

MAP KEY

MORAINES
An accumulation of sediment with a topographic expression recording an ice margin position.

- WIDE MORAINES**
Moraines so large in size they are depicted as areas.
- NARROW MORAINES**
Generalised crest-lines of smaller moraines.
- MORAINES COMPLEX**
The area covered by closely spaced moraine ridges, with lines depicting generalised crestline-orientations.

TROUGH MOUTH FANS
Glacially-fed fan or delta-like accumulations of sediment occurring at mouths of glacial troughs at the continental shelf edge.

FLOW-DIRECTIONAL LANDFORMS

- SUBGLACIAL LINEATIONS**
Streamlined landforms primarily composed of drift, formed at the sole of the ice sheet, oriented in the direction of ice flow. Includes drumlins and mega-scale glacial lineations. Lines are generalised to indicate appropriate orientations but not their lengths.
- SUBGLACIAL RIBS**
Ridges formed at the base of the ice sheet, transverse to flow direction. Lines are generalised, recording the orientation of several features. Previously known as ribbed or Rogen moraine, the word moraine being misleading as they are known not to record ice marginal positions.
- CRAG AND TAILS**
Bedrock hills (crag) with tapering sediment ridges (tails). The tails are usually formed in the lee of crags, extending in a down-ice direction. Lines are generalised, recording the orientation of several features, but not their lengths.
- GLACIALLY-STREAMLINED BEDROCK**
Includes roches moutonnées, whalebacks, rock drumlins and mega-grooves. Lines are generalised, recording the orientation of several features, but not their lengths.
- ERRATIC SOURCE AREA**
Regions from which erratics (described below) originate.
- ERRATIC PATHWAYS**
Erratics are rocks or clasts of a different type than the surrounding native bedrock, presumed to have been transported by the flow of ice. Note that erratic occurrence exists at the arrowheads, and the pathway is merely inferred from other information.

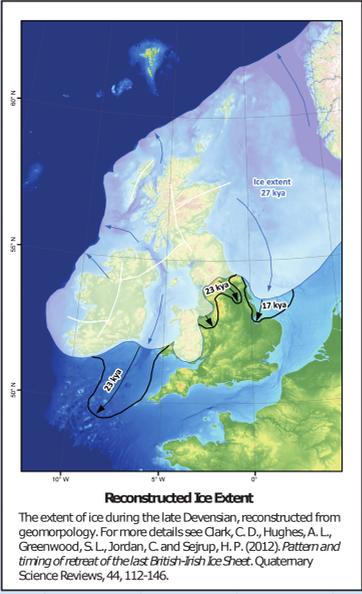
LANDFORMS PRODUCED BY MELTWATER

- MELTWATER CHANNELS**
Channels cut by glacial meltwater. Includes lateral, marginal, proglacial and subglacial channels, as well as tunnel valleys. Lines are generalised, recording the orientation of several features.
- ESKERS**
Elongate ridges of glaciofluvial sediment deposited in subglacial meltwater pipes. Esker systems have been cartographically simplified retaining their orientation.

CIRQUES
Glacially-eroded armchair-shaped hollows incised into mountains. Also known as corries or cwms. Smaller and nested cirques have been generalised into single forms but retain their orientation.

ICE DAMMED LAKES
The extent of proglacial lakes inferred from combination of lake deposit distribution and topography. Solid line schematically indicates approximate position of ice marginal dam required to impound the lake.

Information included is restricted to landforms and selected deposits that help constrain the extent, recession and dynamics of the last (Devensian) Ice Sheet.
All data compiled from published academic literature and mapping from the Irish and British Geological Surveys.
This map is simplified (cartographically generalised) from more detailed mapping of individual features. Details regarding the underlying data and generalisation process are documented in a paper in the Journal Boreas, more detailed maps available from:
https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/staff/clark_chris/brtice



Glacial Geomorphology of the British-Irish Ice Sheet
BRITICE GLACIAL MAP
2nd Edition, 2016

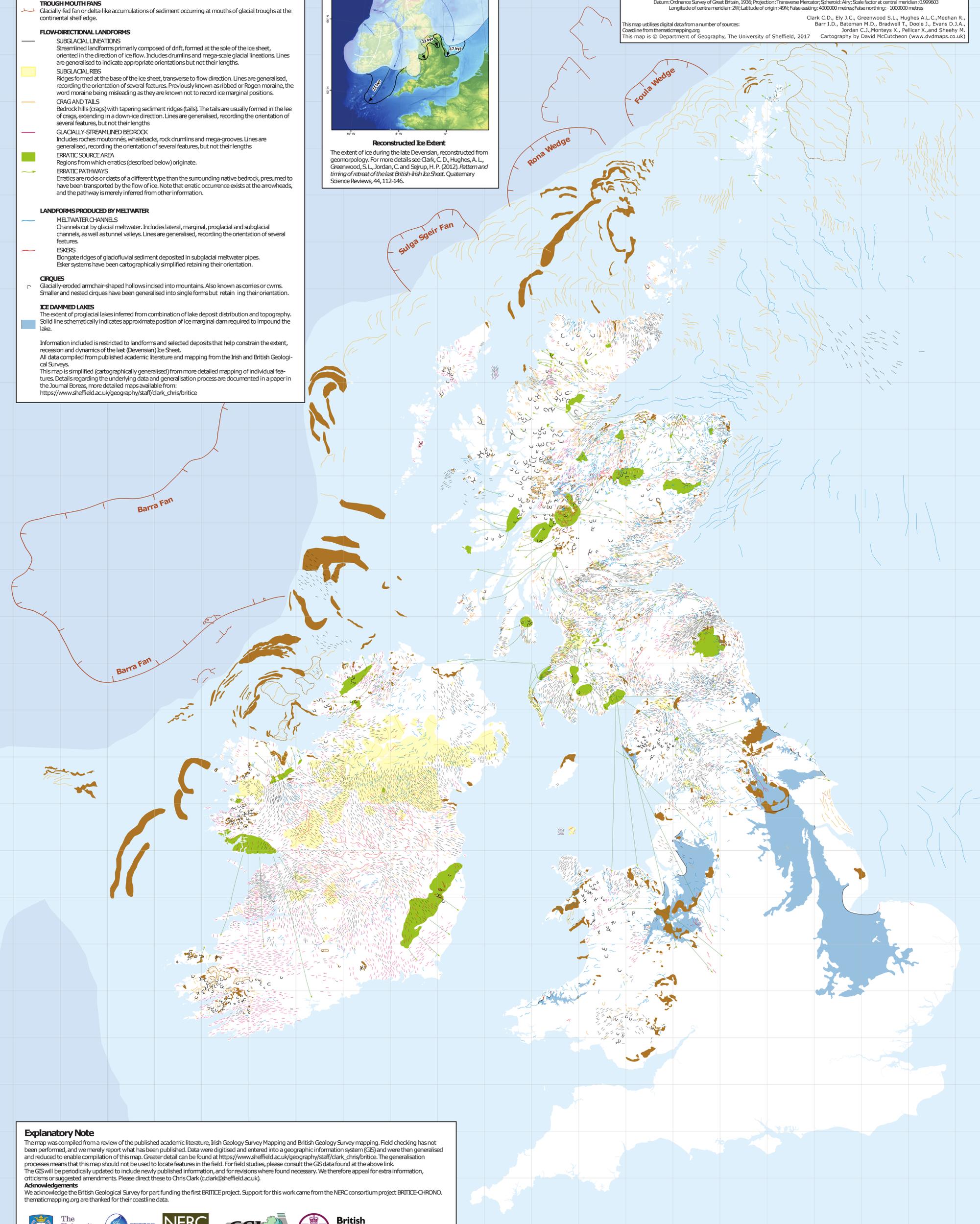
The University Of Sheffield.

1:1,250,000
0 10 20 40 60 80 100 km

Datum: Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, 1936; Projection: Transverse Mercator; Spheroid: Airy; Scale factor at central meridian: 0.999603
Longitude of central meridian: 2W; Latitude of origin: 49N; False easting: 4000000 metres; False northing: -1000000 metres

This map utilises digital data from a number of sources:
Coastline from thematicmapping.org
This map is © Department of Geography, The University of Sheffield, 2017 Cartography by David McCutcheon (www.dvdmaps.co.uk)

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Explanatory Note
The map was compiled from a review of the published academic literature, Irish Geology Survey Mapping and British Geological Survey mapping. Field checking has not been performed, and we merely report what has been published. Data were digitised and entered into a geographic information system (GIS) and were then generalised and reduced to enable compilation of this map. Greater detail can be found at https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/staff/clark_chris/brtice. The generalisation process means that this map should not be used to locate features in the field. For field studies, please consult the GIS data found at the above link. The GIS will be periodically updated to include newly published information, and for revisions where found necessary. We therefore appeal for extra information, criticisms or suggested amendments. Please direct these to Chris Clark (c.clark@sheffield.ac.uk).

Acknowledgements
We acknowledge the British Geological Survey for part funding the first BRITICE project. Support for this work came from the NERC consortium project BRITICE-CHRONO. thematicmapping.org are thanked for their coastline data.

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