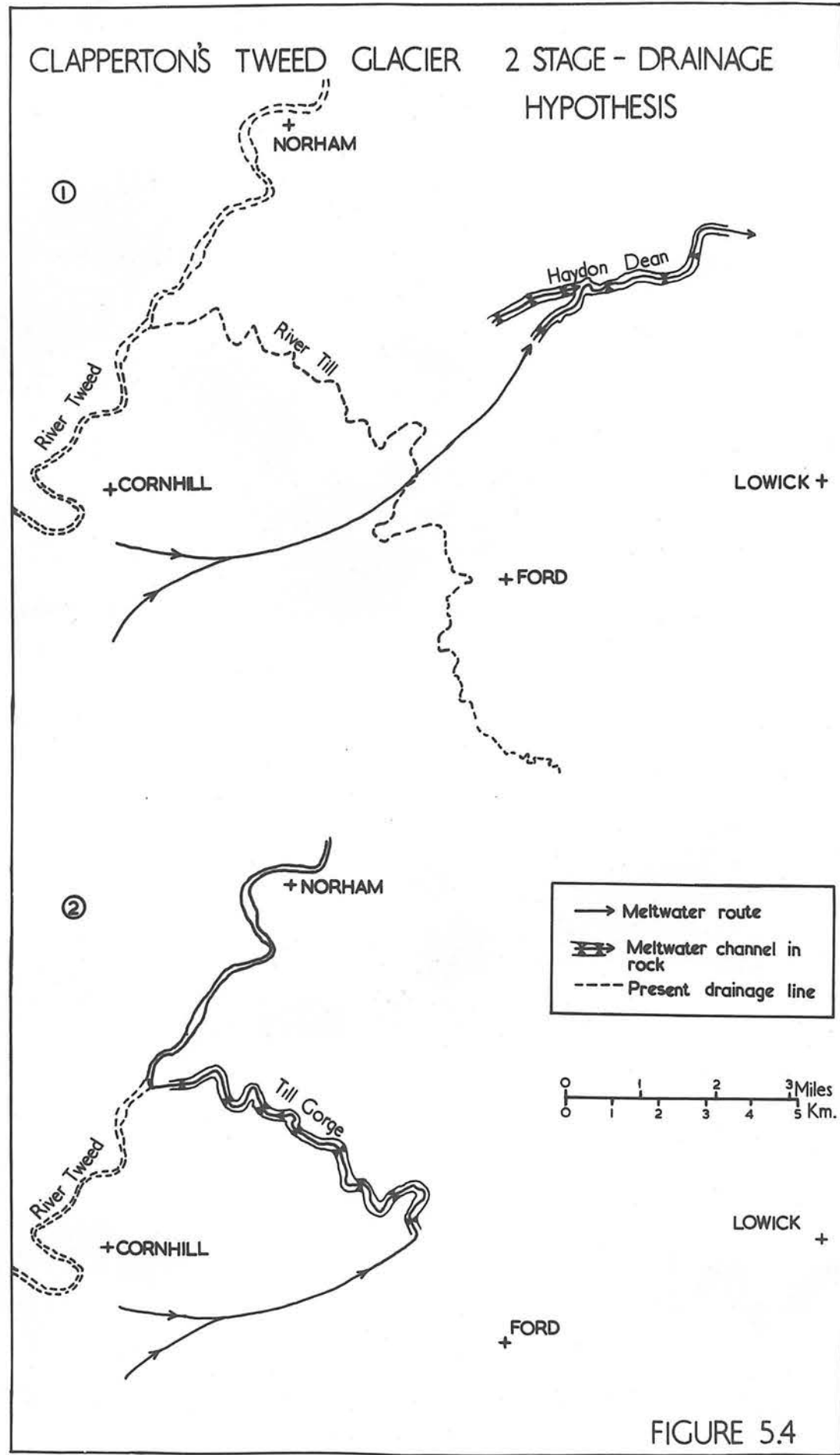
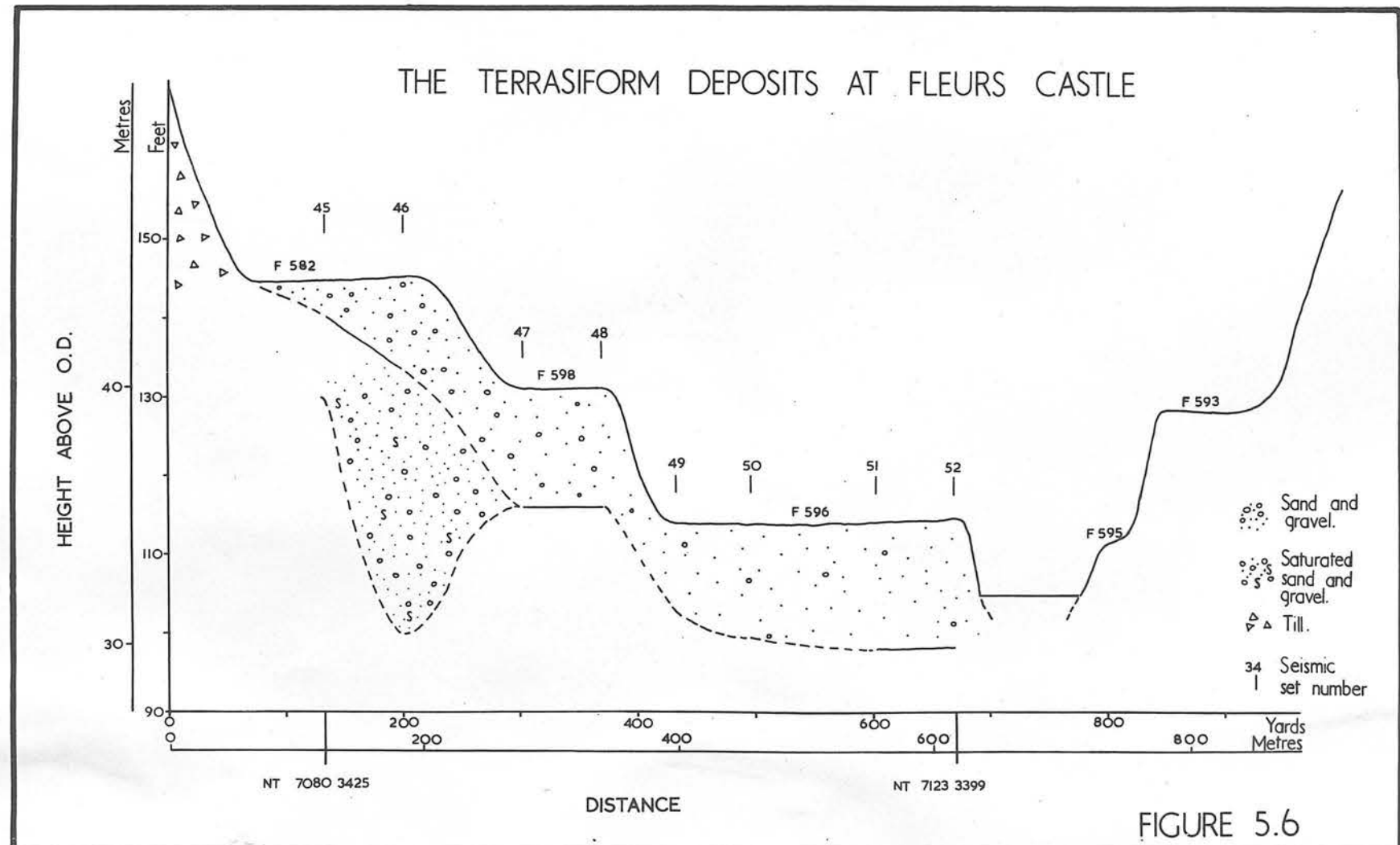
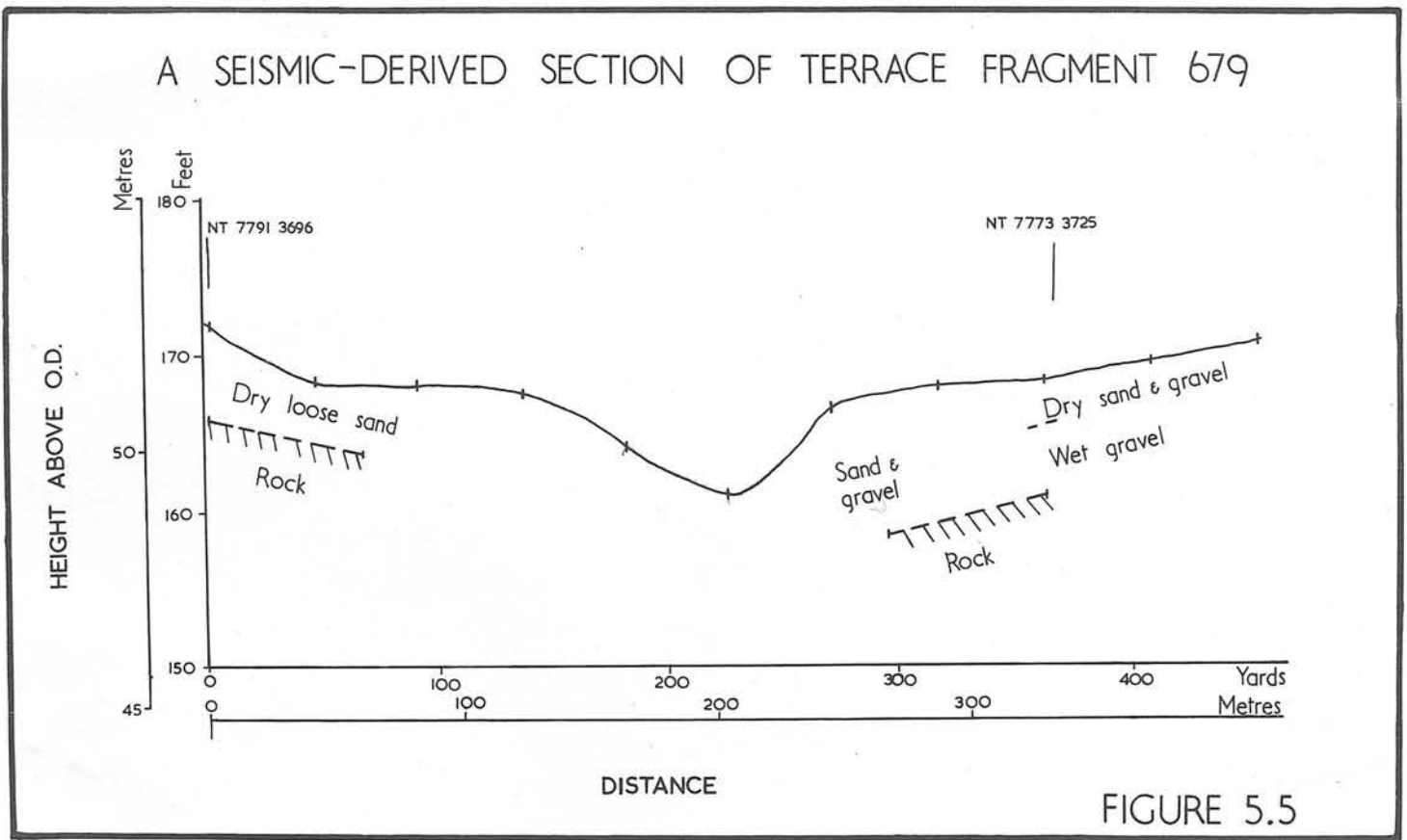
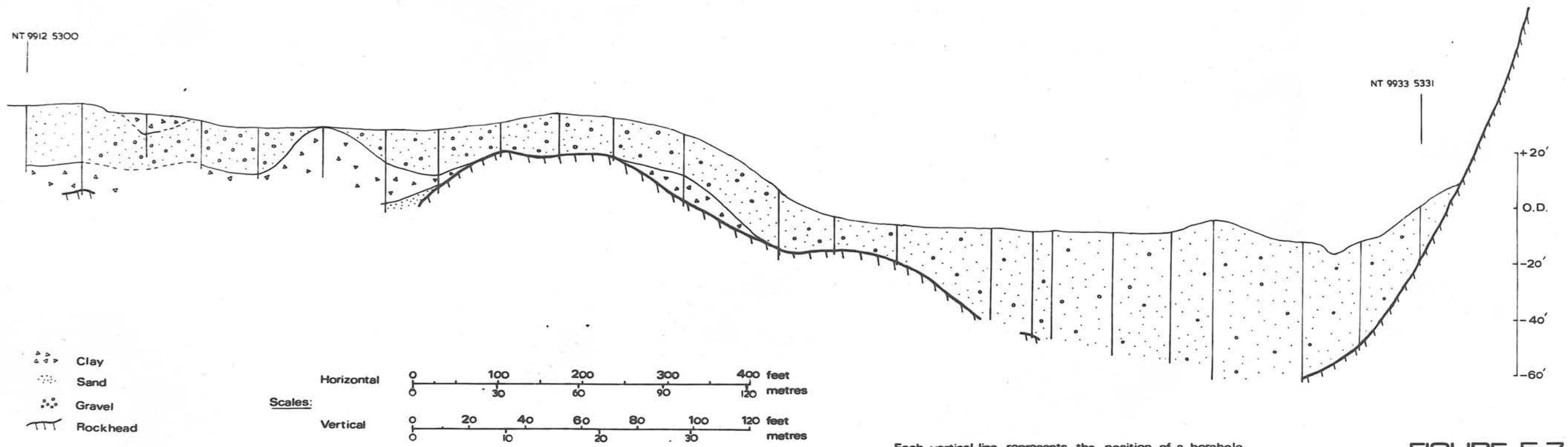


FIGURE 5.4



DRIFT DEPOSITS UNDER THE RAIL BRIDGE, BERWICK



Each vertical line represents the position of a borehole

FIGURE 5.7

THE MINIMUM POSSIBLE DEPTH OF DRIFT UNDER THE ROYAL TWEED BRIDGE, BERWICK

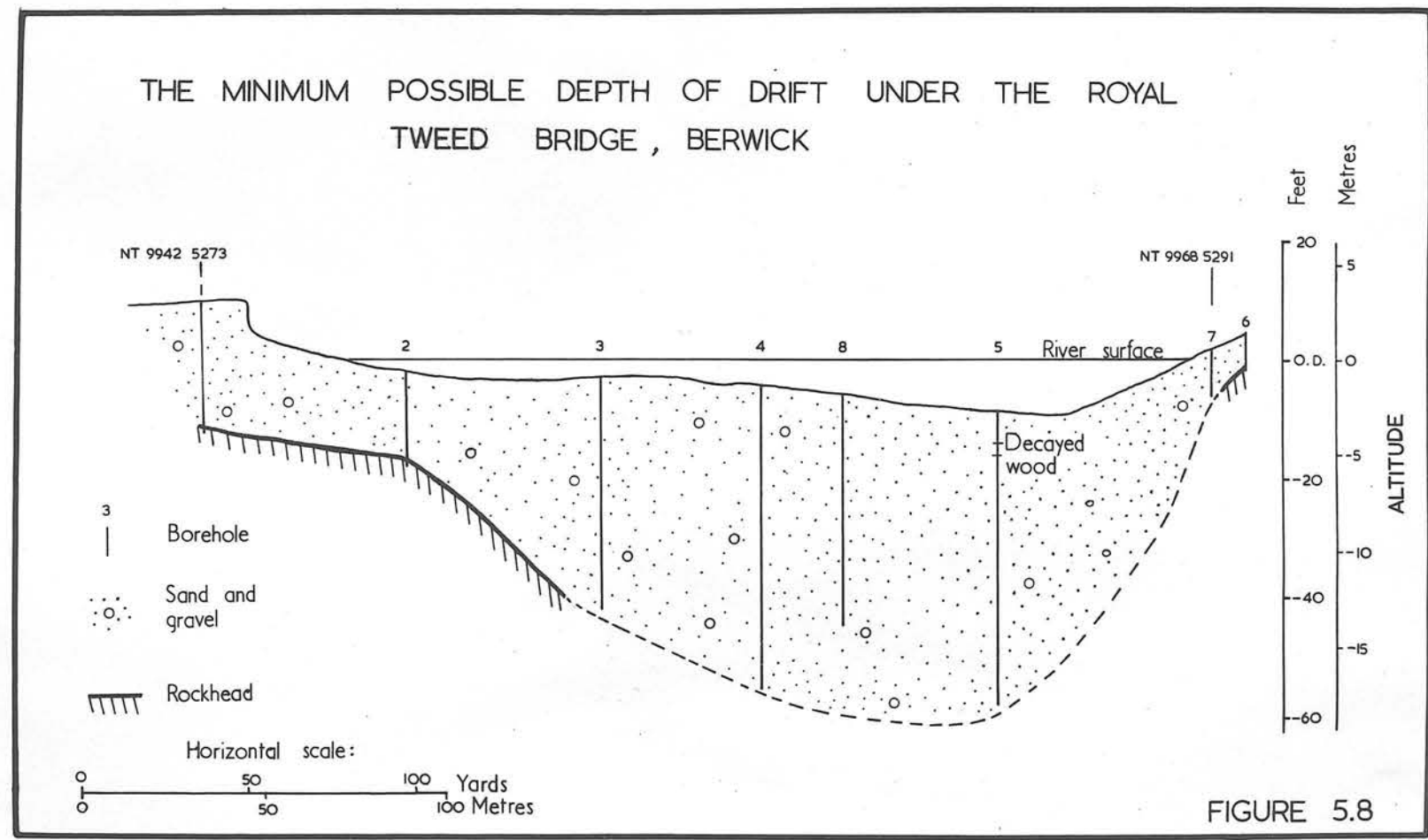


FIGURE 5.8

THE LOCATION OF KNOWN BOREHOLES AND THE BURIED VALLEY OF THE TWEED IN THE ESTUARINE AREA

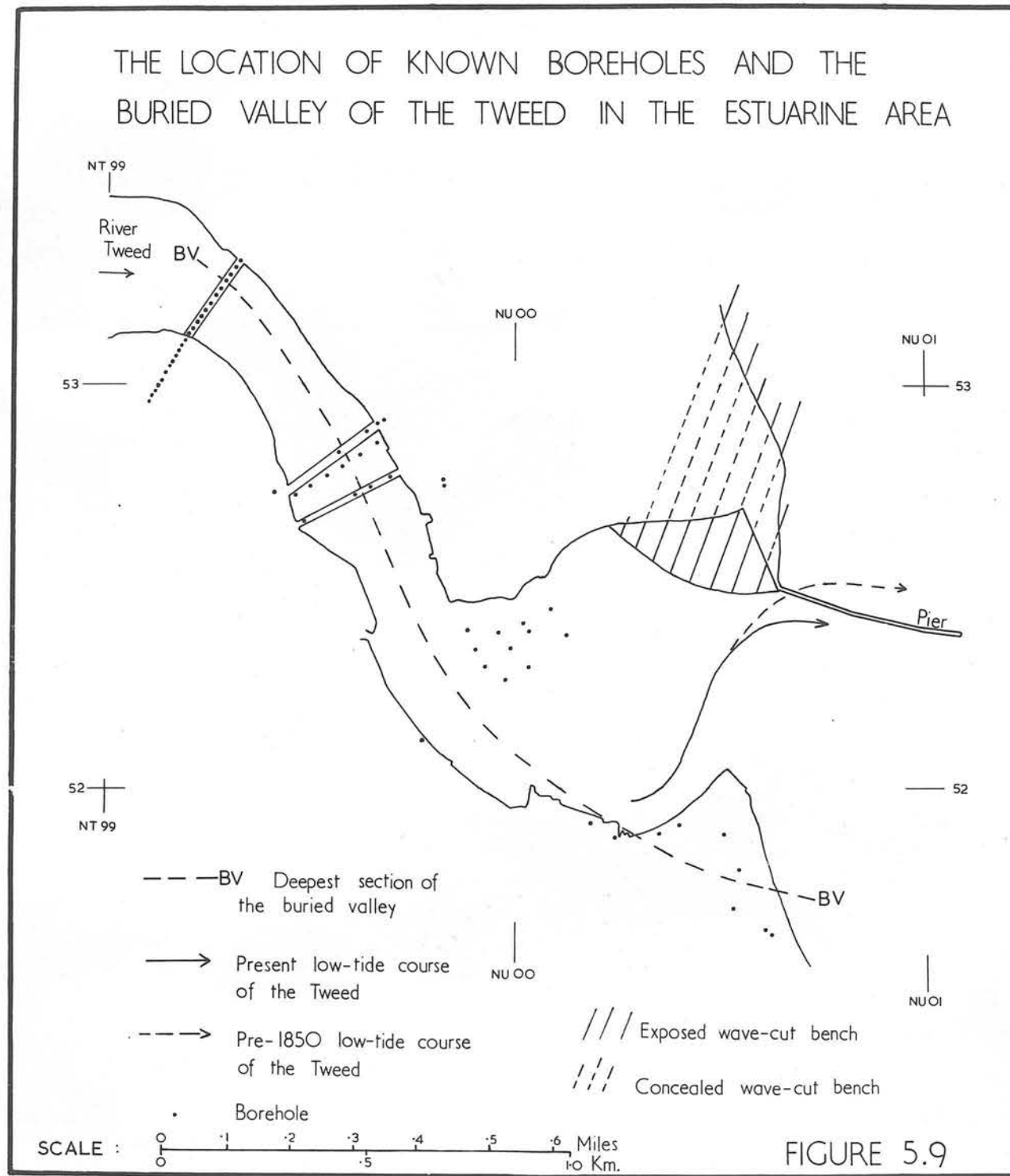


FIGURE 5.9

MELROSE — TWEEDBANK

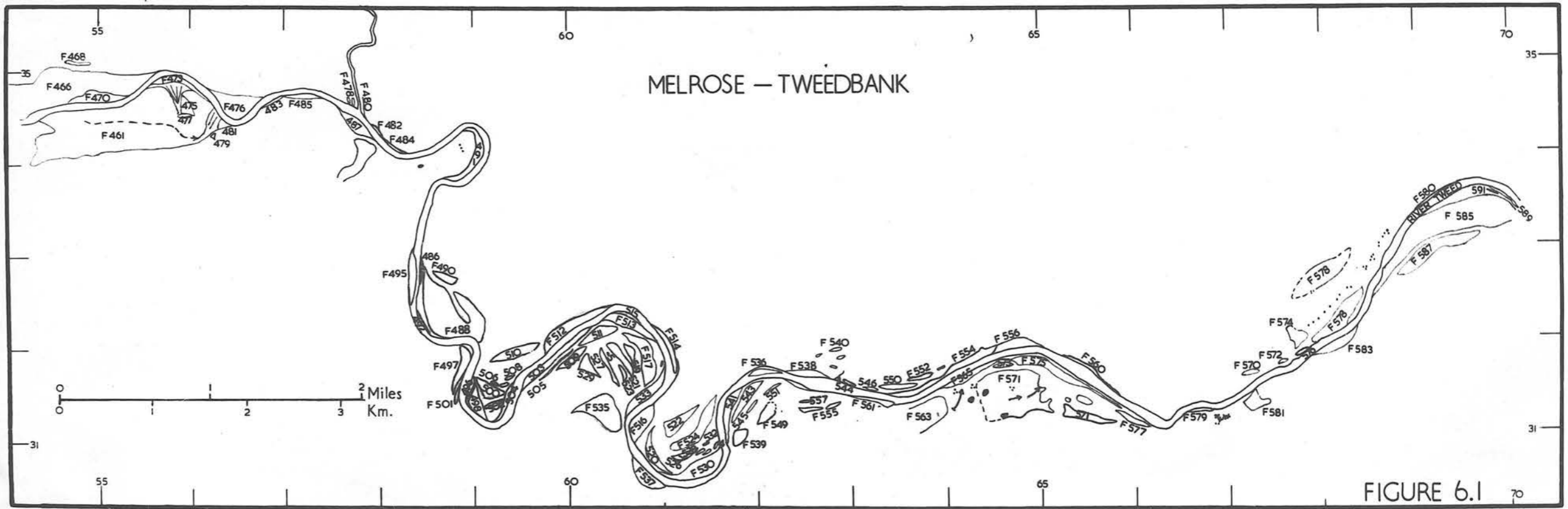


FIGURE 6.1

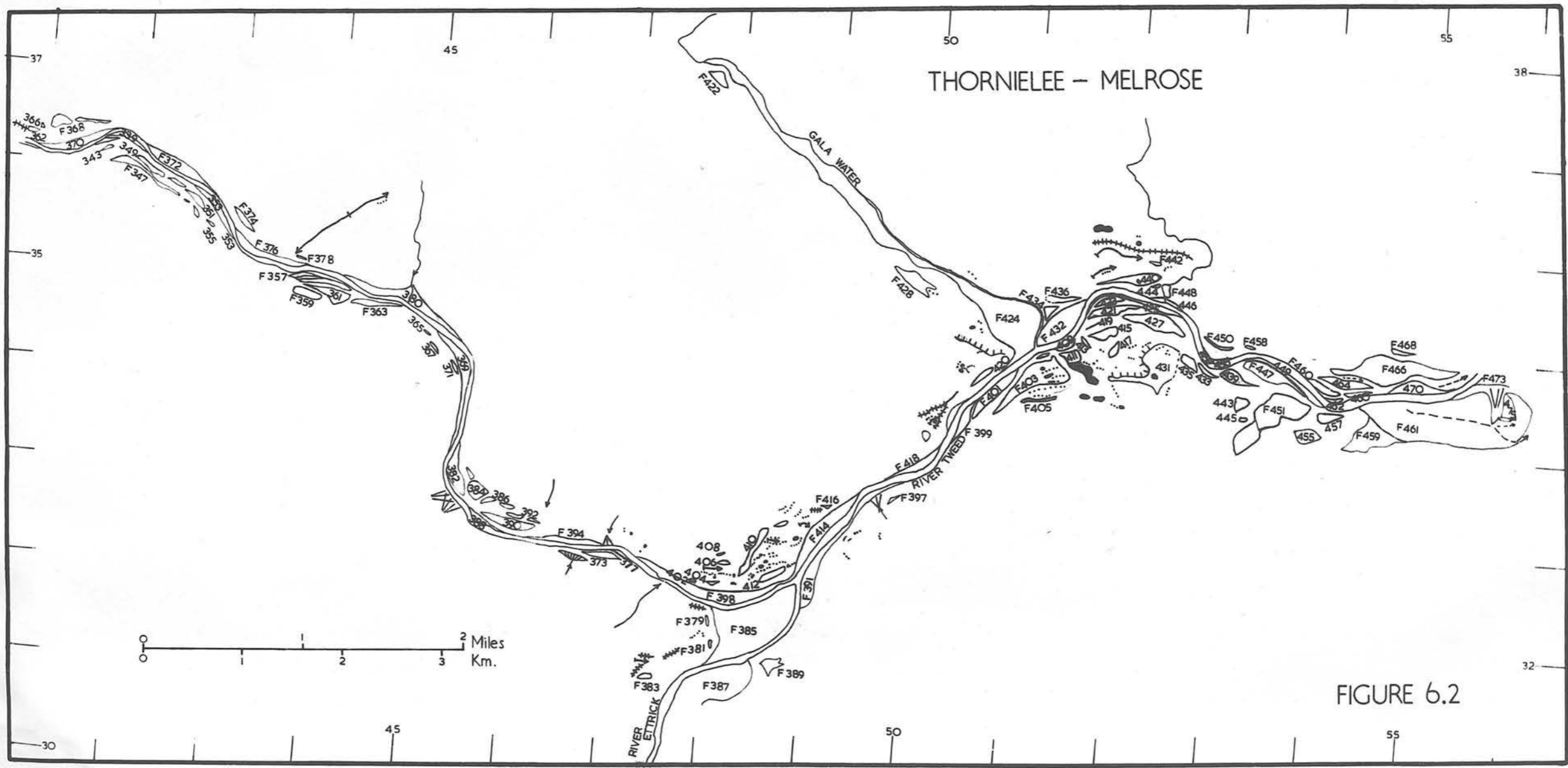


FIGURE 6.2

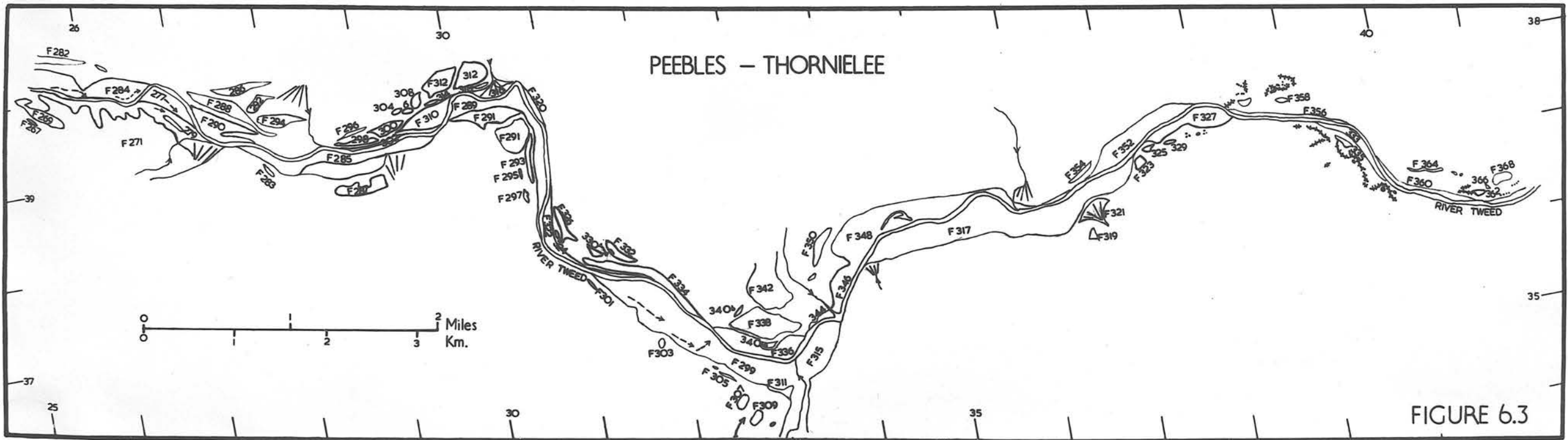
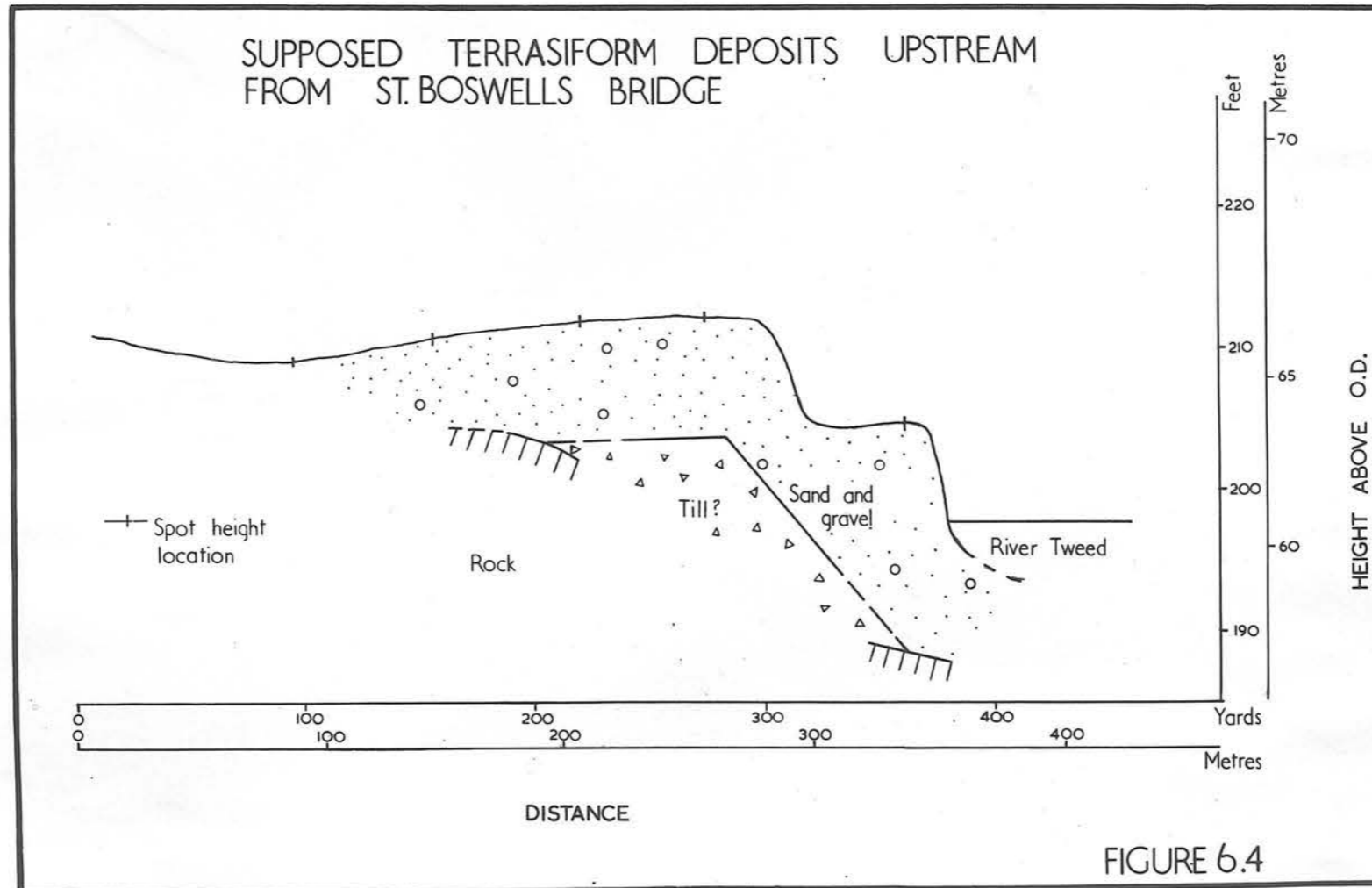
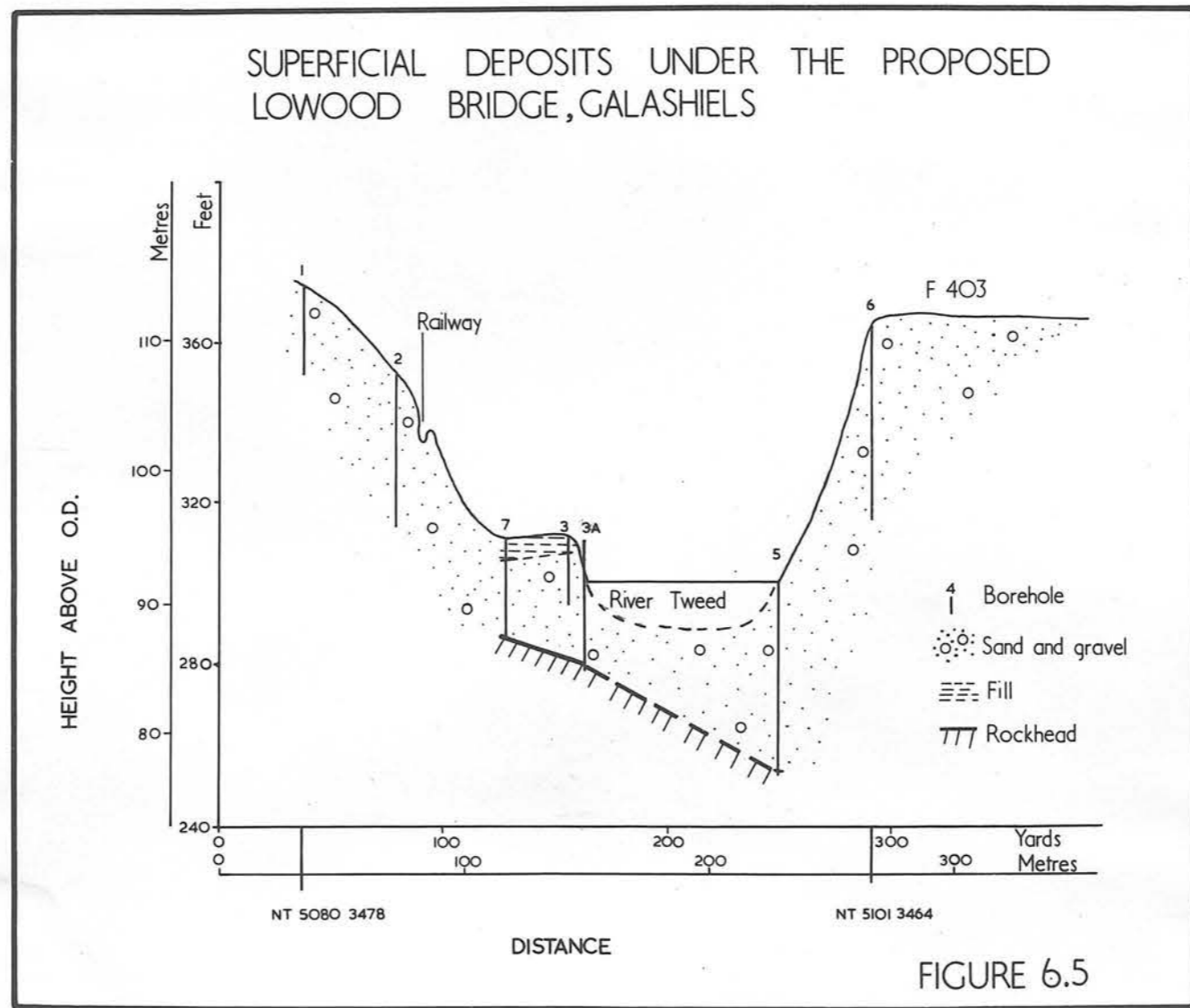


FIGURE 6.3



SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS UNDER THE PROPOSED LOWOOD BRIDGE, GALASHIELS



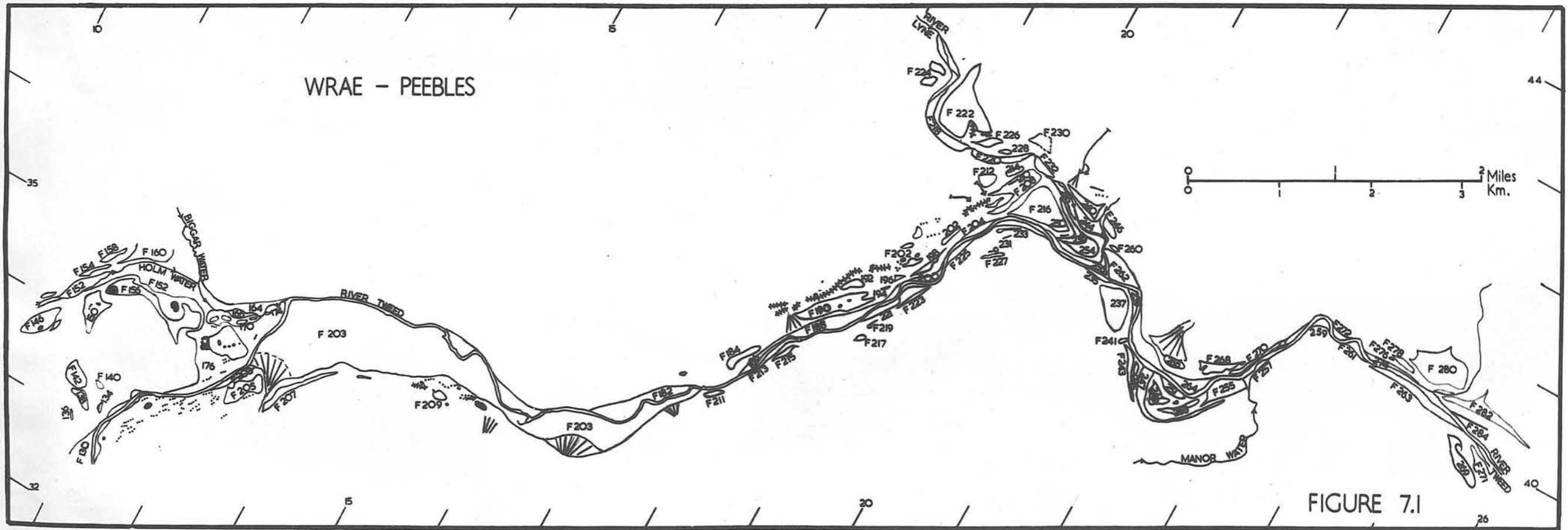


FIGURE 7.1

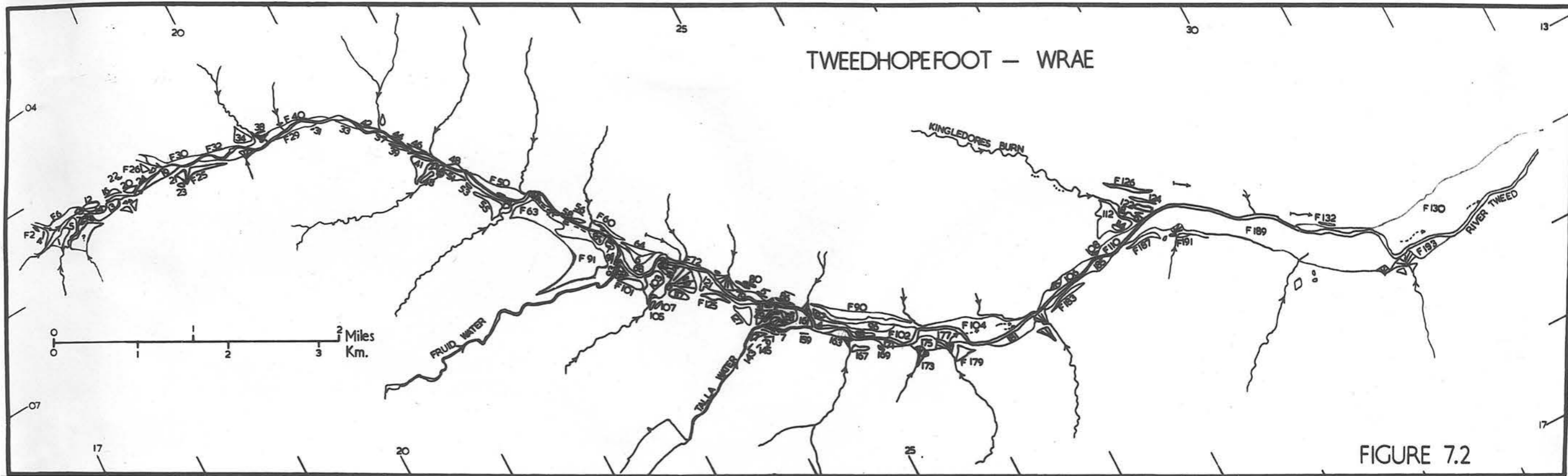
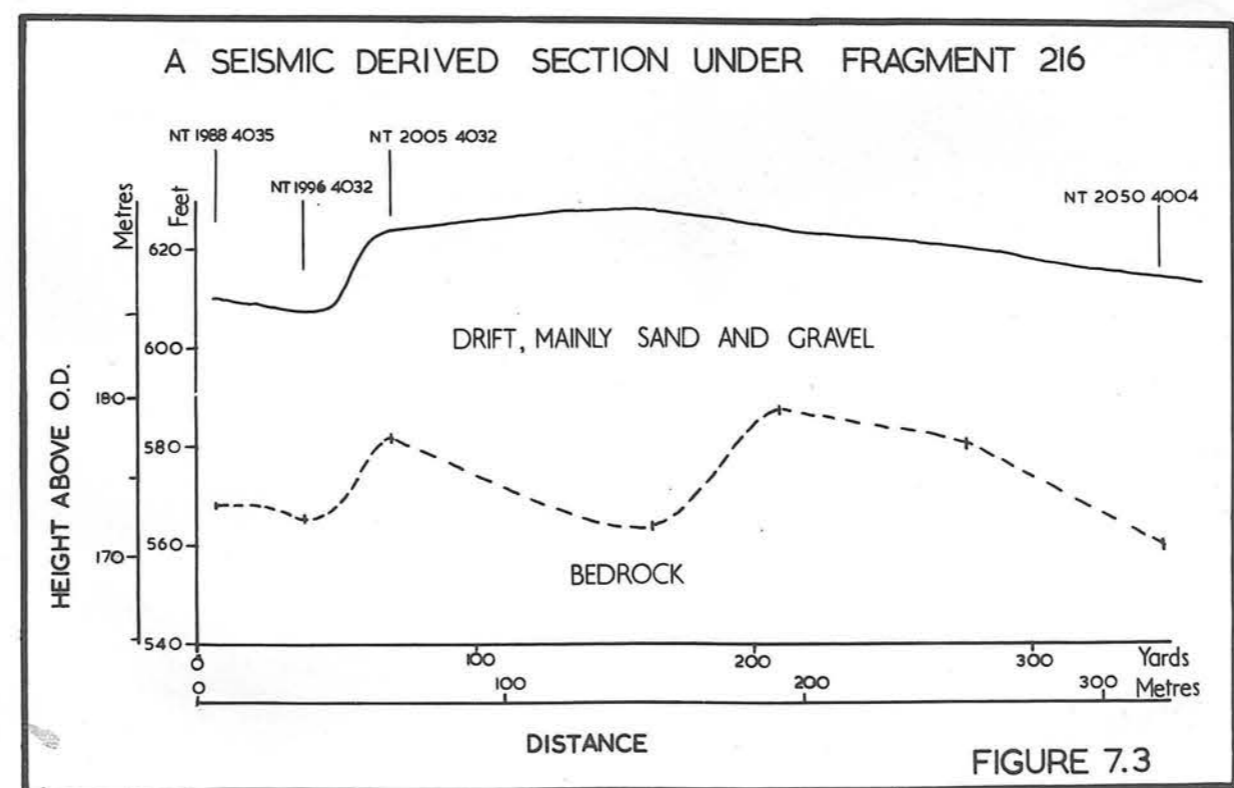
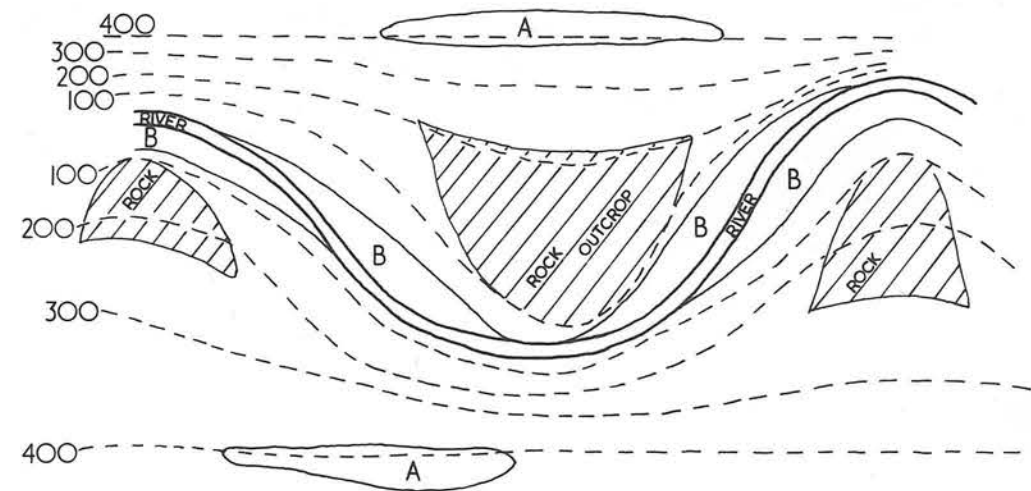


FIGURE 7.2



FROM PLAIN COURSE DOWN THE CENTRAL
 AND LOWER VALLEY
 FROM PLAIN COURSE DOWN THE CENTRAL
 AND UPPER VALLEY

HYPOTHETICAL DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE DESIRABILITY OF USING DIFFERENT PROJECTION PLANES FOR DIFFERENT TERRACES

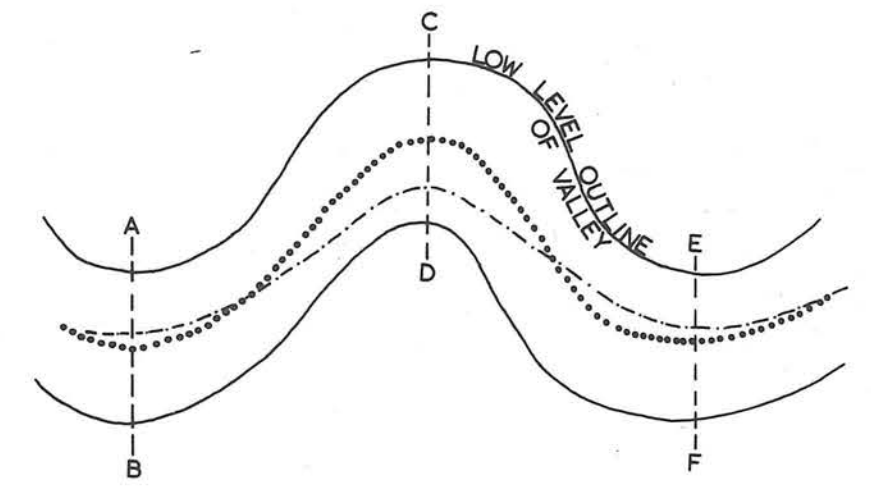


THE MOST SUITABLE PROJECTION PLANE FOR THE TERRACES MARKED 'A' IS PARALLEL TO THE 400 (ARBITRARY) UNITS CONTOUR WHILE THAT FOR THOSE TERRACES MARKED 'B' IS COINCIDENT WITH THE RIVER COURSE.

SCALE : ARBITRARY

FIGURE 8.1

VALLEY ASYMETRY AND THE SINUOSITY OF PROJECTION PLANES

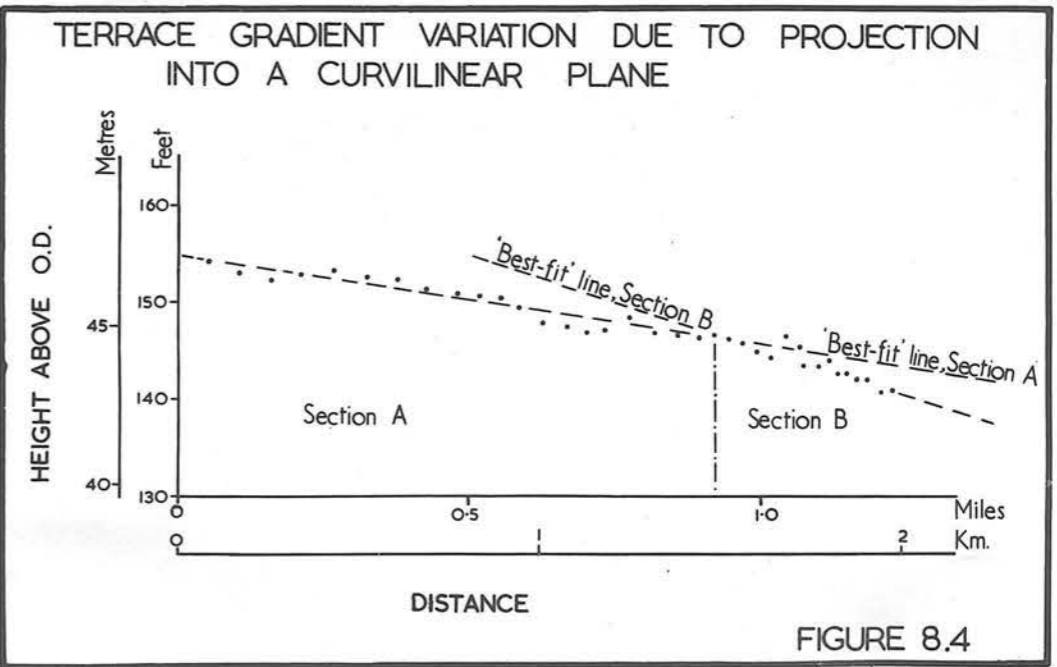
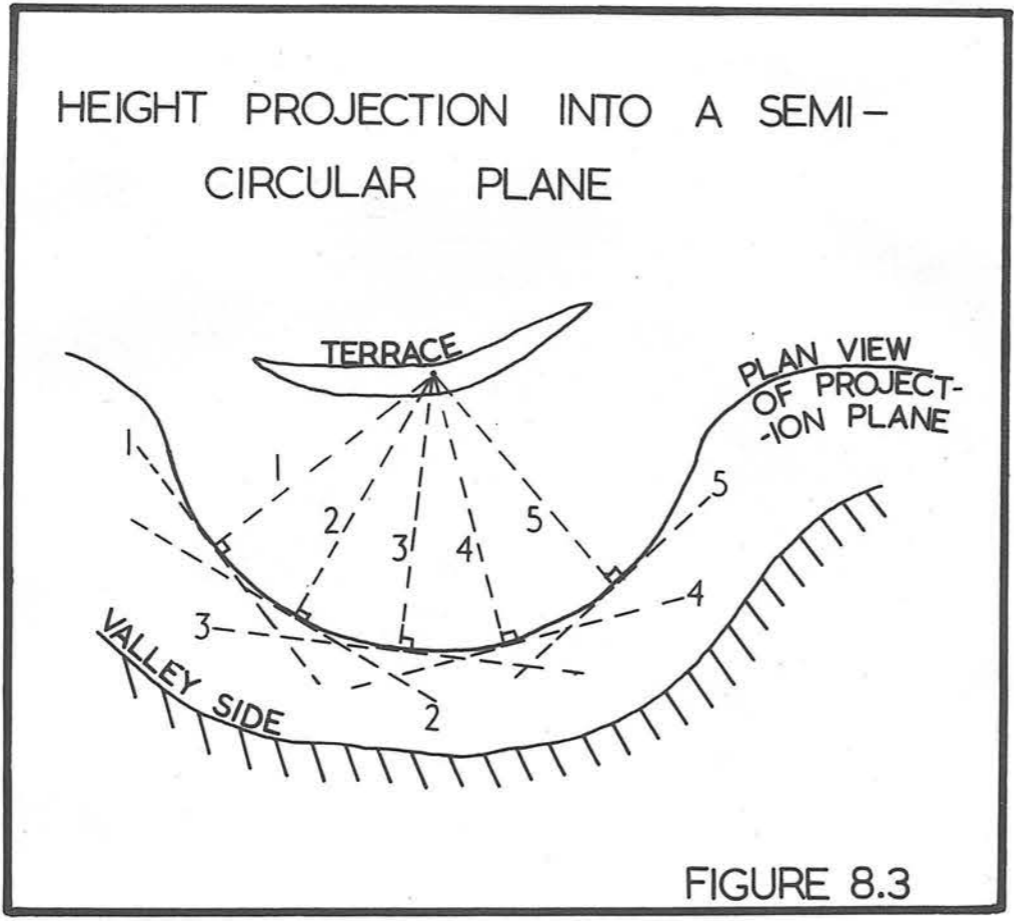


VALLEY CROSS SECTIONS



- PROJECTION PLANE COURSE DOWN THE CENTRE OF THE LOWER VALLEY
- PROJECTION PLANE COURSE DOWN THE CENTRE OF THE UPPER VALLEY

FIGURE 8.2



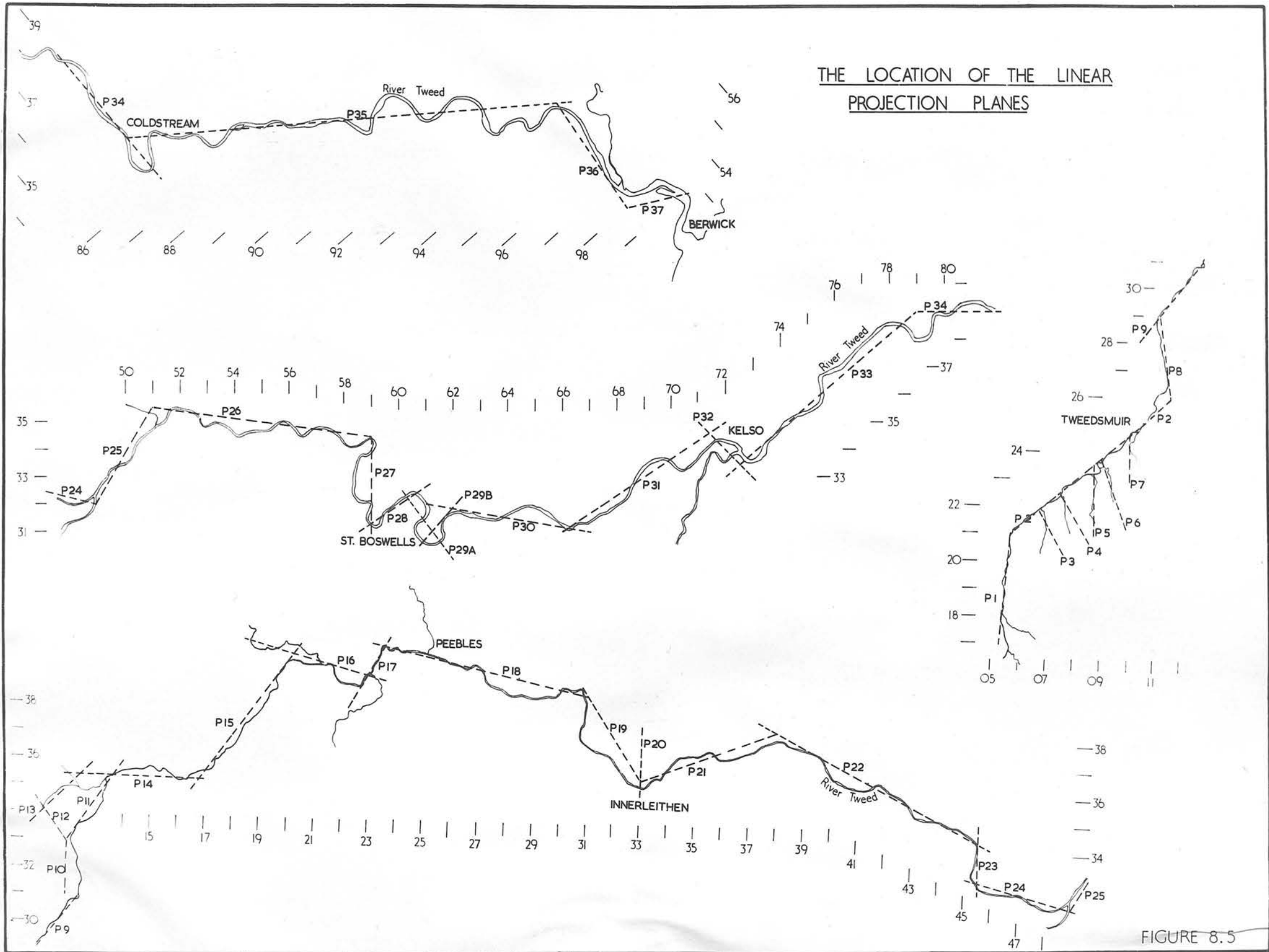
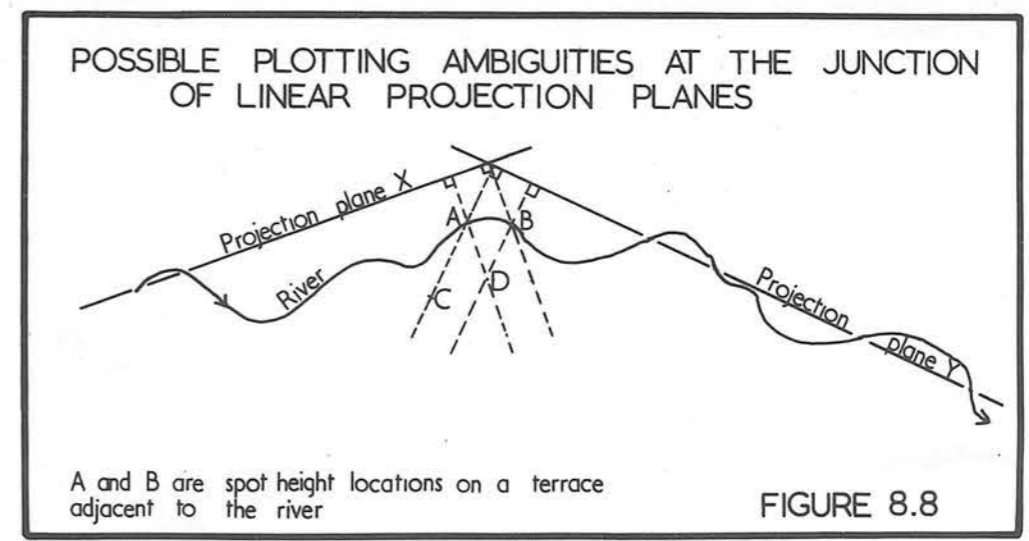
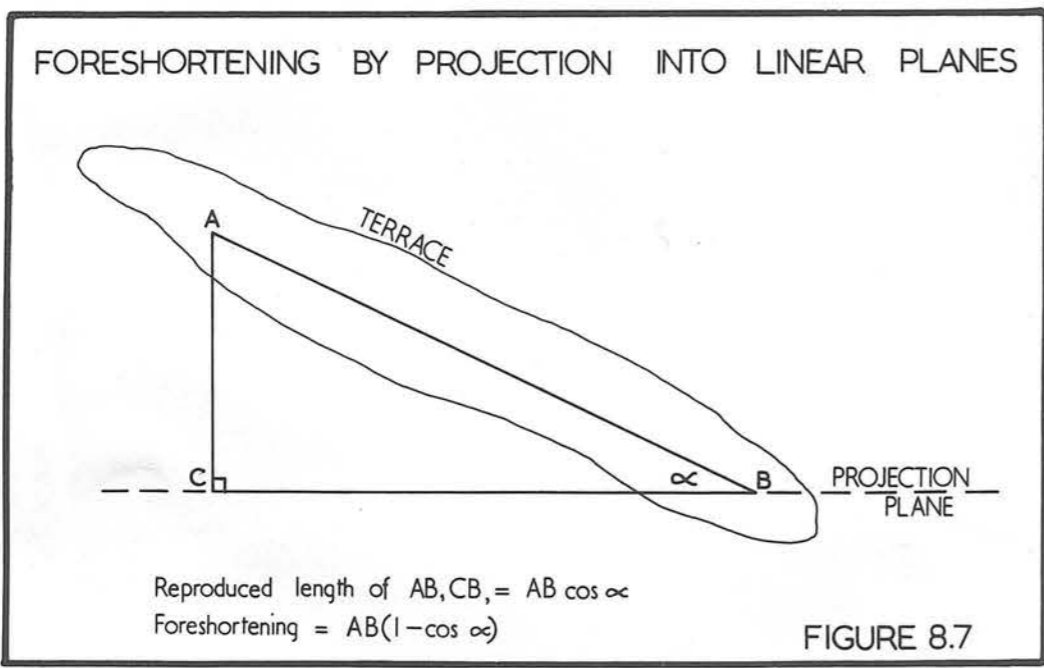
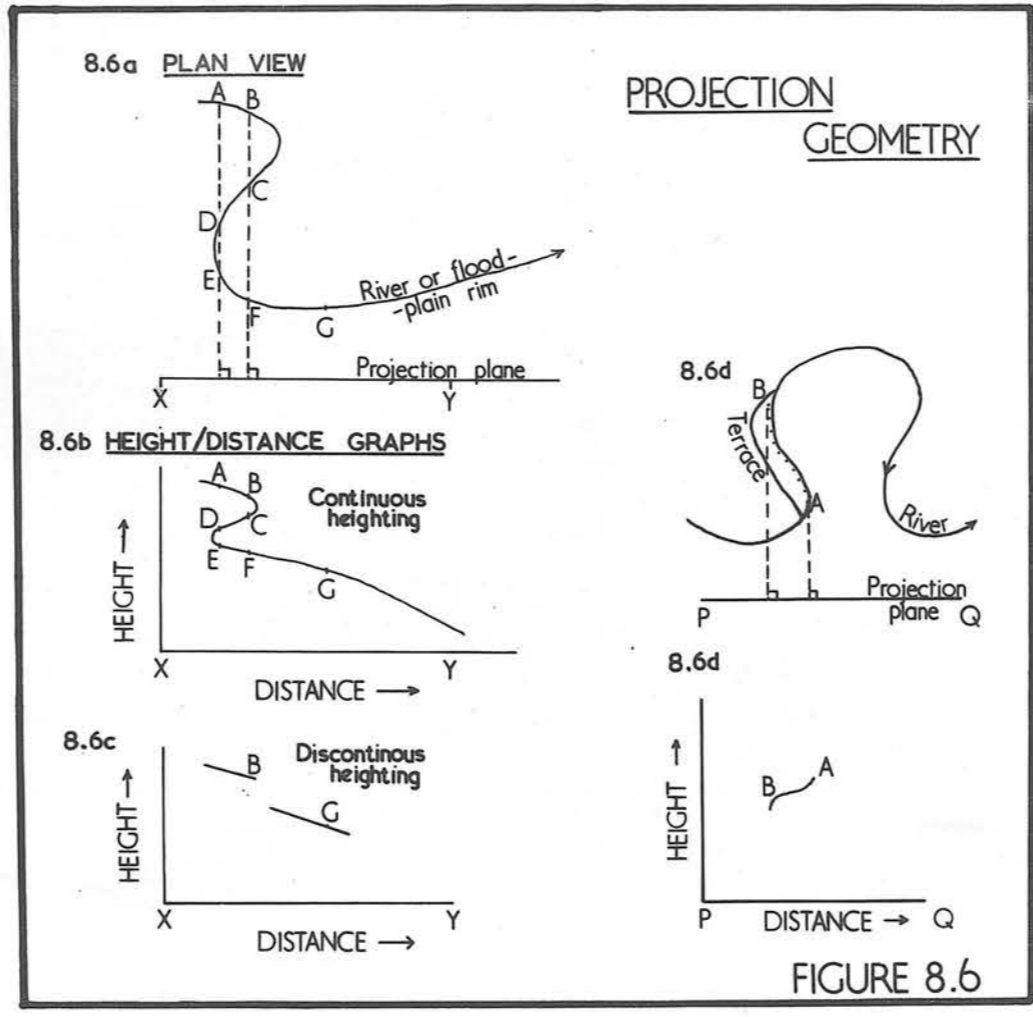
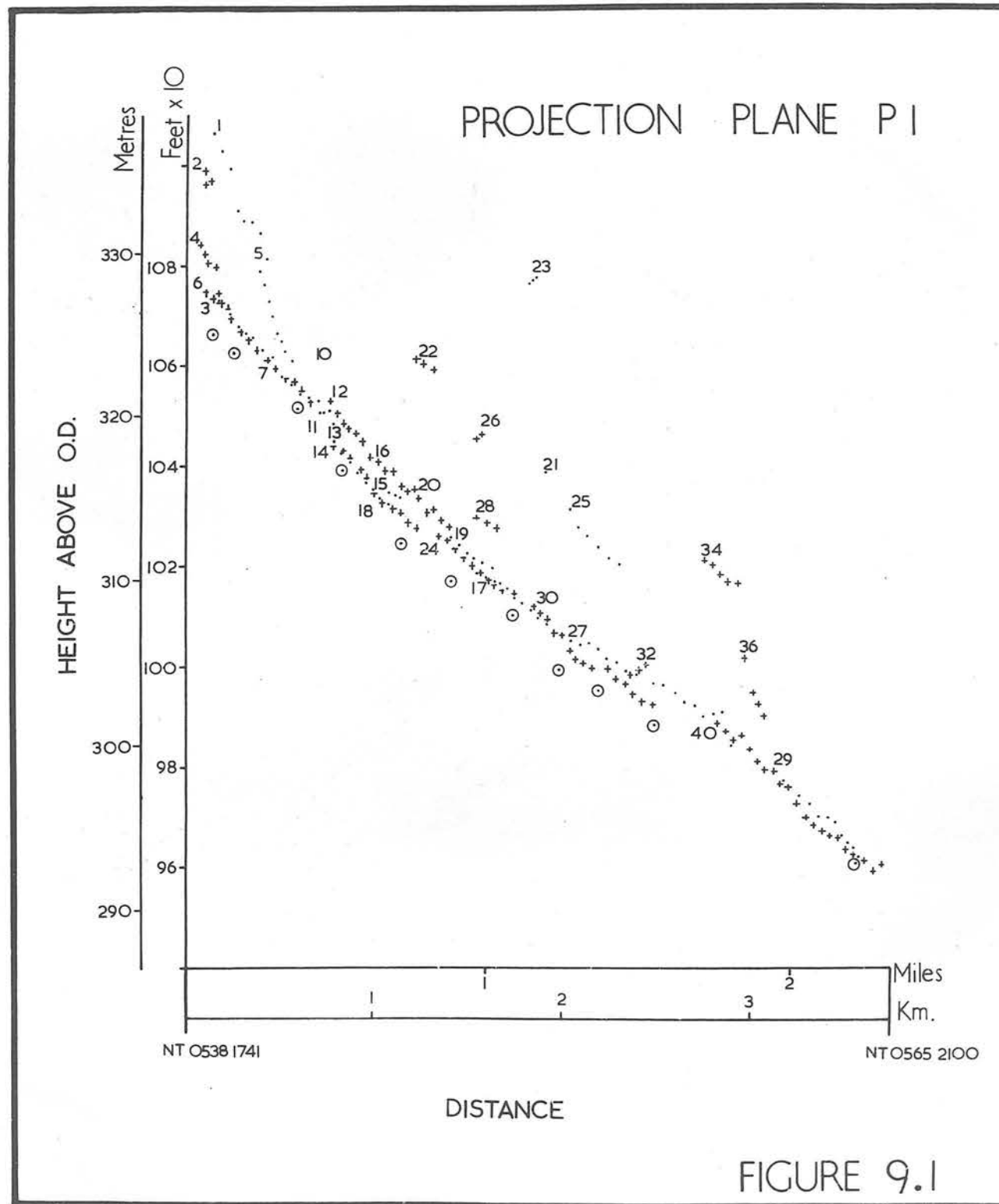
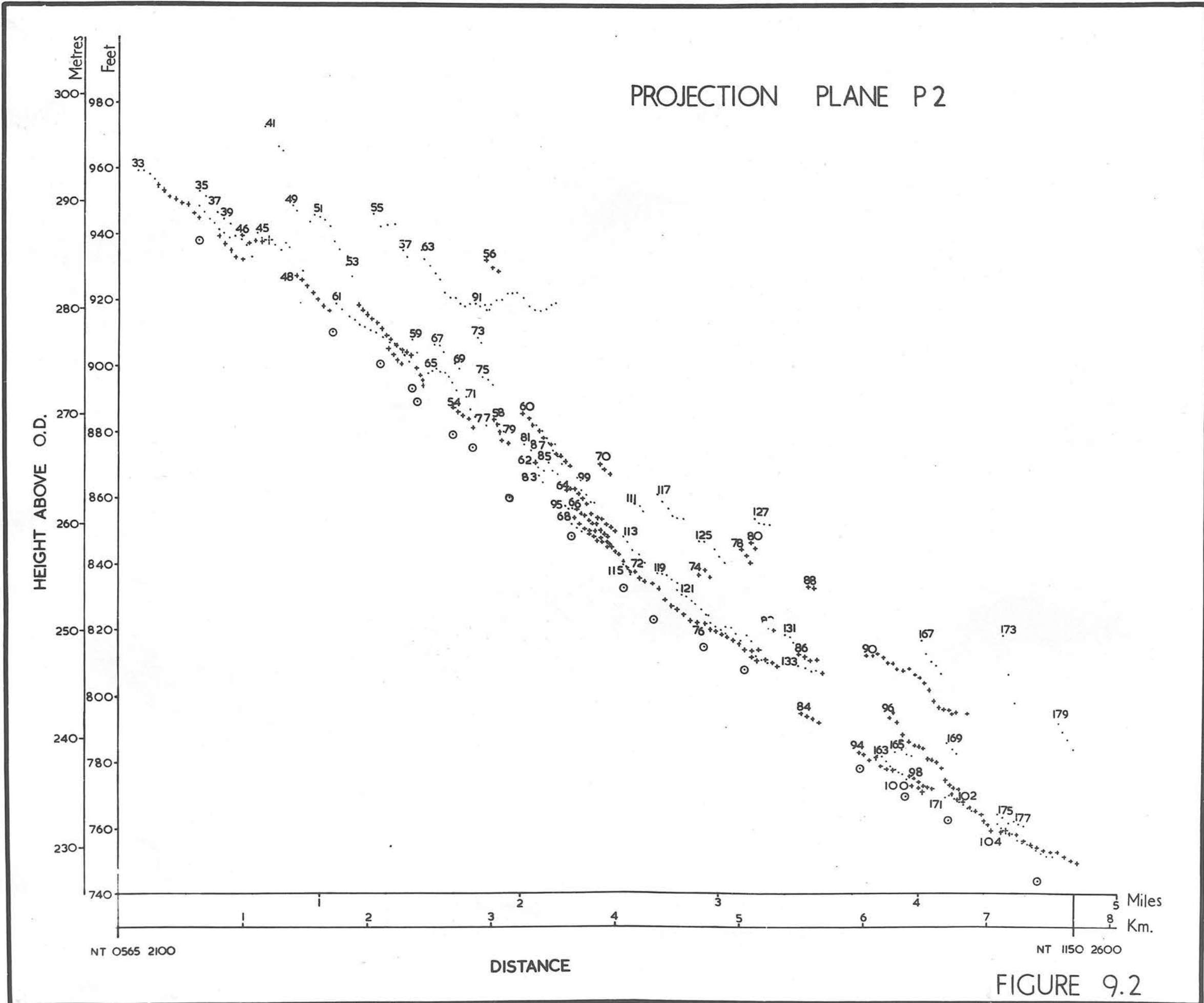


FIGURE 8.5







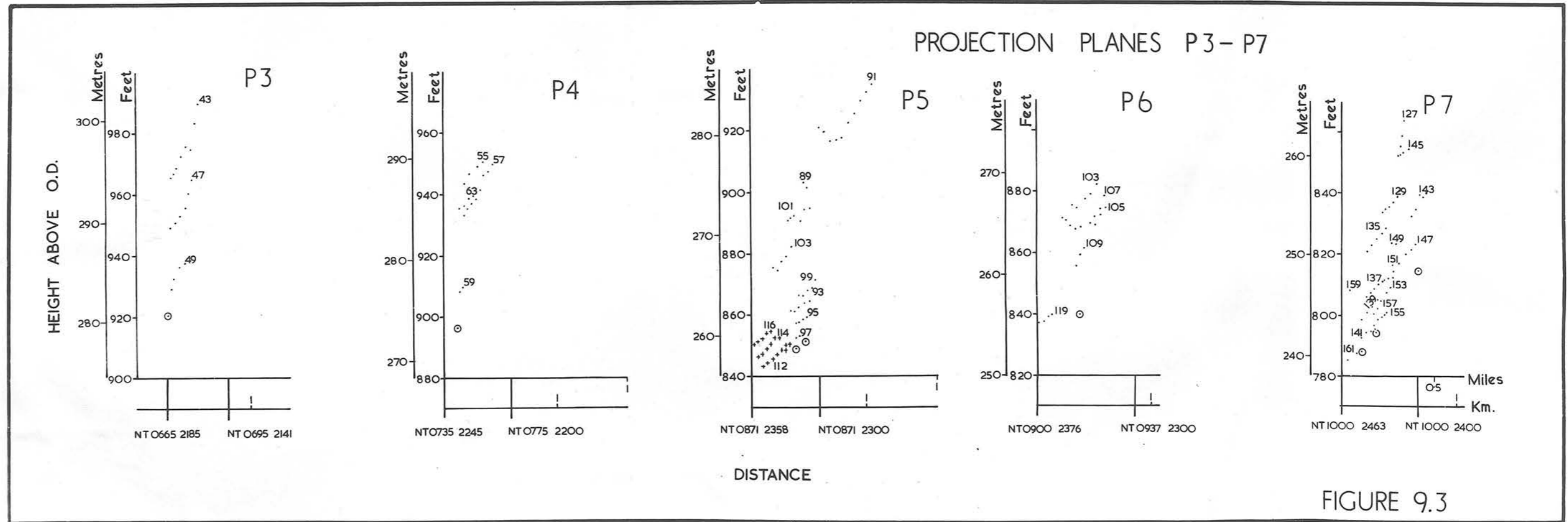


FIGURE 9.3

PROJECTION PLANE P8

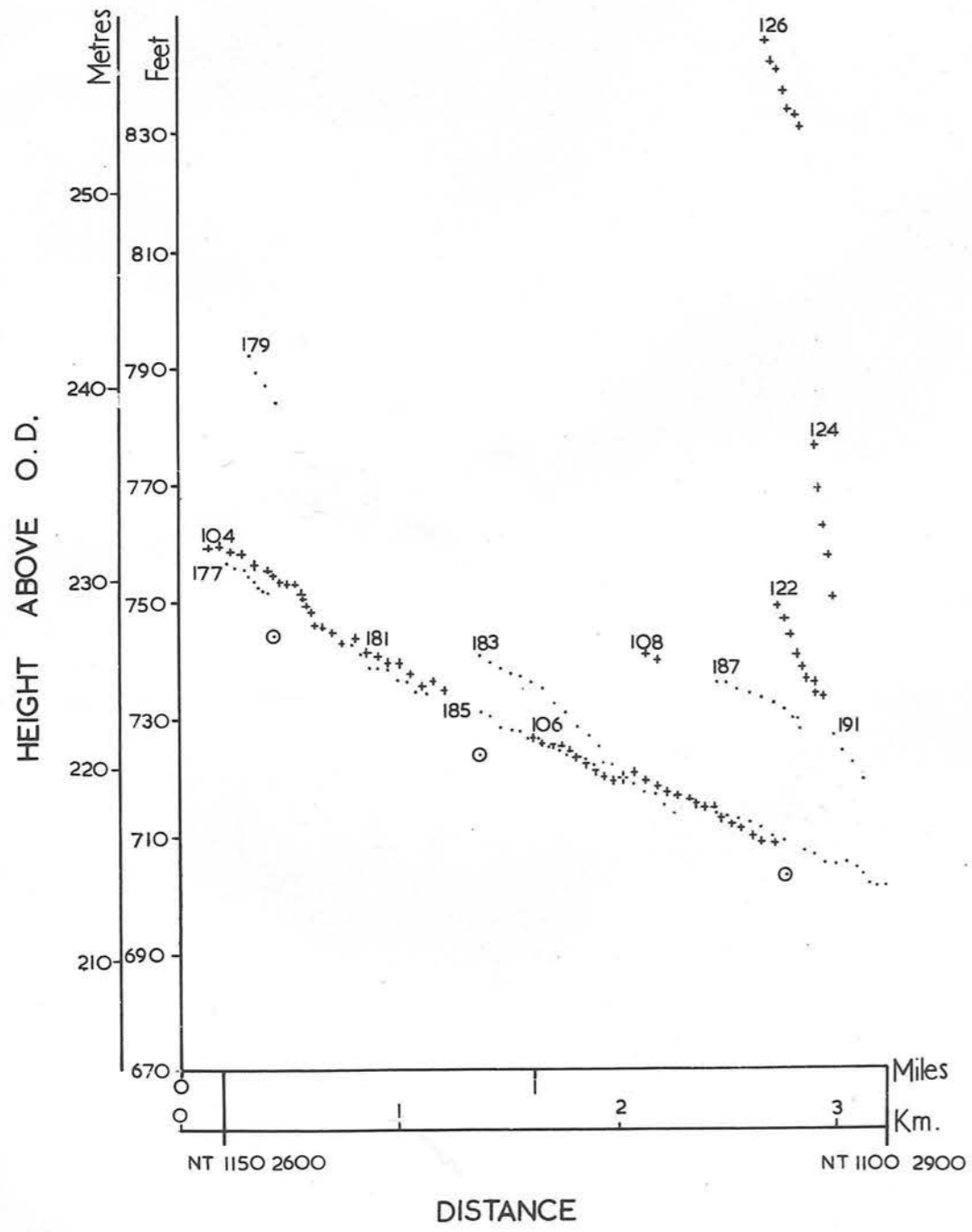


FIGURE 9.4

PROJECTION PLANE P9

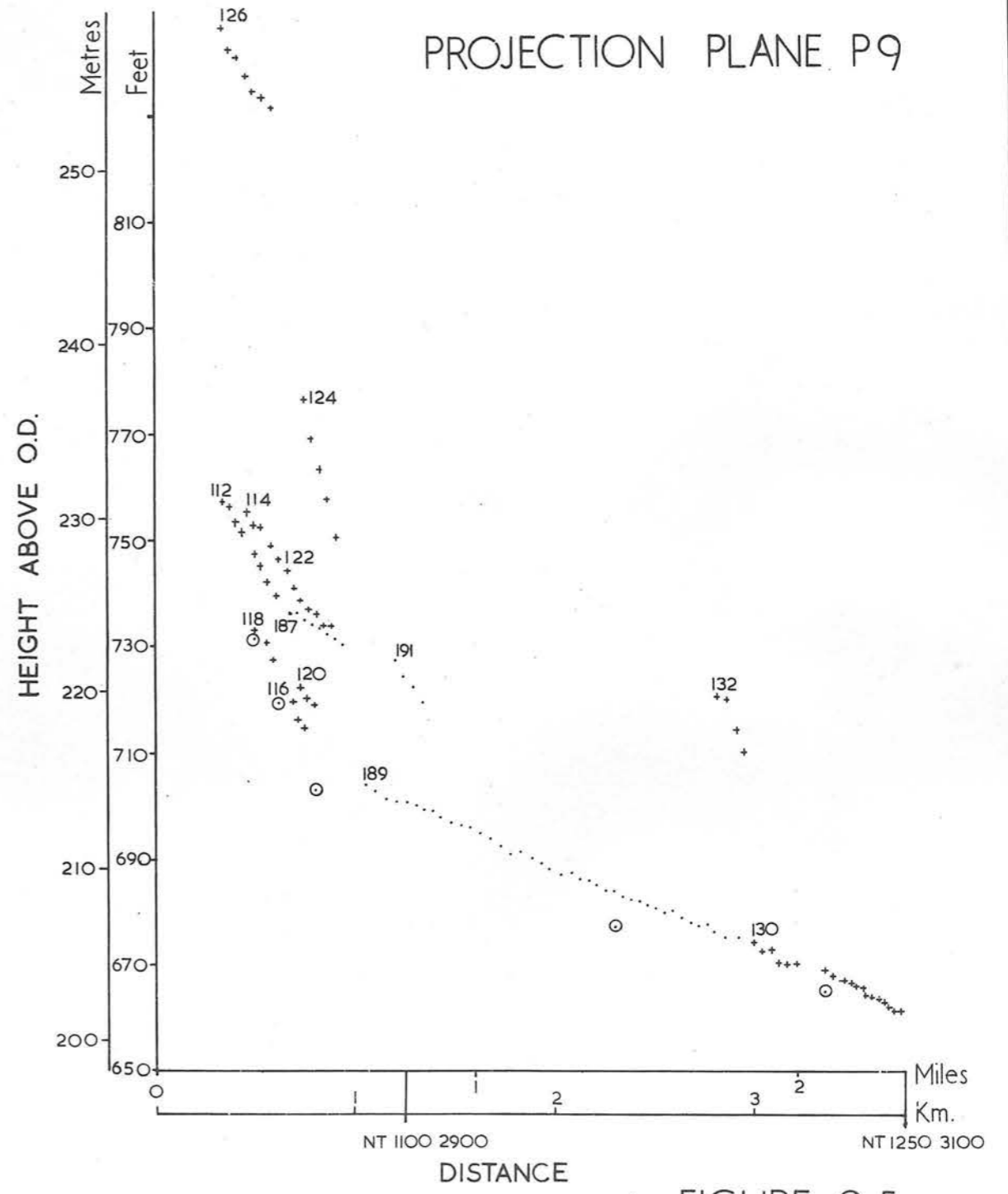


FIGURE 9.5

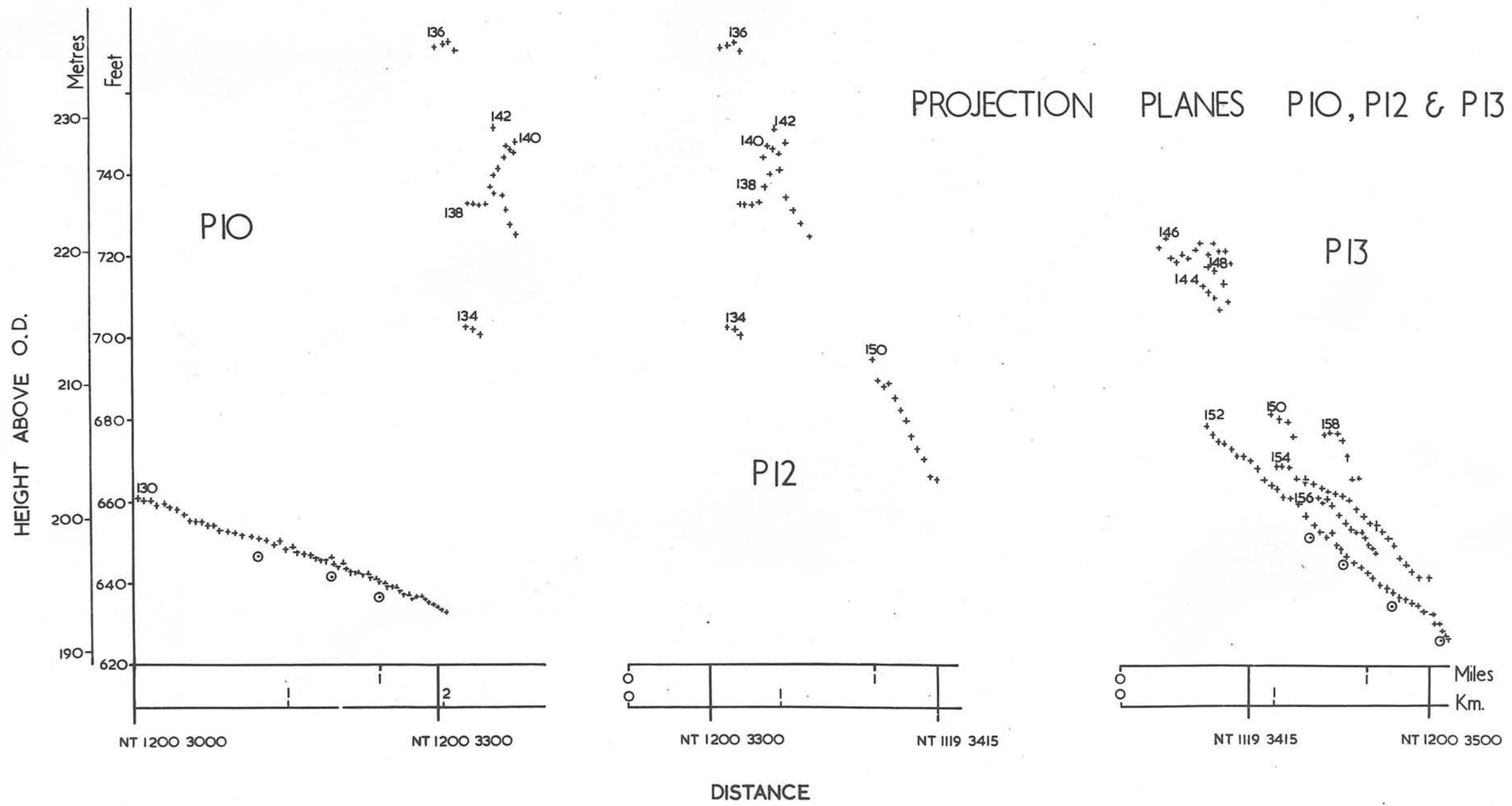


FIGURE 9.6

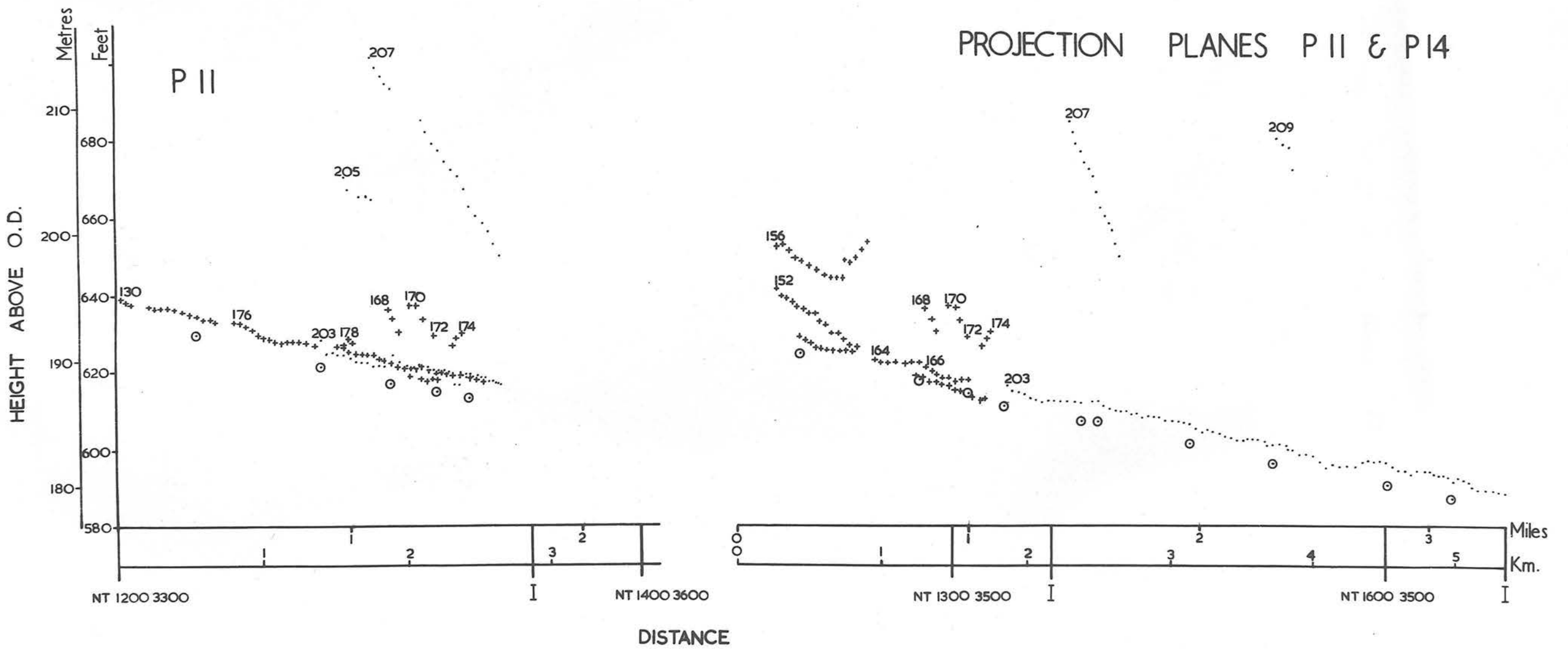


FIGURE 9.7

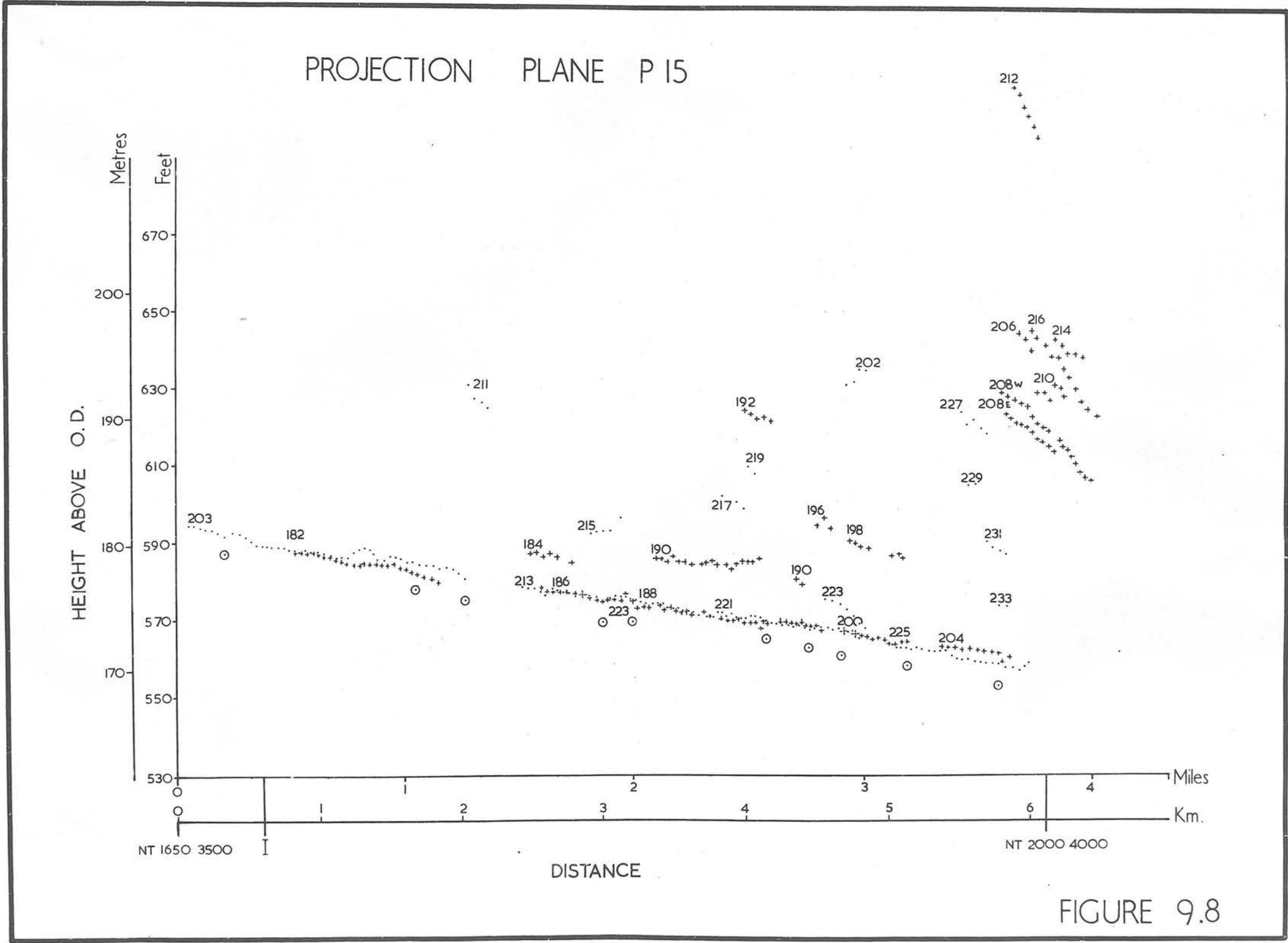
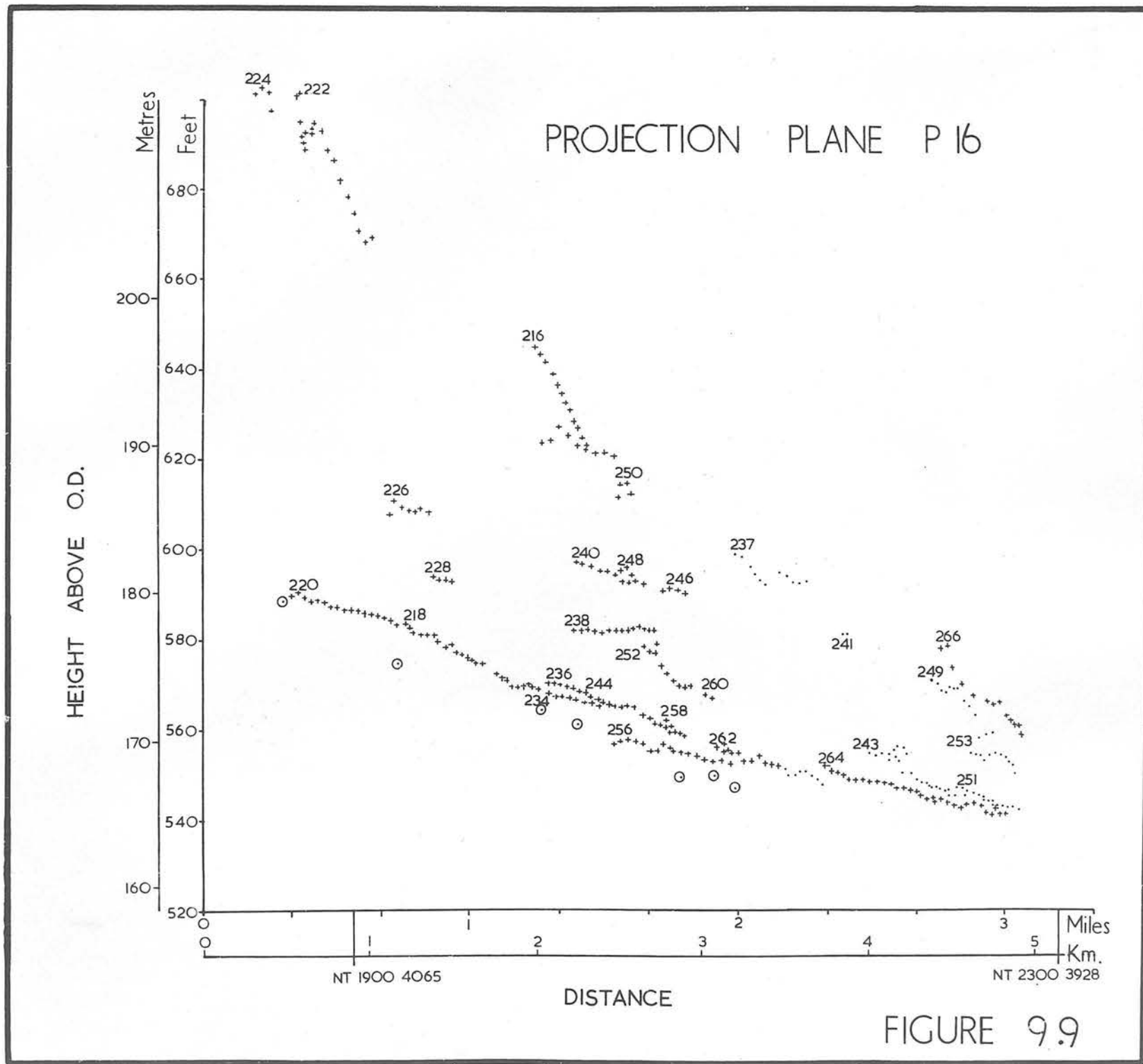
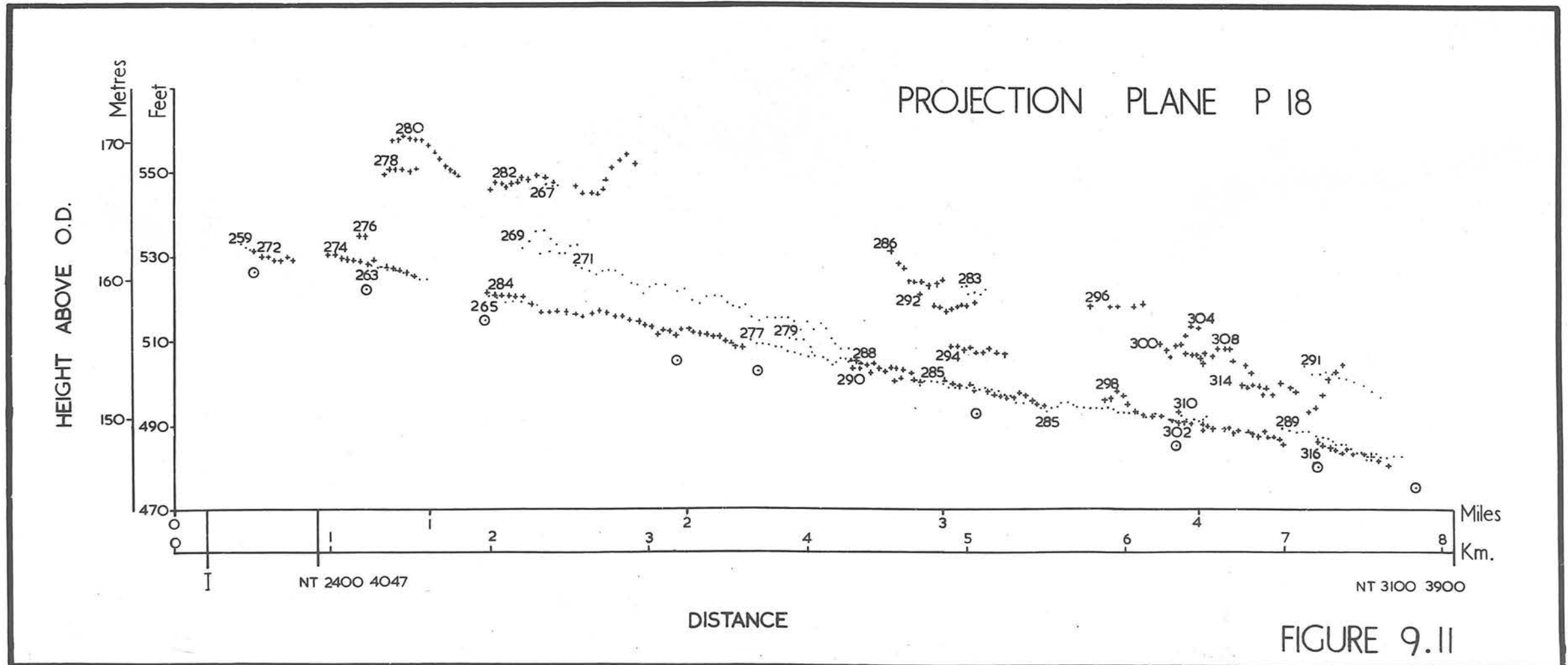
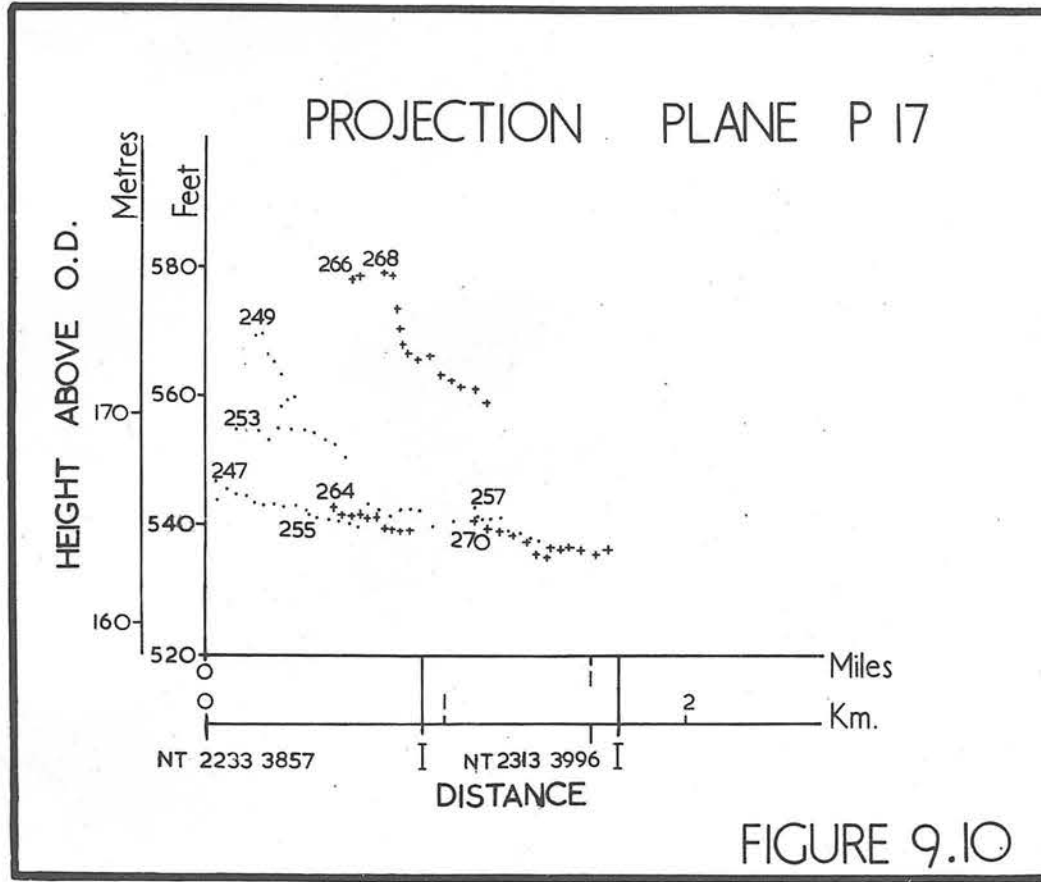
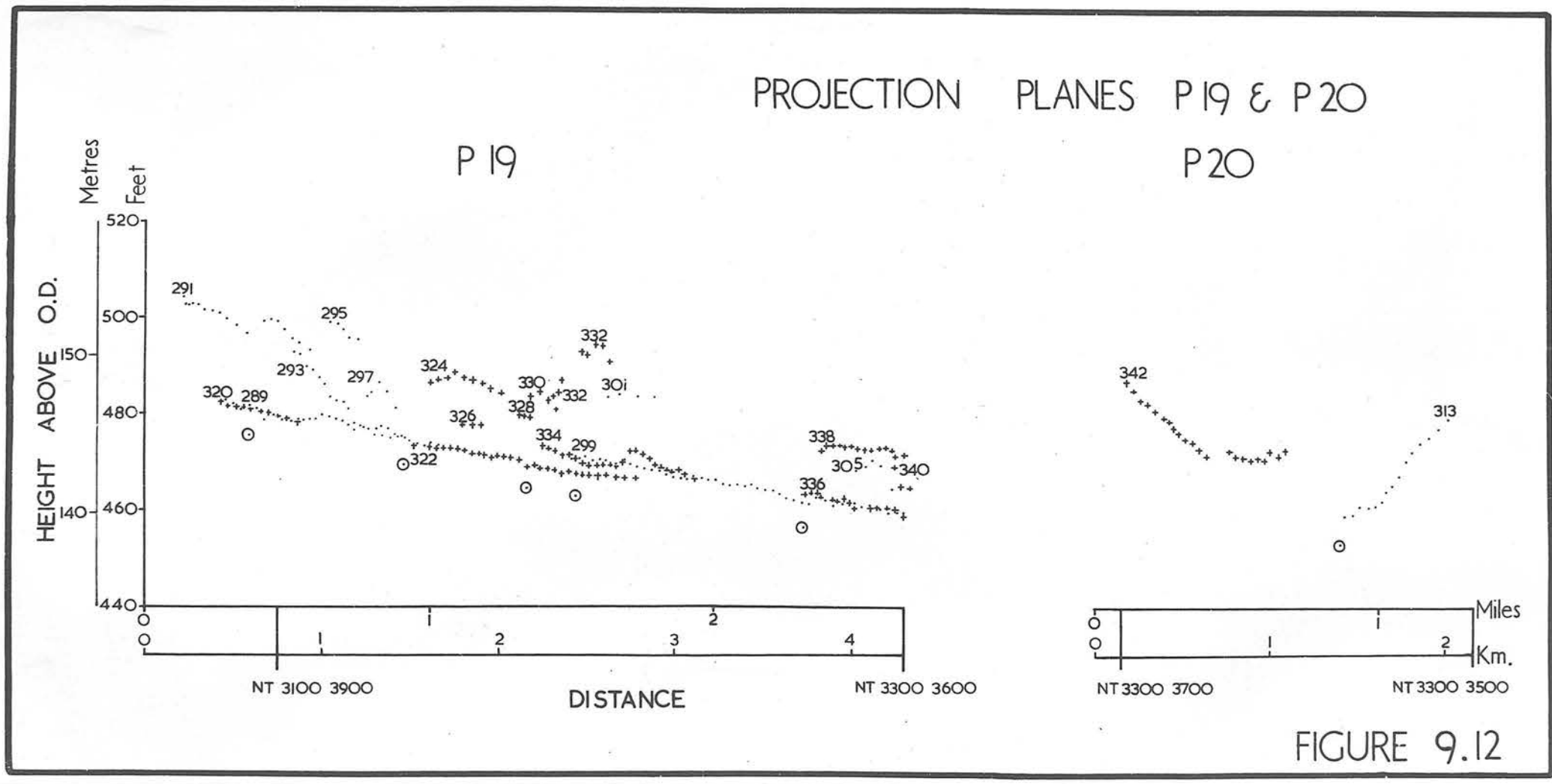
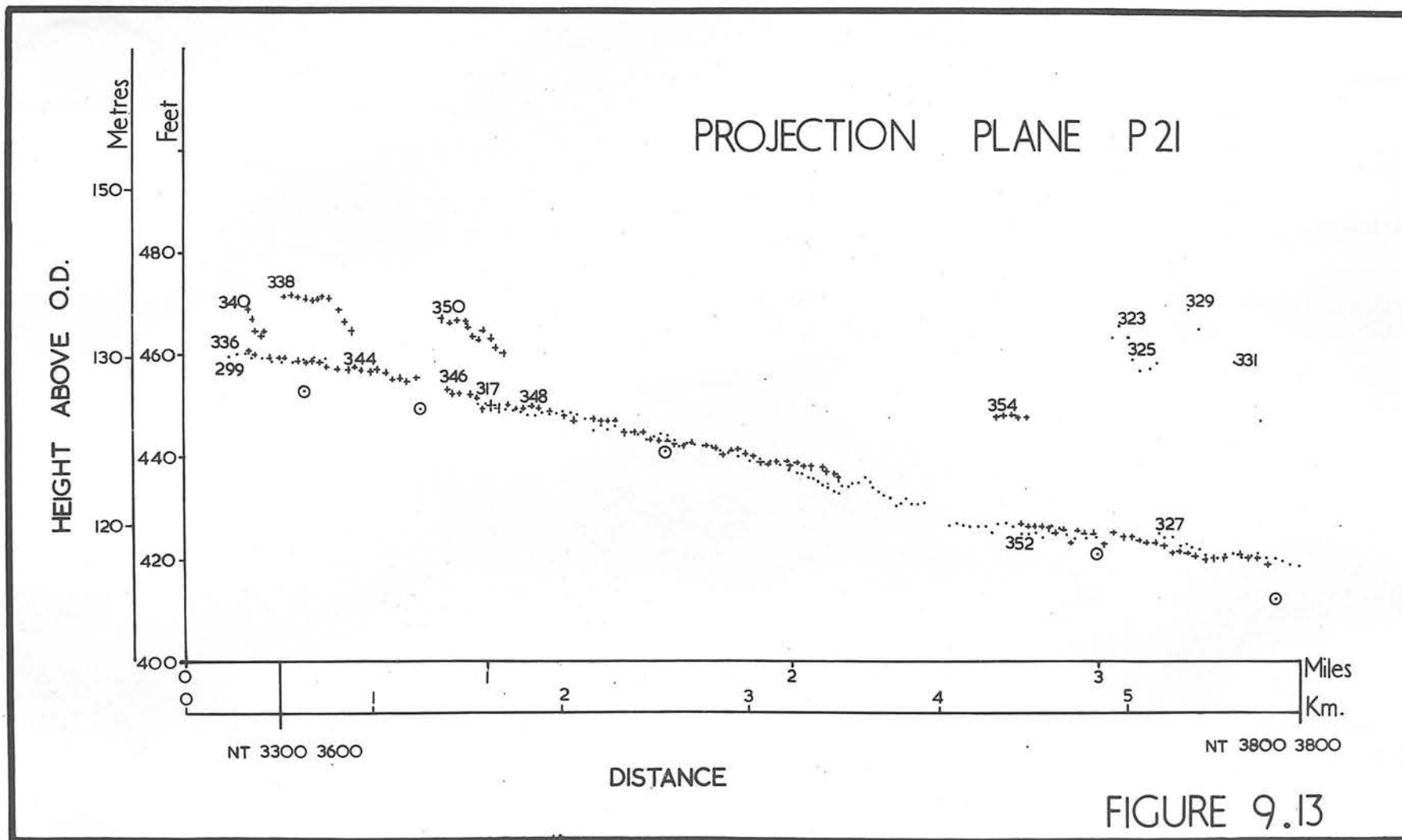


FIGURE 9.8









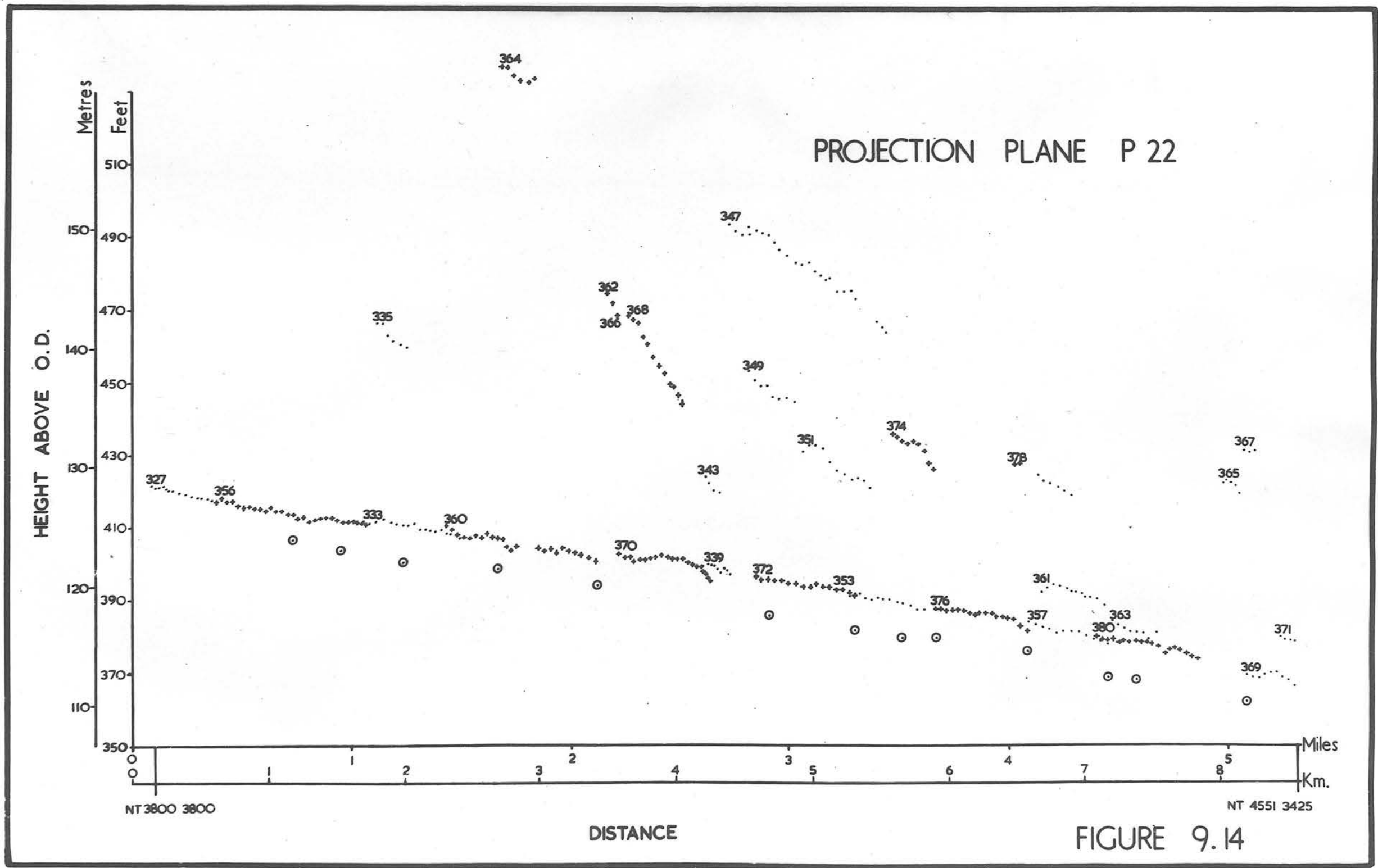
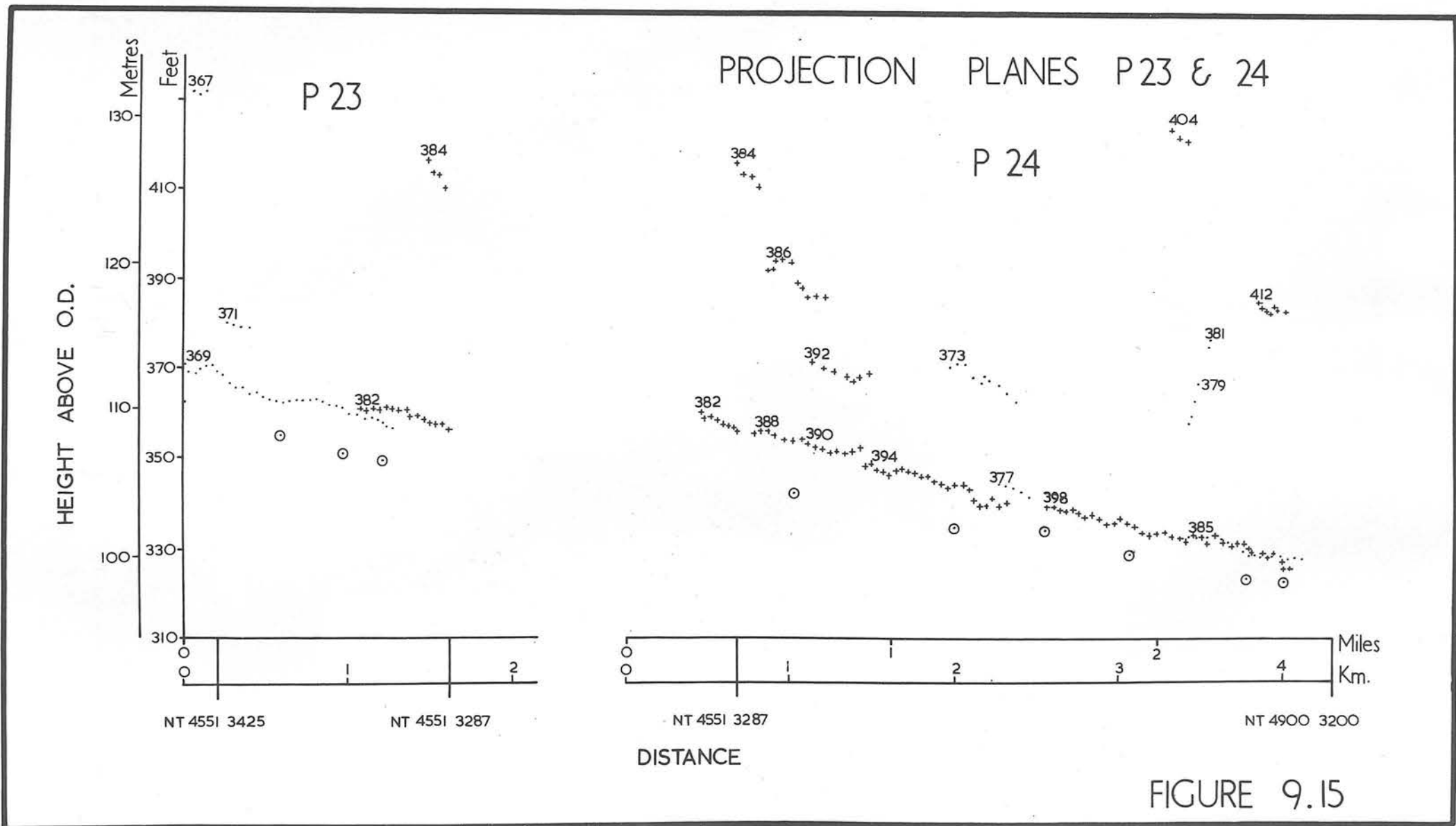
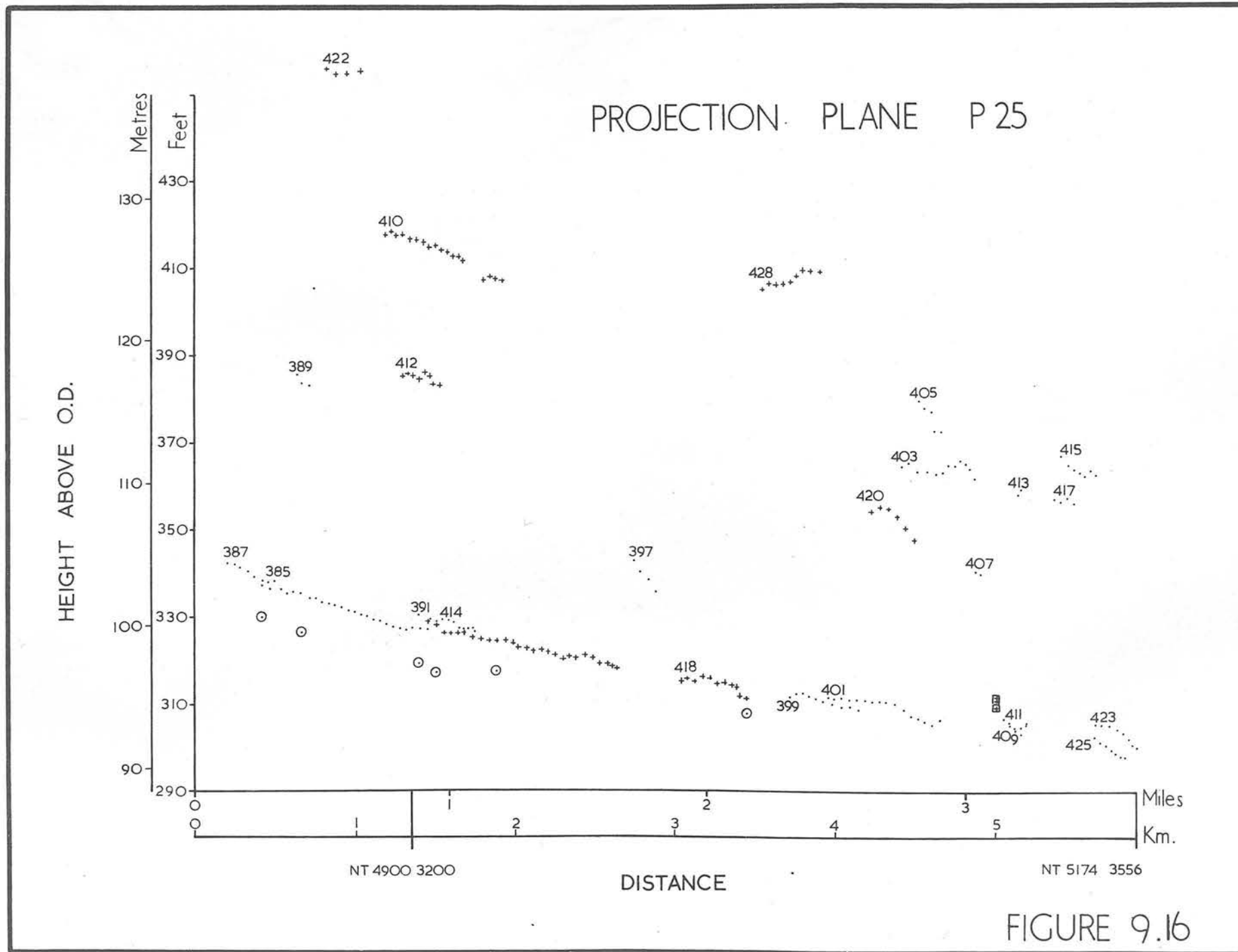
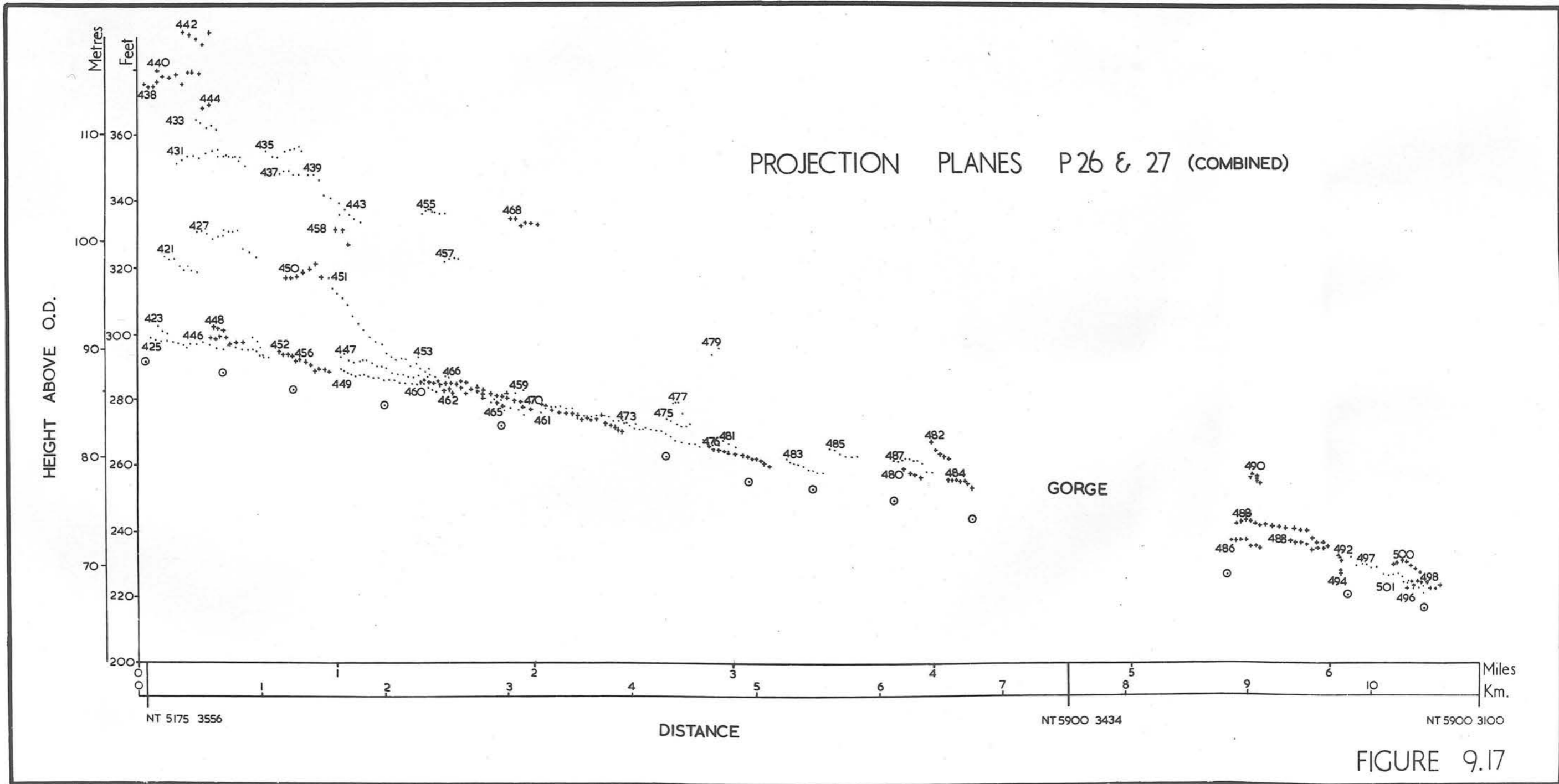


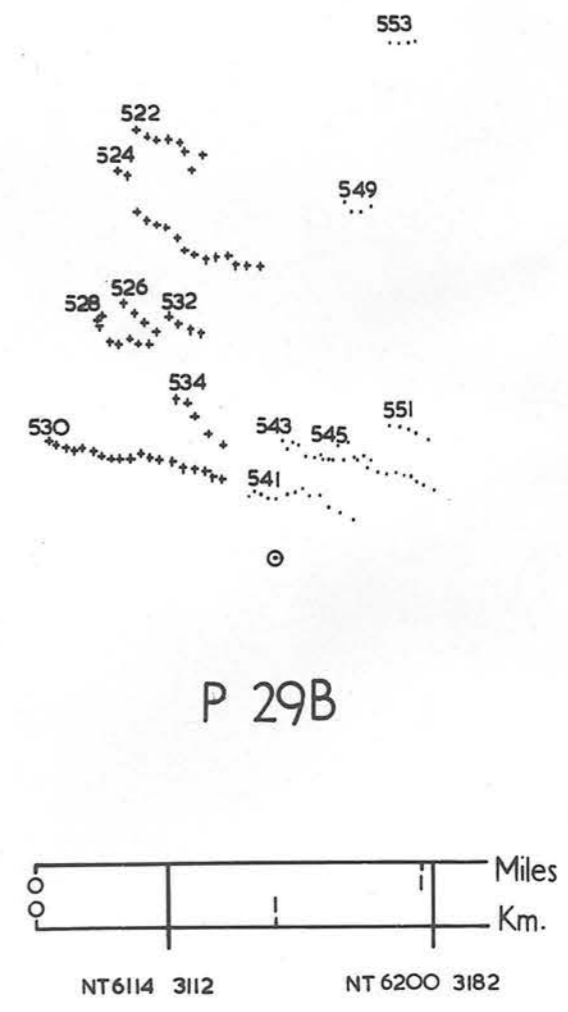
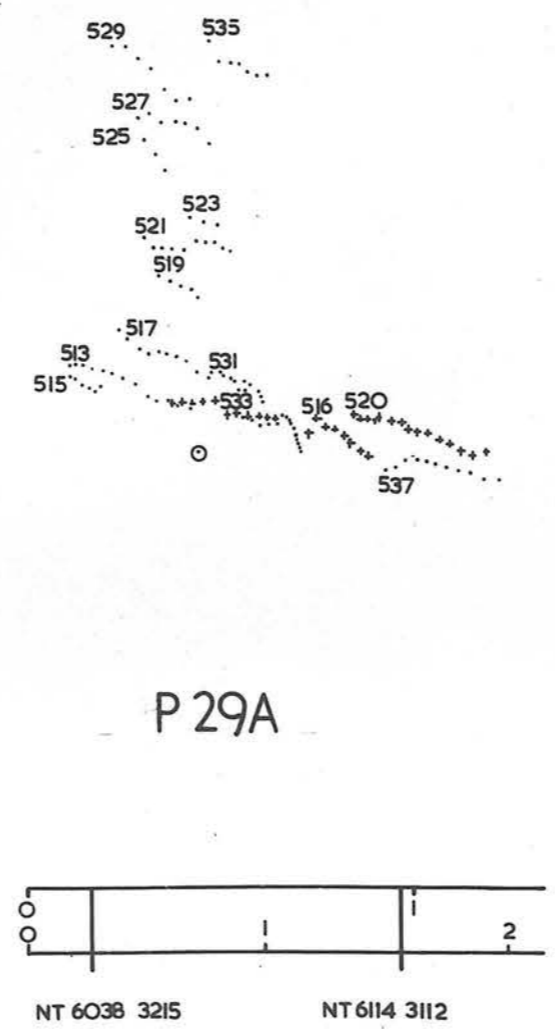
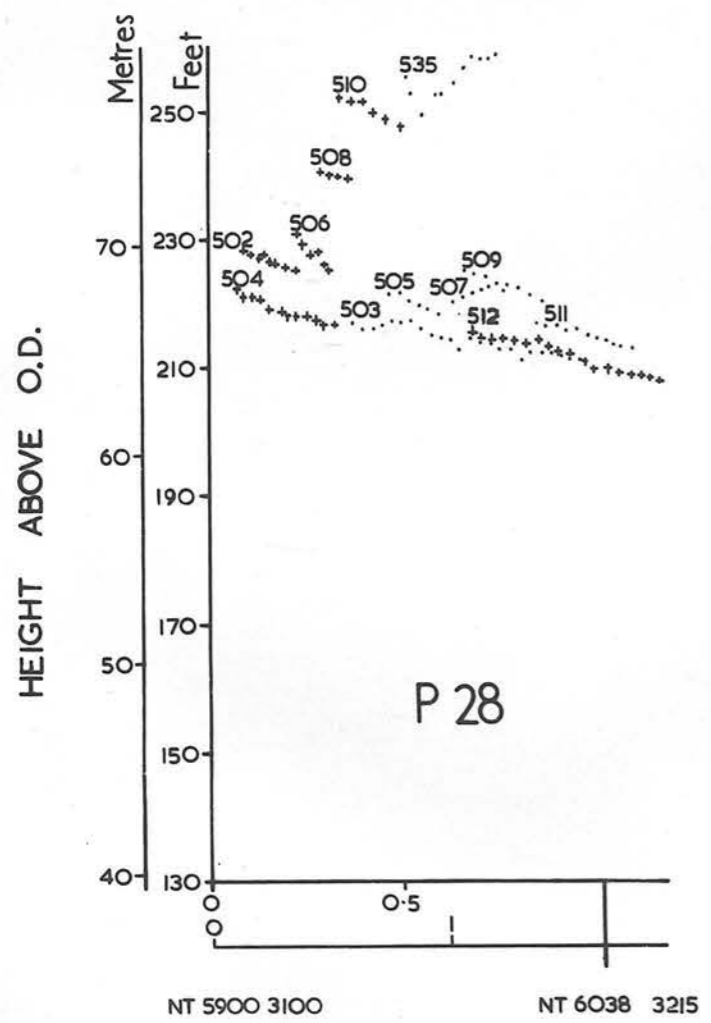
FIGURE 9.14







PROJECTION PLANES P28, P29A & P29B



P 28

P 29A

P 29B

DISTANCE

FIGURE 9.18

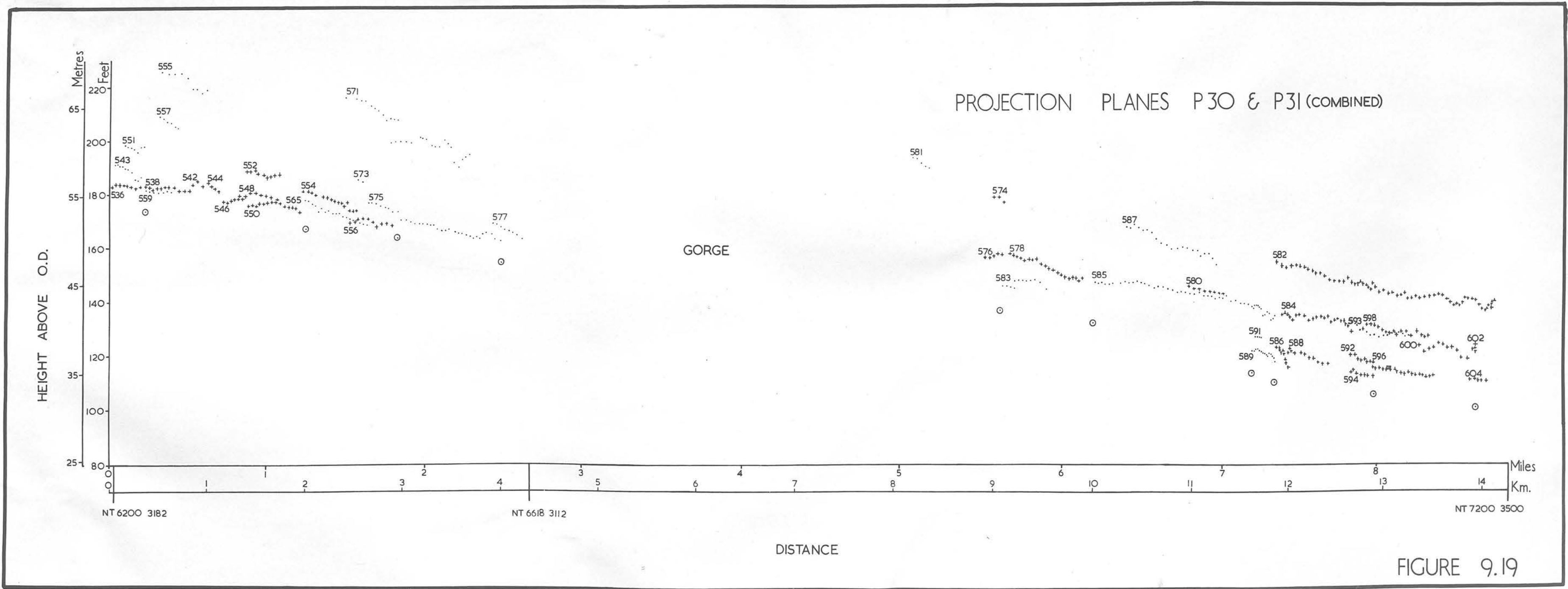
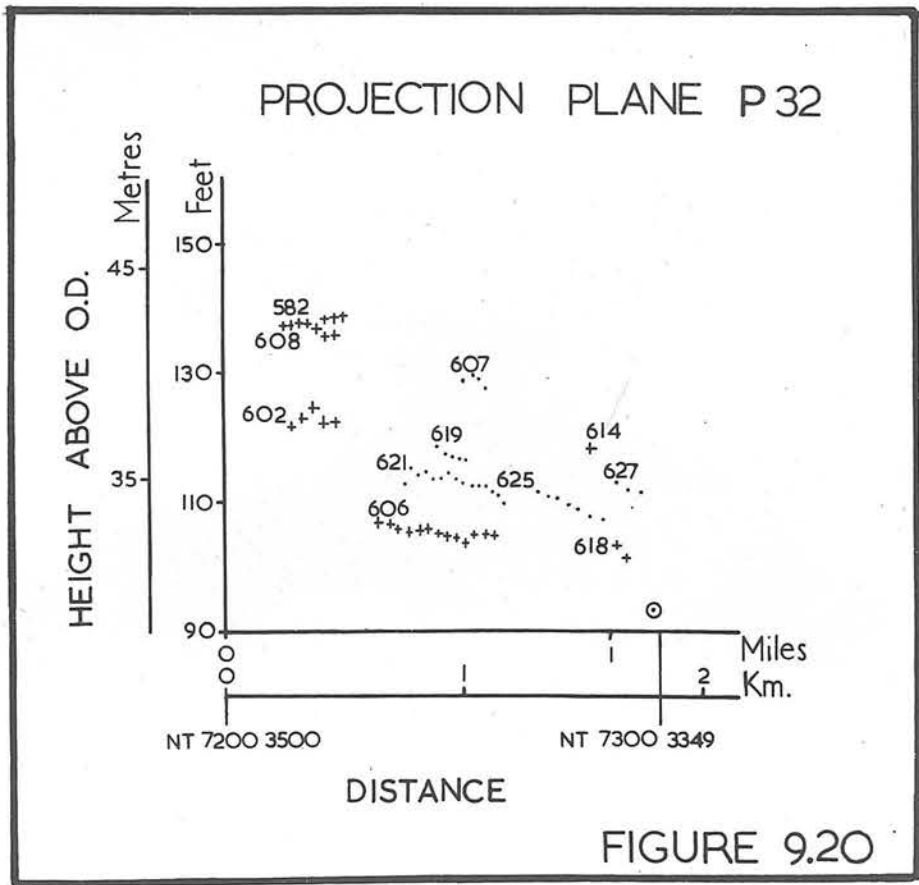
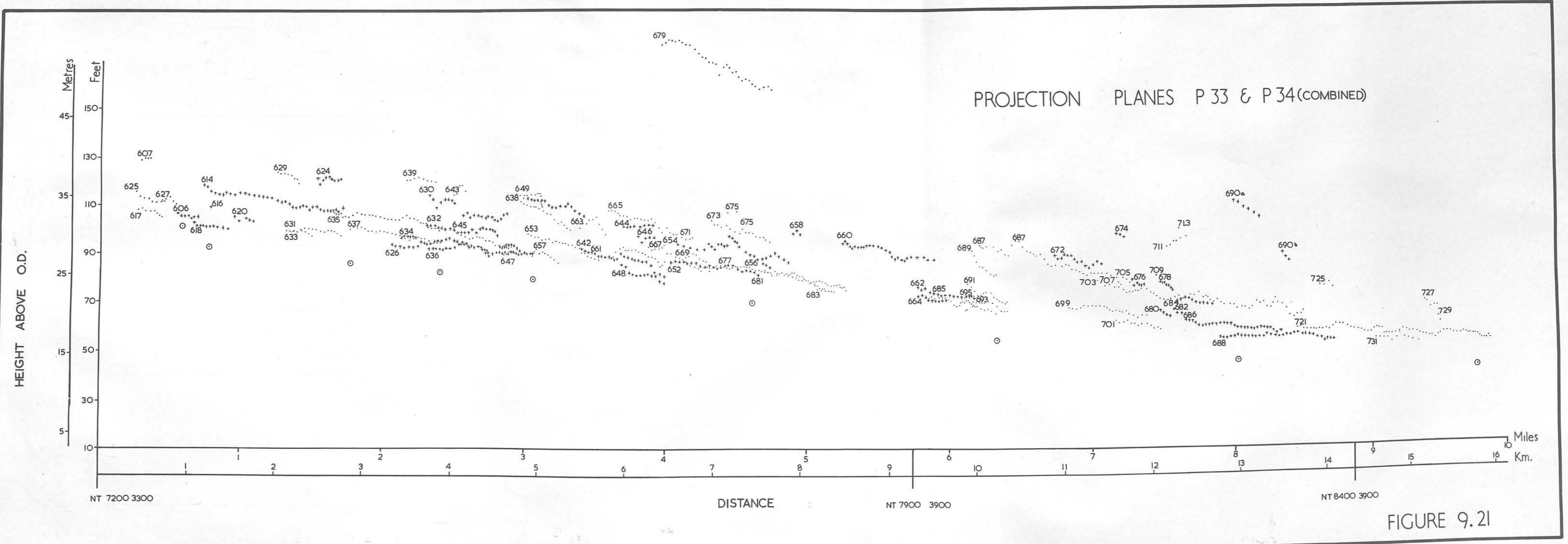


FIGURE 9.19





PROJECTION PLANE P 35

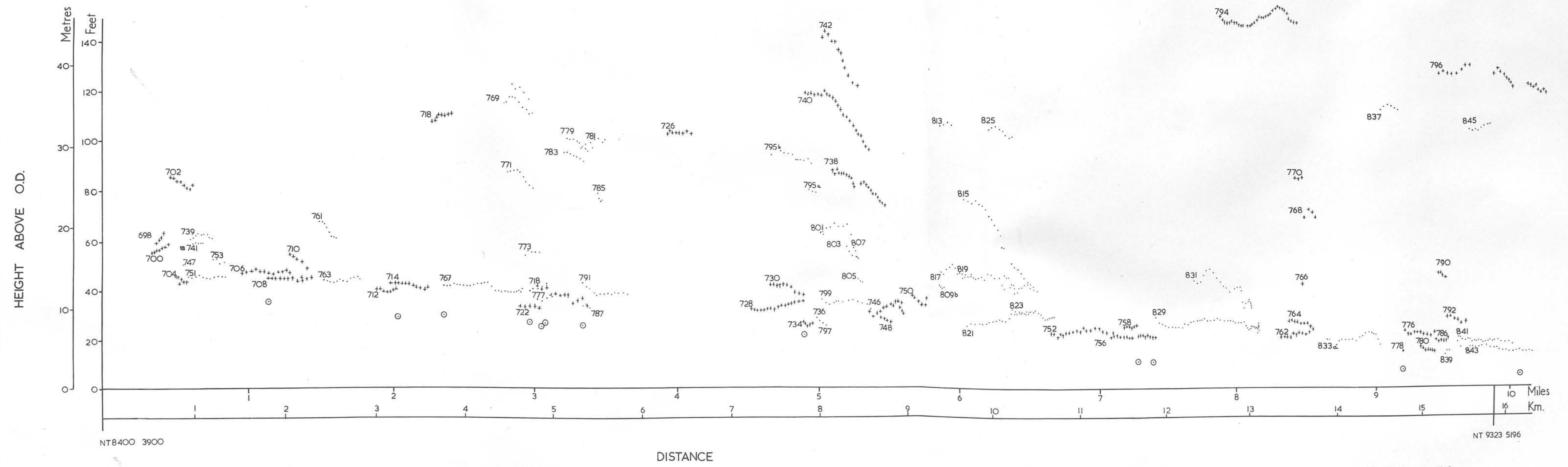


FIGURE 9.22

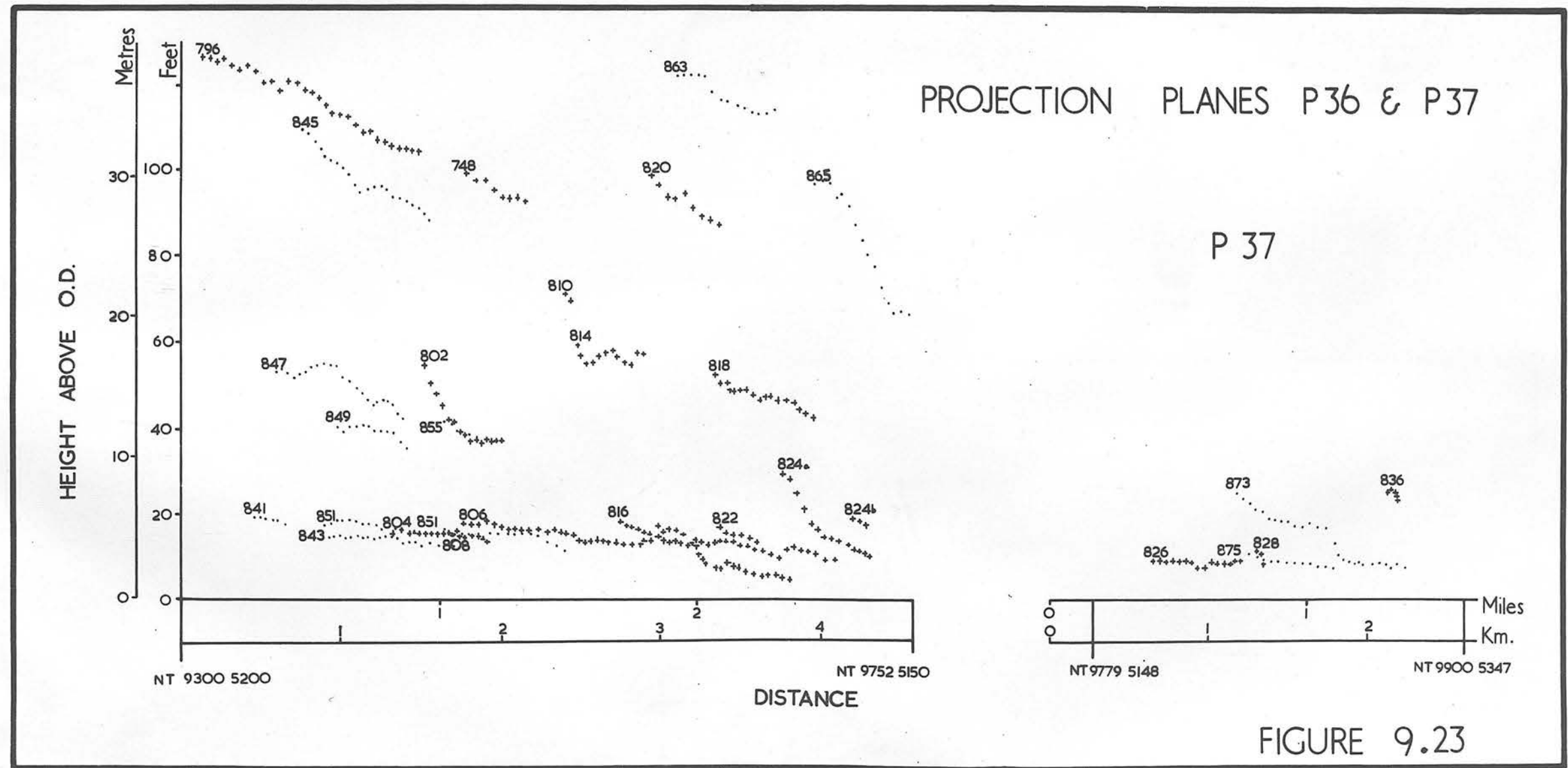
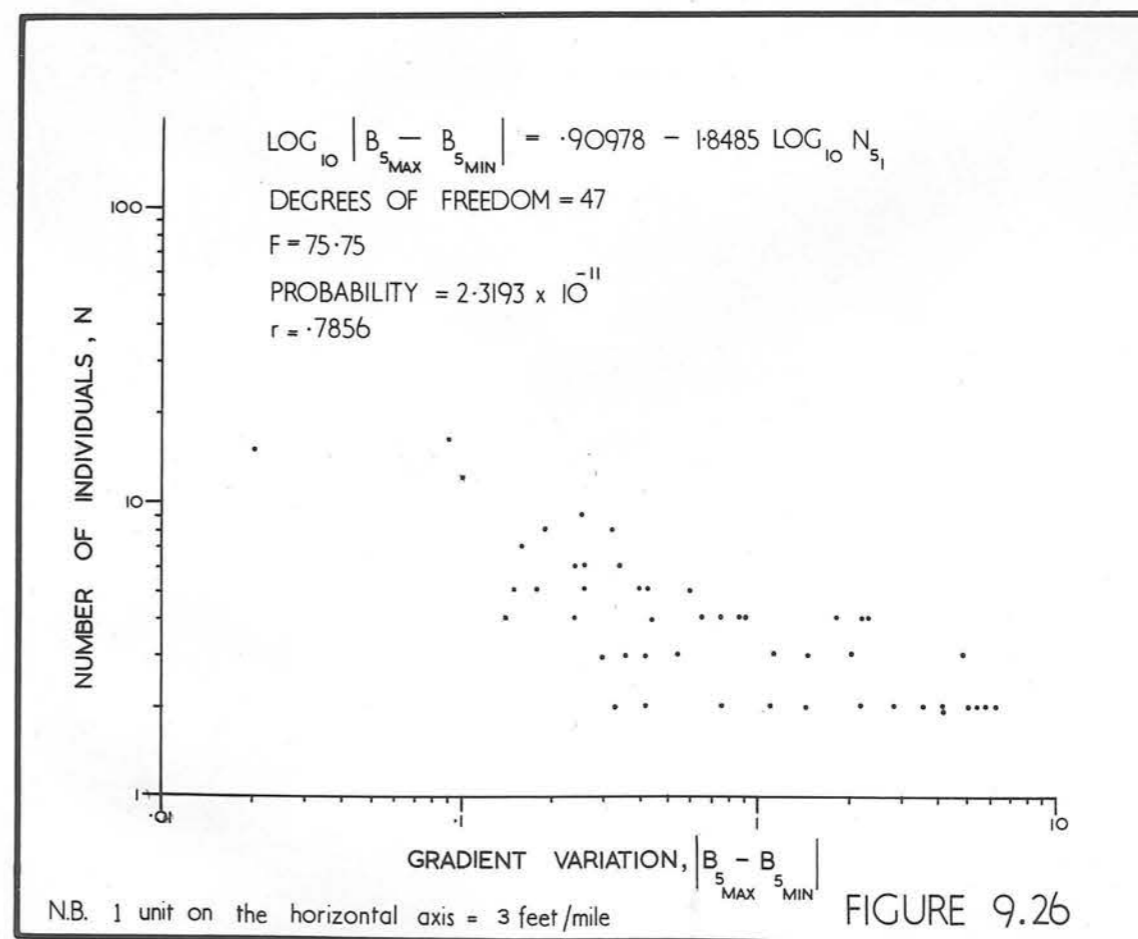
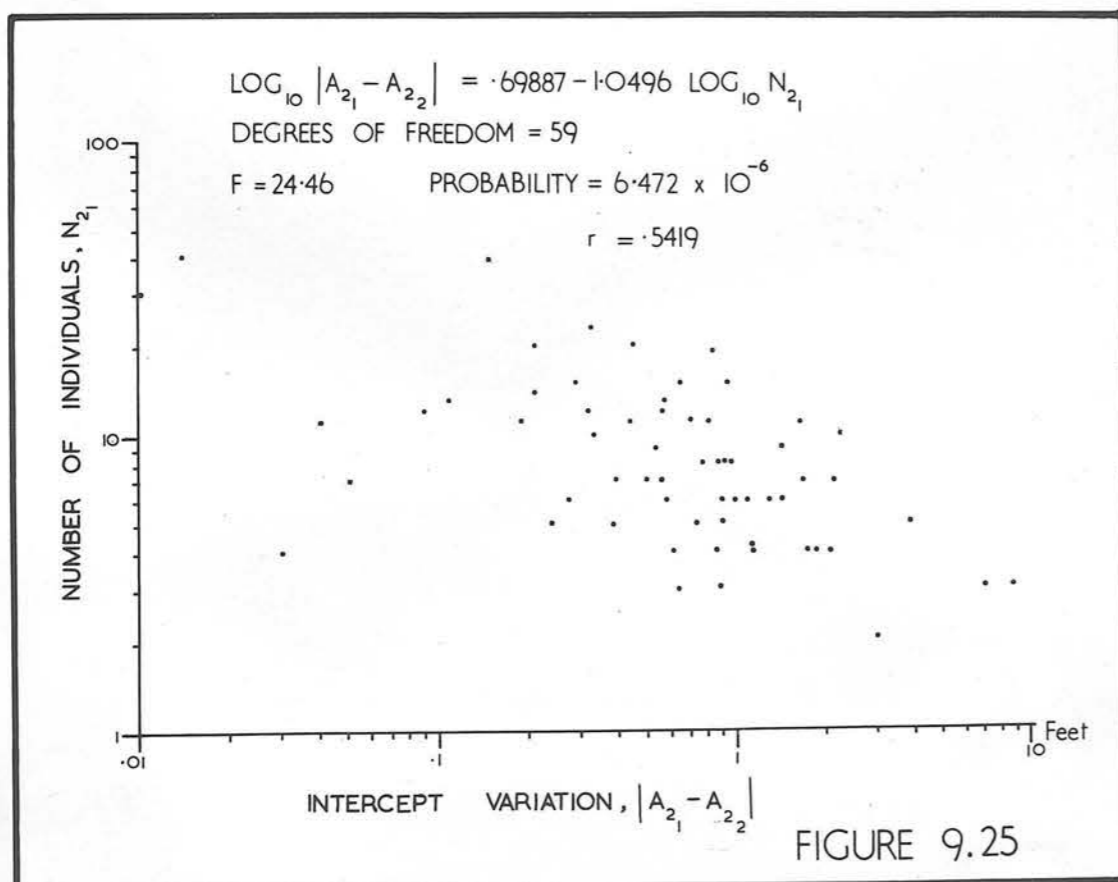
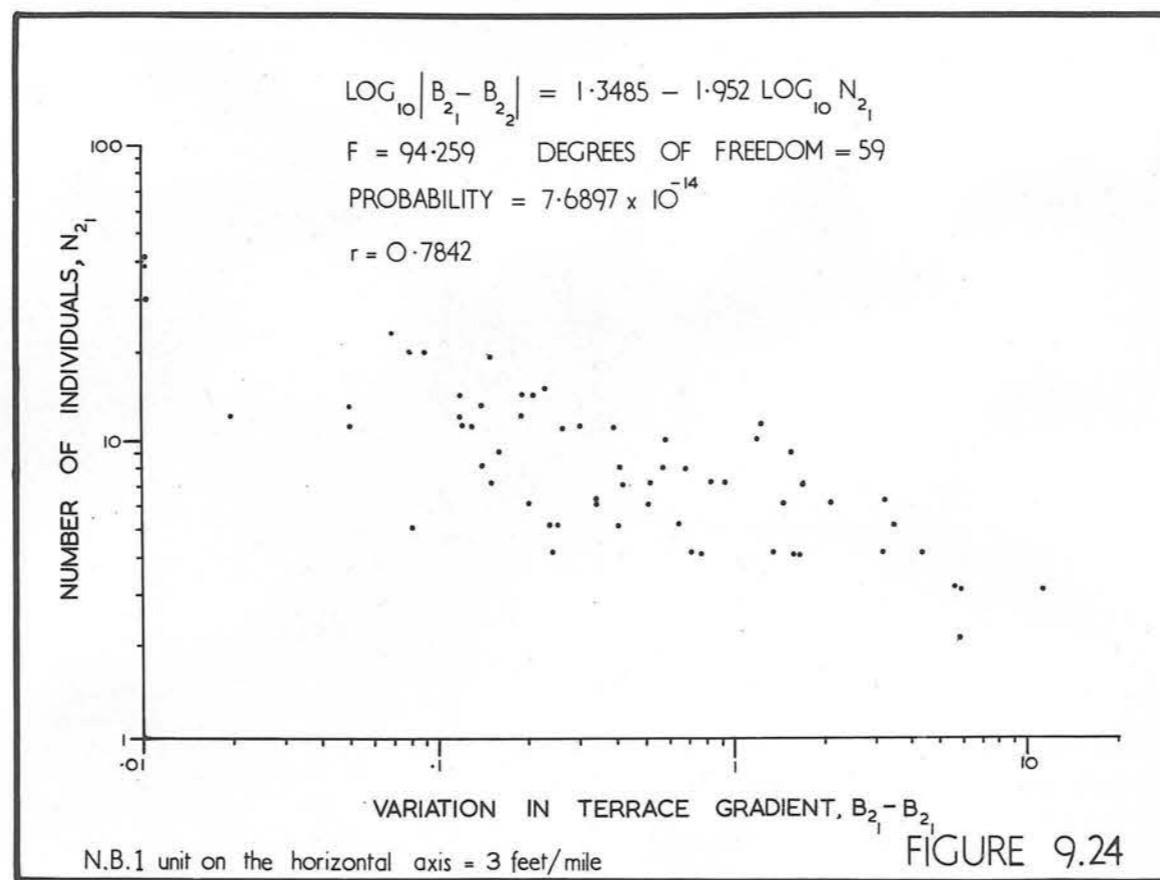
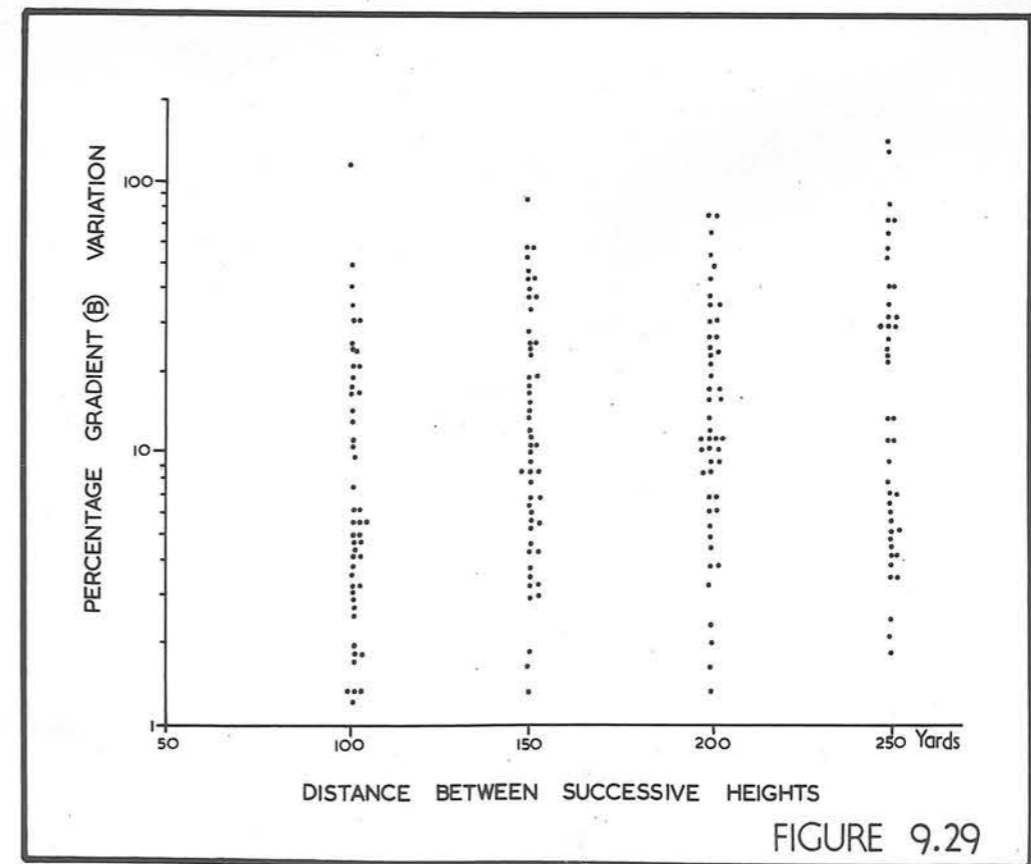
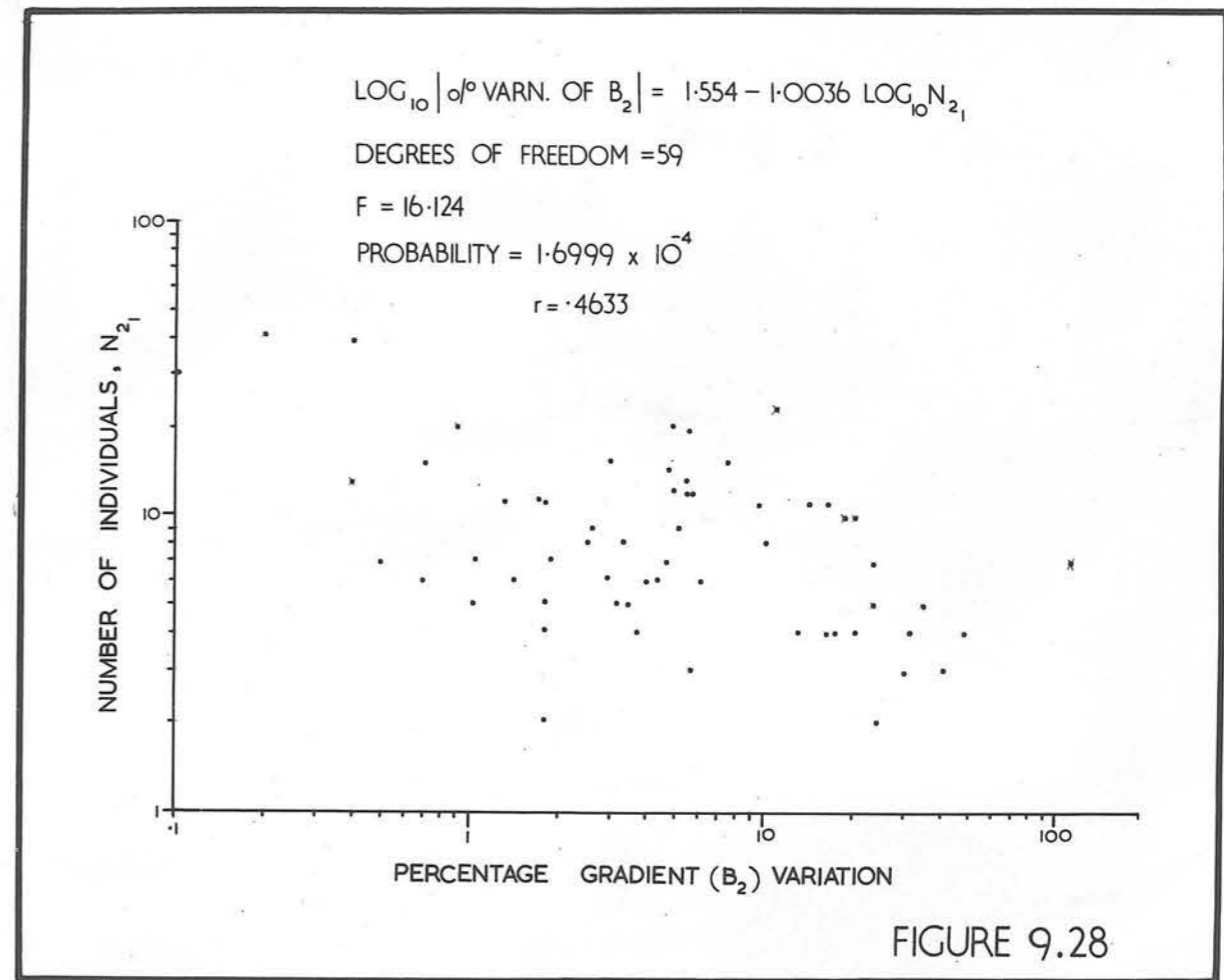
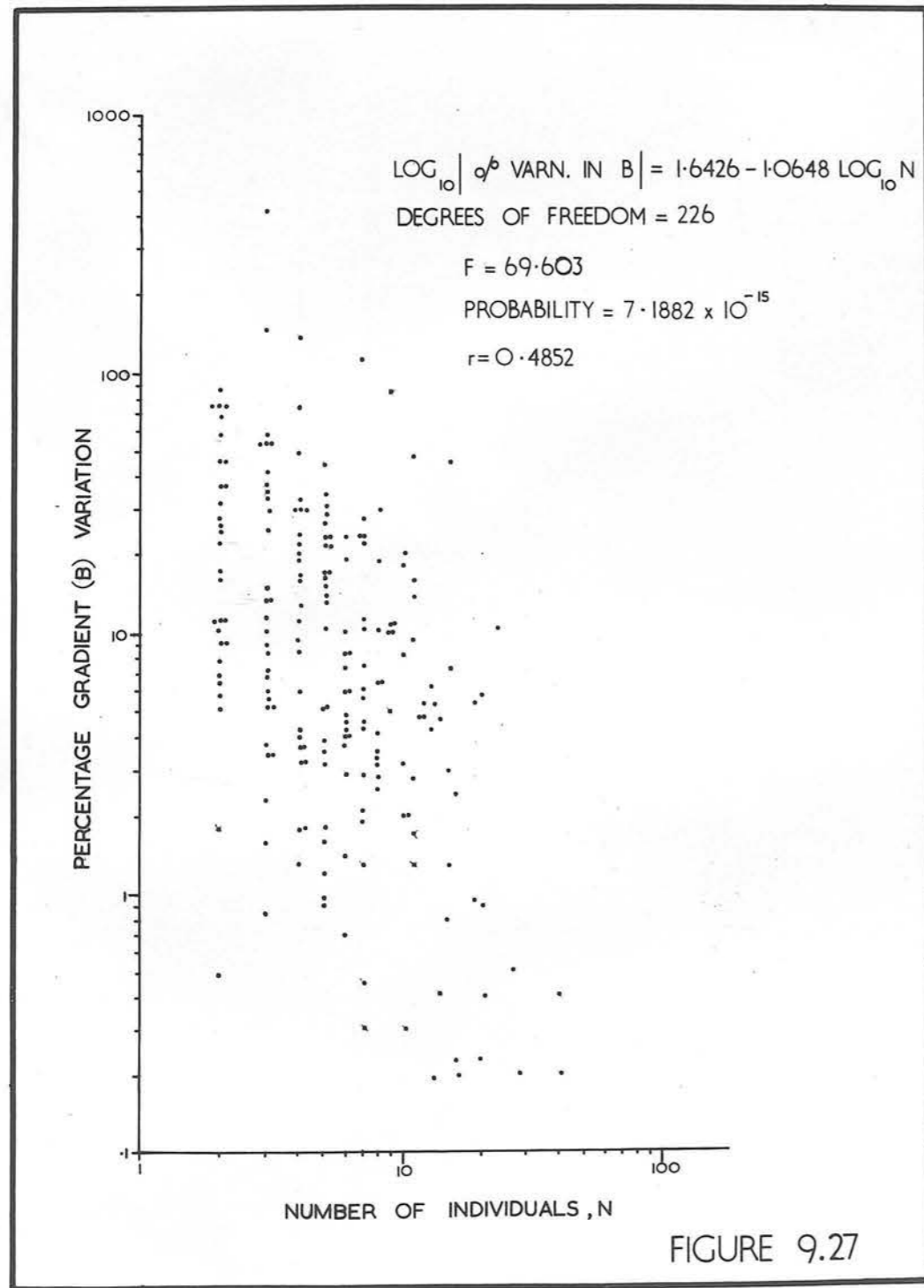


FIGURE 9.23





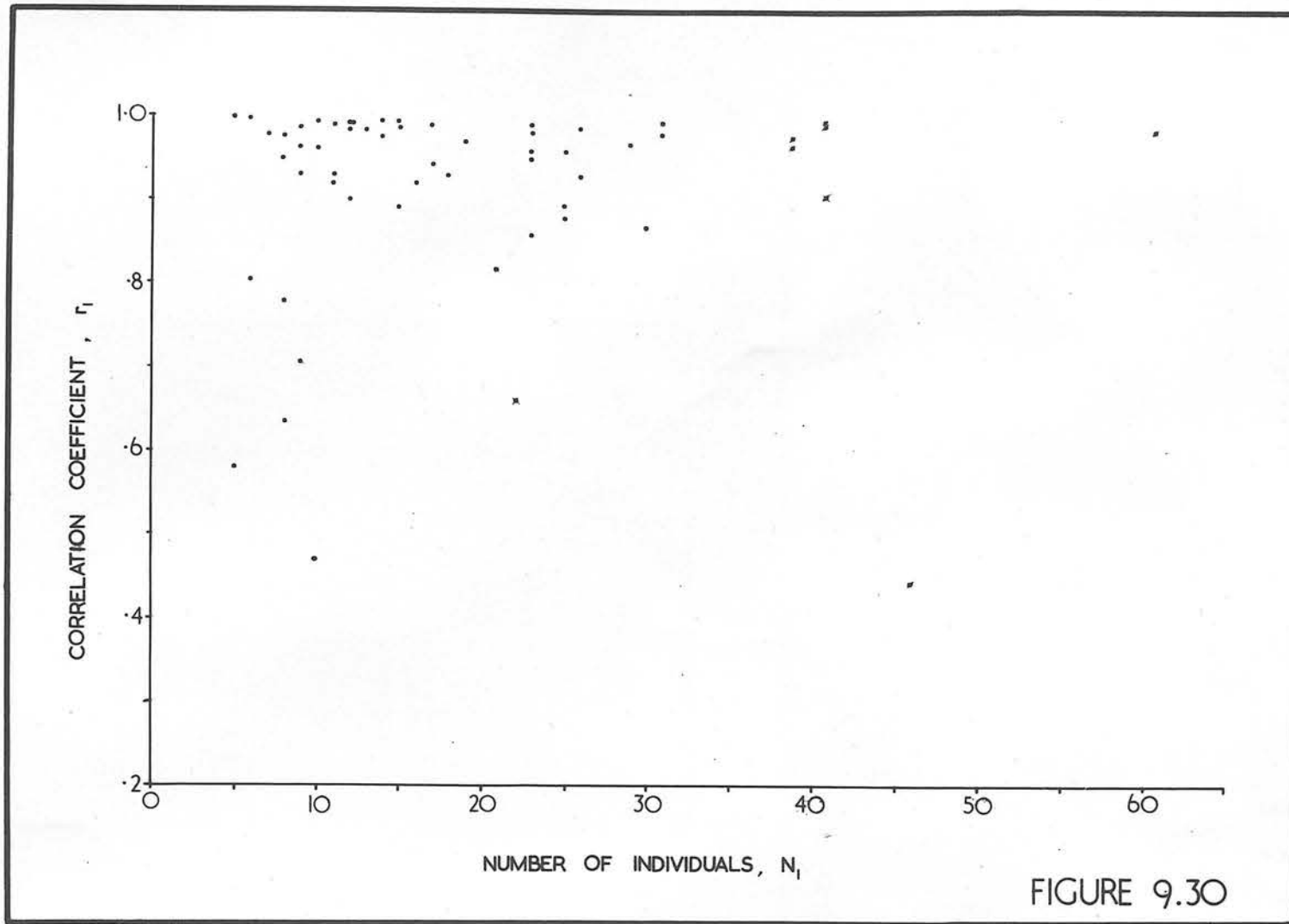


FIGURE 9.30

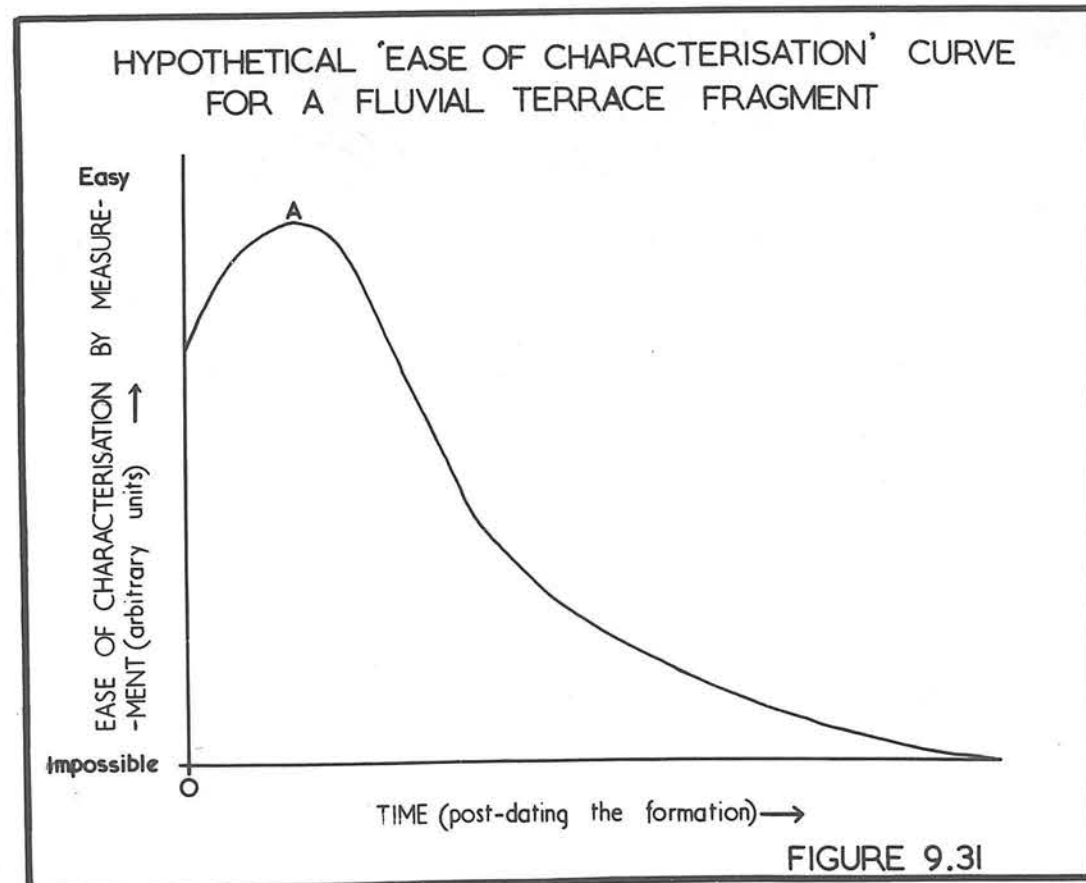
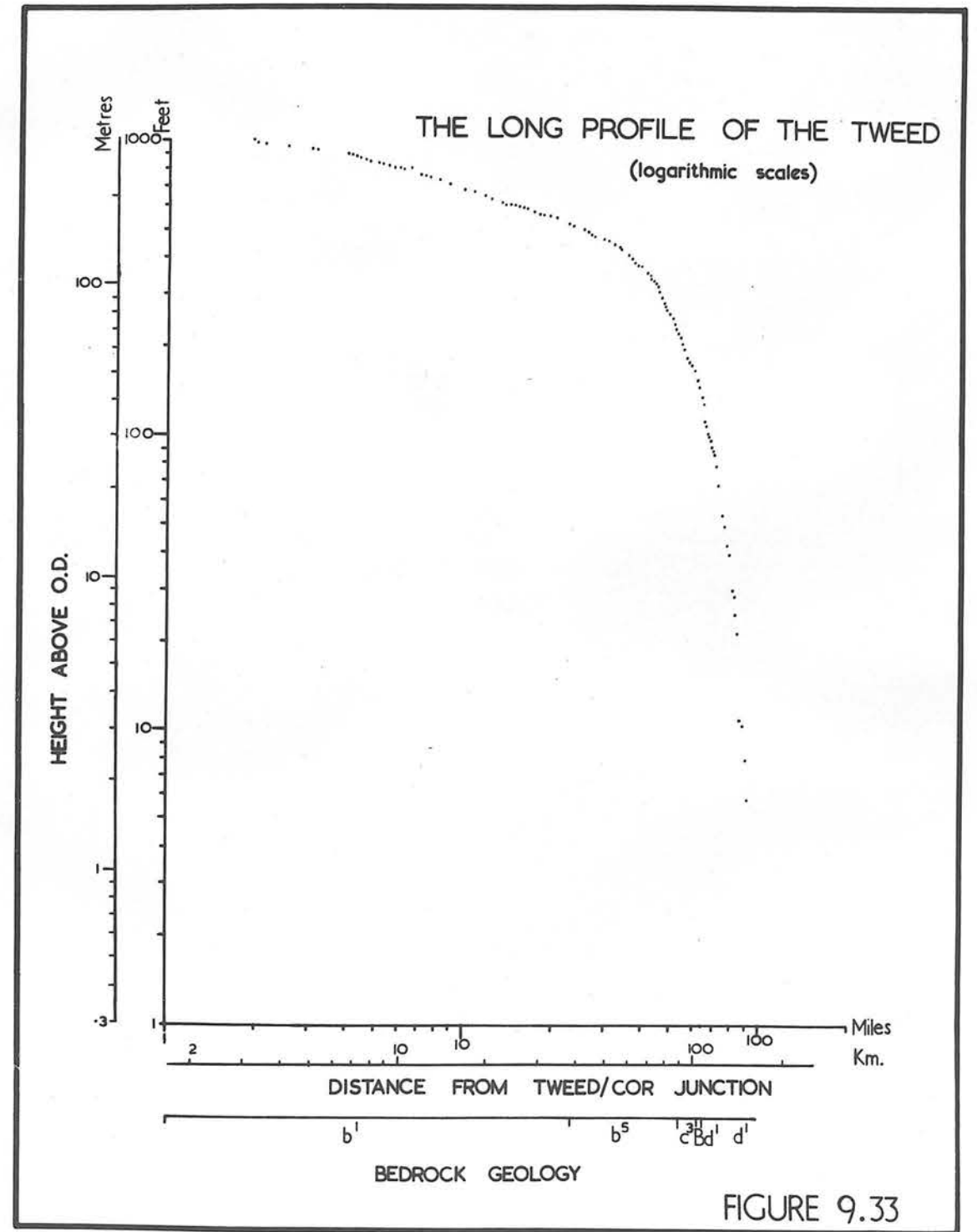
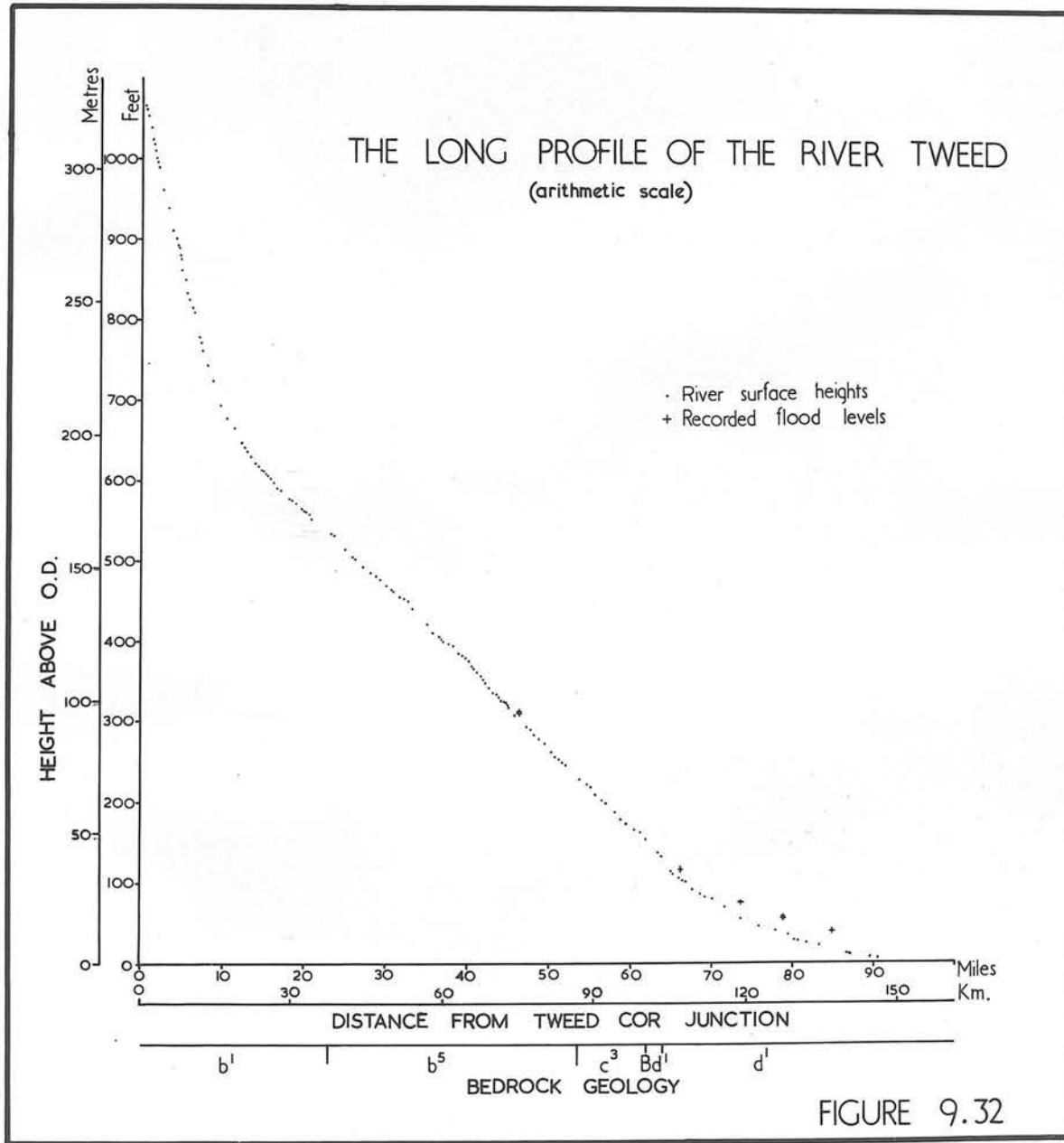


FIGURE 9.31



SEISMIC WAVE VELOCITY HISTOGRAMS

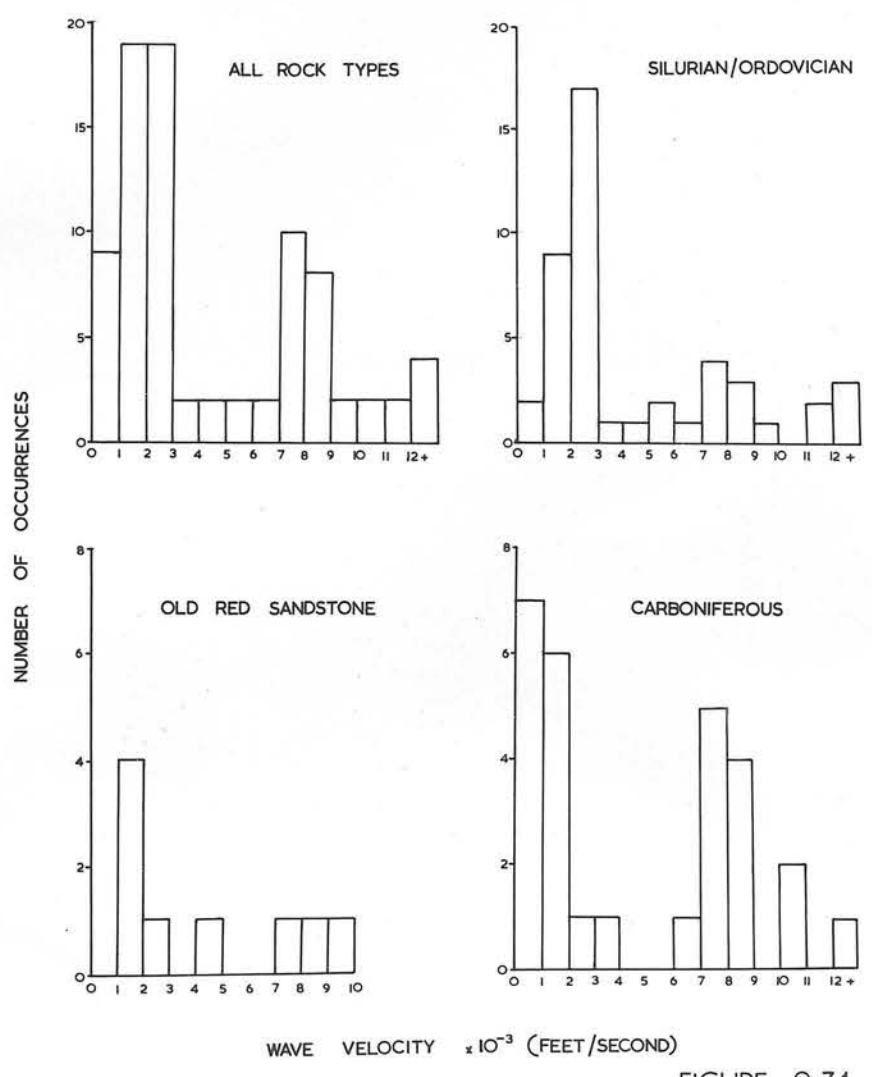


FIGURE 9.34

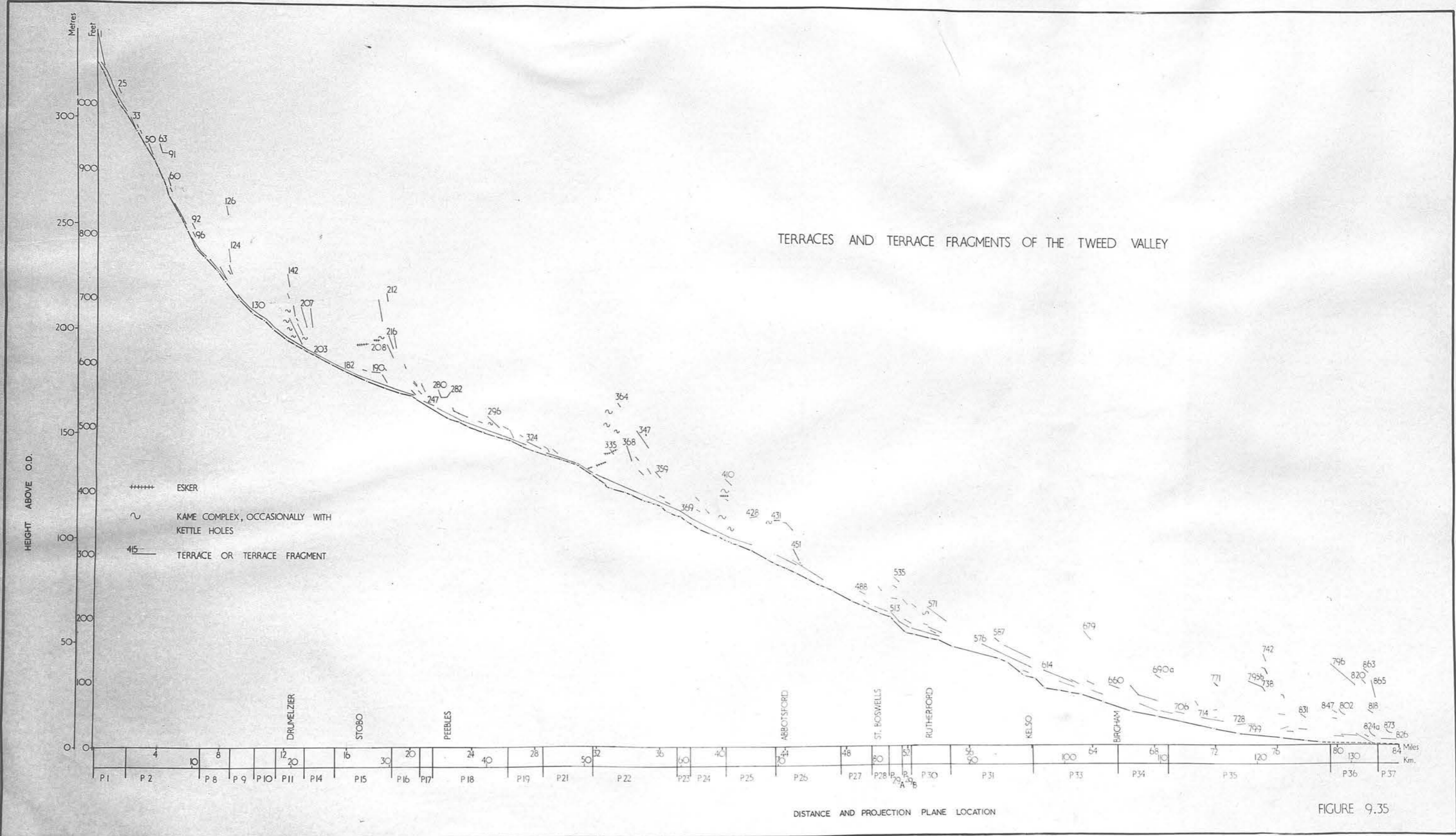
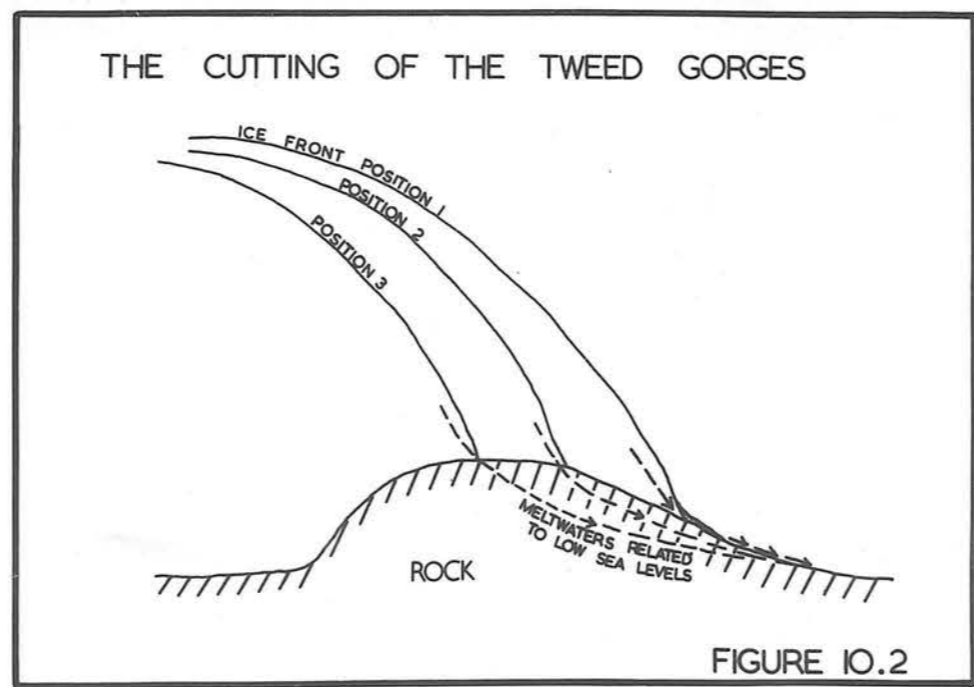
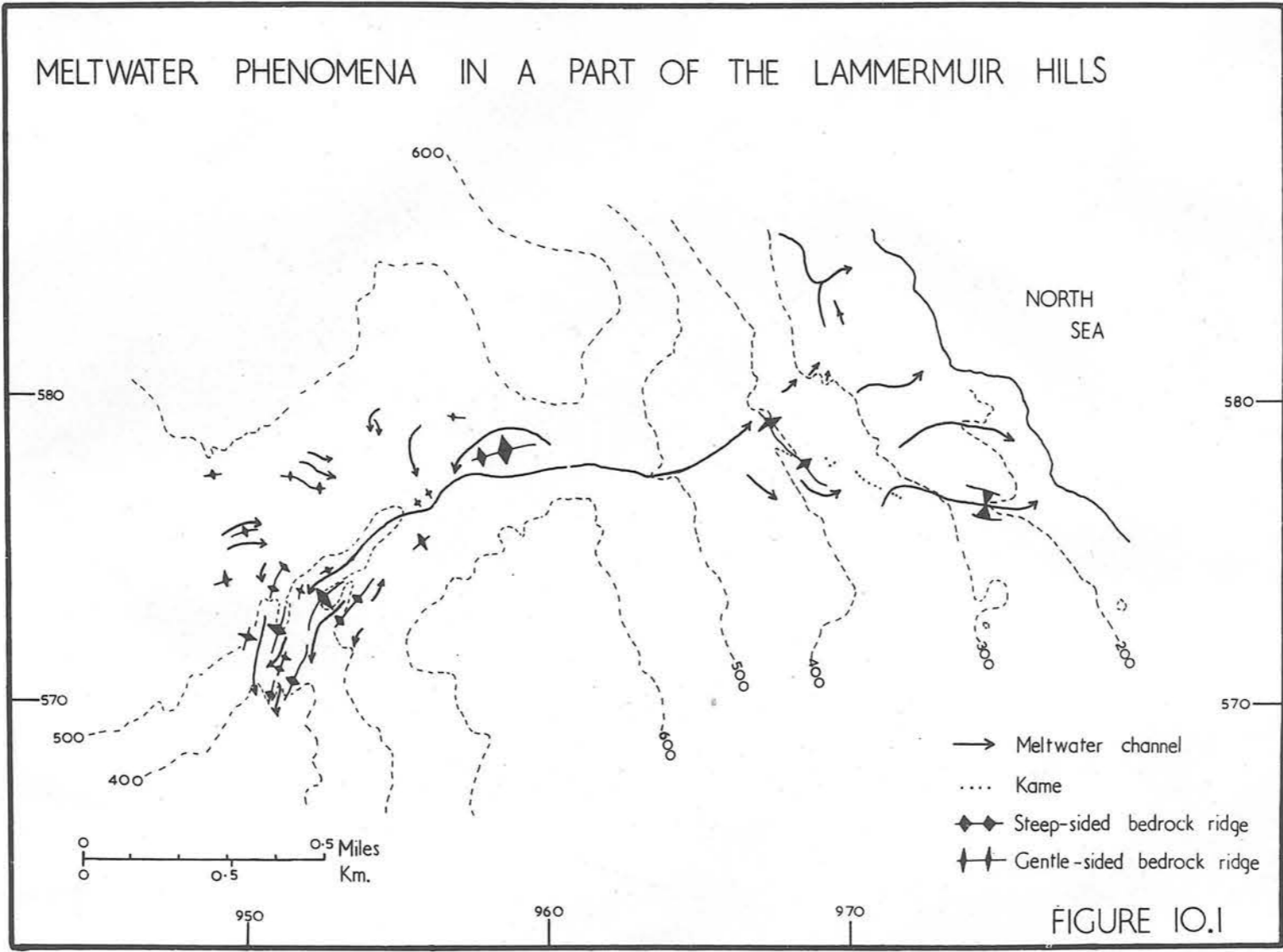
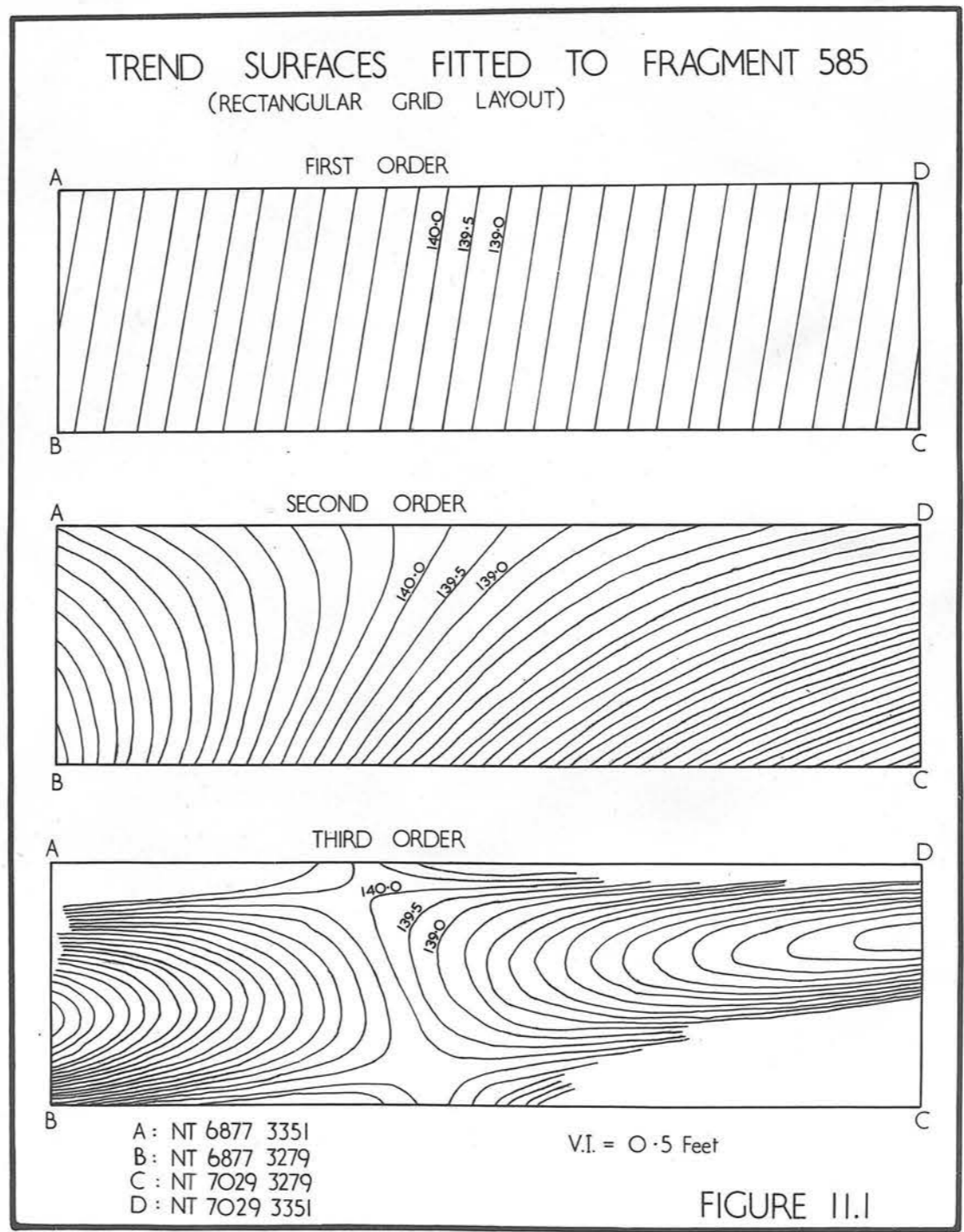


FIGURE 9.35



TREND SURFACES FITTED TO FRAGMENT 585
VALLEY



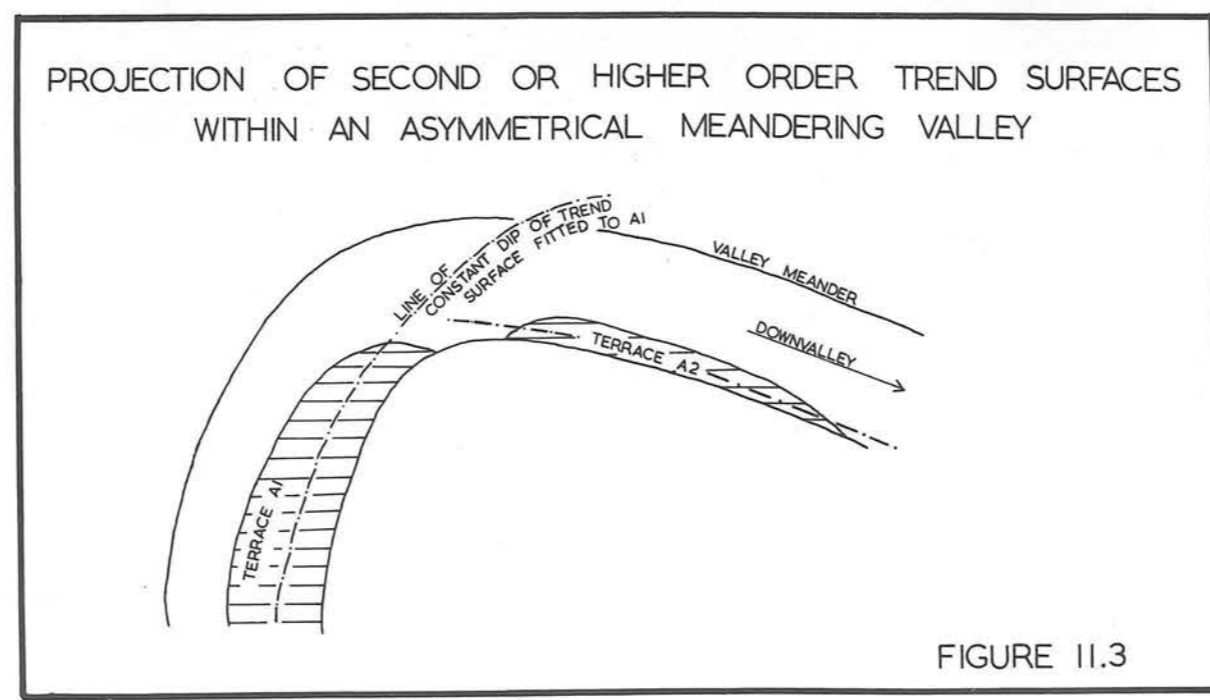
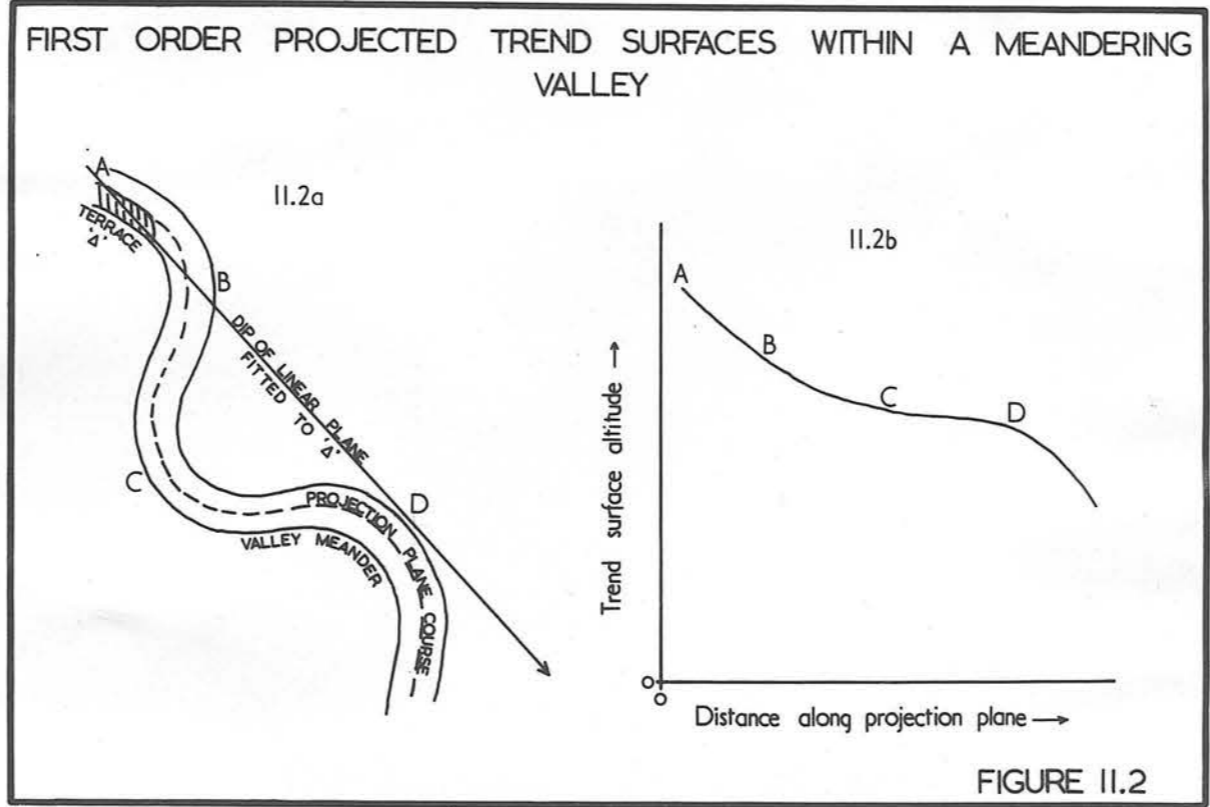




Plate 1: The 'Terra-Scout' portable refraction seismograph set up ready for use.



Plate 2: Sand and gravel containing shells, enclosed in till, Berwick Plantation.



Plate 3: Kames at Mount Pleasant, near Berwick.



Plate 4: Fragment 814 and backing slope.



Plate 5: Fragment 802, Gainslawhill, near Berwick.



Plate 6: Fragment 794 with drumlinised relief in the background. Winfield aerodrome, near Berwick.

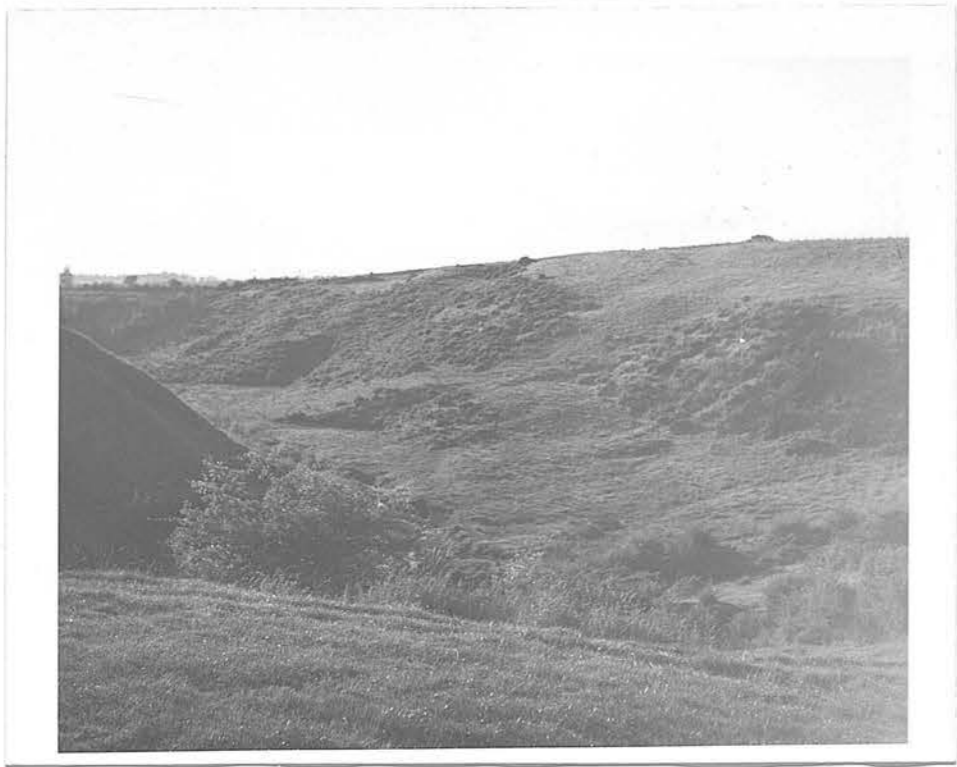


Plate 7: Meltwater channel at 907 462, running towards the Tweed.

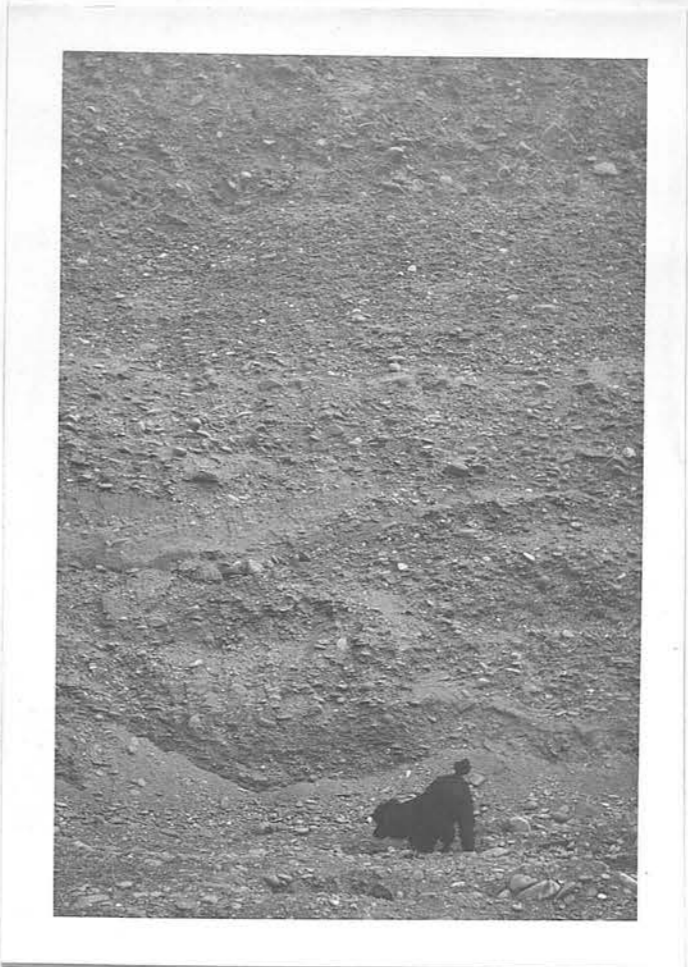


Plate 8: Section under F 783, Twizel Station.

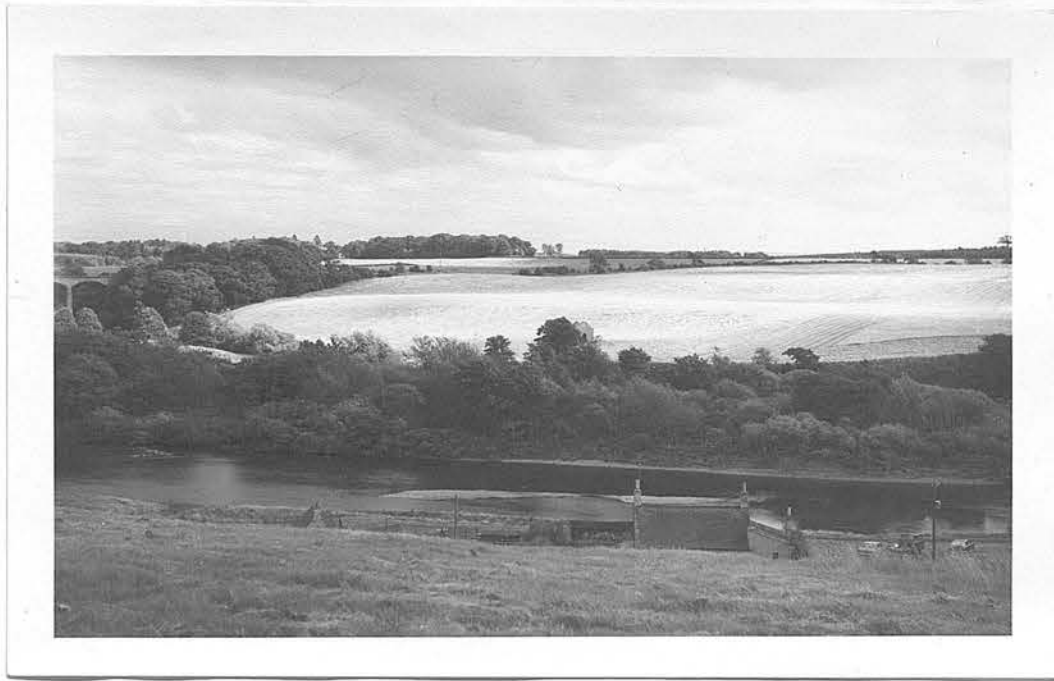


Plate 9: Terrace fragments around the Till/Tweed junction.



Plate 10: Contorted and faulted sands at 8467 4007, Coldstream.

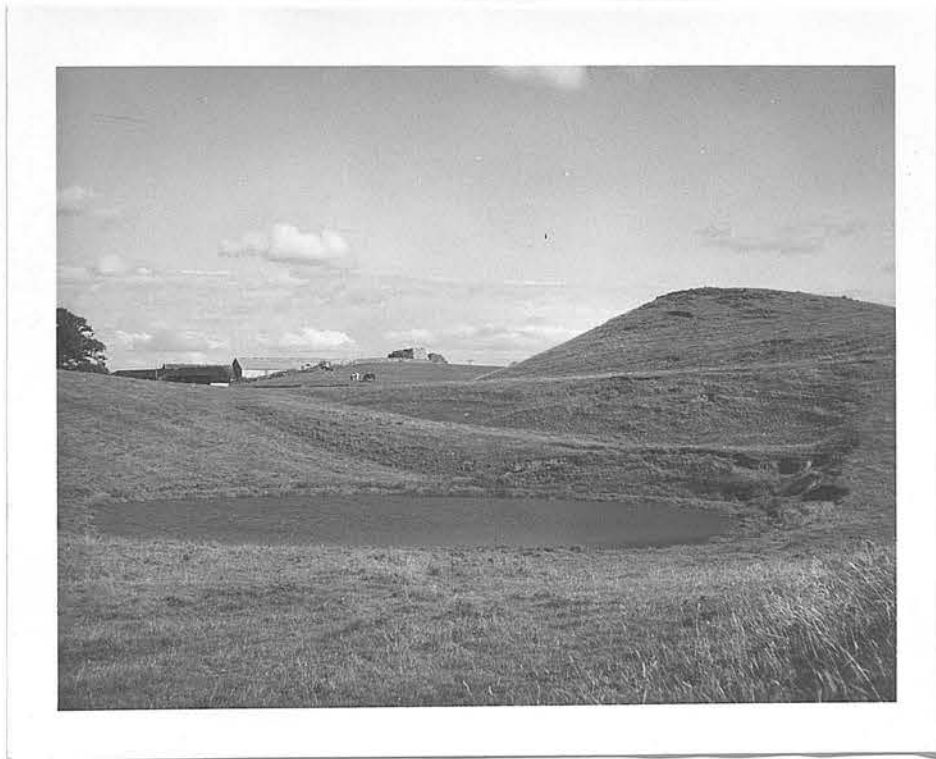


Plate 11: Kame and Kettle hole at 858 384, Campfield.



Plate 12: View westwards from the Cornhill-Crookham sands over F 721 to Wark.

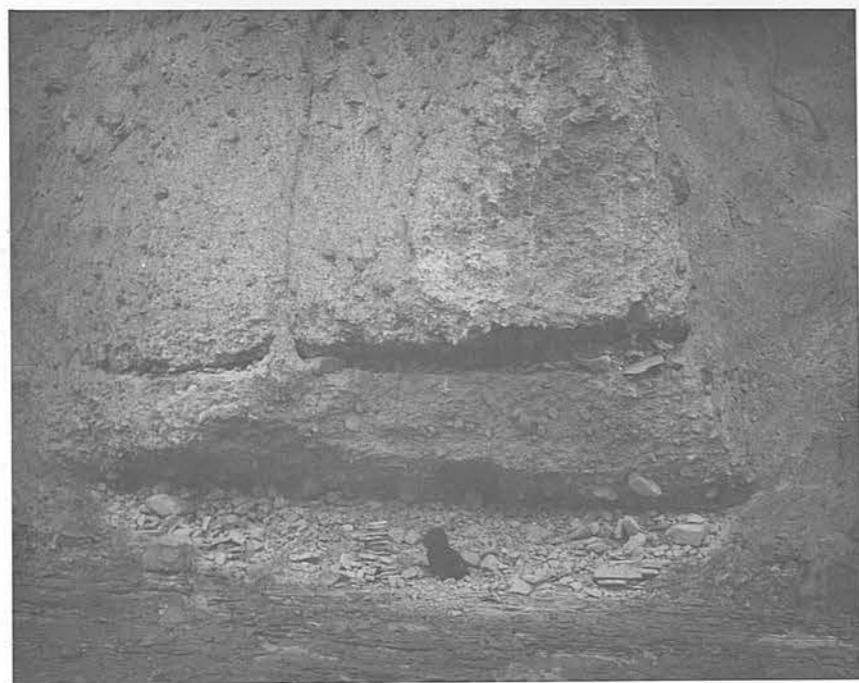


Plate 17: Till section, containing gravel lens, overlying rock at Mertoun Mill.



Plate 18: Till (dark) overlying gravel (lighter) in section at Newstead.

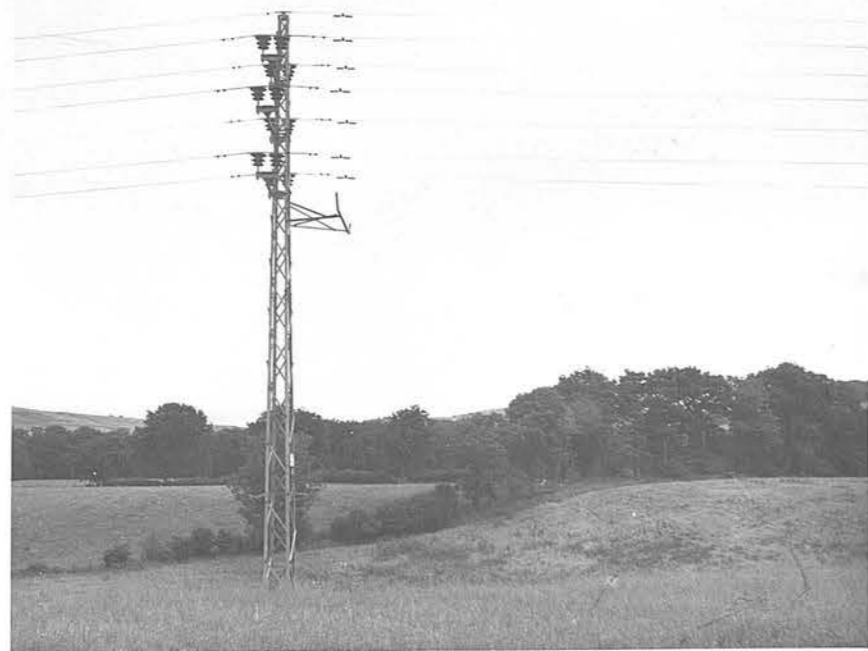


Plate 19: Ice-contact slope at 5227 3464, near Darnick.



Plate 20: Dead ice hollow at 517 344, near Abbotsford.



Plate 13: View eastwards along the crest of the Wark Kaim.



Plate 14: F 679, looking northeastwards towards Reddon.



Plate 15: Banded silts and sands under F 607 at 7185 3370, Kelsohaugh.



Plate 16: The Fleurs terraces and Fleurs Castle from the south.

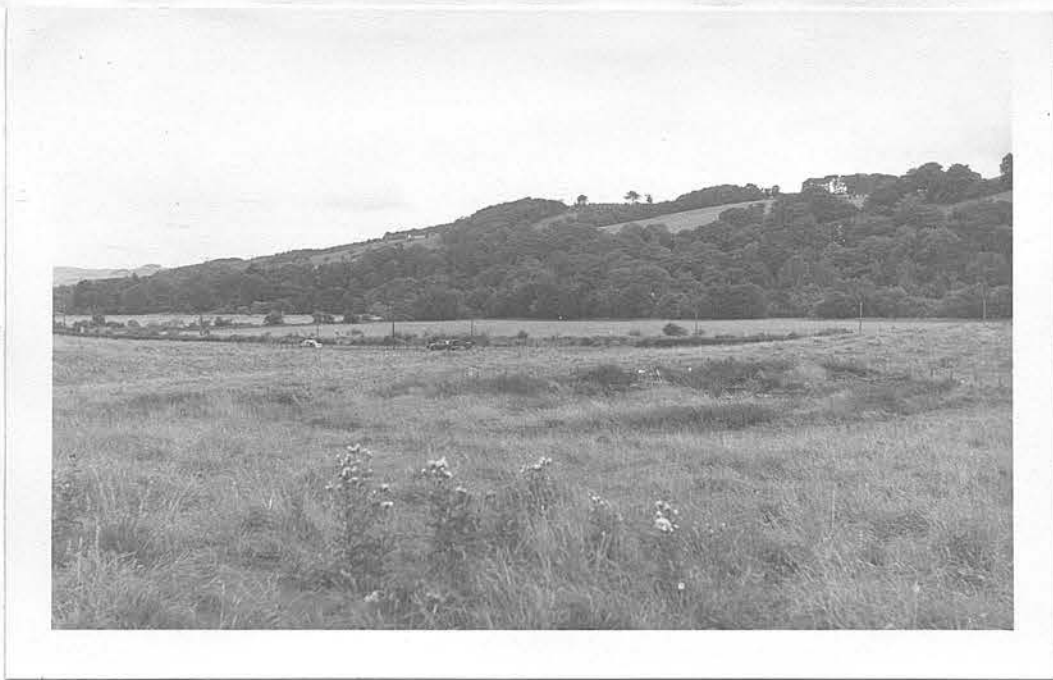


Plate 21: Low level kettle hole and floodplain underneath Rink Farm (4891 3268).



Plate 22: V shaped cross section of the Tweed Valley and low terraces looking westwards towards Fernielee.



Plate 23: F 347, the highest of the Ashiesteel terraces.

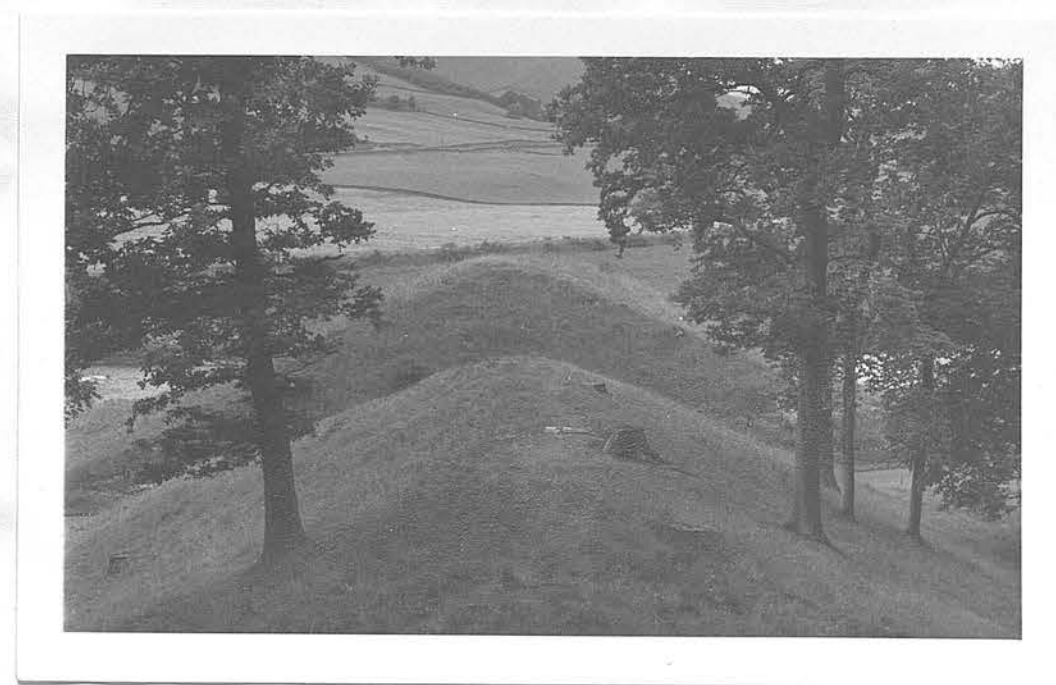


Plate 24: Kaim Knowe, near Walkerburn, cut by the Peebles - Galashiels road.

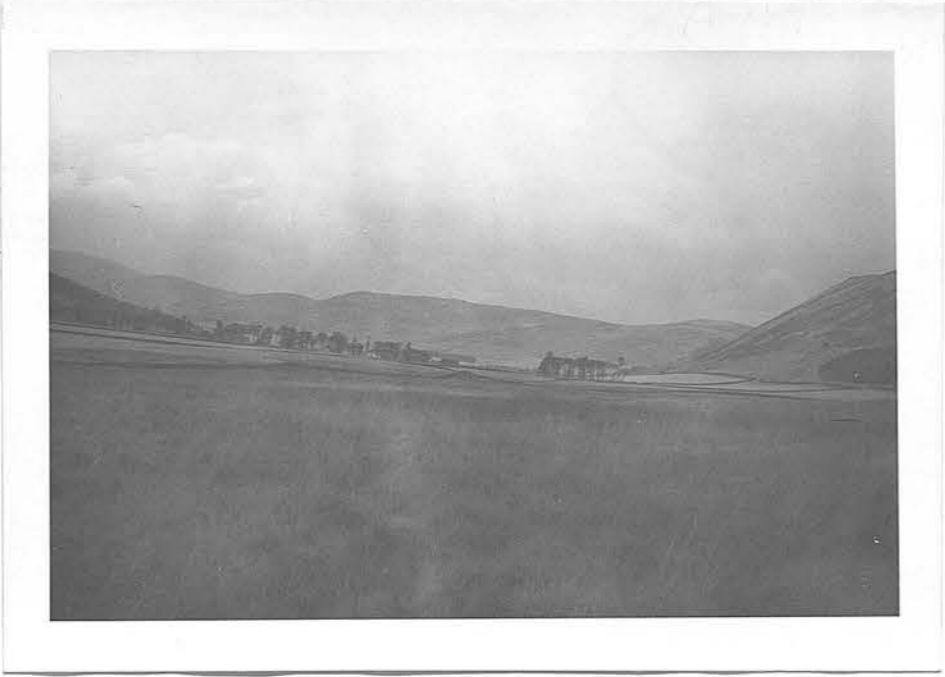


Plate 25: Cademuir dry channel, looking westwards.

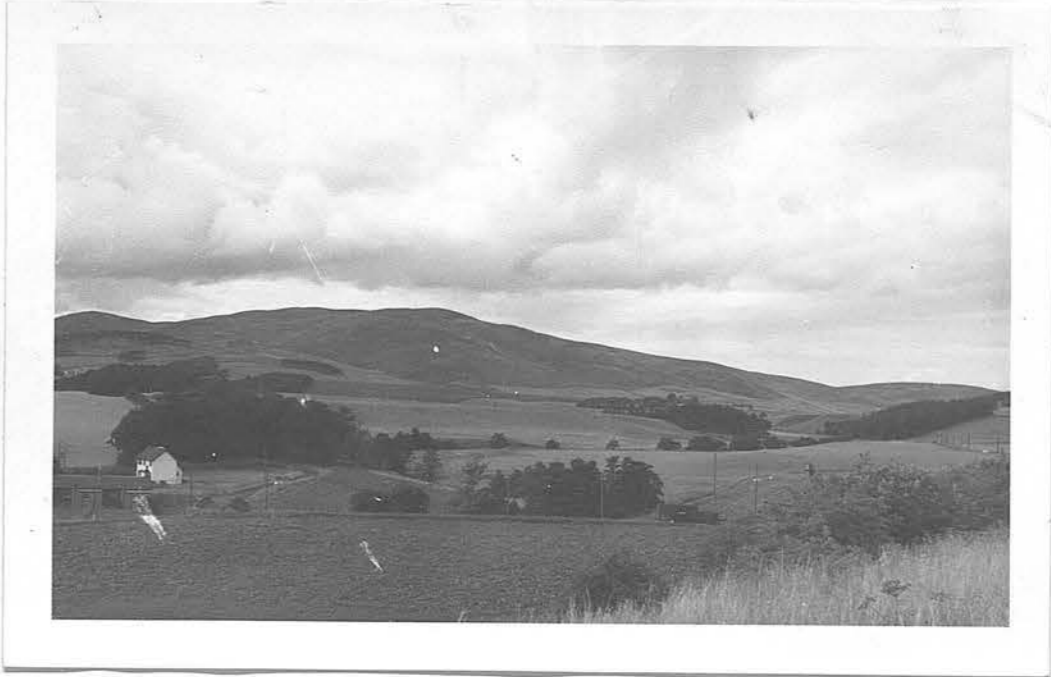


Plate 26: Terraces in the vicinity of the Tweed/Lyne junction.



Plate 27: F 216, looking up the Tweed valley.



Plate 28: The Sheriffmuir Esker.

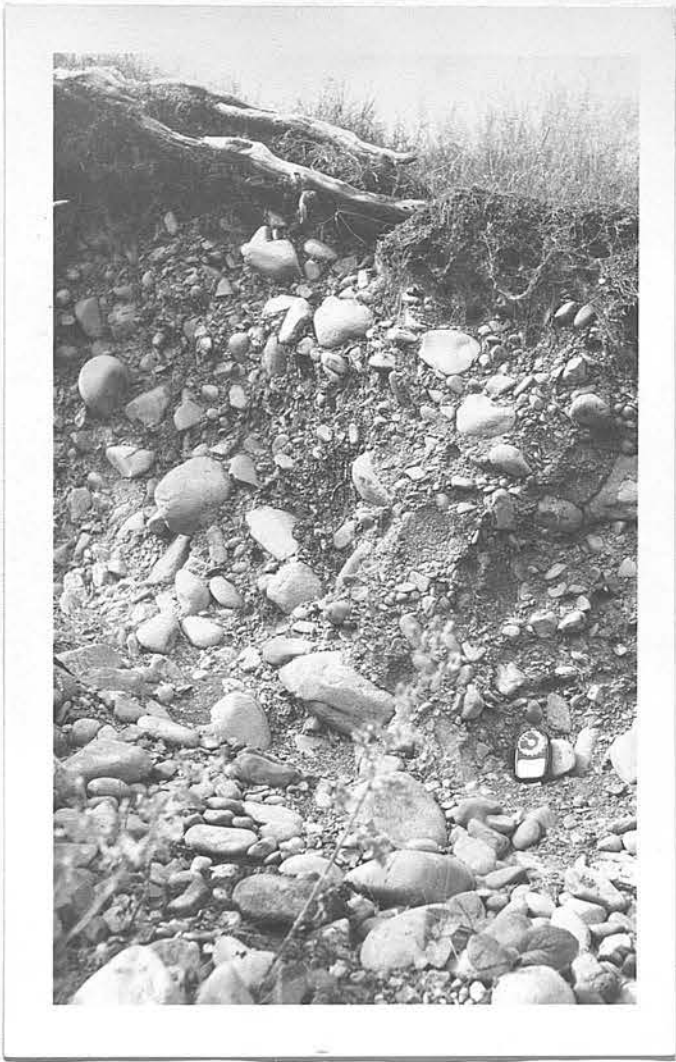


Plate 29: Section at 1870 3848 in the Sheriffmuir Esker.

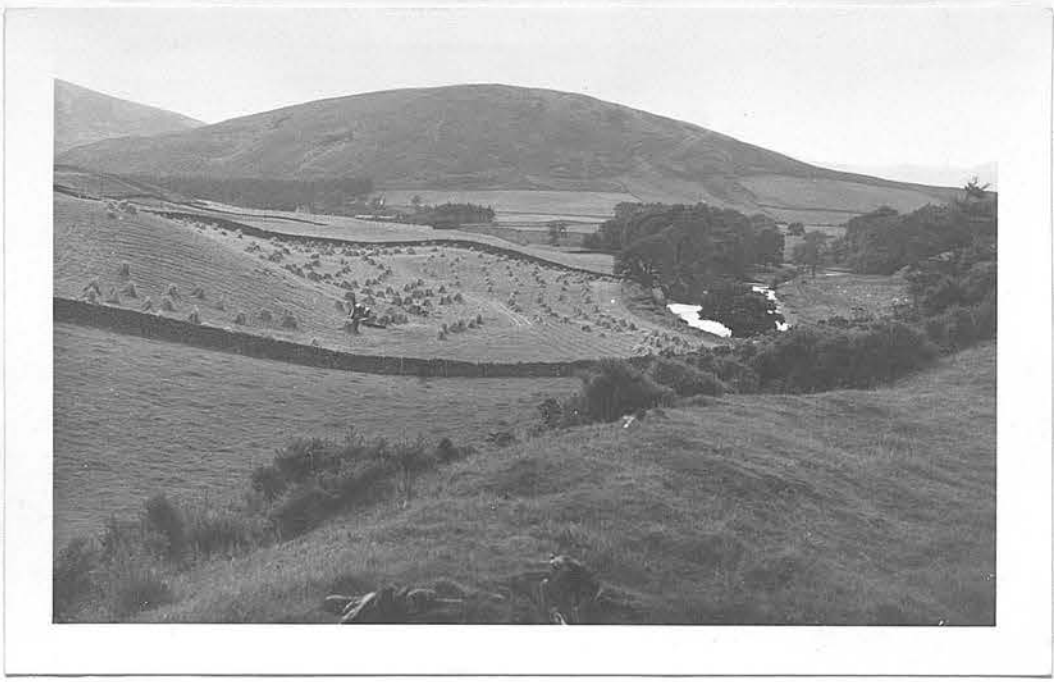


Plate 30: Kames upvalley from Drumelzier Bridge.



Plate 31: A 'barren area' - the floodplains of the Tweed west of Wrae Farm.

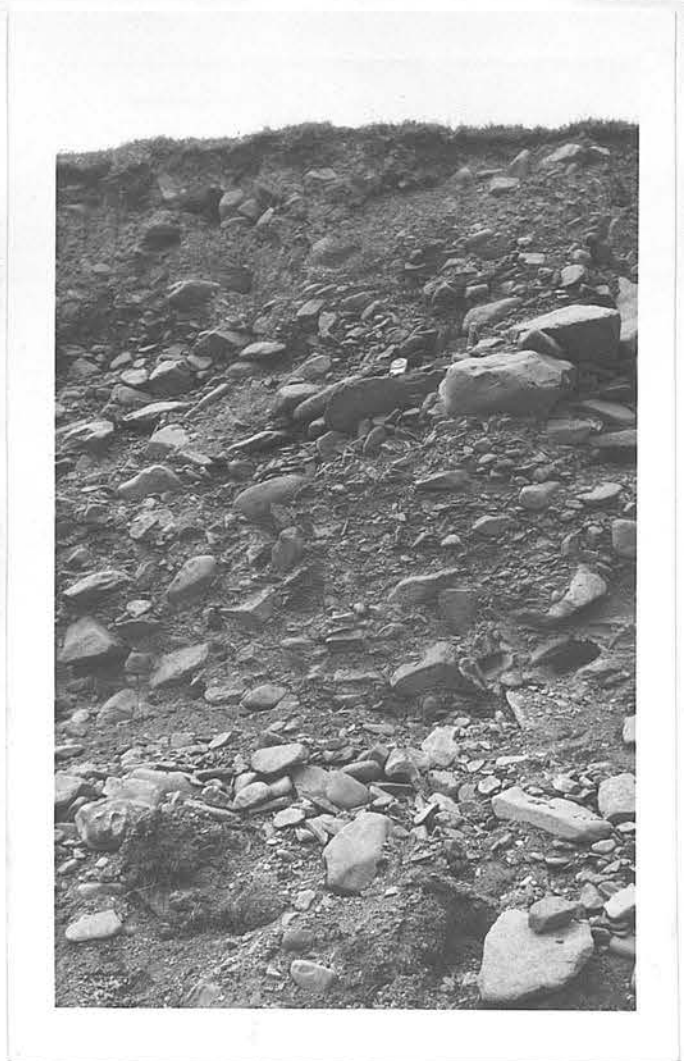


Plate 32: Section under F 120, near the Kingledores Burn/Tweed junction.

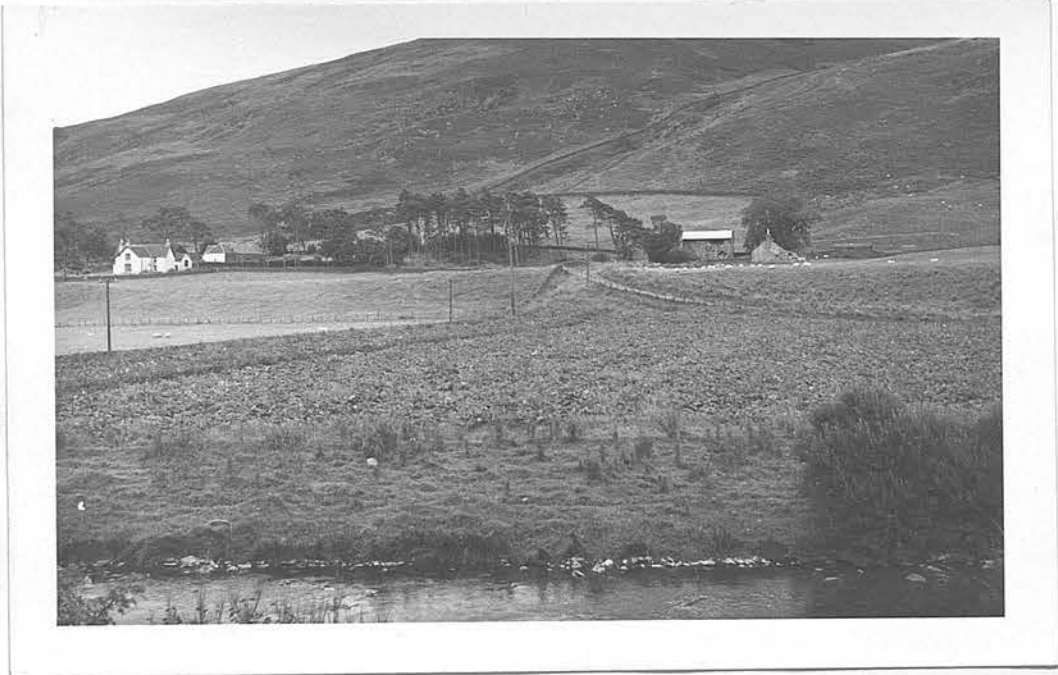


Plate 33: F 189 and 191 at Patervan.



Plate 34: Terrace fragments downvalley from Tweedsmuir Bridge.

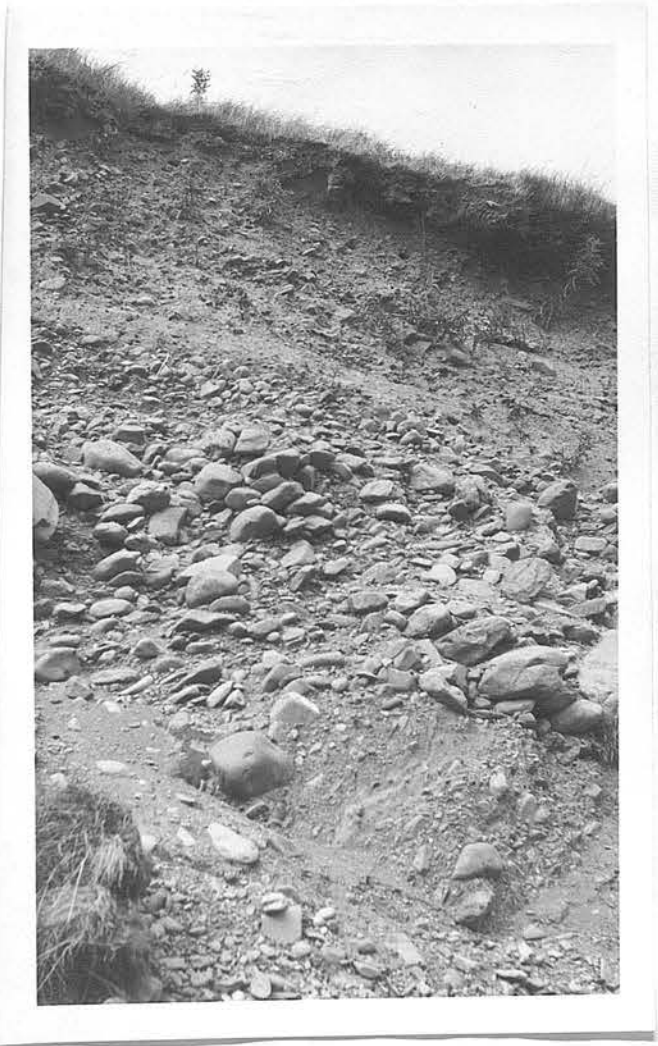


Plate 35: Part of section 26 at 1012 2477.



Plate 36: Outwash at the mouth of the Fruid Water valley.



Plate 37: Section 27 under the Badentree 'fan'.