

Rock Slope Failure *in the Scottish Mountains*

Edinburgh Geological Society *March 2020*

David Jarman
- mountain landform research -
Ross-shire Scotland

River South Esk



Glen Doll

*upper
Glen Clova*

Glen Clova



Cairn Broadlands



Glen Doll

*upper
Glen Clova*

Glen Clova

Cairn Broadlands





Cairn Broadlands
852

Lochnagar
1155

upper Glen Clova

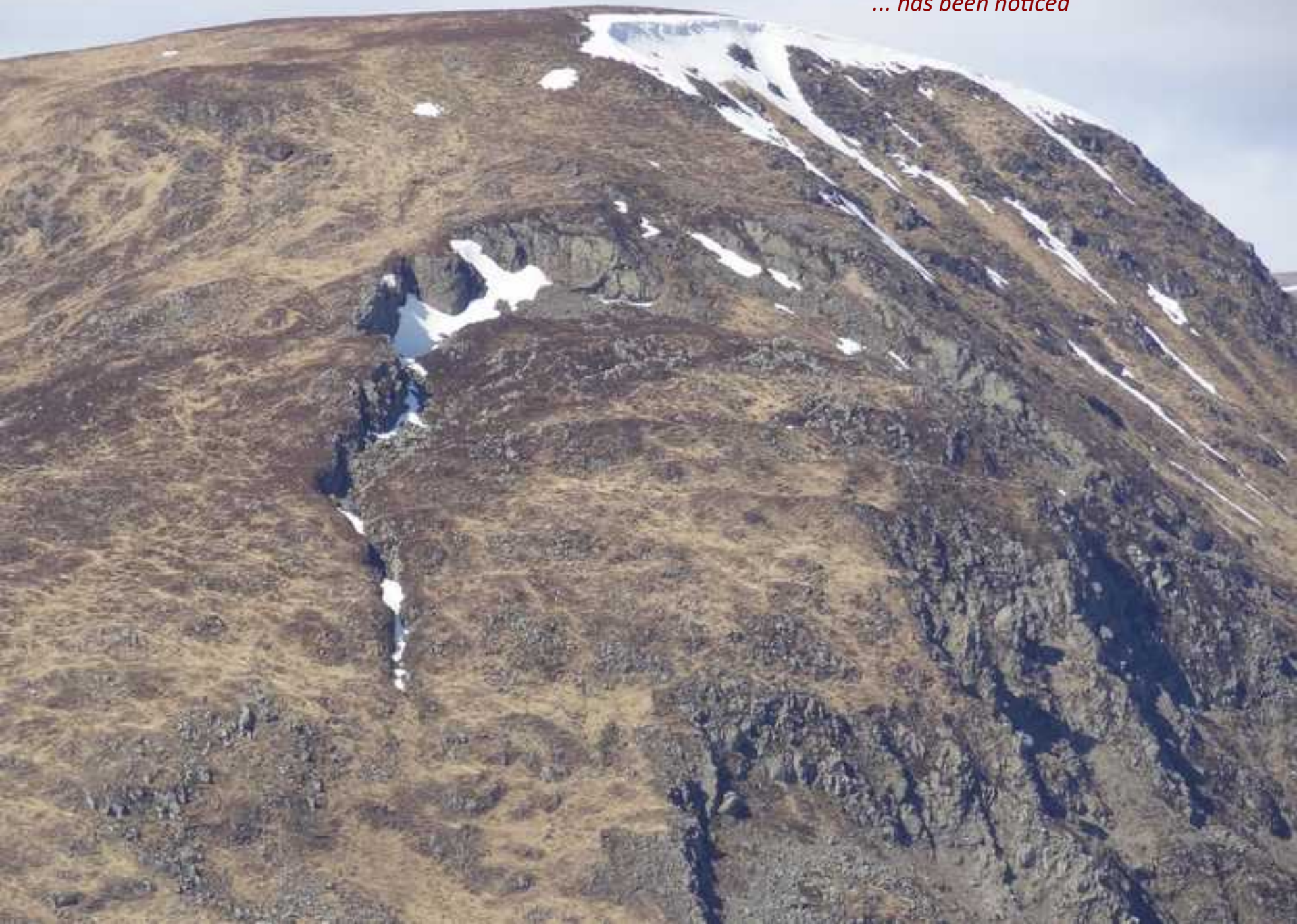
Cairn Broadlands **Rock Slope Failure**



Cairn Broadlands Rock Slope Failure
(RSF)



... has been noticed





JK St Joseph

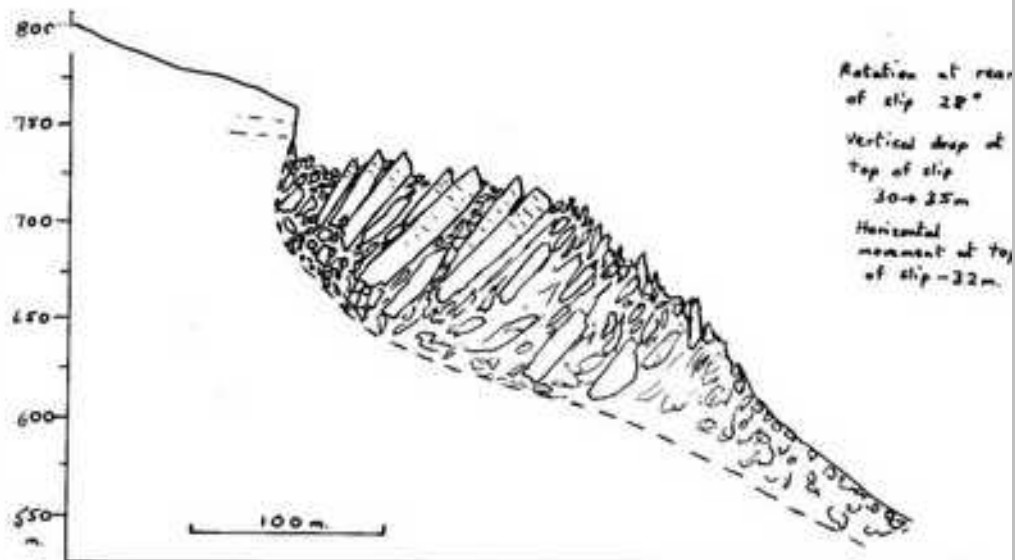
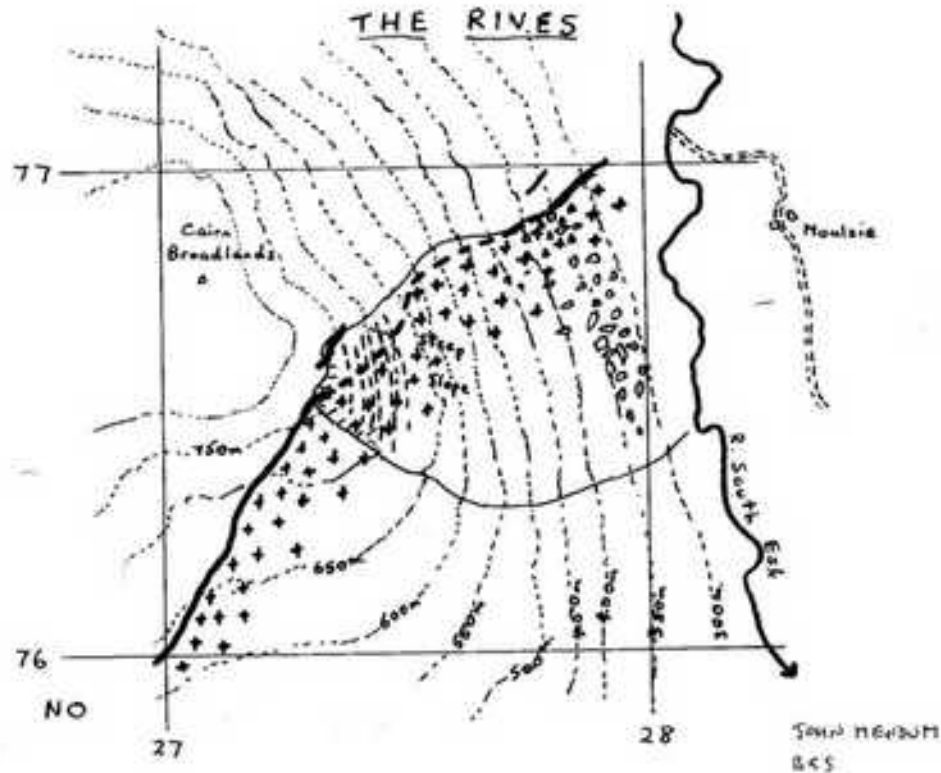
*Air Photograph Collection
Cambridge*

*a rare RSF in this early archive, based
largely on what they saw from the air,
not previously known*

CAIRN SEABLANDS

GUEN CLOVA
head

THE RIVES



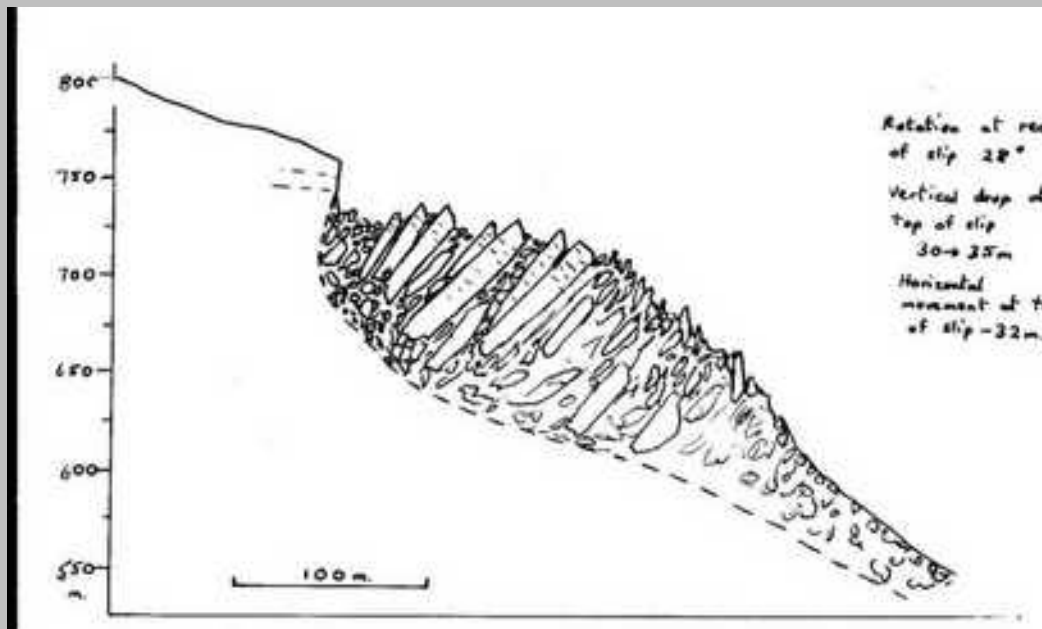
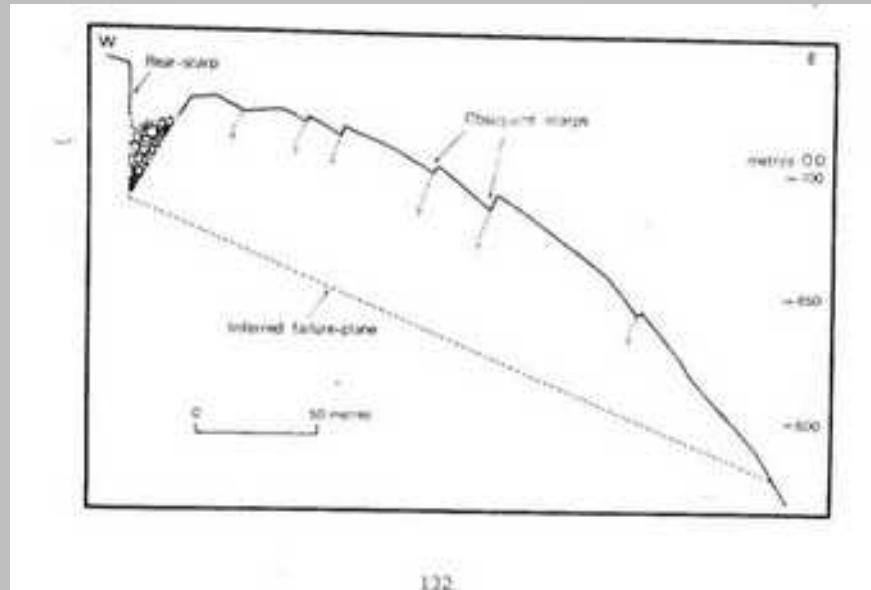
*the late John Mendum
formerly BGS Edinburgh*

- an early attempt at field mapping a large RSF



Graham Holmes PhD 1984

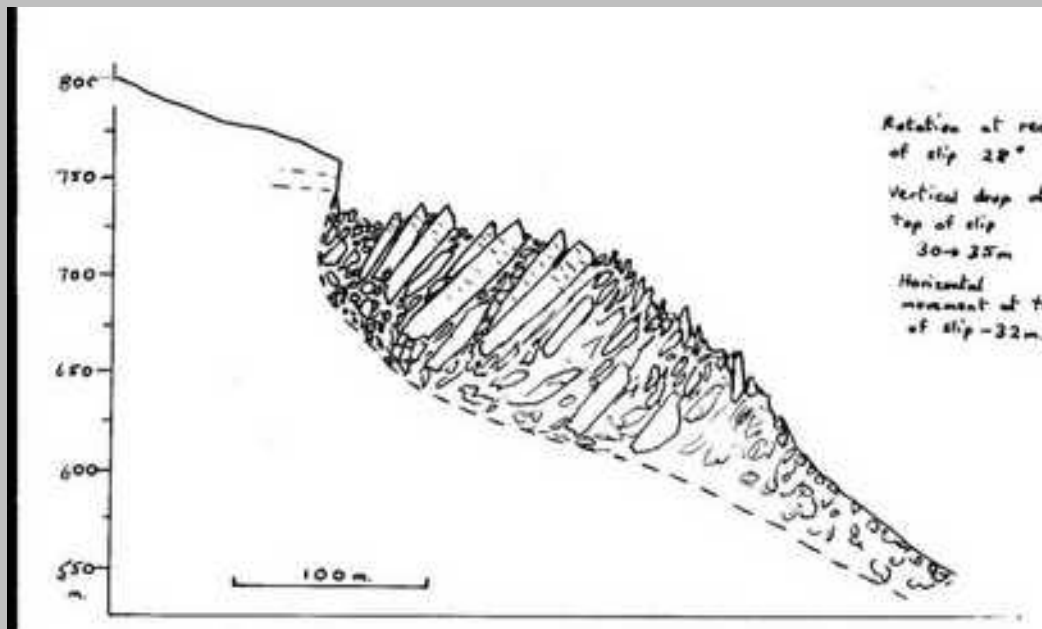
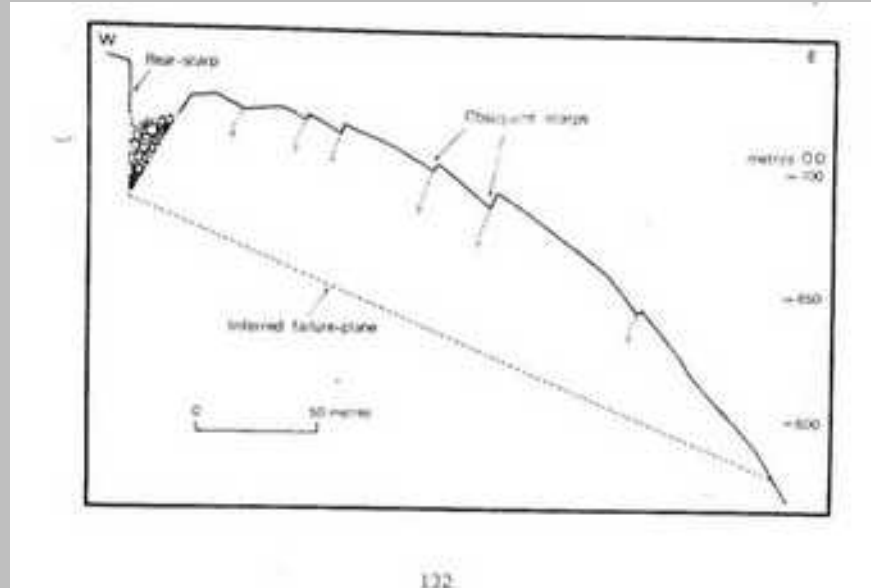
Edinburgh University RSF - Scottish Highlands



Graham Holmes PhD 1984

Edinburgh University

- last student of **Brian Sissons**



Cairn Broadlands
The Rives



*exceptionally high headscarp
30-35 m*





site photos (c) Wishart Mitchell







The Rives

antiscarps 6-9 m high





imagery of exceptional quality

Bing maps





Image © 2019, Getmapping plc

323 m

GO




stalkers path from
Glen Doll Lodge
car park







An aerial photograph of a rugged mountain landscape. The central feature is a large, steep, rocky slope with a prominent rock avalanche area. The surrounding terrain is a mix of brownish-yellow soil and sparse vegetation. In the upper left, there are patches of snow or ice. A text box is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Juanjorge rock avalanche
- exceptional tree cover





ice off Mounth plateau into trough-head

Juanjorge rock avalanche




isolated 'moraine'
- glacially reworked earlier event ?



*Glen Doll - Craig Maud
rock avalanche*

and morainised debris ?





Corrie
Fee

#16.06C
Craig Maud


Glen Doll

the Clova glaciated trough-heads

#16.07A
Juanjorge

#16.07
Cairn Broadlands

upper Glen Clova



Corrie
Fee

#16.06C
Craig Maud

Glen Doll

the Clova glaciated trough-heads
- paraglacial RSF

#16.07
Cairn Broadlands

#16.07A
Juanjorge

upper Glen Clova

Corrie
Fee

#16.06C
Craig Maud

Glen Doll

the Clova glaciated trough-heads
- paraglacial RSF

#16.07A
Juanjorge

#16.07
Cairn Broadlands

upper Glen Clova

the Clova fluvial incisions
- parafluvial RSF

#16.08

#16.07B

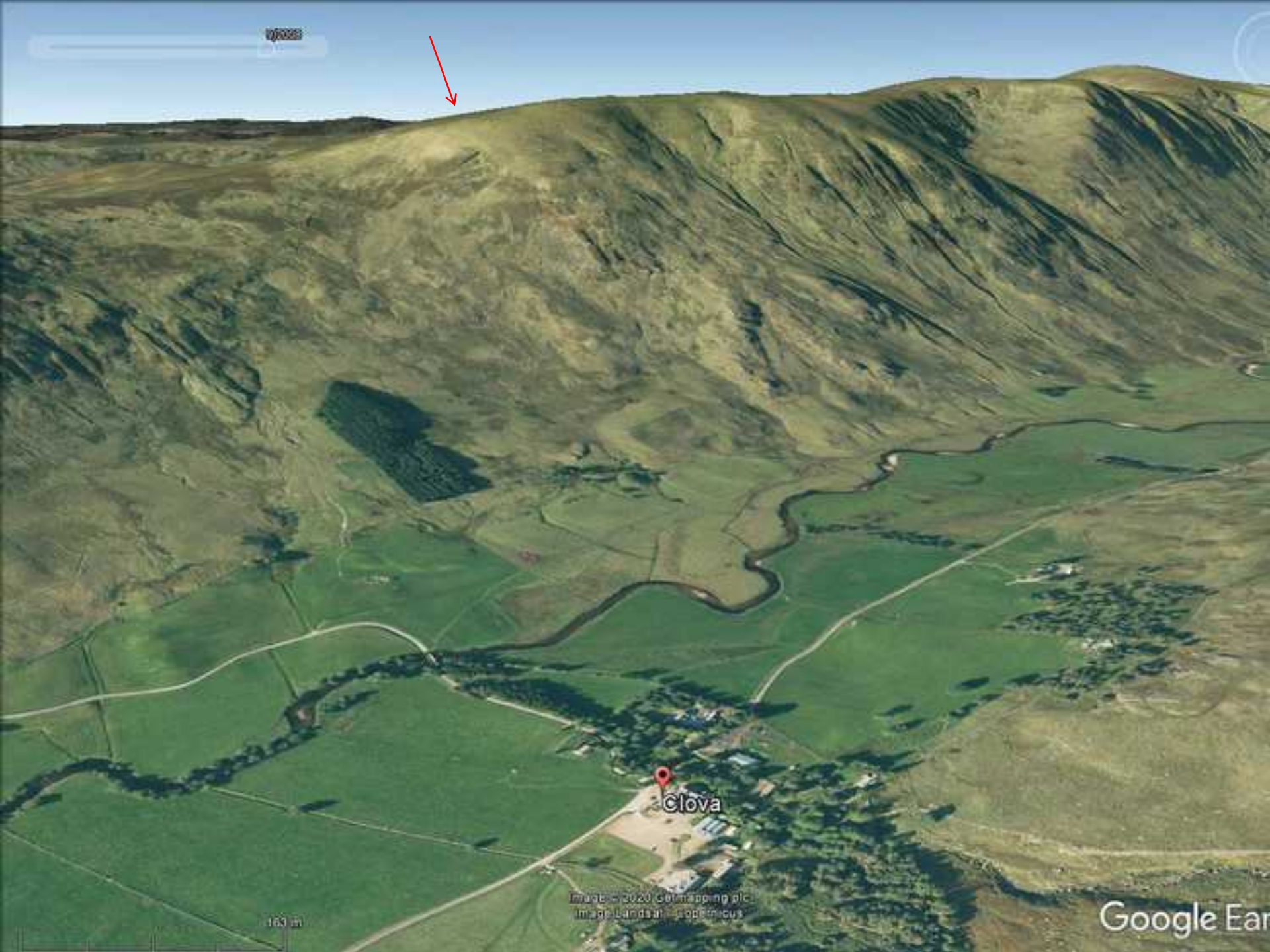
#16.08 Capel Burn

*classic **parafluvial** RSF in competent rock sustaining long antiscarps*



earlier phase ?





0/0000

Clova

Image © 2020 Geo mapping plc
Image Landsat - Copernicus

163 m

Google Earth

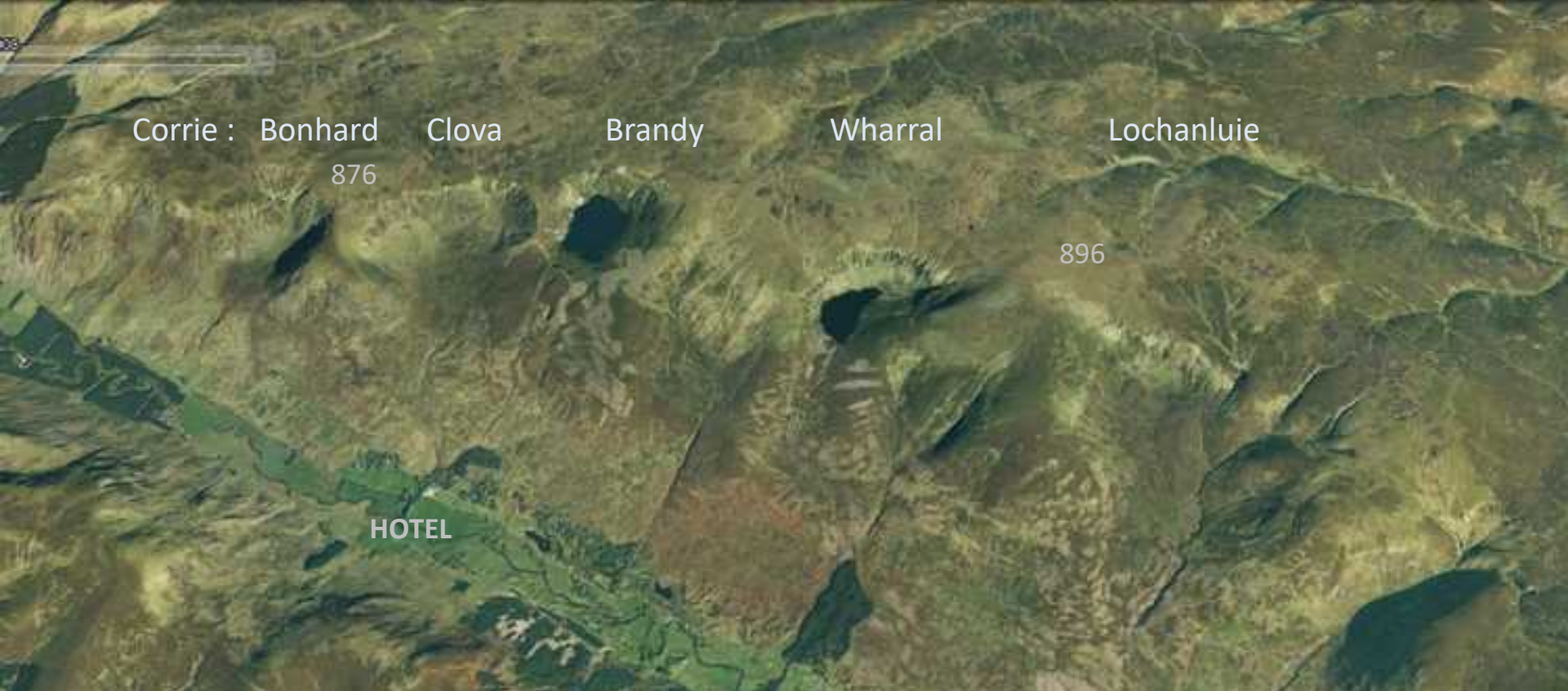


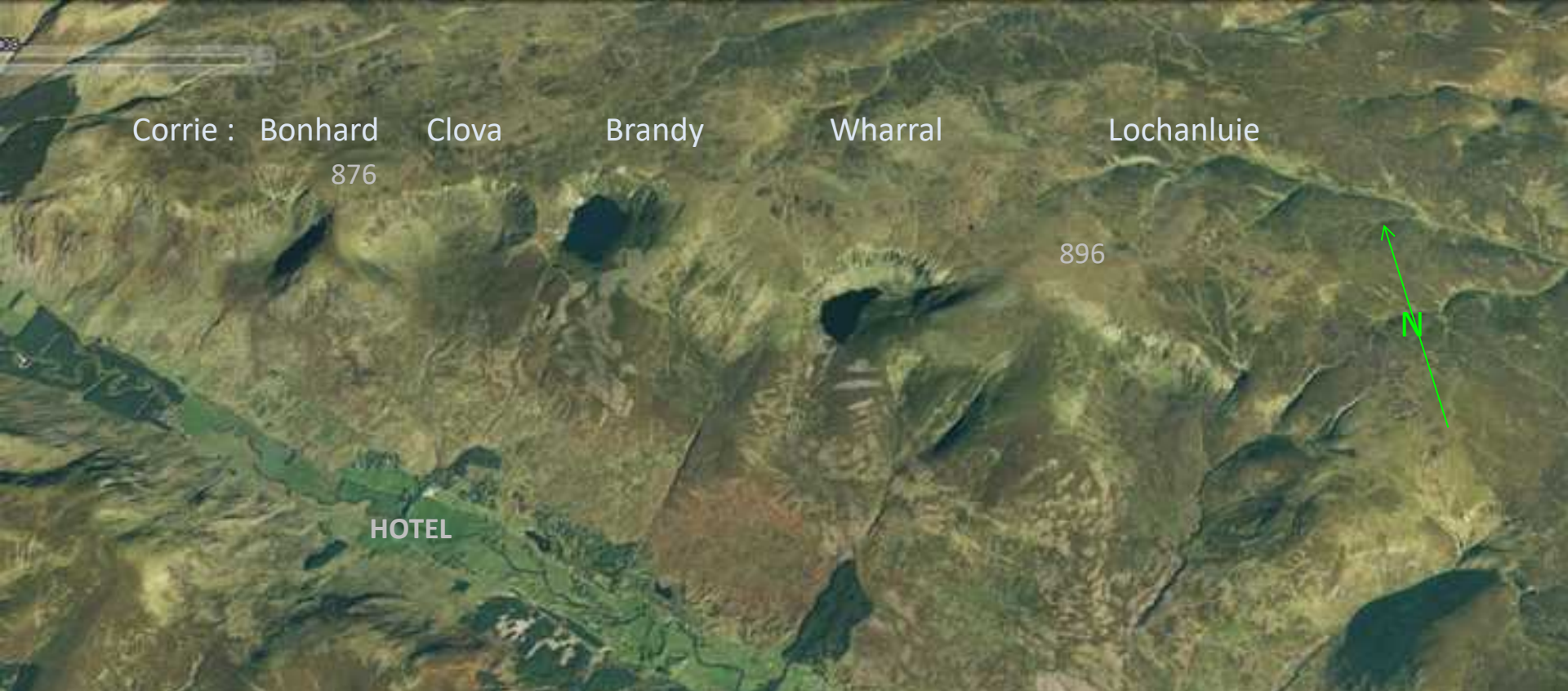
from hotel

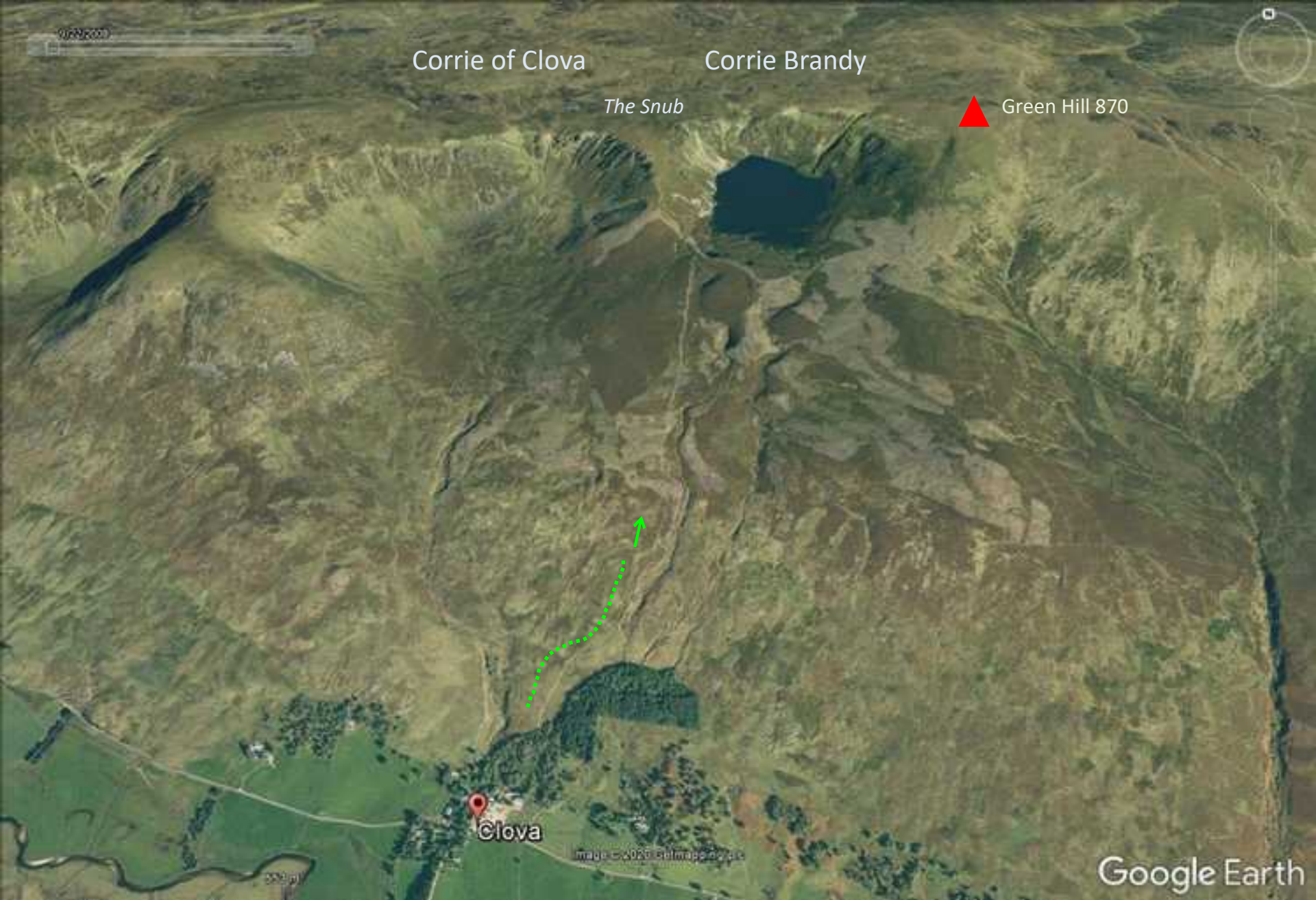


#16.06 Cairn Inks

- very small RSF 0.02 km²







Corrie of Clova

Corrie Brandy

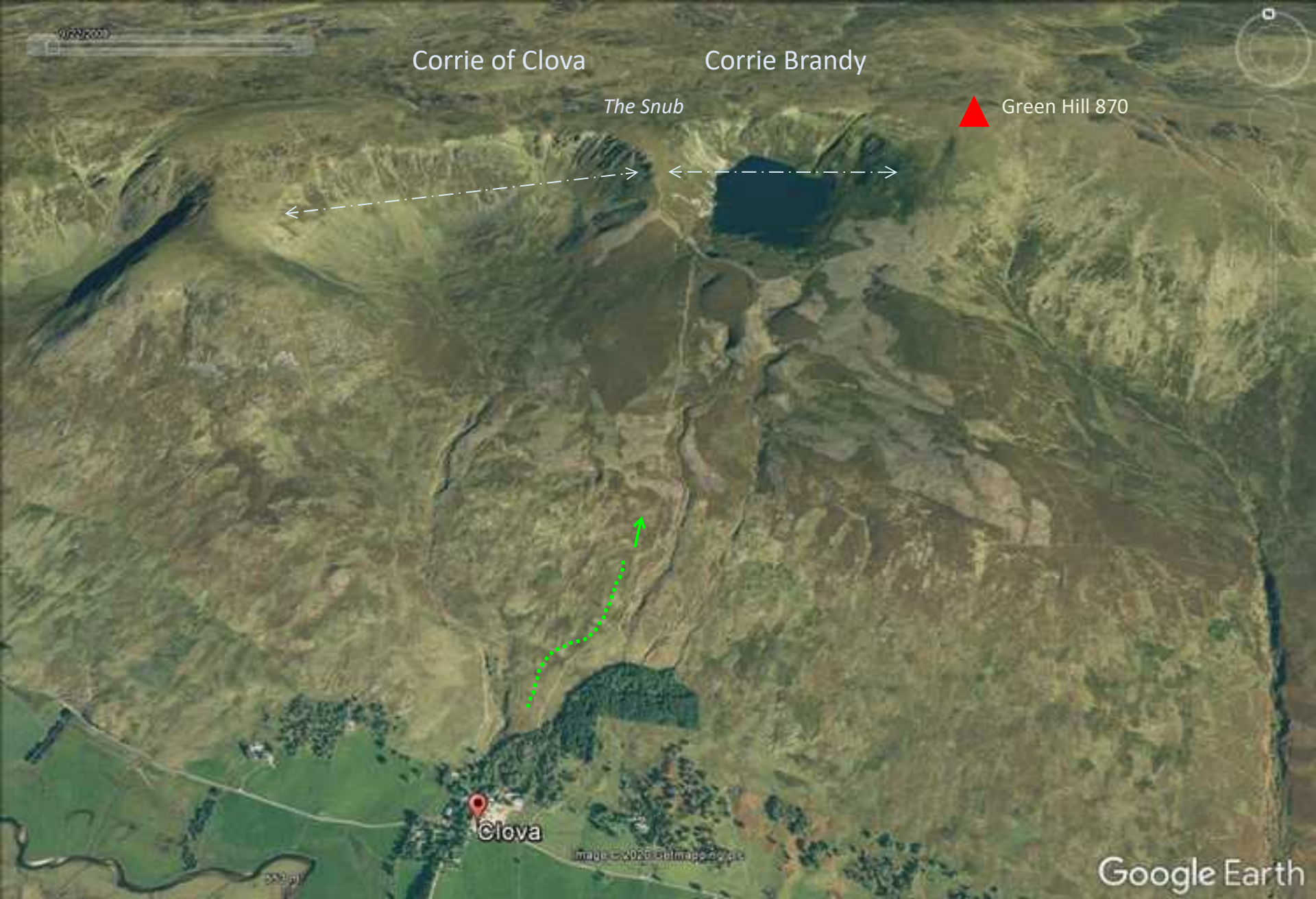
The Snub

Green Hill 870

Clova

Image © 2025 Satmap Ltd

Google Earth



Corrie of Clova is twice as wide



#16.10-13 Corrie of Clova -- Corrie Brandy RSFs
relict RSFs
DDAs

Corrie of Clova

#16.10



Corrie of Clova

DDA below - possible earlier RSF phase ?

former 'Snub' - destroyed by RSF, yielding compound cirque ?

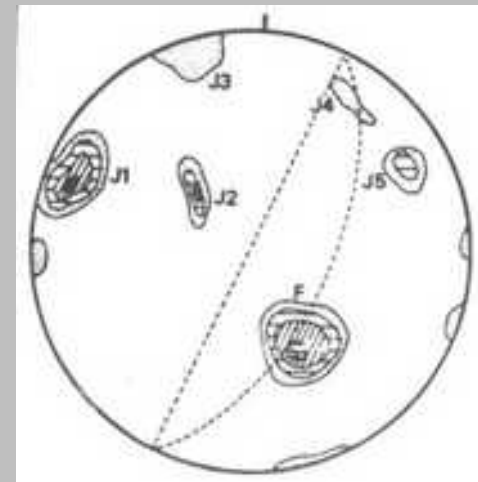
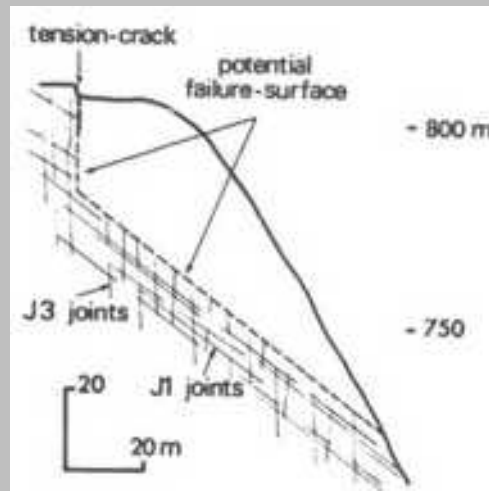


Corrie Brandy W

#16.12 The Snub east flank

*Graham Holmes PhD 1984
geotechnical analysis*

*'bedding' **F** dips into slope,
resisting sliding*



Corrie Brandy W

#16.12 The Snub east flank

- detaching fin



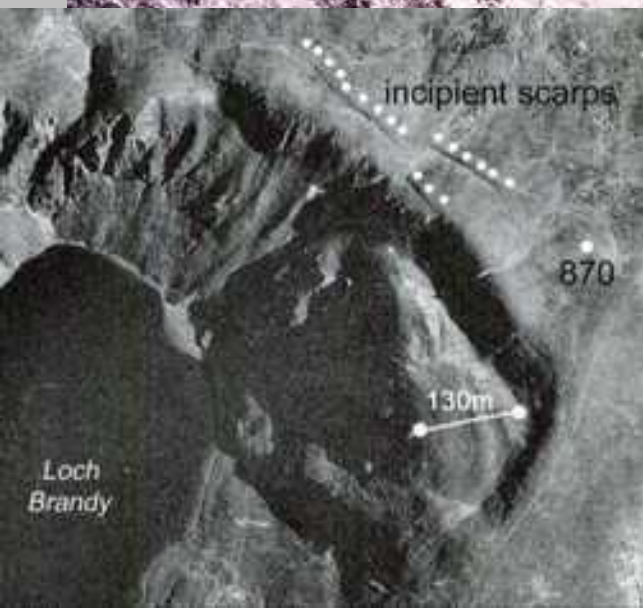
Corrie Brandy W

#16.12 The Snub east flank

collapse, winter 2016-17

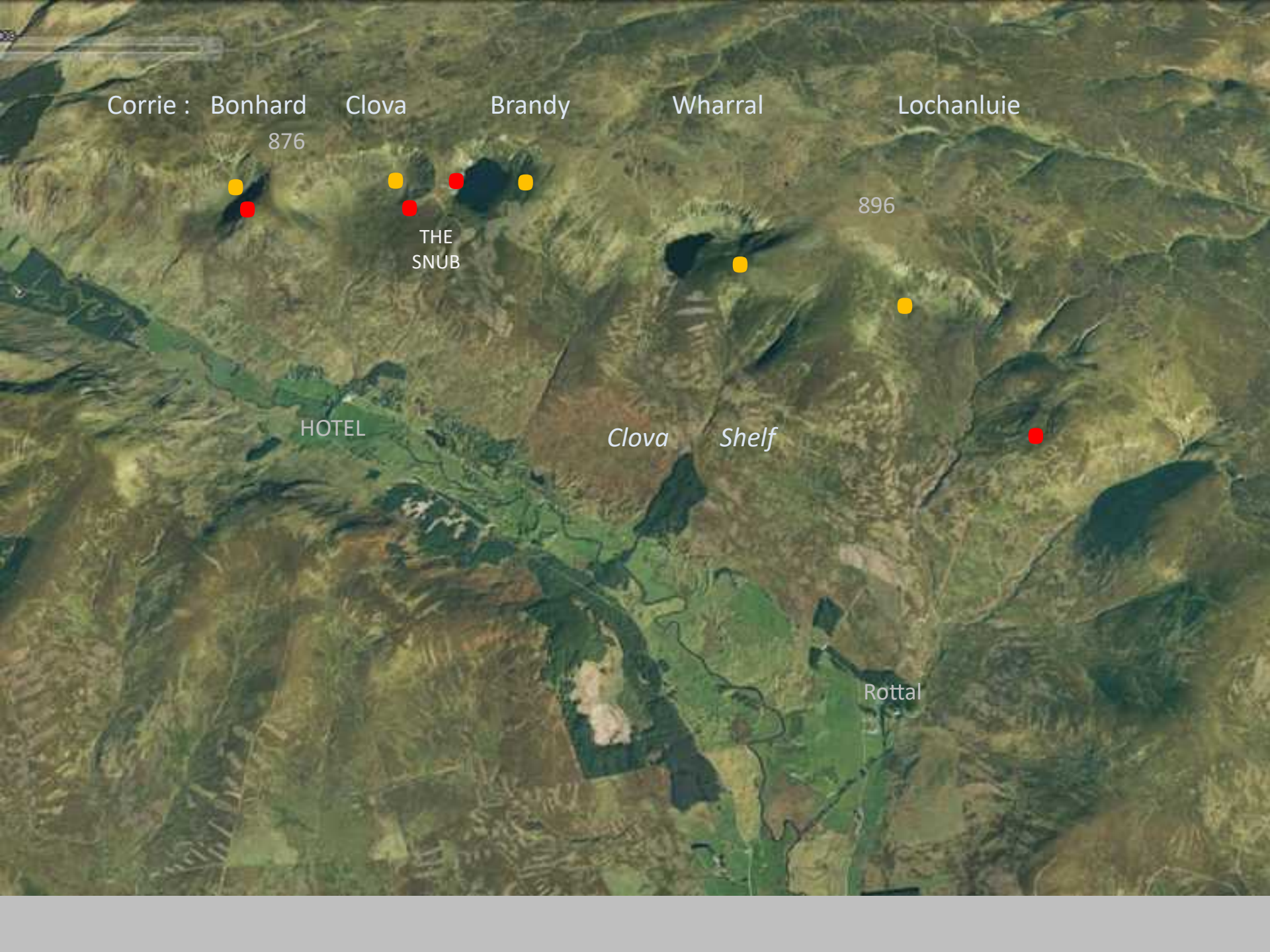


(c) Wishart Mitchell



Corrie Brandy E #16.13 Green Hill

- rockslide (with incipient extension)
- one of largest Clova RSFs at 0.20 km²
- one of deepest rim invasions in GB at 130 m (Jarman 2009)



Corrie : Bonhard
876

Clova

Brandy

Wharral

Lochanluie

THE
SNUB

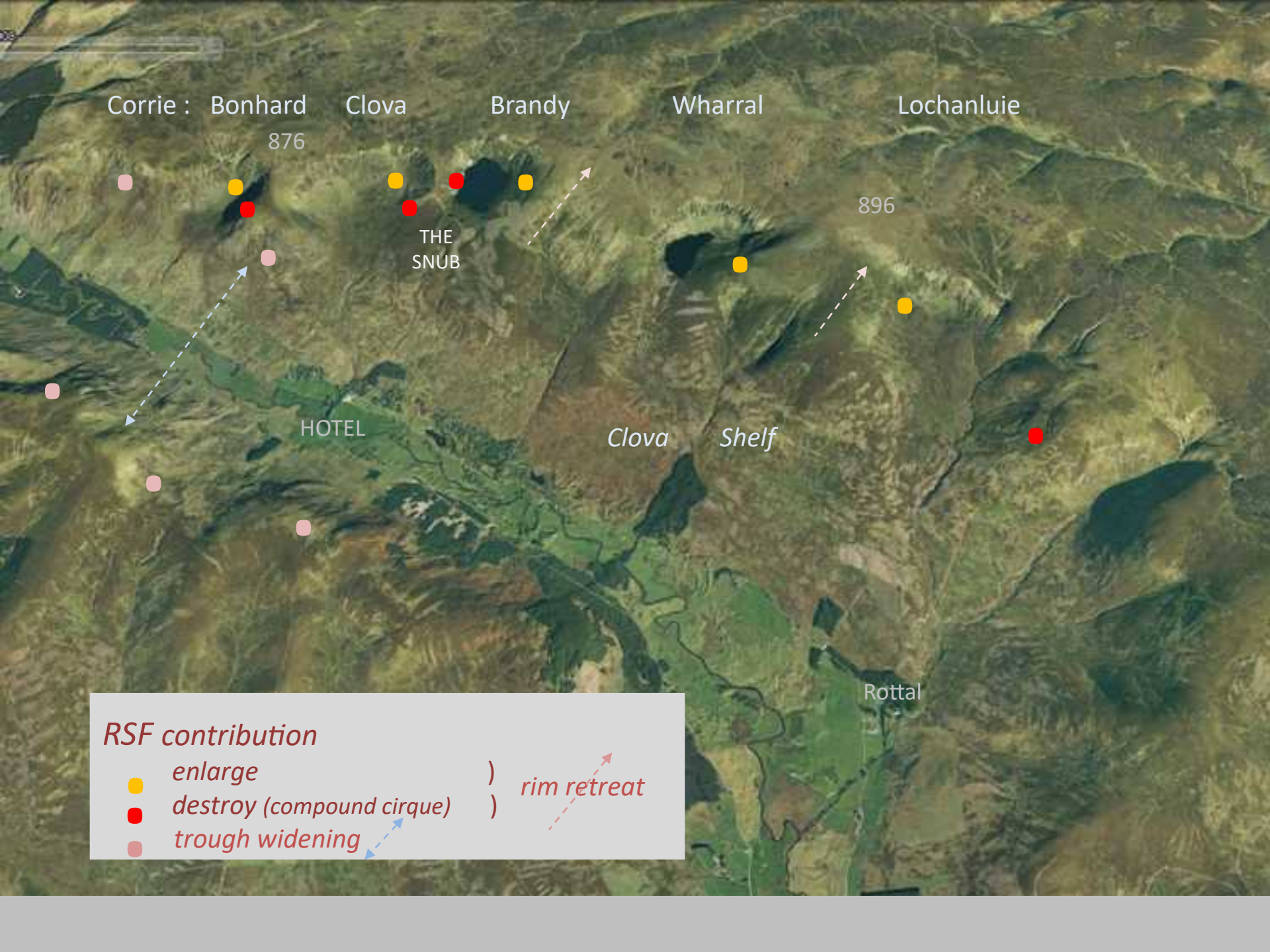
896

HOTEL

Clova

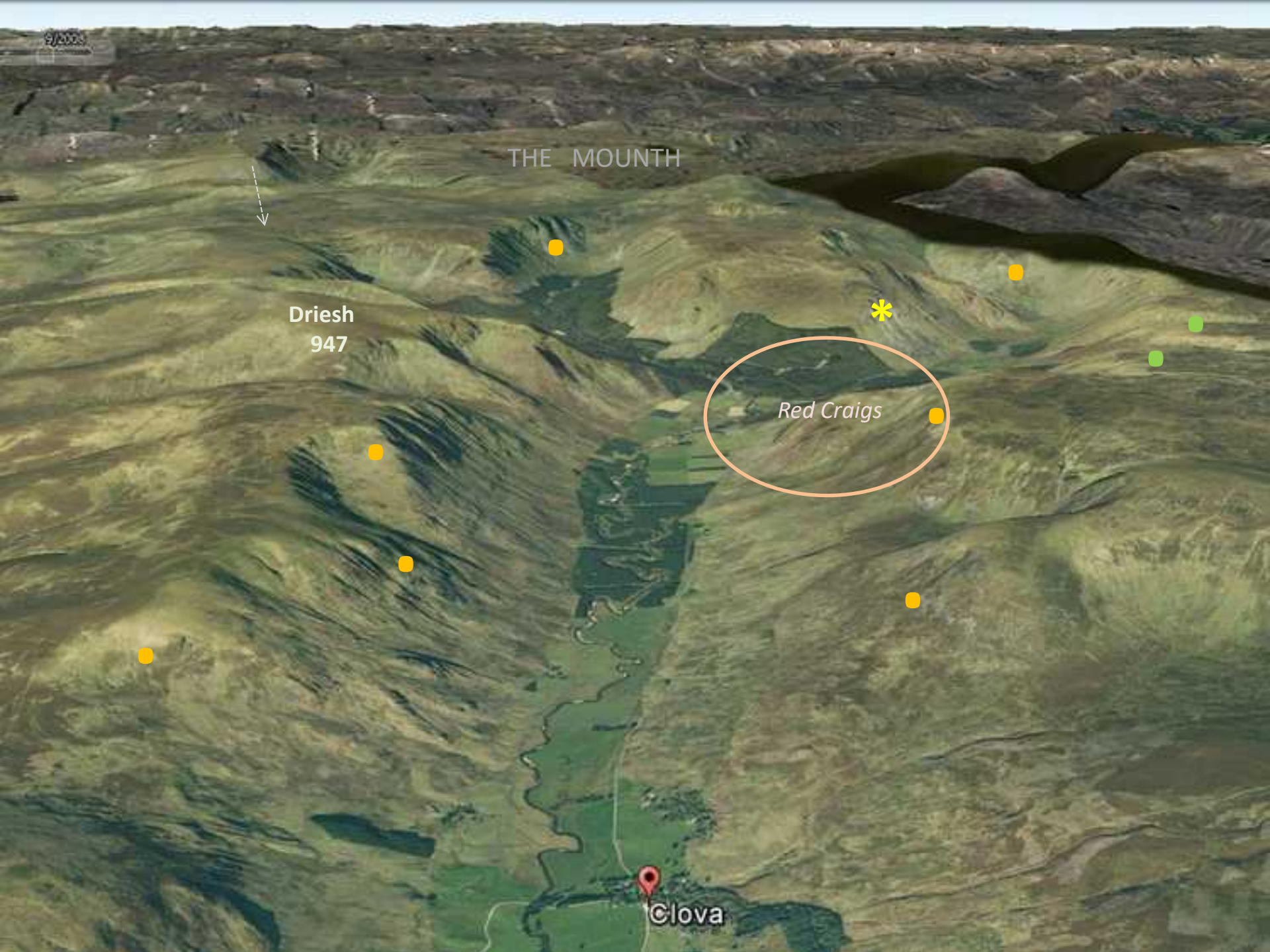
Shelf

Rottal



RSF contribution

- enlarge
- destroy (compound cirque)
- trough widening
-) rim retreat



THE MOUNTH

Driesh
947

Red Craigs

Clova

#16.08A Red Craigs *rock slope deformation*



#16.08A Red Craigs rock slope deformation



NORWAY
Oppdal-Kristiansund route
Vollan







NORWAY
Oppdal-Kristiansund route
Vollan



**overall
umbrella
term**

RSF (Rock Slope Failure)

**three main
landform
types**

**Rock Slope Deformation
(RSD)**

extensional / compressional

Rockslide

Rock avalanche

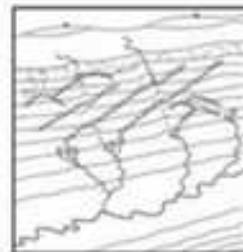
cataclasmic / sub-cataclasmic

**typical
landform
character**

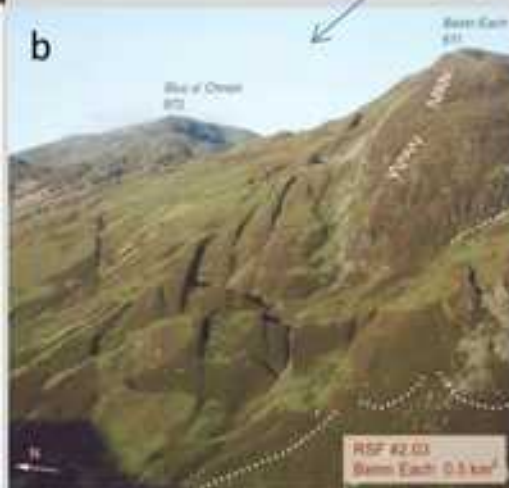
- boundaries diffuse (some/all)
- short travel
- failed mass retains much integrity

- boundaries clear (cavity-slipmass)
- short-medium travel
- failed mass retains some integrity

- cavity above debris mass
- long-very long travel
- failed mass disintegrated



a



RSF (Rock Slope Failure)

overall
umbrella
term

three main
landform
types

Rock Slope Deformation
(RSD)

extensional / compressional

Rockslide

Rock avalanche

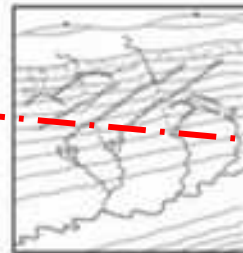
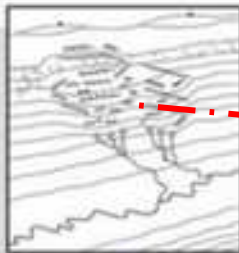
cataclasmic / sub-cataclasmic

typical
landform
character

- > boundaries diffuse (some/all)
- > short travel
- > failed mass retains much integrity

- > boundaries clear (cavity-slipmass)
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- > failed mass disintegrated

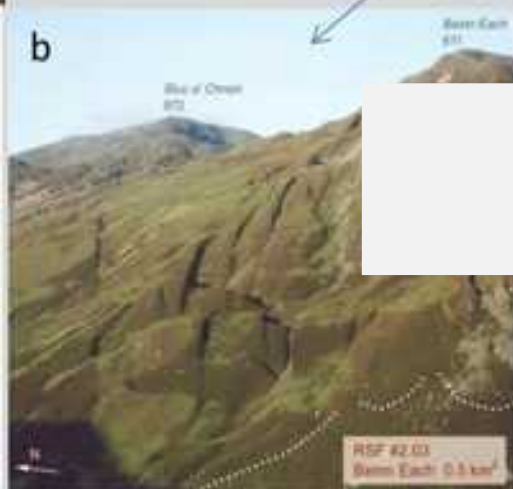


a

b

c

d



increasing degrees of travel and disintegration

overall umbrella term	RSF (Rock Slope Failure)		
three main landform types	Rock Slope Deformation (RSD) extensional / compressional	Rockslide	Rock avalanche cataclasmic / sub-cataclasmic
in Glen Clova :	6	12	4



RS rockslide
 RA rock avalanche
 RSD rock slope deformation



Fort William

Loch Treig
loco now buried

Rest & be Thankful

these are not RSFs !!



Northern Flow

Southern Flow

Glen Ogle

Glen Coe



The road has been closed to allow workmen to clear the landslide

The A83 in Argyll could be closed for up to 24 hours after a landslide.



Rock slope failures – the isolated Glen Clova grouping

The Quaternary of Glen Clova and Strathmore - Field Guide

edited by Wishart Mitchell and Ailsa Guild

Quaternary Research Association 2019

#16.06
Cairn Inks

#16.08A
Red Craigs

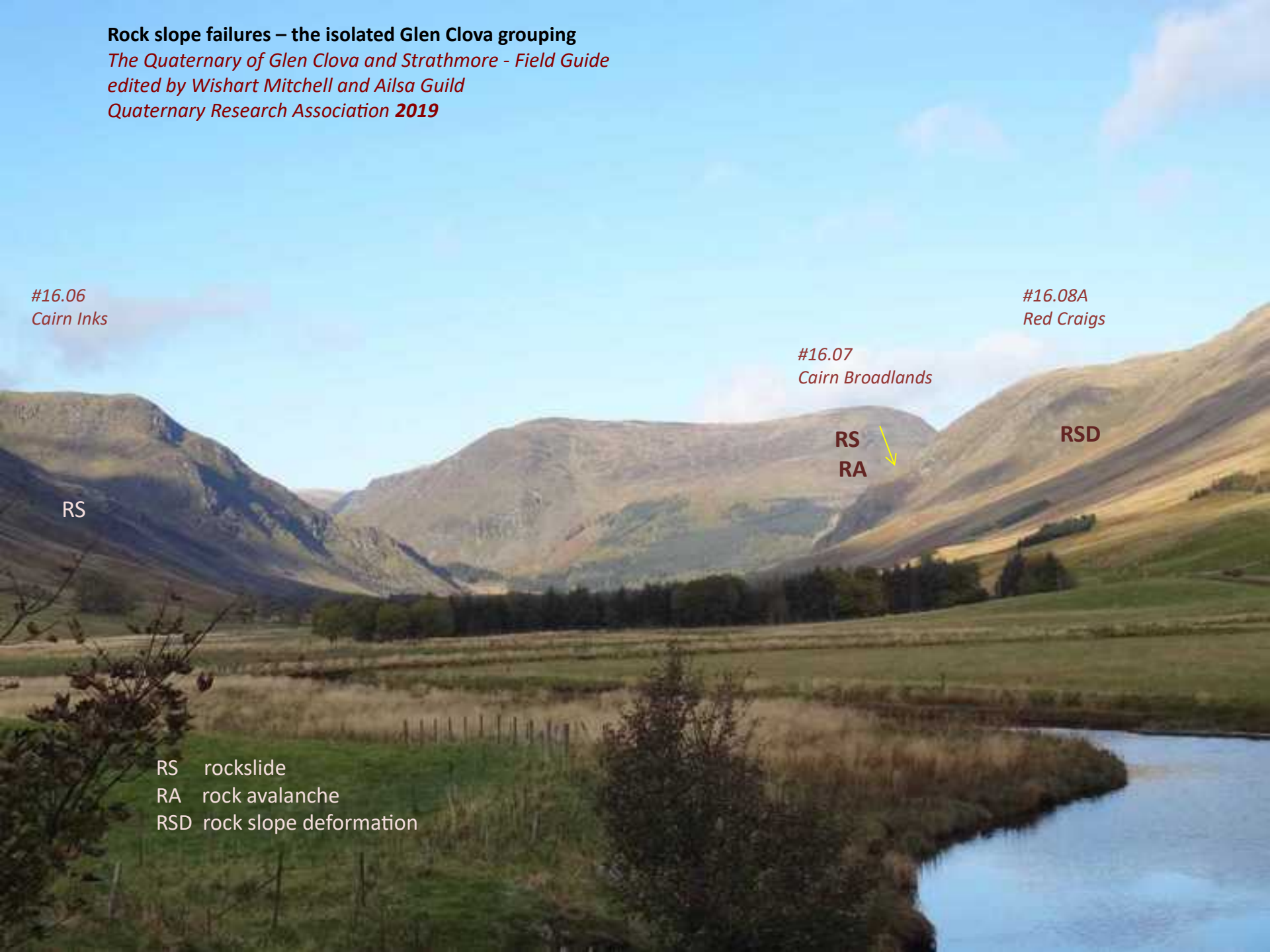
#16.07
Cairn Broadlands

RS

RS
RA

RSD

RS rockslide
RA rock avalanche
RSD rock slope deformation



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Rock slope failures of Corrie of Clova and Corrie Brandy

#16.06
Cairn Inks

#16.08A
Red Craigs

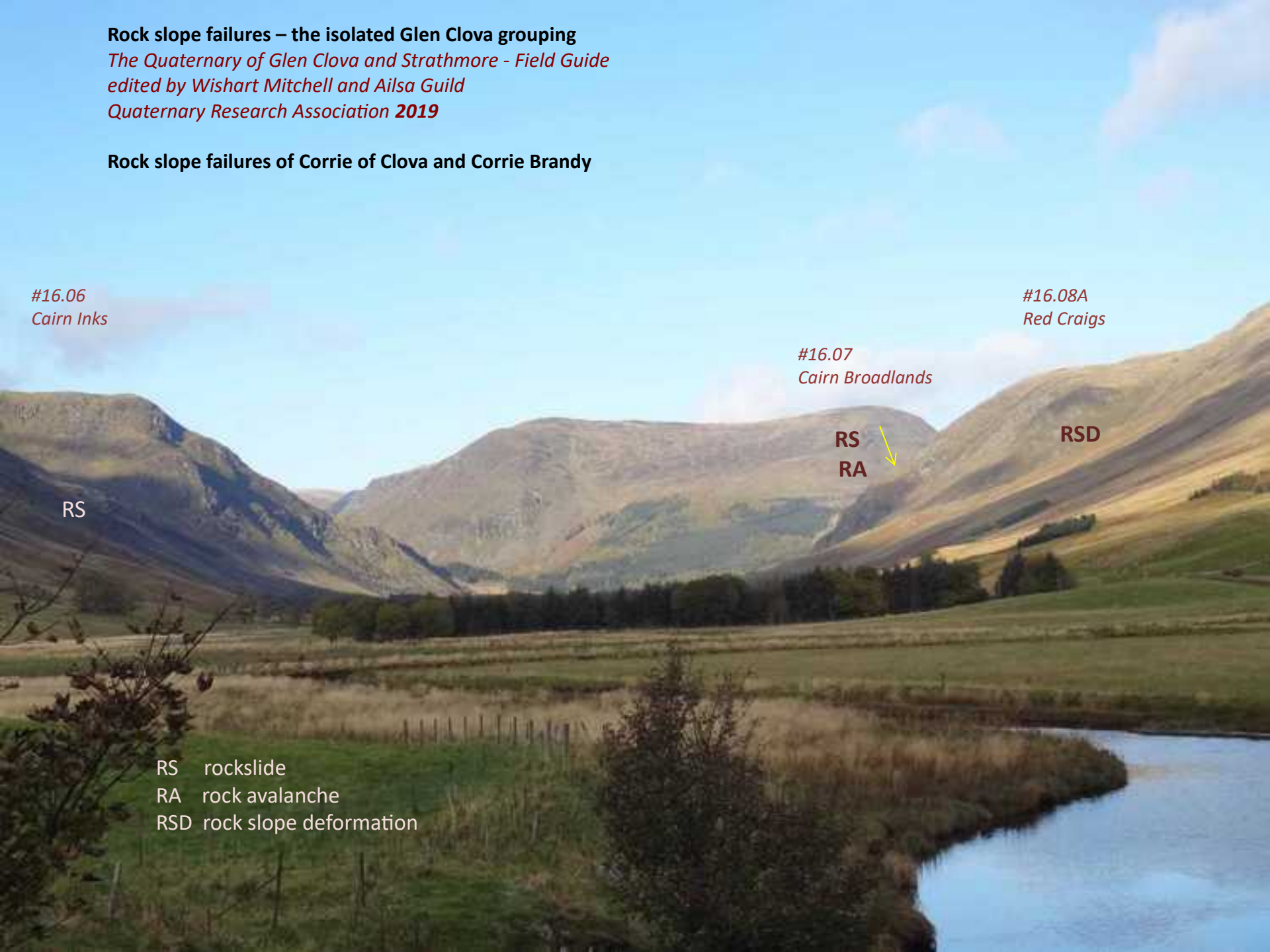
#16.07
Cairn Broadlands

RS

RS
RA

RSD

RS rockslide
RA rock avalanche
RSD rock slope deformation



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Quaternary Research Association **2019**

Landscape evolution of the Mounth



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Quaternary Research Association **2019**

Landscape evolution of the Mounth



Adrian Hall

Glen Clova RSF mini-cluster



22 RSFs - total 2 km²

half RSF average size 0.20 km²

6 identified by Graham Holmes PhD 1984

Cairn Broadlands 0.25 km² 175 larger...

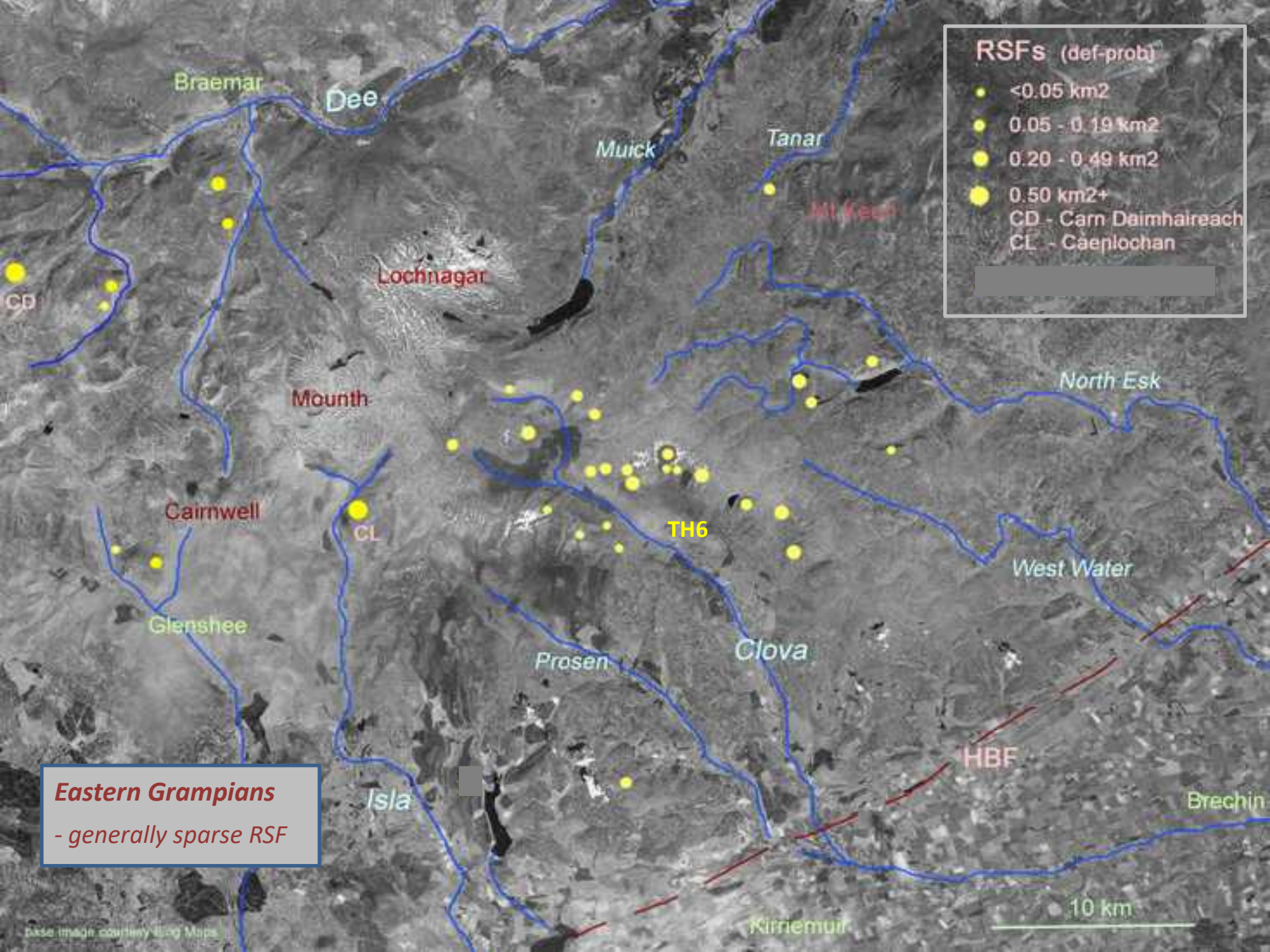
Glen Clova RSF mini-cluster

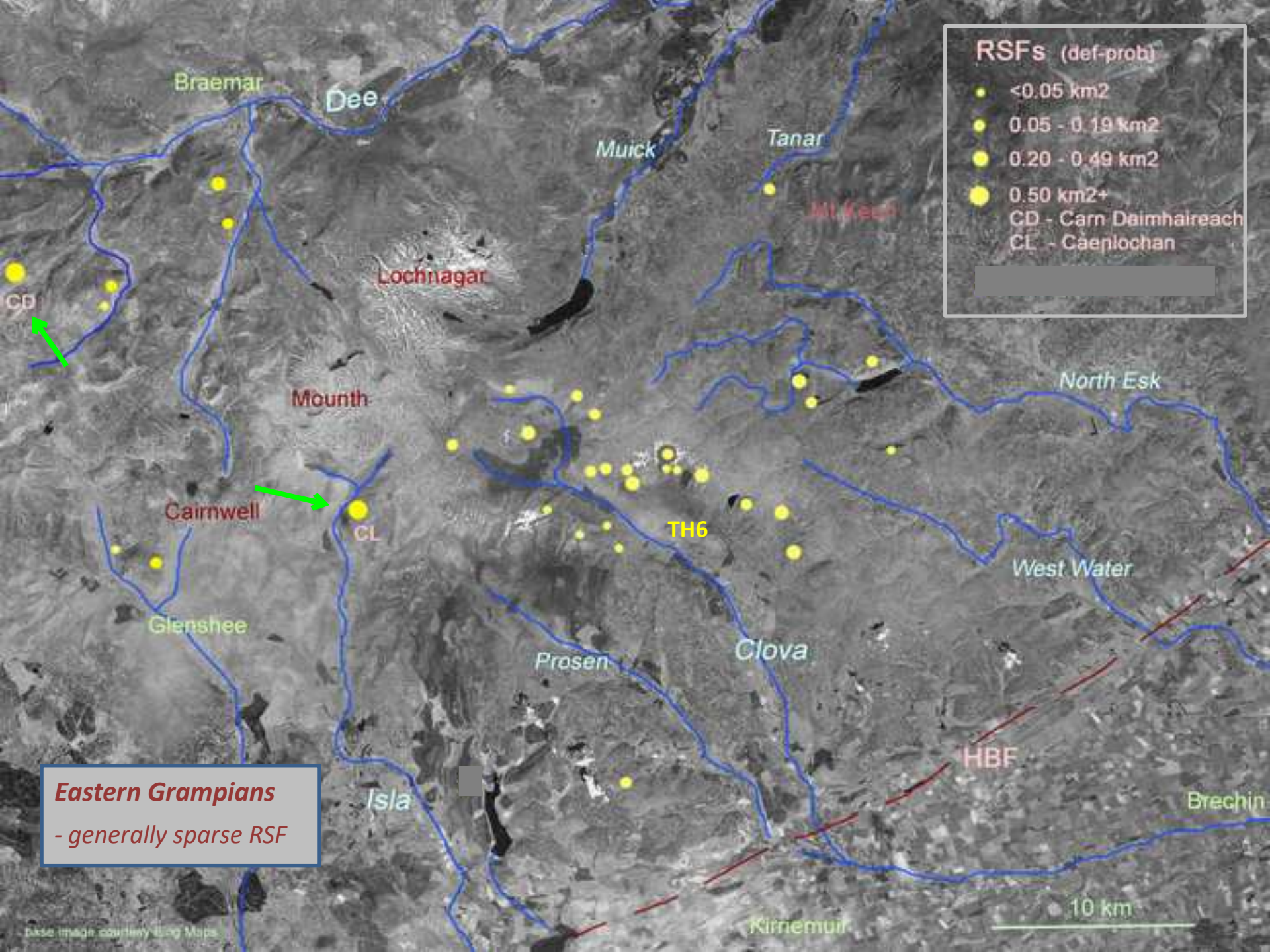


22 RSFs - total 2 km²

half RSF average size 0.20 km²

6 identified by Graham Holmes PhD 1984







#16.02 Caenlochan SE

0.72 km²

Glen Isla

photo (c) Wishart Mitchell

photo (c) Bert Barnett



#15.21 Carn Damhaireach
'Top of the Battery'

1.07 km²

Glen Ey, Deeside





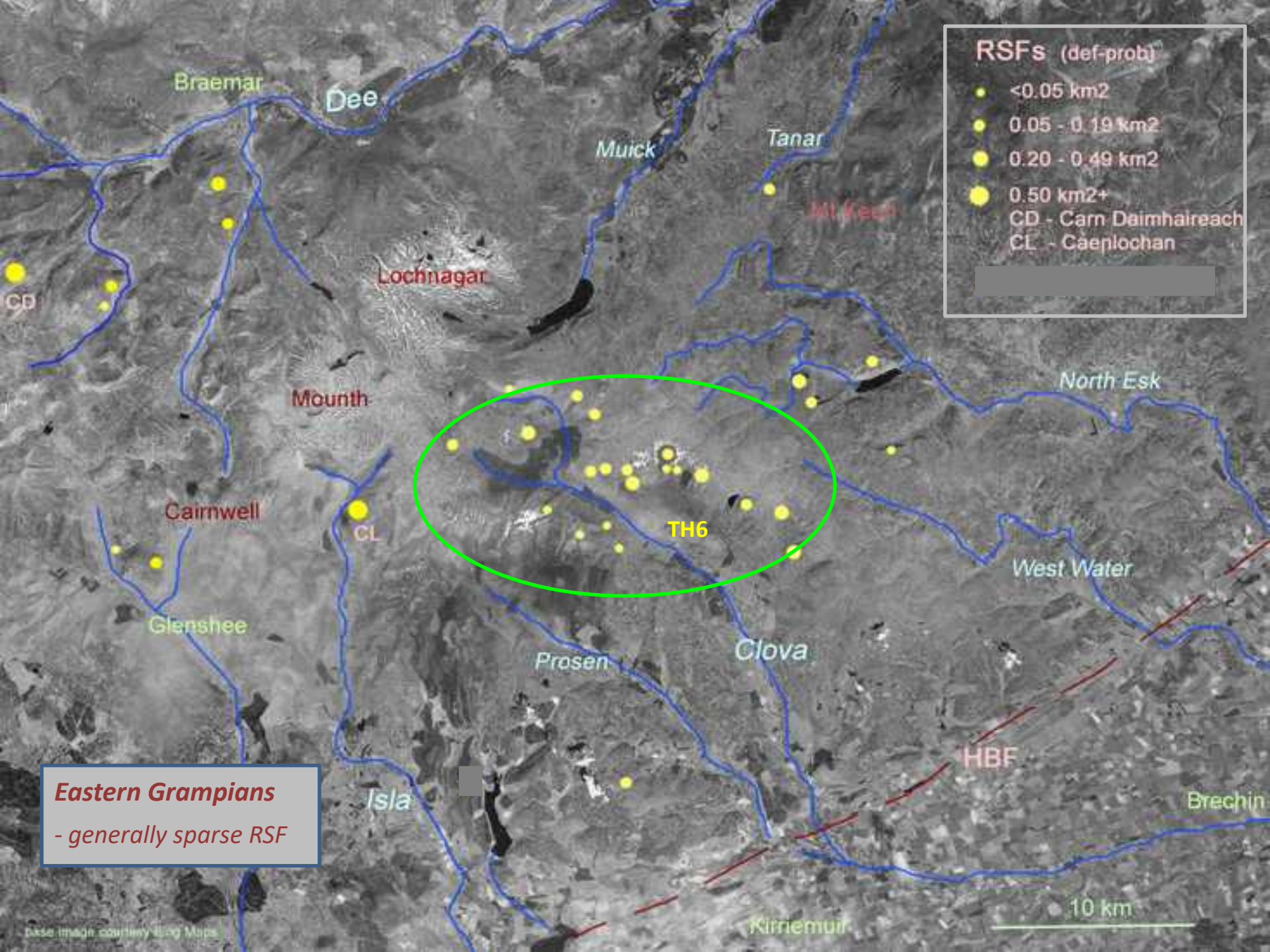
#15.21 Carn Damhaireach
'Top of the Battery'

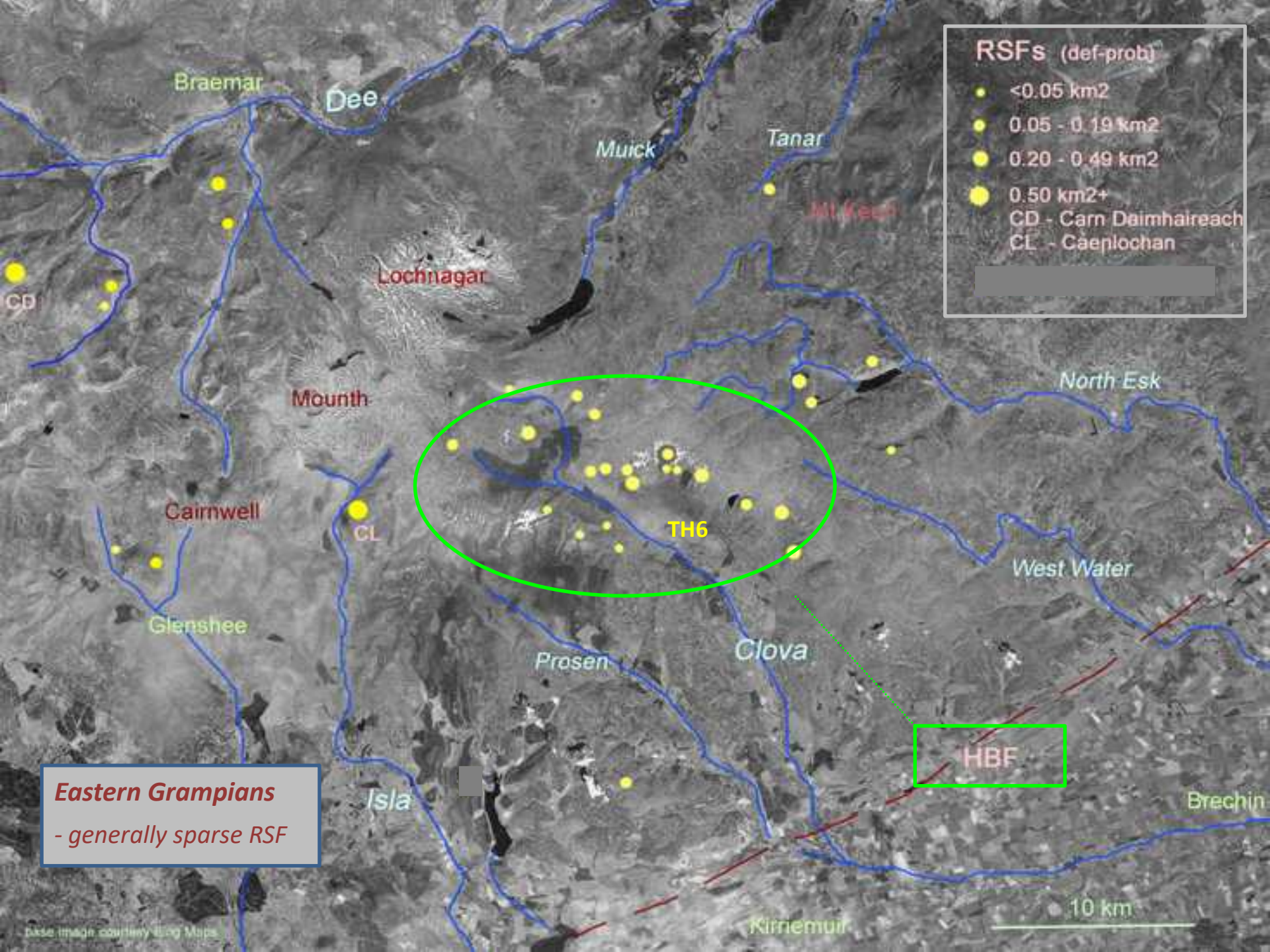
1.07 km²

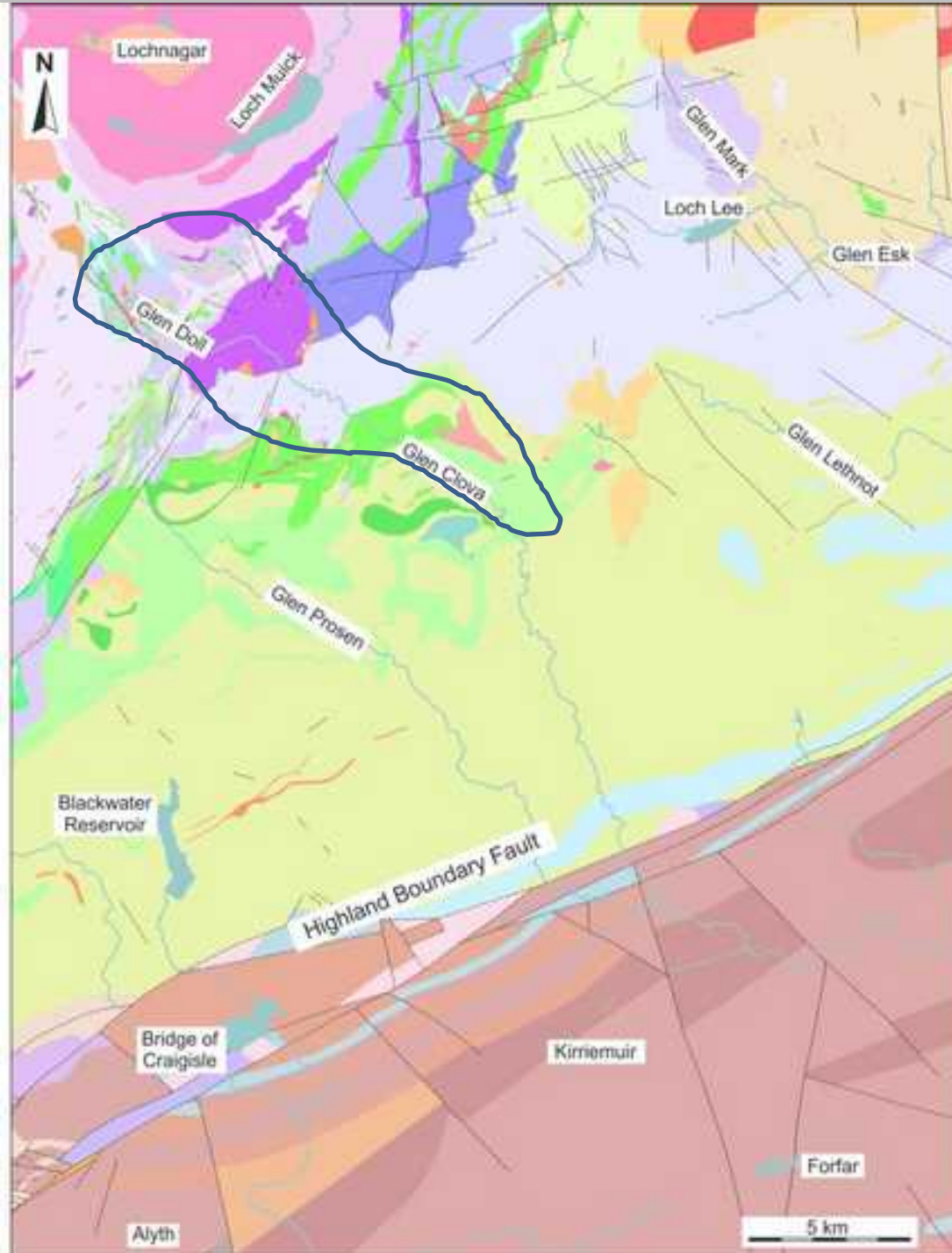
Glen Ey, Deeside

photo (c) Bert Barnett









- Lochnagar Pluton (phase 2: leucogranite)
- Lochnagar Pluton (microgranite)
- Lochnagar Pluton (phase 1: biotite-granite)
- Dionic intrusions (Glen Doll, Juan Jorge, Cul Nan Gad plutons)
- Rough Craig Intrusion (gneissose granite)
- Granitic pegmatite intrusions
- Felsite intrusions
- Cairn Trench Intrusion (granite)

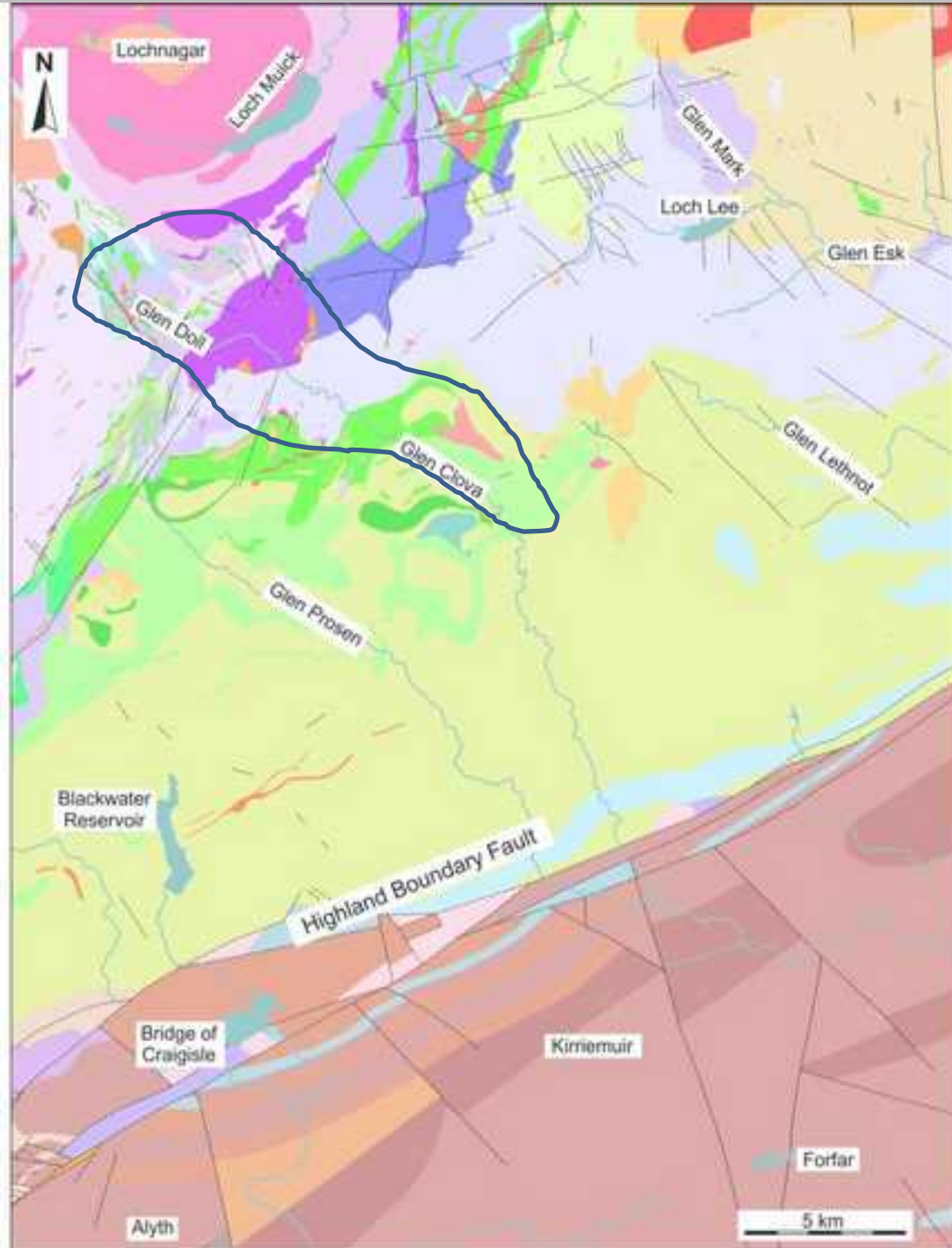
Intrusive igneous rocks

Glen Clova RSF mini-cluster and geology

- Glen Effock Schist Formation
- Tarfside Psammite Formation
- Glen Tanar Quartzite Member
- Neoproterozoic basic minor intrusions (amphibolites)
- Glen Lethnot Grit Formation (psammite and pelite)
- Glen Lethnot Grit Formation (pelite)
- Southern Highland Group (metalava and metatuff)
- Neoproterozoic basic minor intrusions (amphibolites)

Neoproterozoic metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks

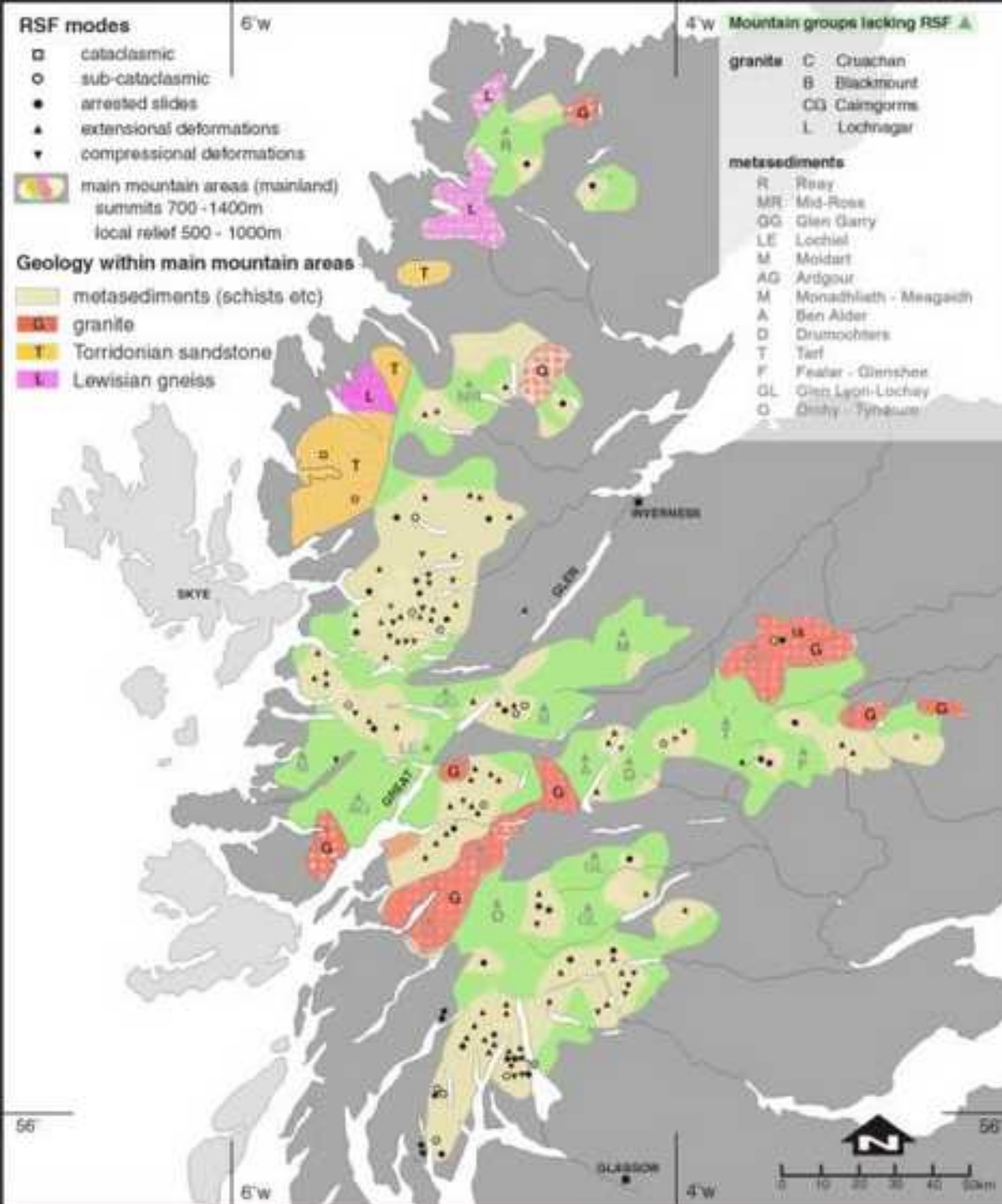
- thrusts/slides
- major faults
- lakes
- rivers



Glen Clova RSF mini-cluster and geology

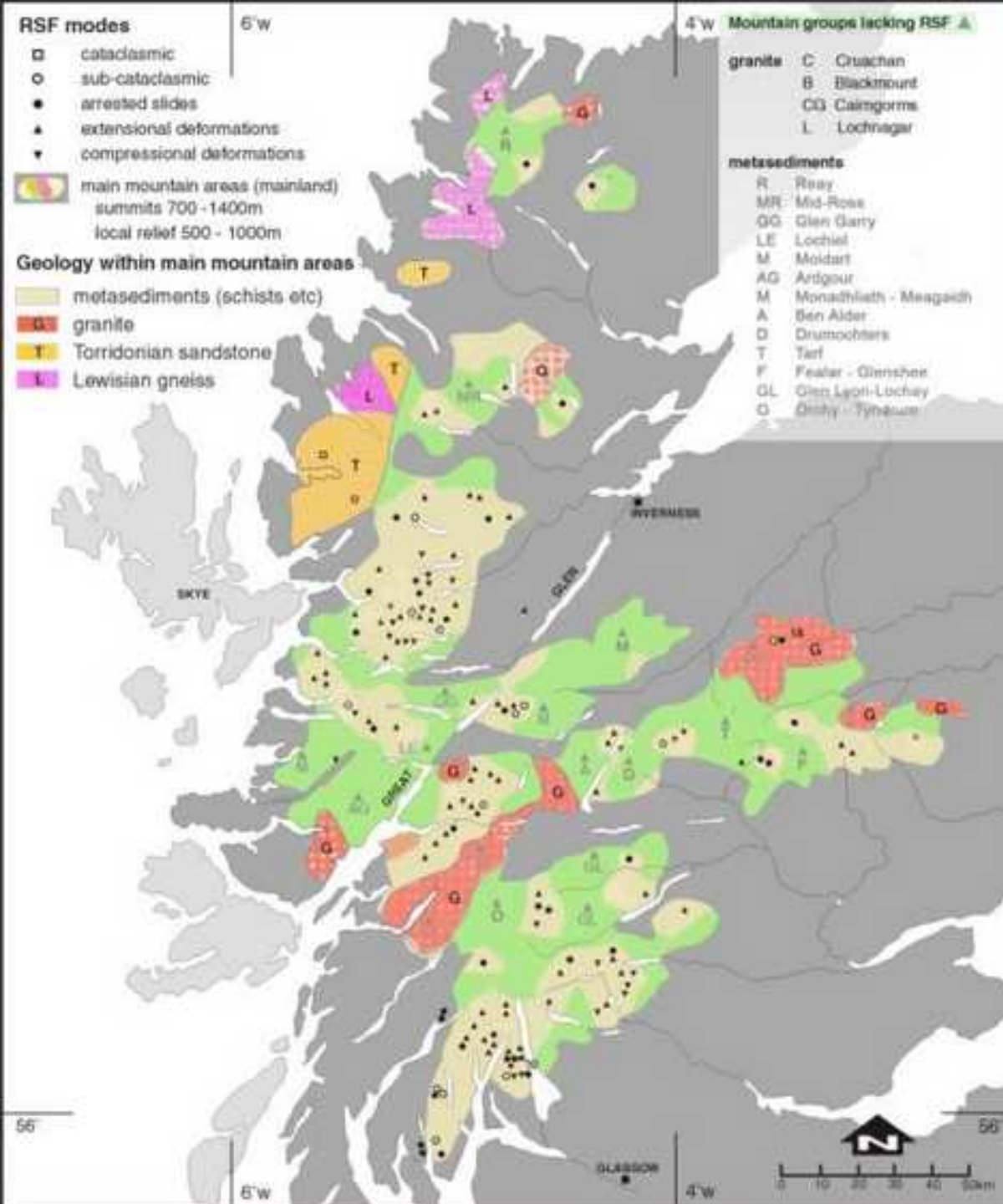
- ***not** obviously related to lithology*
- *except absent on granite*
- *no marked structural response*
(no big mapped faults, possible transverse shears)
- *no RSFs near Highland Boundary Fault*





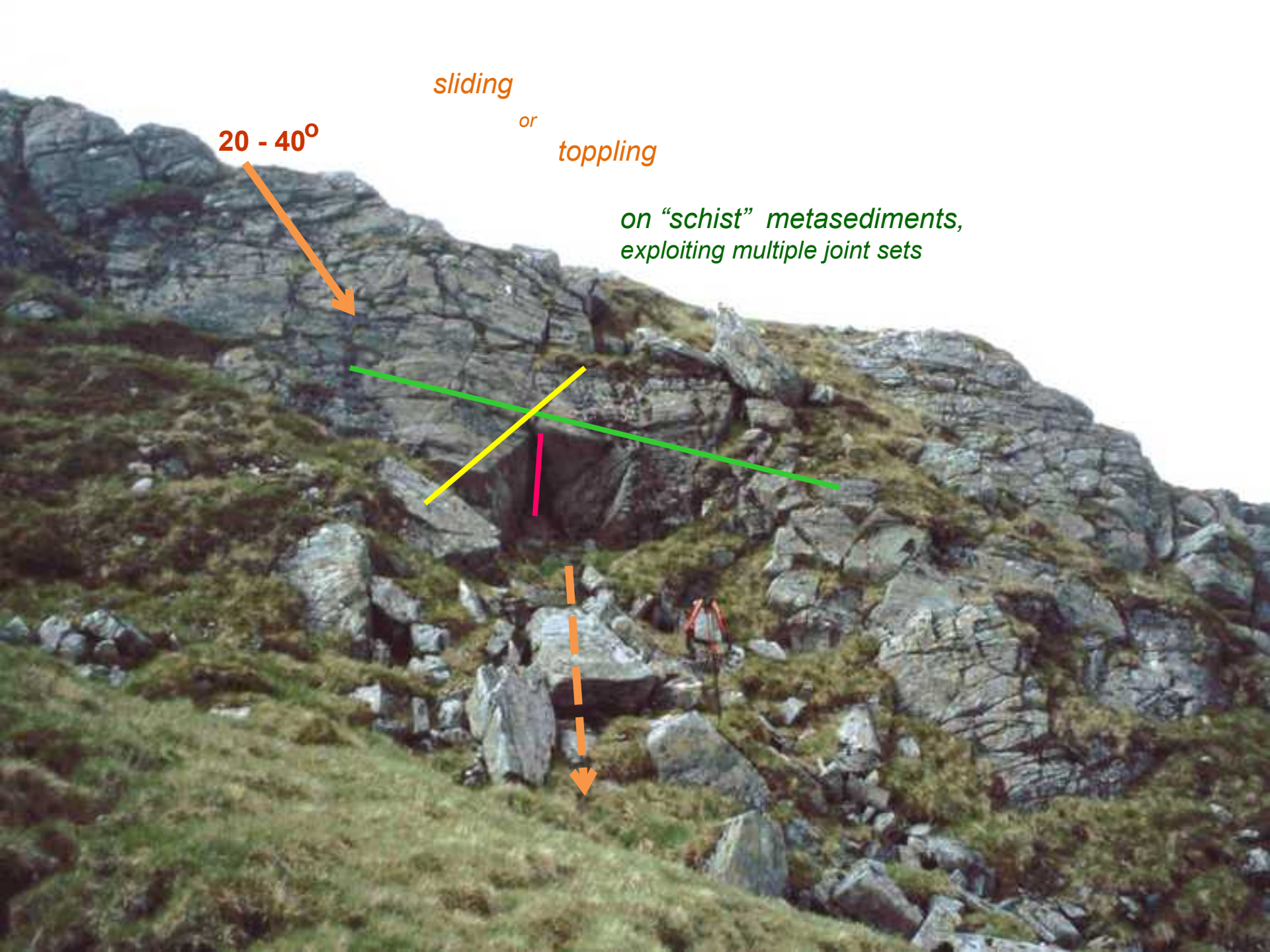
RSF and geology

- **dense** and **sparse** on schists
- occurs on all other lithologies



RSF and geology

- **dense** and **sparse** on schists
- occurs on all other lithologies
- a secondary control on RSF mode



20 - 40°

sliding
or
toppling

on "schist" metasediments,
exploiting multiple joint sets

West Highland Railway
Horseshoe Curve

West Highland Way

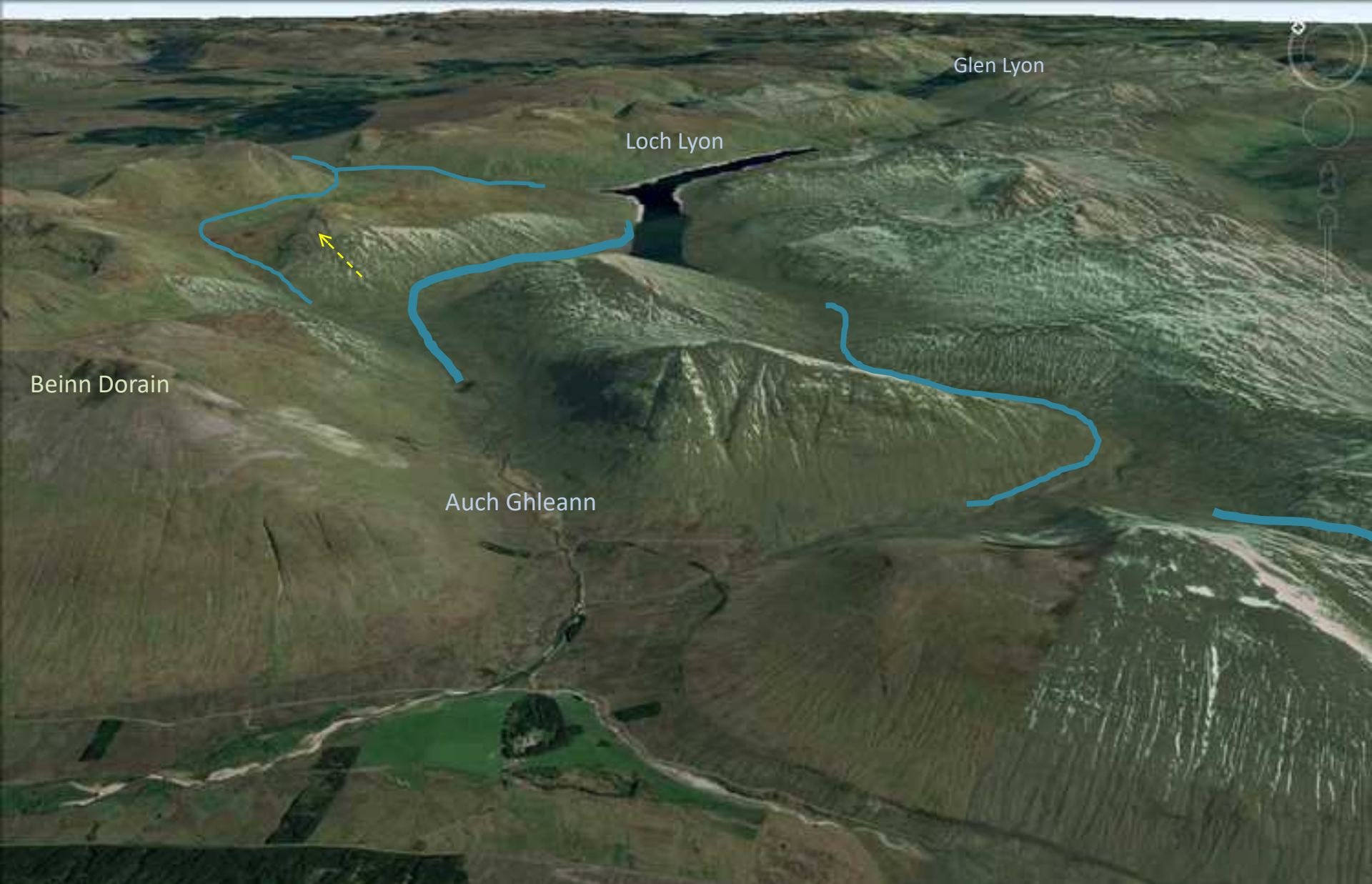


A 82
Tyndrum

#3.08 Beinn a' Chuirn

Beinn Mhanach Orchy Munros

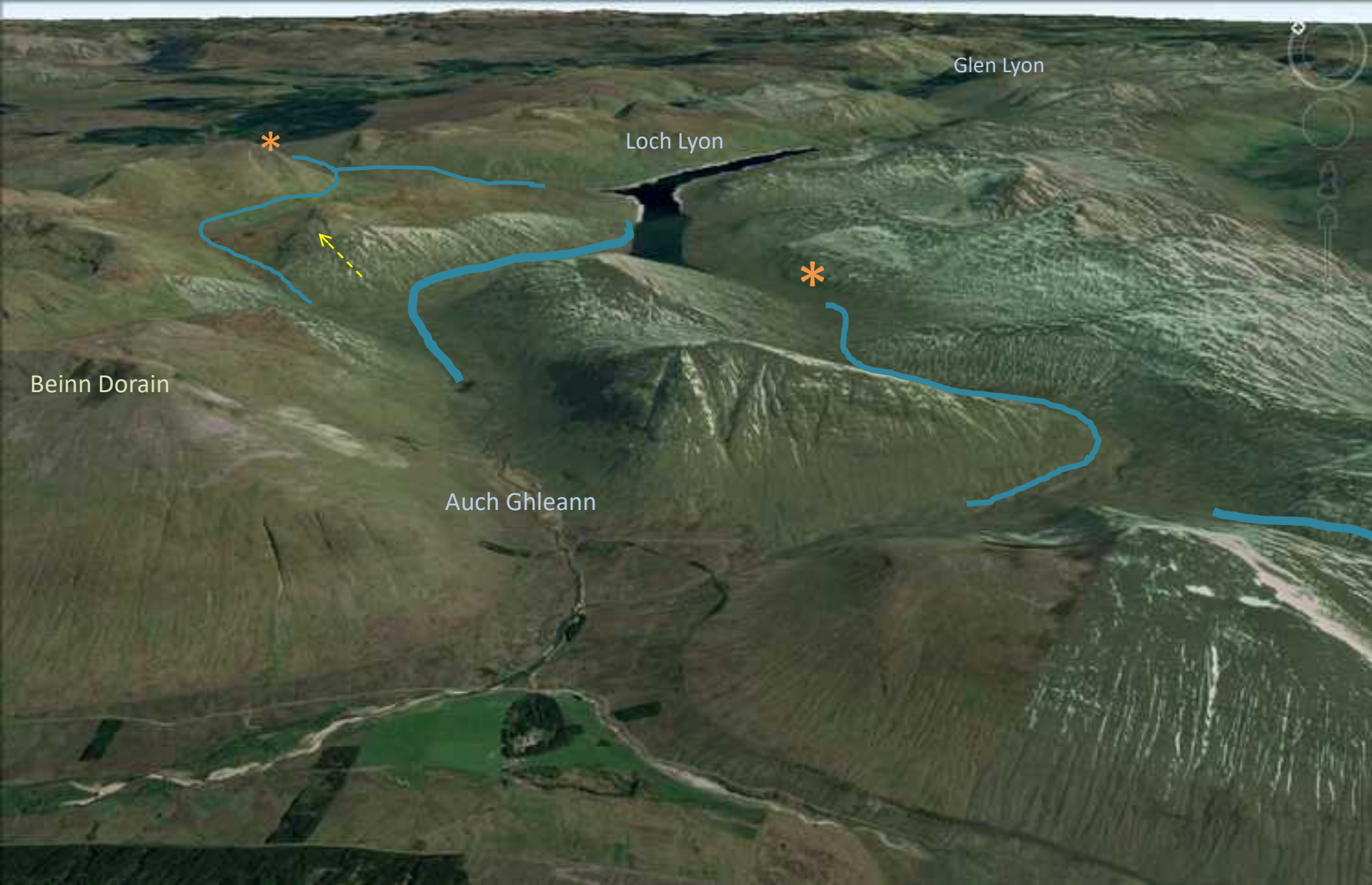




glacial breaches of Main Highland Watershed

west - River Orchy, Loch Awe

east - Glen Lyon, River Tay



glacial breaches of Main Highland Watershed

west - River Orchy, Loch Awe

east - Glen Lyon, River Tay

#3.08A-C Beinn a' Chreachain
Orchy - Lyon





#3.08A-C Beinn a' Chreachain
Orchy - Lyon

Millennium Tent

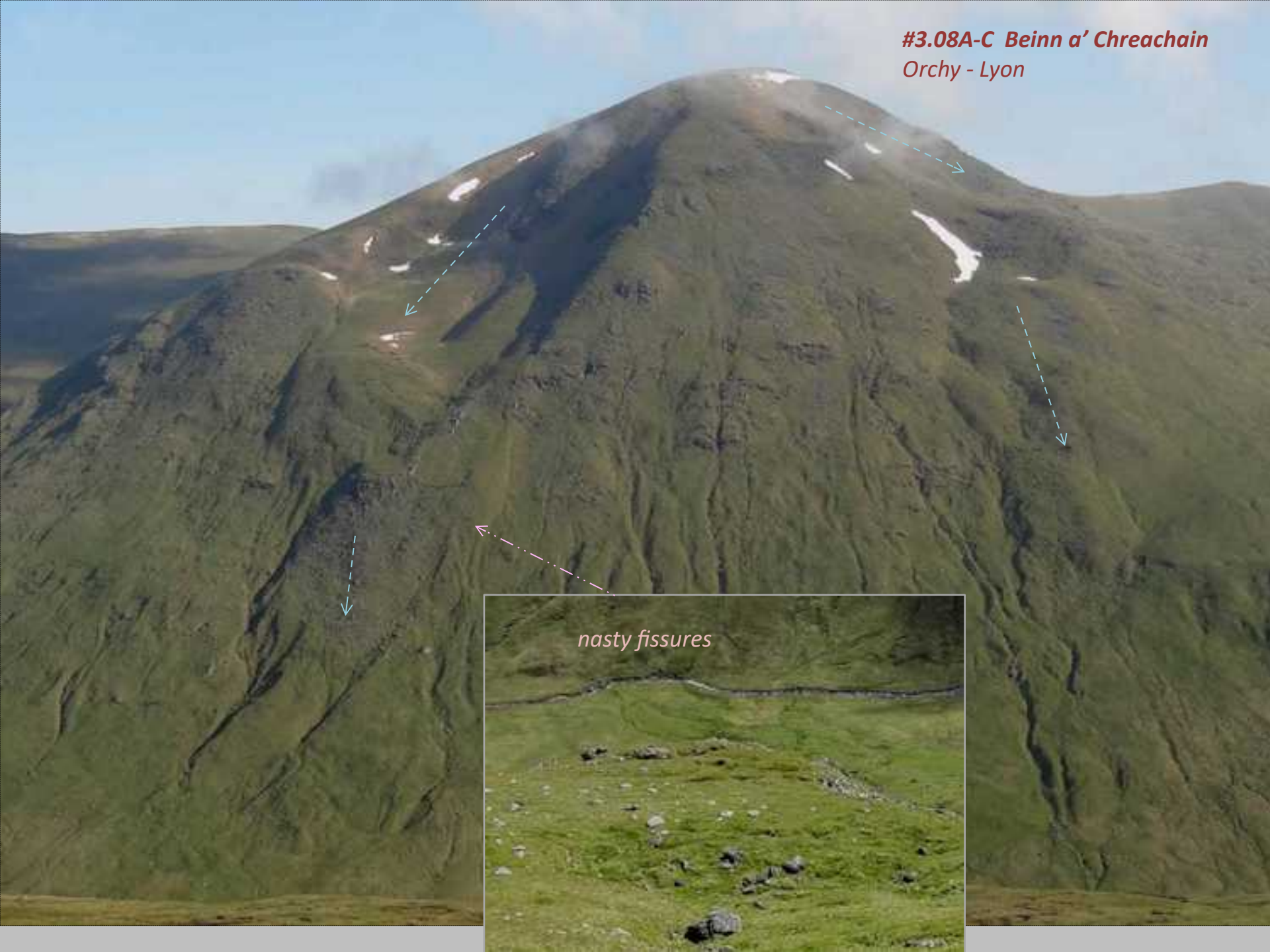


#3.08A-C Beinn a' Chreachain
Orchy - Lyon

domed peak >>> 'horn'



#3.08A-C Beinn a' Chreachain
Orchy - Lyon





#3.07 Meall Tionail - Coire Chirdle
Orchy - Lyon

Creag Mhor



**#3.07 Meall Tionail -
Coire Chirdle
Orchy - Lyon**

Loch Lyon



Beinn Heasgarnich



Orchy - Lyon RSF cluster

Glen Lyon / Lochay zone of sparsity

14 RSFs 4 large

Ben Lawers



photo (c) John Digney

Glen Lyon / Lochay zone of sparsity




Ben Lawers






photo (c) John Digney

A photograph of a vast, snow-covered mountain range under a clear, bright blue sky. In the lower center, a small figure of a person wearing a red jacket and dark pants stands on a snowy ridge, looking towards the distant peaks. The snow is bright white, and the sky is a deep, clear blue.

***ruin is formal, devil's work
consecutive and slow -
fail in an instant no man did
slipping is crash's law***

Emily Dickinson



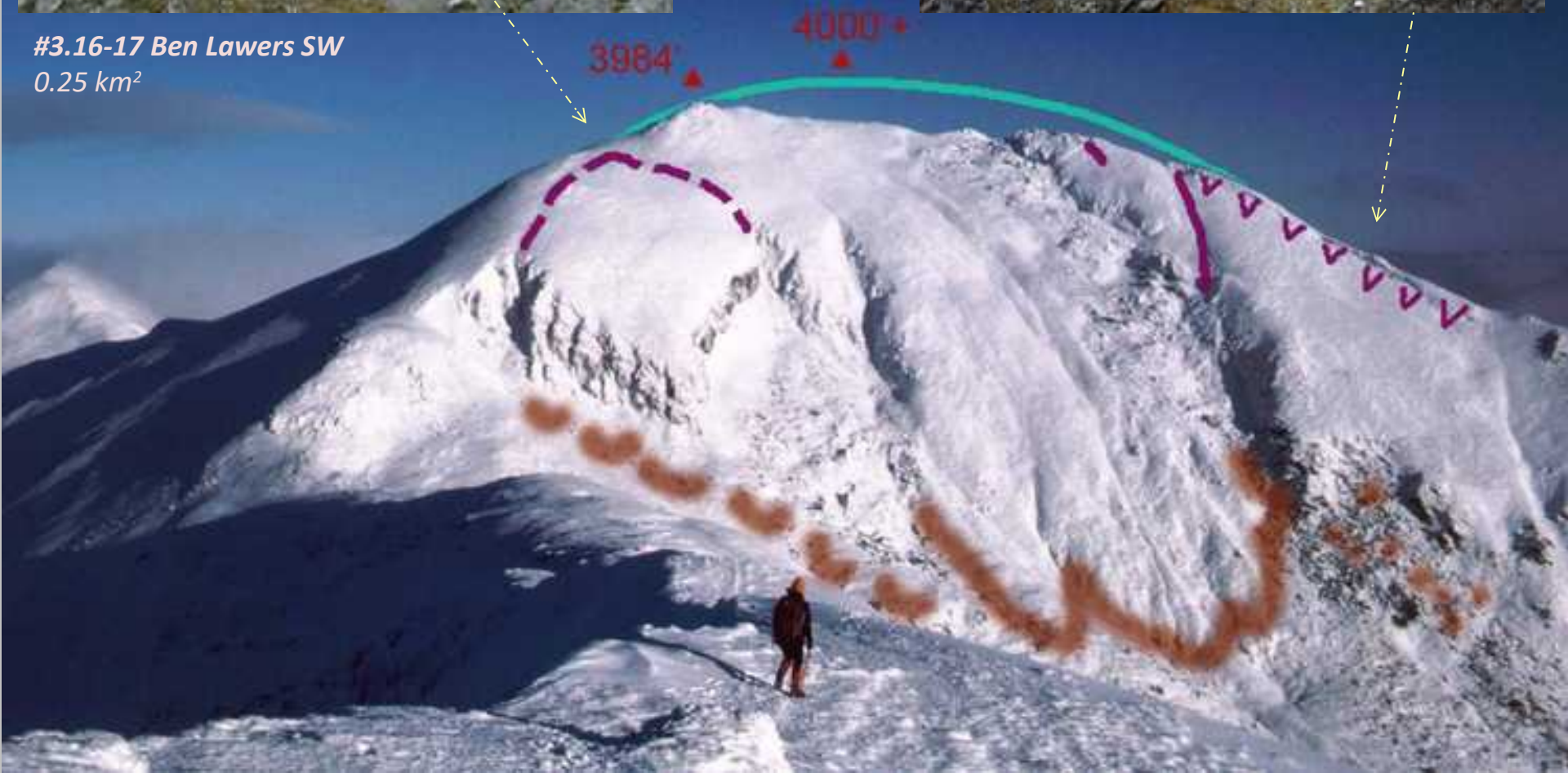
*ruin is formal, devil's work
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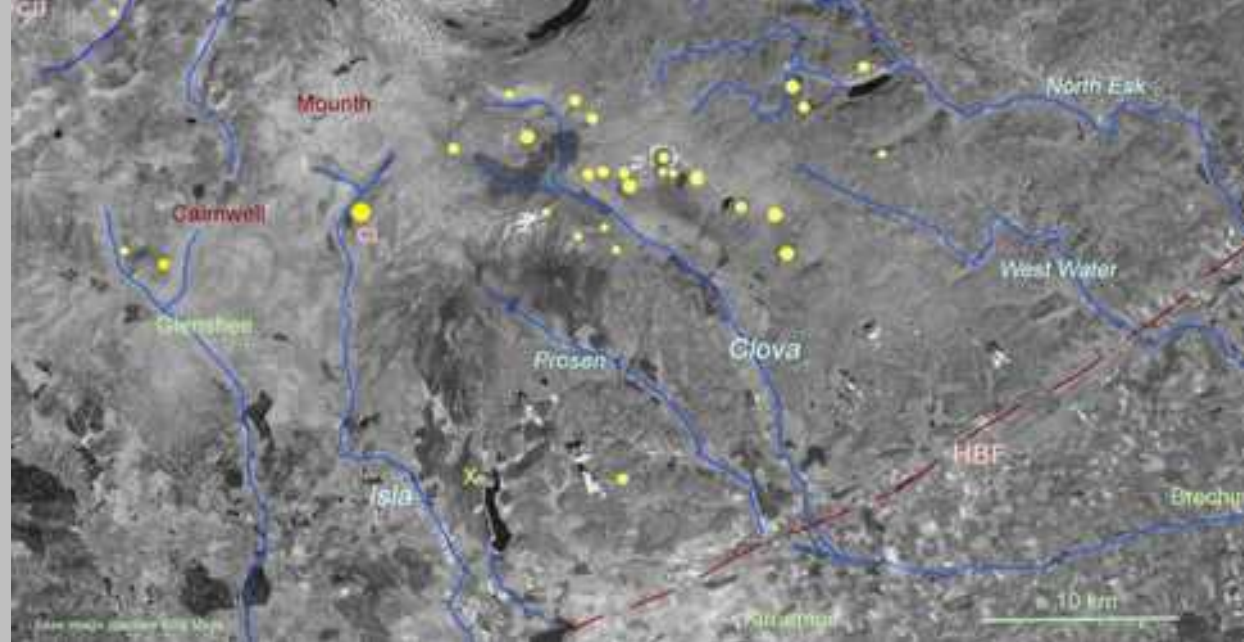


#3.16-17 Ben Lawers SW
0.25 km²



Glen Clova

- *trough-head incision*
- *cirque enlargement*



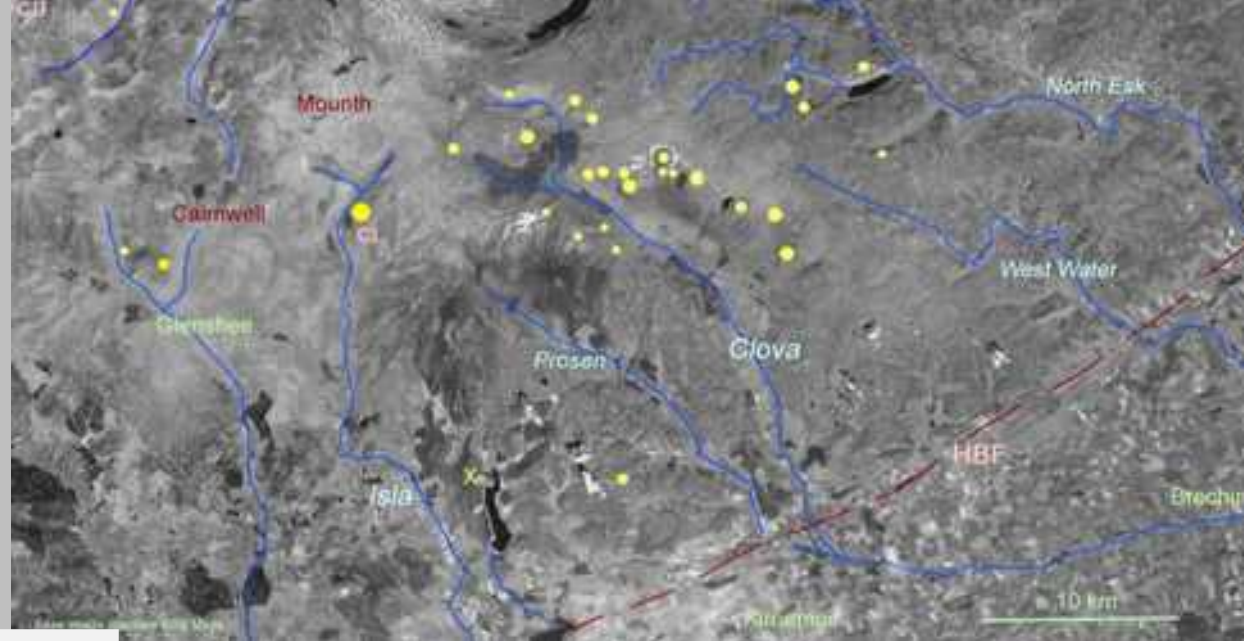
Orchy-Lyon breachplex

- *late-stage glacial transfluence*



Glen Clova

- *trough-head incision*
- *cirque enlargement*



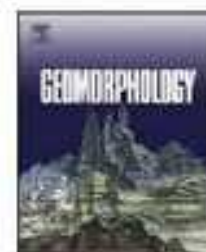
CEB – Concentrated Erosion of Bedrock

[CEB] : [RSF]

Orchy-Lyon breachplex

- *late-stage glacial transfluence*





Rock slope failure in the British mountains

David Jarman^{a,*}, Stephan Harrison^b

^a Mountain Landform Research, Scotland IV7 8JL, UK

^b College of Life and Environmental Sciences, Exeter University, Penryn, Cornwall TR1 09EZ, UK

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 5 July 2018

Received in revised form 29 January 2019

Accepted 2 March 2019

Available online 22 April 2019

Keywords:

Rock slope failure

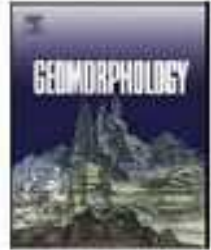
Concentrated erosion of bedrock

Paraglacial

Glacial breach

ABSTRACT

In this first full review of extant Quaternary Rock Slope Failure (RSF) in the British mountains, we provide a near-complete inventory of 1082 sites, 40% being rock slope deformations, 40% arrested rockslides, and 20% rock avalanches. Current RSF activity is negligible, and this relict population is predominantly paraglacial, with a parafluvial minority. Its spatial distribution is perplexing, with RSF density varying greatly, both regionally and locally. In the Scottish Highlands, eight main clusters account for 76% of RSF area in 15% of the montane area. Local concentrations occur in all the British ranges, across high and low relief, in core and peripheral locations, and on varied geological and glaciological domains; as conversely do extensive areas of sparsity, even in similar lithologies. Generic interpretations are thus precluded. Geology is only a secondary control. An association with Concentrated Erosion of Bedrock (CEB) is proposed, as a driver of intensified slope stresses. CEB is most evident at those glacial breaches of main divides where the most vigorous recent incision is inferred, and also in some trough-heads. A clear association between RSFs and these 'late-developing' breaches is demonstrated in the Highlands, in 42 localities, with sparsity away from them. It is also seen in seven Lake District localities. Glaciological models identify ice sheet volatility capable of driving breach ramification. High-magnitude paleoseismic events are generally unlikely to have provoked RSF clusters; a few candidates are considered. RSF has been underrated as an agent of mountain landscape evolution in Britain; its spatio-temporal incidence may assist in calibrating regional ice sheet models, and in assessing climate change impacts. We argue that the CEB:RSF association has global relevance in identifying primary drivers of mass movement in bedrock.



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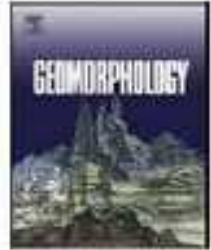
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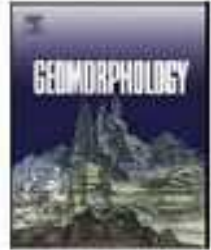
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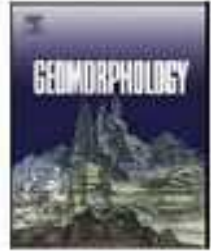
Rock slope failure

Concentrated erosion of bedrock

Paraglacial

Glacial breach





Rock slope failure in the British mountains

David Jarman ^{a,*}, Stephan Harrison

^a Mountain Landform Research, Scotland IV7 8JL, UK

^b College of Life and Environmental Sciences, Exeter University

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Received 5 July 2018

Received in revised form 29 January 2019

Accepted 2 March 2019

Available online 22 April 2019

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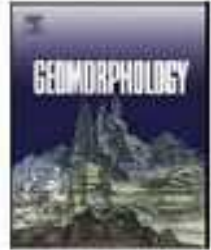
desuetude

#1W77 *The Cobbler*

antiscarp

headscarp





Rock slope failure in the British mountains

David Jarman ^{a,*}, Stephan Harrison ^b

^a Mountain Landform Research, Scotland IV7 8JL, UK

^b College of Life and Environmental Sciences, Exeter University, Penryn, Cornwall TR1 09EZ, UK

online Supporting Files

- more key figures,
- slide sets for typical RSFs and main clusters

(also available on **ResearchGate** site)

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ABSTRACT

In this first full review of extant Quaternary Rock Slope Failure (RSF) in the British mountains, we provide a near-complete inventory of 1082 sites, 40% being rock slope deformations, 40% arrested rockslides, and 20% rock avalanches. Current RSF activity is negligible, and this relict population is predominantly paraglacial, with a parafluvial minority. Its spatial distribution is perplexing, with RSF density varying greatly, both regionally and locally. In the Scottish Highlands, eight main clusters account for 76% of RSF area in 15% of the montane area. Local concentrations occur in all the British ranges, across high and low relief, in core and peripheral locations, and on varied geological and glaciological domains; as conversely do extensive areas of sparsity, even in similar lithologies. Generic interpretations are thus precluded. Geology is only a secondary control. An association with Concentrated Erosion of Bedrock (CEB) is proposed, as a driver of intensified slope stresses. CEB is most evident at those glacial breaches of main divides where the most vigorous recent incision is inferred, and also in some trough-heads. A clear association between RSFs and these 'late-developing' breaches is demonstrated in the Highlands, in 42 localities, with sparsity away from them. It is also seen in seven Lake District localities. Glaciological models identify ice sheet volatility capable of driving breach ramification. High-magnitude paleoseismic events are generally unlikely to have provoked RSF clusters; a few candidates are considered. RSF has been underrated as an agent of mountain landscape evolution in Britain; its spatio-temporal incidence may assist in calibrating regional ice sheet models, and in assessing climate change impacts. We argue that the CEB:RSF association has global relevance in identifying primary drivers of mass movement in bedrock.

Montane Rock Slope Failure - British Mountains **research**

unpublished PhDs :

Watters RJ (1972)	London	- engineering geology	20 sites analysed
Holmes G (1984)	Edinburgh	- geomorphology	340 sites (20 analysed)
Fenton CF (1992)	Glasgow	- geology / neotectonics	44 sites in NW Highlands



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published work :

BGS Memoirs

Clough	Cowal
Bailey	Ben Nevis & Glencoe - Mamores
Johnstone	West Highlands
Peacock	Glen Roy - Glen Gloy, Affric - Kintail
Merritt	Great Glen - Gaick - Beinn a' Ghlo
Krabbendam	Glen Almond



Montane Rock Slope Failure - British Mountains **research**

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Fenton CF (1992) Glasgow	- geology / neotectonics	44 sites in NW Highlands

published work :

BGS Memoirs

‘the legendary CT Clough’ Cowal 1897 ‘great landslips’





#1W37 **Garbh** Loch Long
1.75 km²

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published work :

BGS Memoirs 1897-

Ballantyne CK	1986 / 91 / 97	overviews
	2013	cavities left by previous glacial cycle
	2014 etc	cosmodating (31 RSFs - rockavs only)
Jarman D	2006	Engineering Geology - Highlands overview
	2007	GCR Mass Movements - overview, 10 sites
	2009	paraglacial trough widening by RSF
	2003-2016	QRA Field Guides (6)
	2013	Geological Society of Glasgow website - Arrochar Alps

Lake District :

Wilson P	2004	Proc Cumberland Geol Soc	and site papers
& Jarman	2015 etc	QRA Field Guide	and two joint site papers

Southern Uplands / Wales : nil



Montane Rock Slope Failure - British Mountains research

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Holmes G (1984)	Edinburgh	- geomorphology	340 sites (20 analysed)
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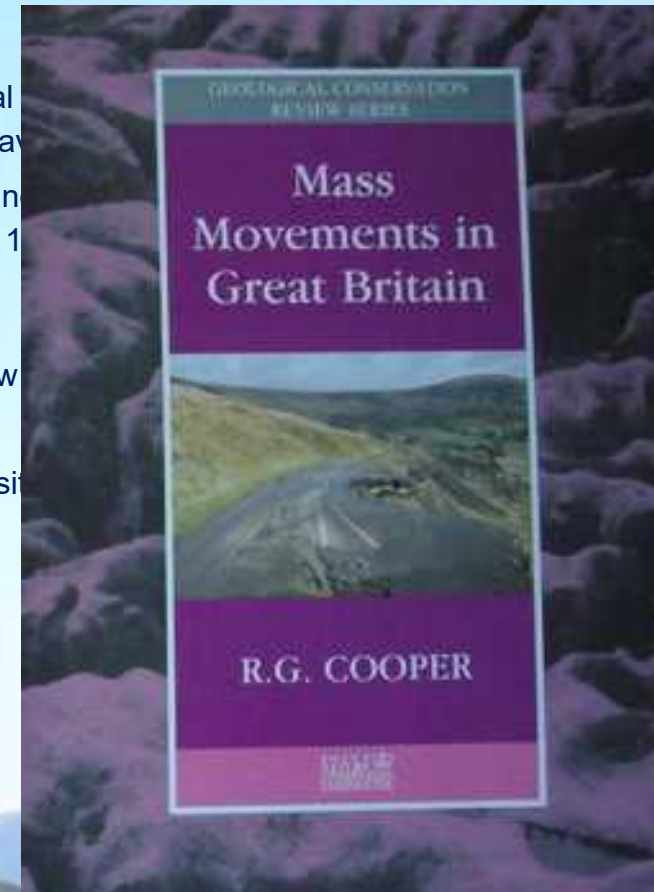
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	2013	cavities left by previous glacial
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	2007	GCR Mass Movements - overview, 1
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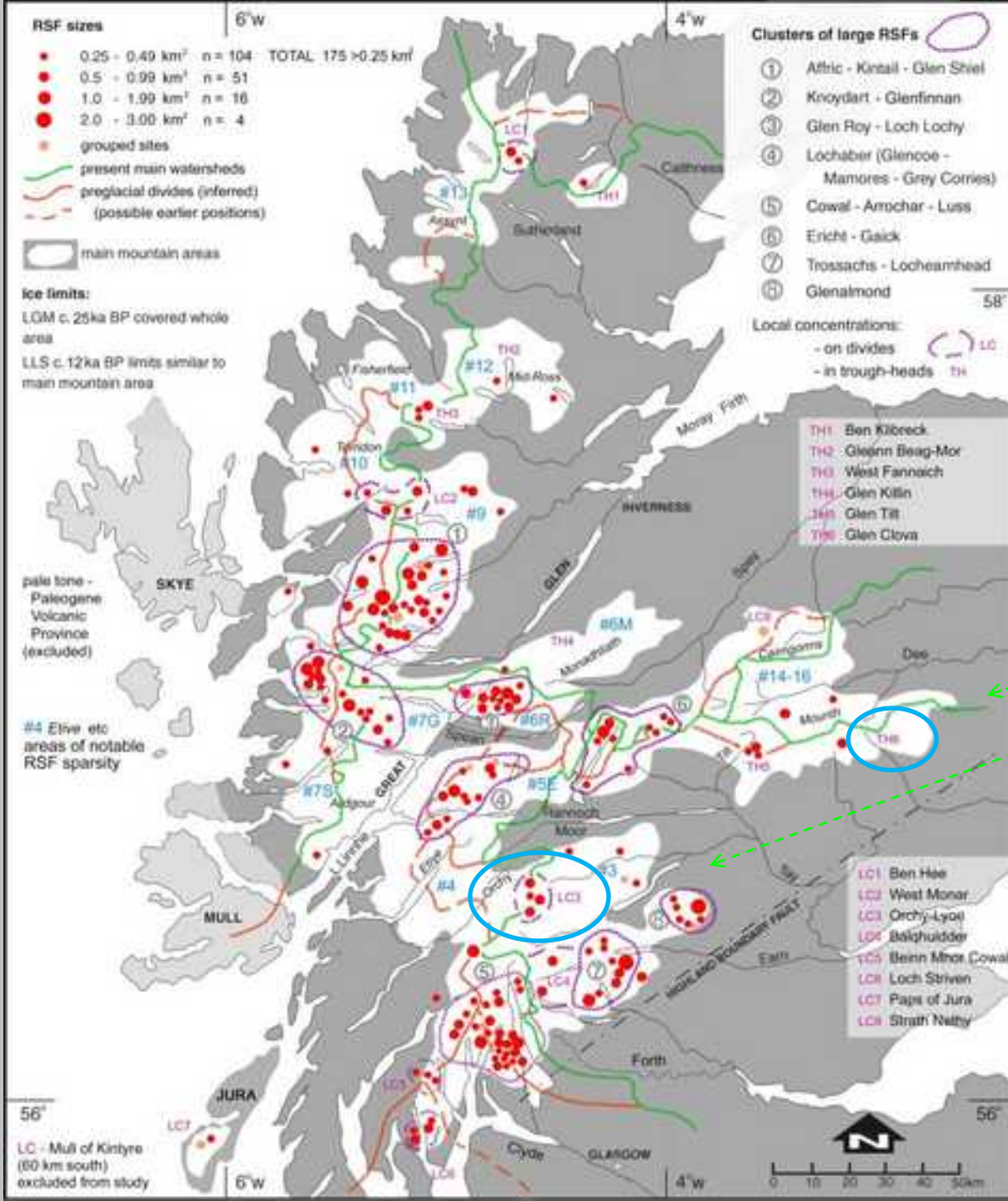
Montane Rock Slope Failure - *Inventory 2018*

(British mountains - pre-Devonian)

	sites >0.01km ²	total area km ²	average size km ²	large sites >0.25 km ²
Scottish Highlands	920	164	0.18	177
Southern Uplands	37	5	0.14	5
Lake District	77	14	0.19	16
Wales	48	8	0.17	10
British mountains	1082	191	0.18	208

rock avalanche 20%
rockslide 40%
rock slope deformation 40%





Rock Slope Failure - clustering

Scottish Highlands :

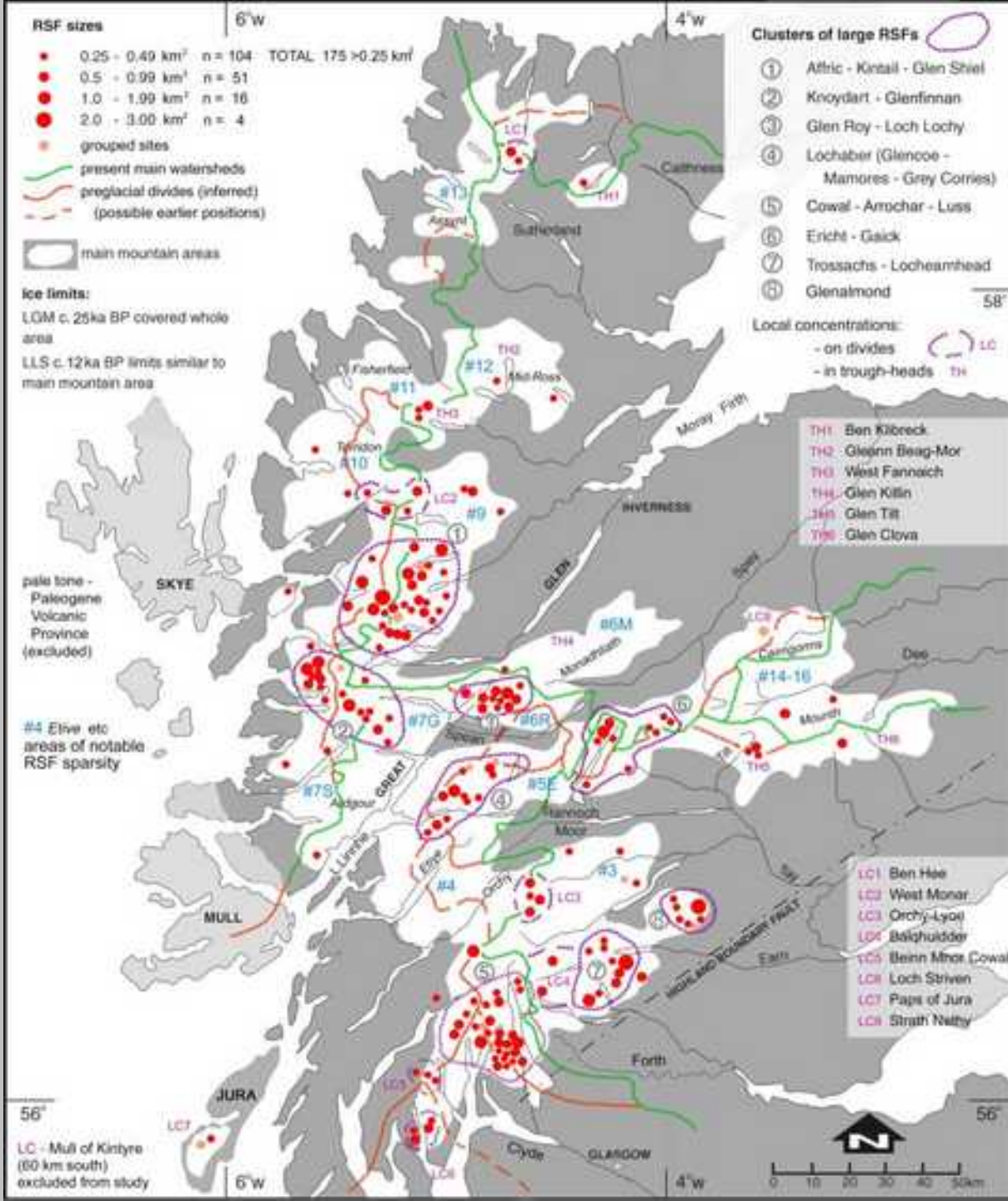
920 sites

average size 0.18 km² max 3 km²

14 Local Concentrations

TH6 Glen Clova trough-head/cirques

LC3 Orchy-Lyon glacial breaches



Rock Slope Failure - clustering

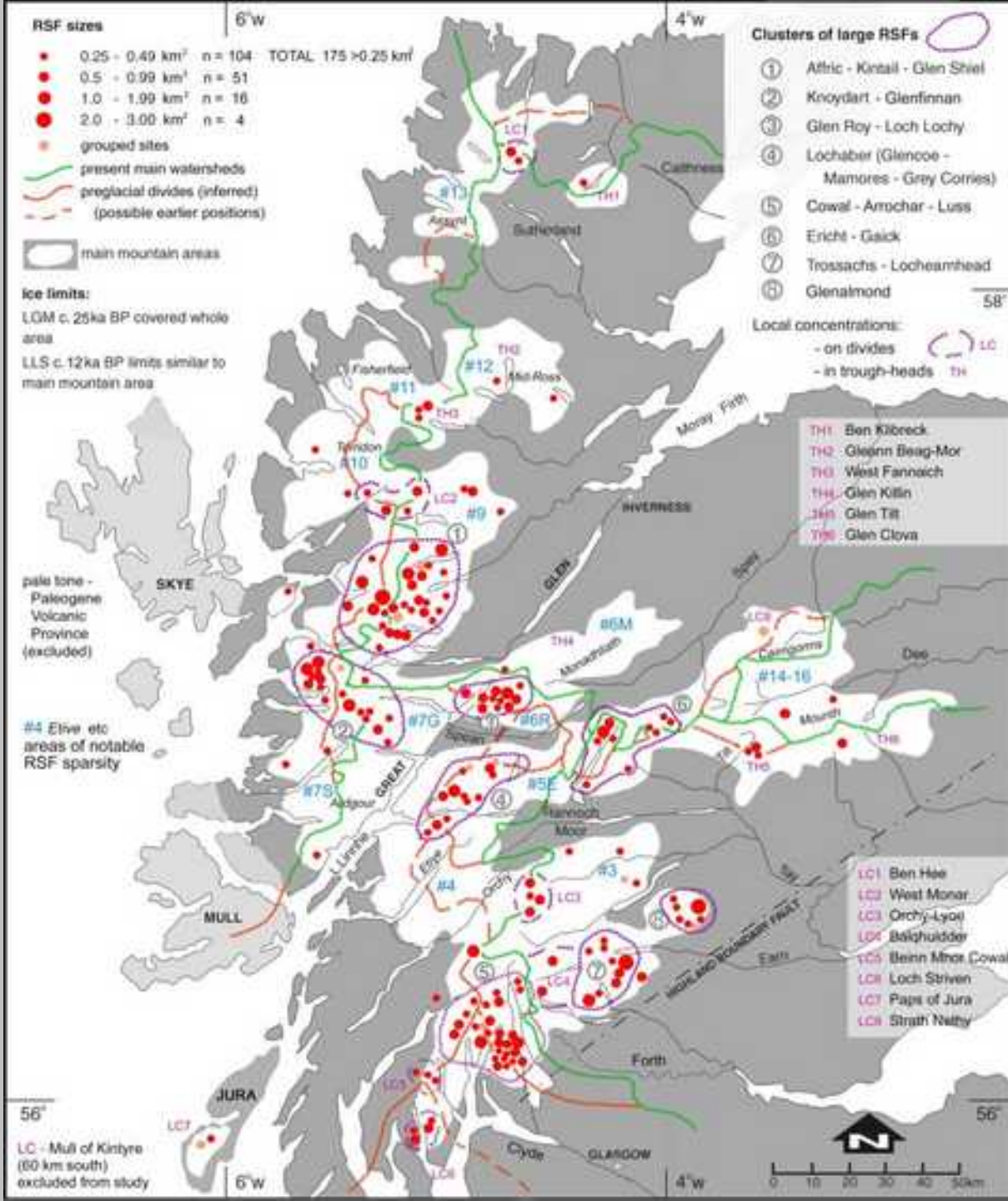
Scottish Highlands :

920 sites

average size 0.18 km² max 3 km²

strong association with glacial breaches

also with trough-heads (in E & N)



Rock Slope Failure - clustering

Scottish Highlands :

920 sites

average size 0.18 km² max 3 km²

strong association with glacial breaches, where

[CEB] : [RSF]

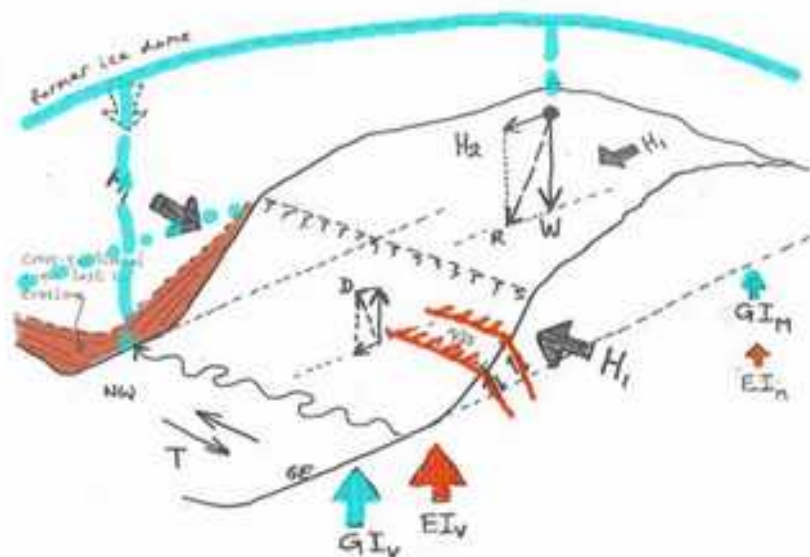
Concentrated Erosion of Bedrock

*focussed during last glaciation(s),
 augmenting slope stresses to provoke failure*

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rockmass (constrained)
- H_2 (unconstrained valleys/roads)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R resolved spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress combining gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- $GI_{v/n}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from ^{glacial} isostatic recovery (decompression of crust)
 V valley floor $>$ M mountain ridge
- $EI_{v/n}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from erosion isostatic recovery (rebound)
 $>>> M$
- T horizontal dynamic stress and strain from regional tectonic environment
- N/SS anticlines - built during gravitational deformation
 - low angle around faults, including shear failure

*augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure*



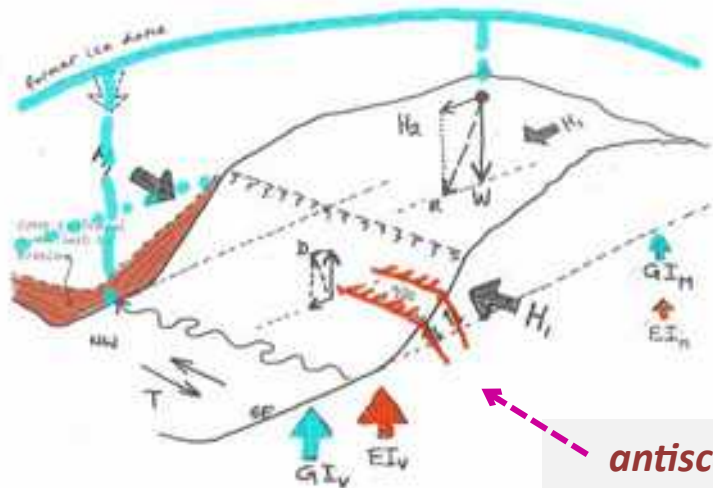
Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

Glen Shiel



MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



anticarps

- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from mountain above (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R resultant spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- $GI_{v/n}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (decompression) ∇ valley floor > 11 mountain ridge
- $EI_{v/n}$ vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (compression) ∇ valley floor > 11 mountain ridge
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to glacial retreat
- $n/10$ adhesive stress - over stress during gravitational deformation - can be above fracture, usually due to ice

Knoydart

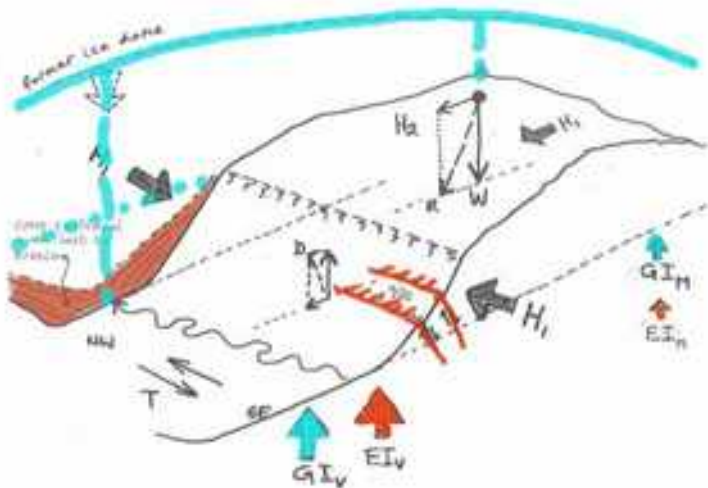


Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

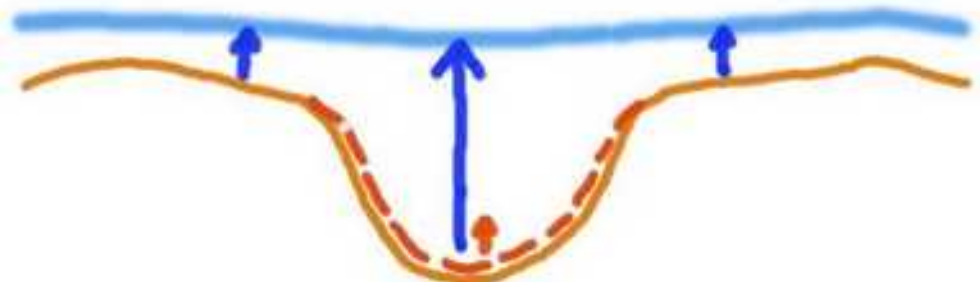
unloading after deglaciation

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R resultant spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- GIV vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (decompression of valley floor > 11 mm/sec edge of crest)
- EIV vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (compression of valley floor > 11 mm/sec edge of crest)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to strain from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ adhesion - over stress during gravitational deformation - can be as high as 1000, usually less than 100

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

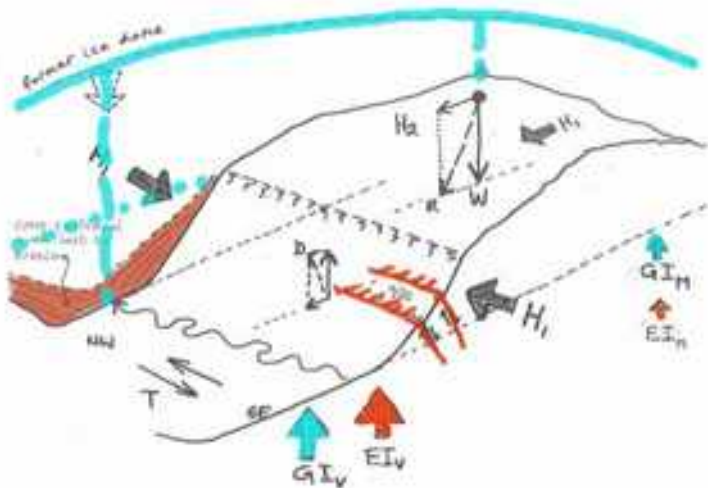


Rock Slope Failure - clustering

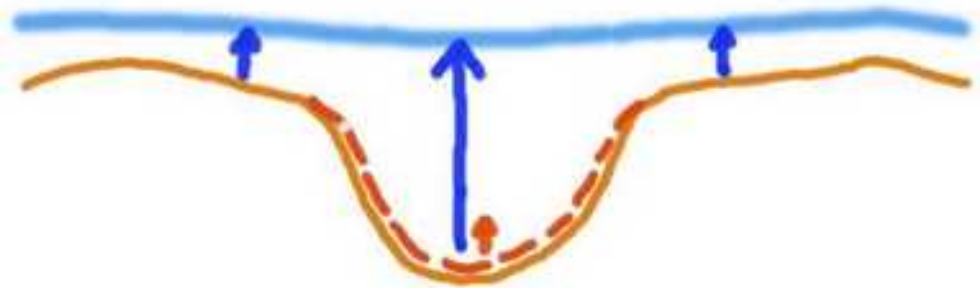
augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

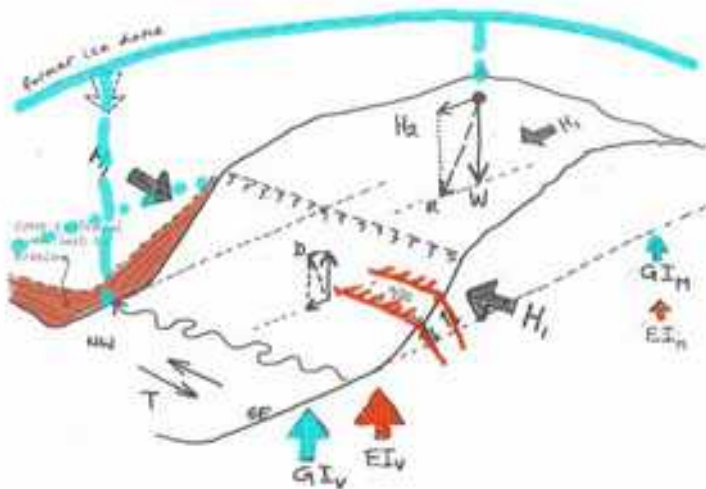
in main glen: 50N from ice weight

(uniform all glens / whole length)

10N from erosion of bedrock

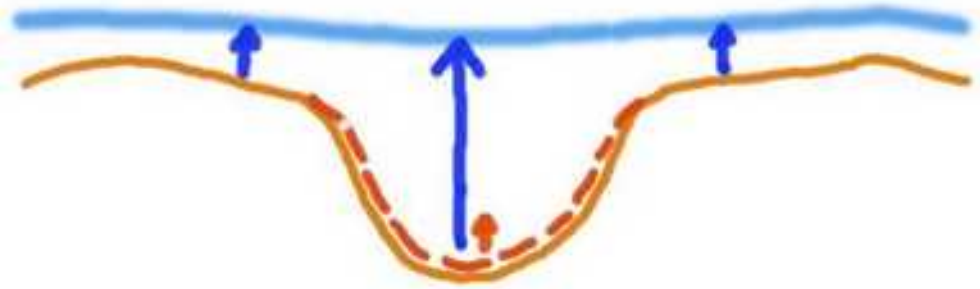
max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from gravitational load (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R resultant spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- $G I_{V/H}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- $E I_{V/H}$ vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to strain from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ adjectives - over values during gravitational deformation - can vary to about 1000, usually due to ice

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

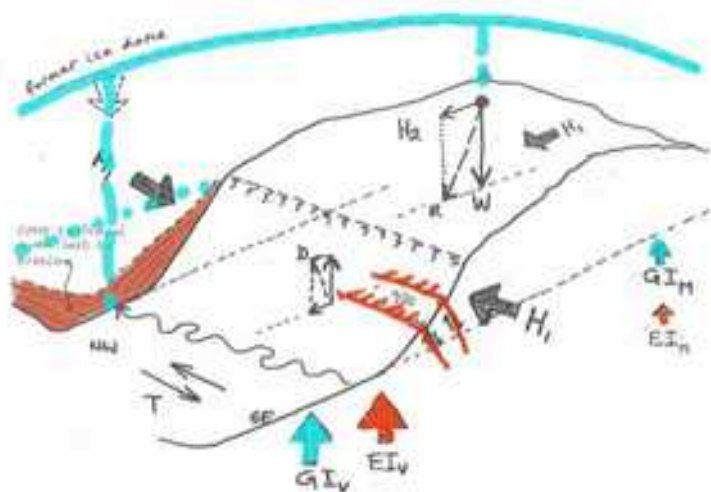
in main glen: 50N from ice weight

(uniform all glens / whole length)

10N from erosion of bedrock

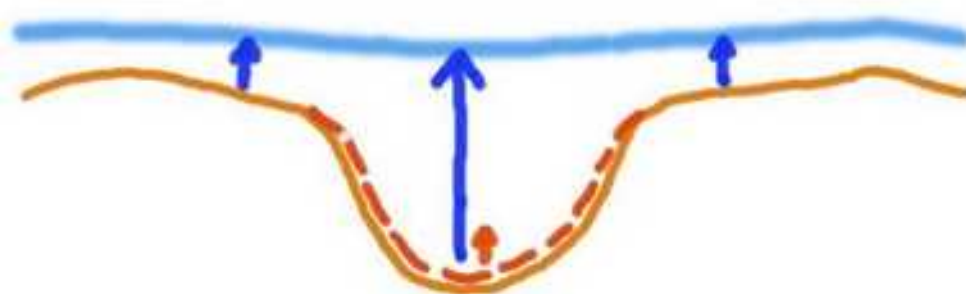
max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



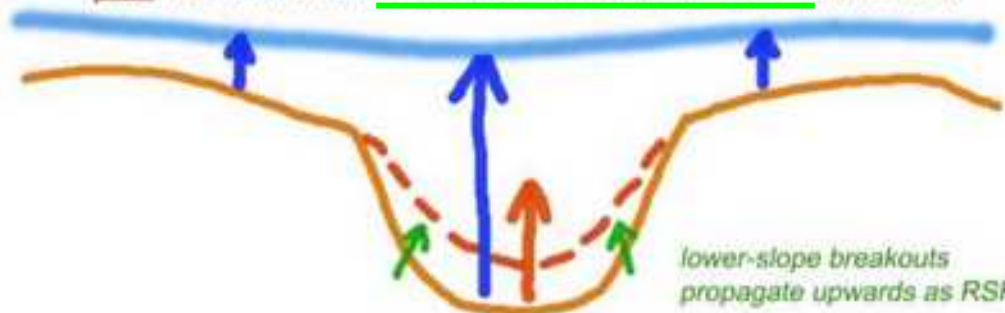
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- R resultant spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load
- $GI_{V/H}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- $EI_{V/H}$ vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (rebound)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to strain from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ adjectives - not active during glacial debouché

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

*augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure*

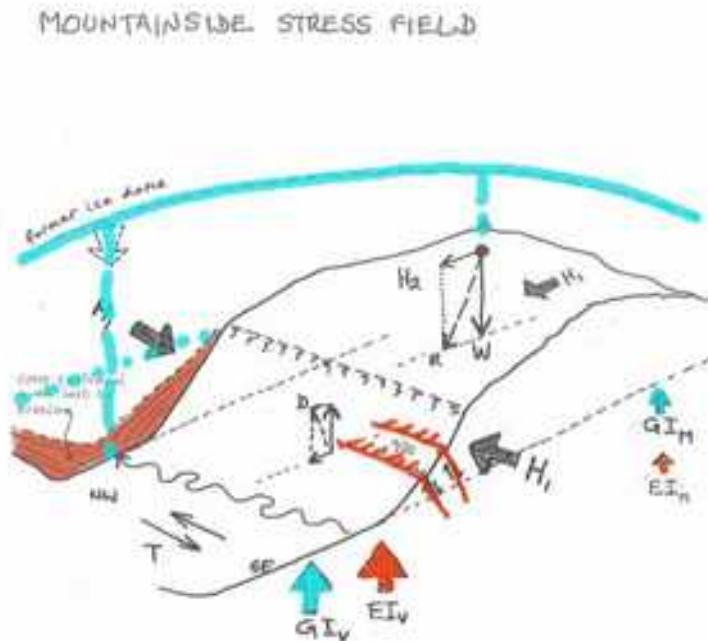
unloading after deglaciation

*in main glen: 50N from ice weight
(uniform all glens / whole length)*

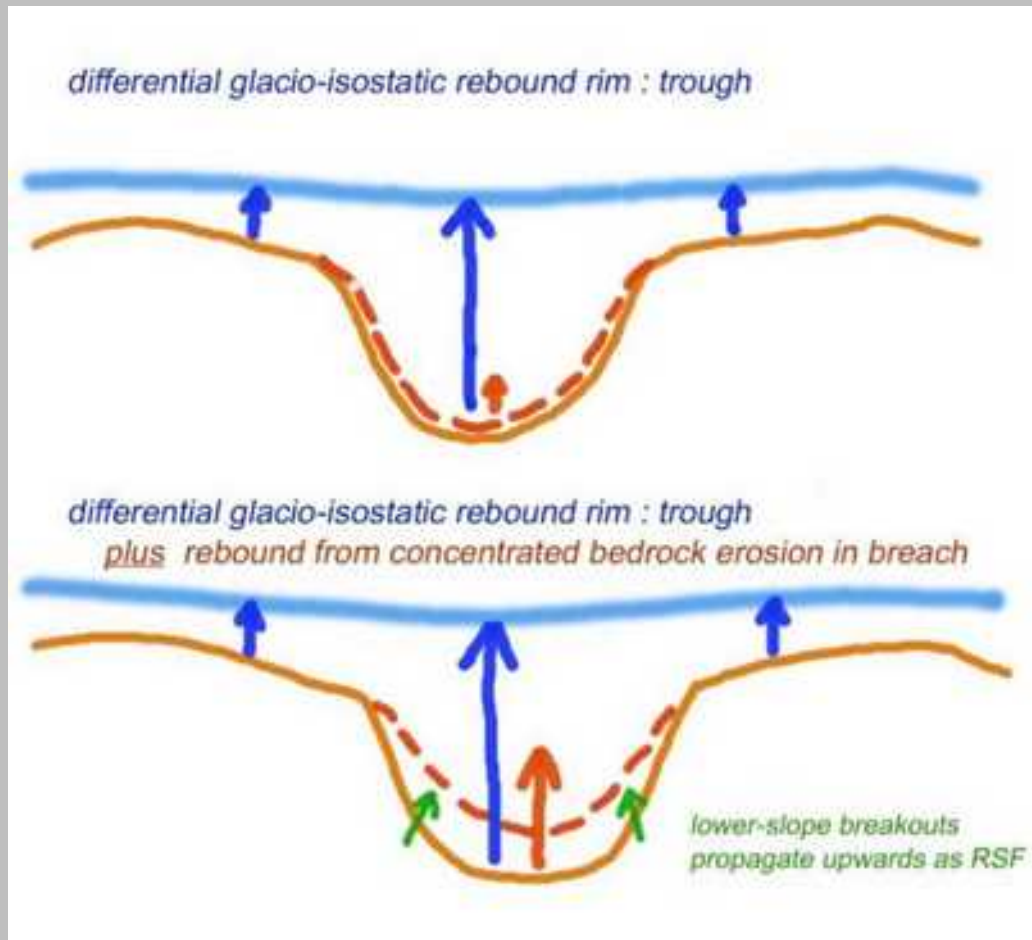
10N from erosion of bedrock
max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

*in breach: 30N from ice weight
(breach not so deep)*

50N from erosion of bedrock



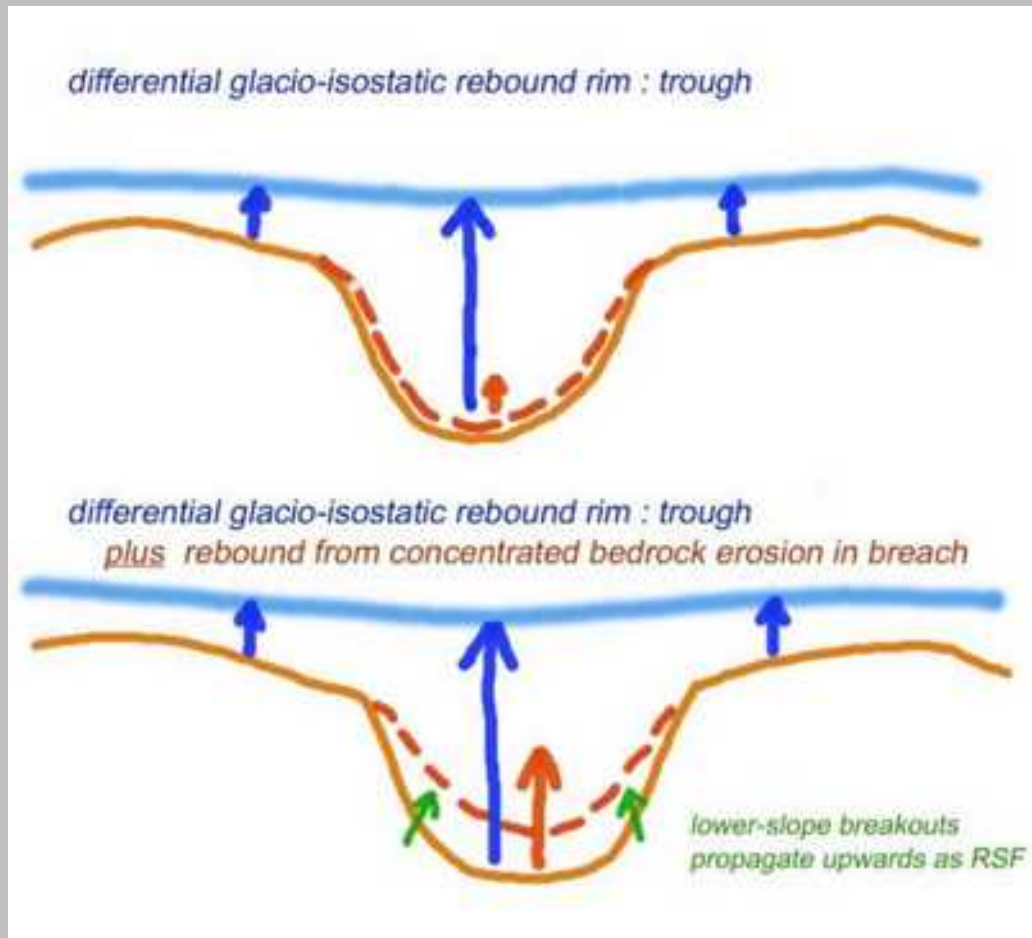
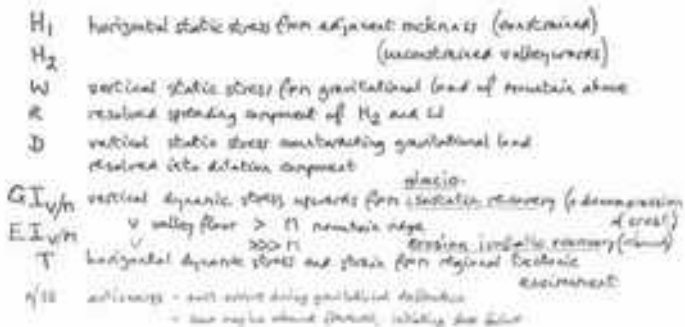
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| H_1 | horizontal static stress from adjacent rocks (constrained) |
| H_2 | (unconstrained valleys/works) |
| W | vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above |
| R | resolved spreading component of H_2 and W |
| D | vertical static stress counterbalancing gravitational load |
| | resolved into dilation component |
| GI_{IV}/h | vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (decompression) |
| EI_{IV}/h | V valley floor > M mountain ridge of crest |
| T | horizontal dynamic stress and strain from regional tectonic |
| $n/10$ | softness - over extent during gravitational deformation |
| | = low angle toward front, shallow dip front |



*augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure*

in main glen: 50N from ice weight
(uniform all glens / whole length)
10N from erosion of bedrock
max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

in breach: 30N from ice weight
(breach not so deep)
50N from erosion of bedrock [CEB]



Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

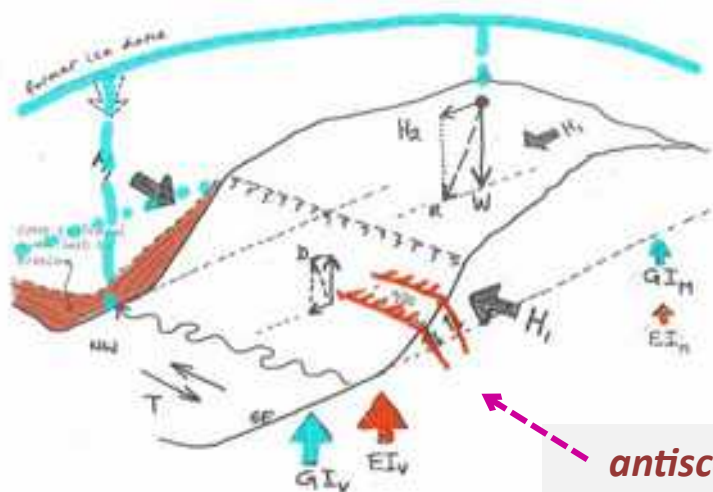
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max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

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(breach not so deep)

50N from erosion of bedrock

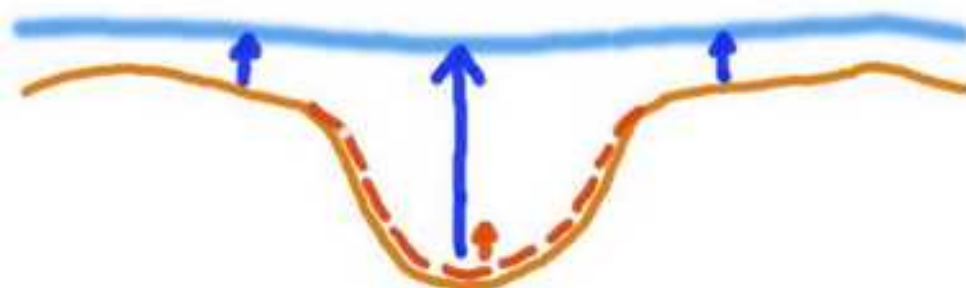
MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



antiscarps

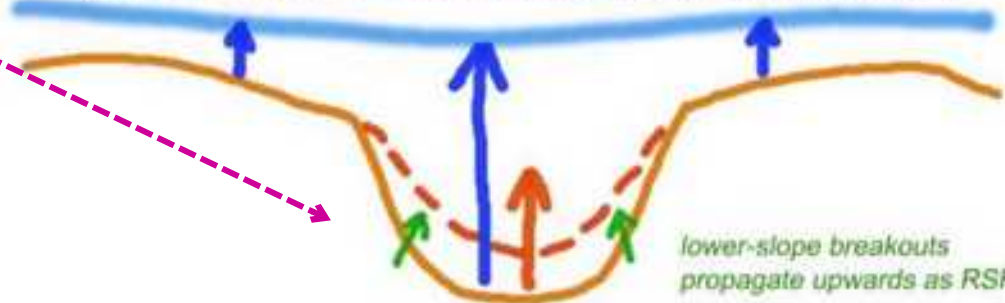
- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R residual spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load
- G_{IV} vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (decompression of crust)
- E_{IV} vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (compression of crust)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to strain from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ anticlinal stress due to strain during gravitational deformation

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

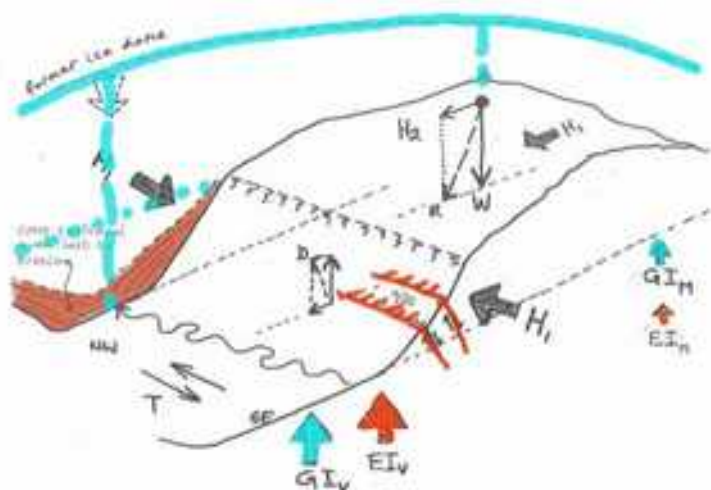
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10N from erosion of bedrock
max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

in breach: 30N from ice weight
(breach not so deep)

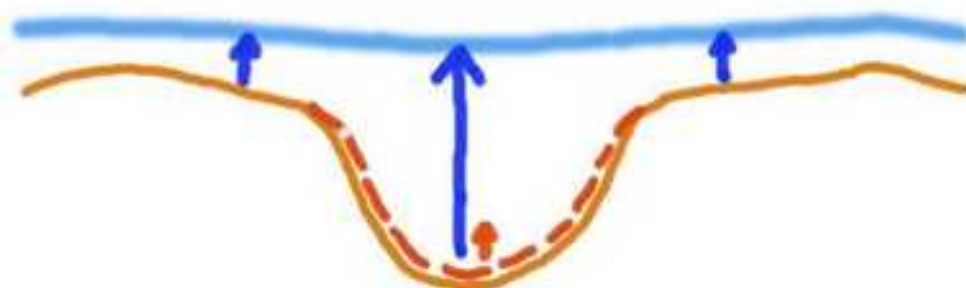
50N from erosion of bedrock
3-500 m in 1-2 cycles

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from gravitational load of mountain above (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R residual spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load
- $GI_{V/H}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- $EI_{V/H}$ horizontal dynamic stress due to stress from regional tectonic environment
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to stress from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ adjectives - over entire during gravitational disturbance

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

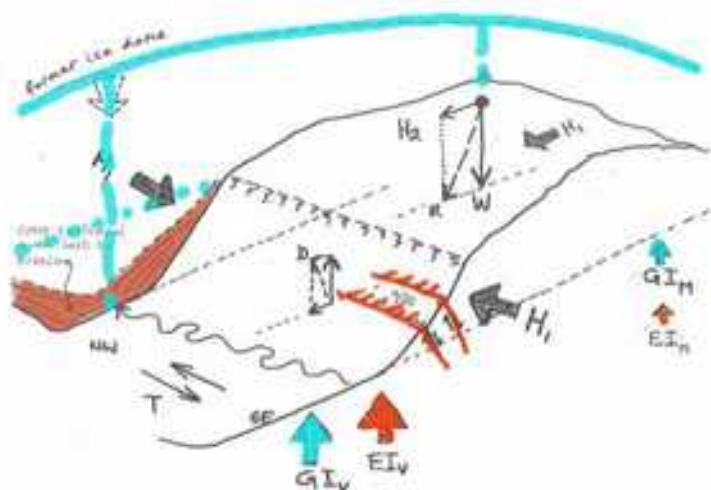
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(uniform all glens / whole length)

10N from erosion of bedrock
max 1-3 mm/yr 10--30 m cycle ?

in breach: 30N from ice weight
(breach not so deep)

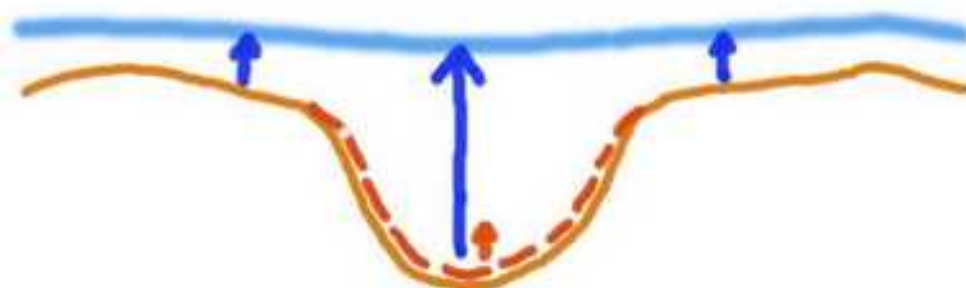
50N from erosion of bedrock
5-10 x max 3-500 m in 1-2 cycles

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



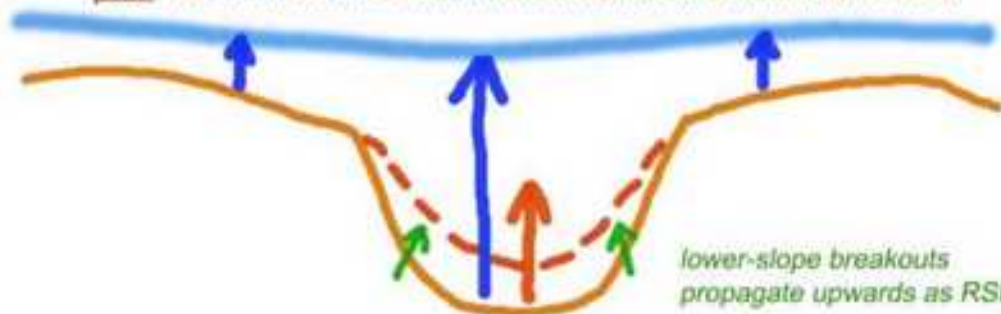
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- $EI_{V/h}$ vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (rebound)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to glacial retreat
- $n/10$ adjectives - not active during glacial retreat

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to provoke failure

unloading after deglaciation

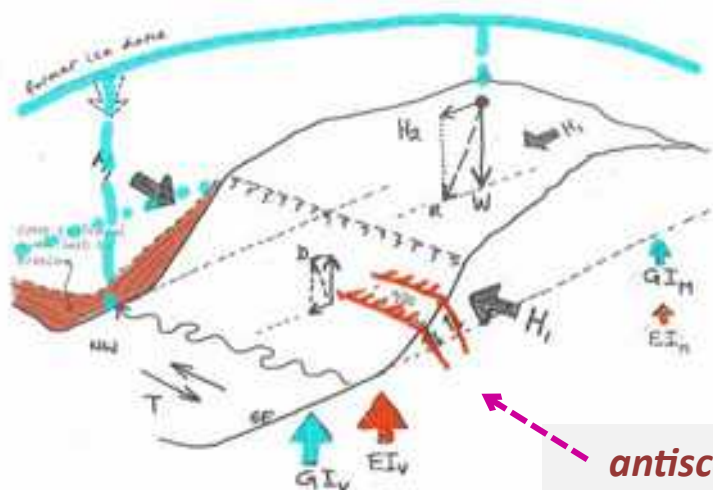
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(breach not so deep)

50N from erosion of bedrock
5-10 x max 3-500 m in 1-2 cycles

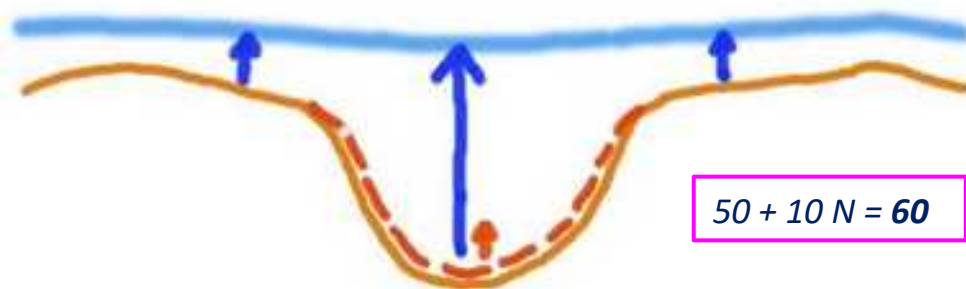
MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



antiscarps

- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R residual spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- $GI_{V/H}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crust)
- $EI_{V/H}$ horizontal dynamic stress due to glacial erosion (rebound)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to glacial erosion (rebound)
- $n/10$ antiscarps - over eroded during glacial debauch - can migrate upward, laterally due to flow

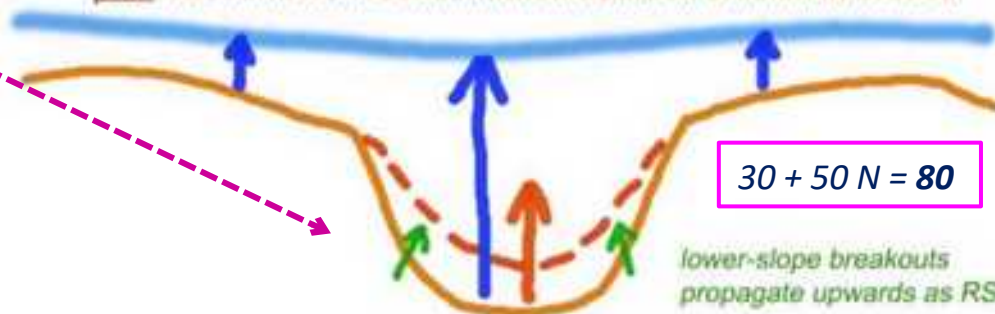
differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



$$50 + 10 N = 60$$

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



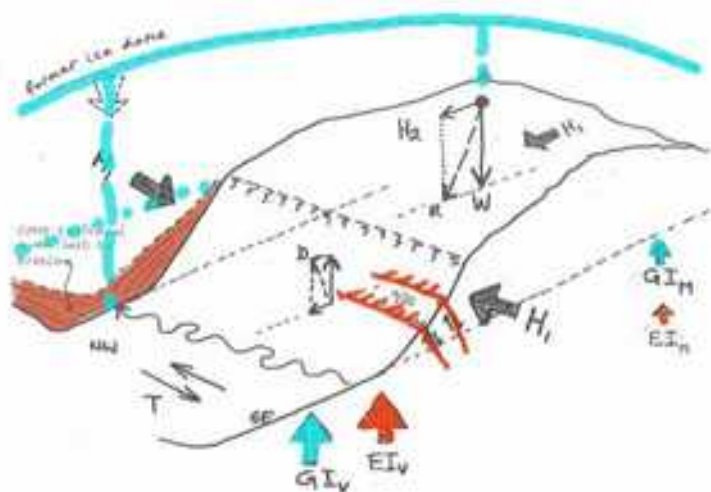
$$30 + 50 N = 80$$

lower-slope breakouts propagate upwards as RSF

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

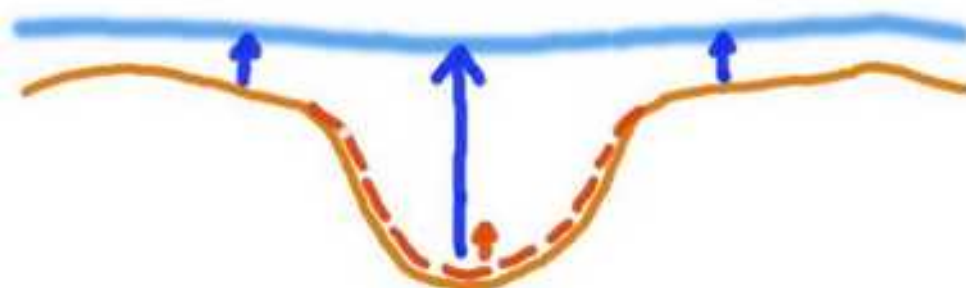
augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

MOUNTAIN/SLIDE STRESS FIELD



- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R resultant spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- $GI_{V/h}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- $EI_{V/h}$ vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to strain from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ adjectives - not verbs doing geological disturbance

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



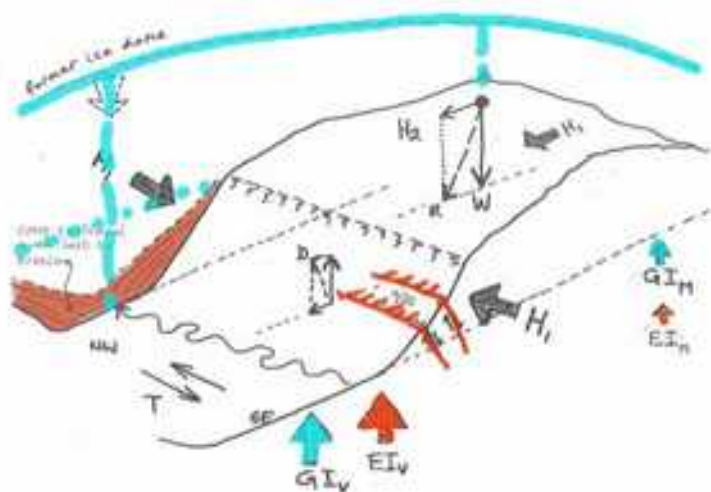
lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF

Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

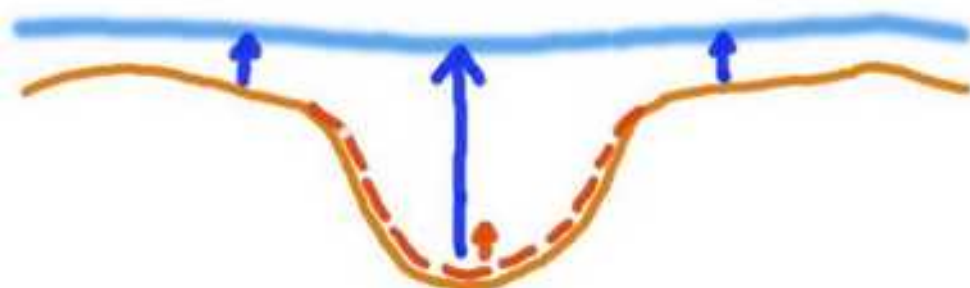
“petro-isostatic rebound”

MOUNTAIN/SLIDE STRESS FIELD



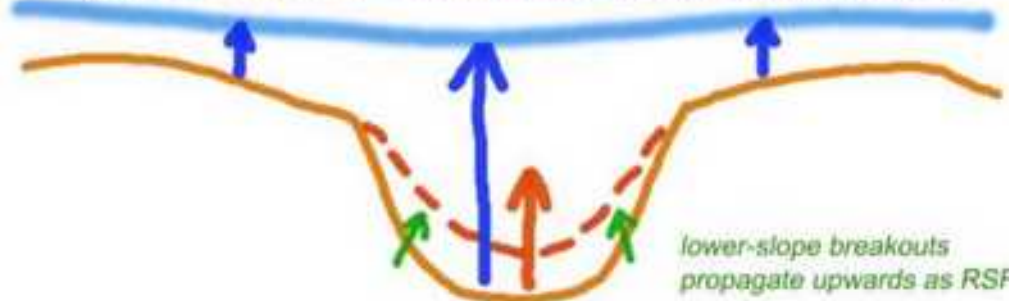
- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rockmass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from adjacent rockmass (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R resultant spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load resolved into dilation component
- $GI_{V/h}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from glacio-isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- $EI_{V/h}$ vertical dynamic stress upwards from erosion-isostatic recovery (rebound)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to glacial retreat
- $n/10$ adaptations - over entire slope during glacial retreat

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough



differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF

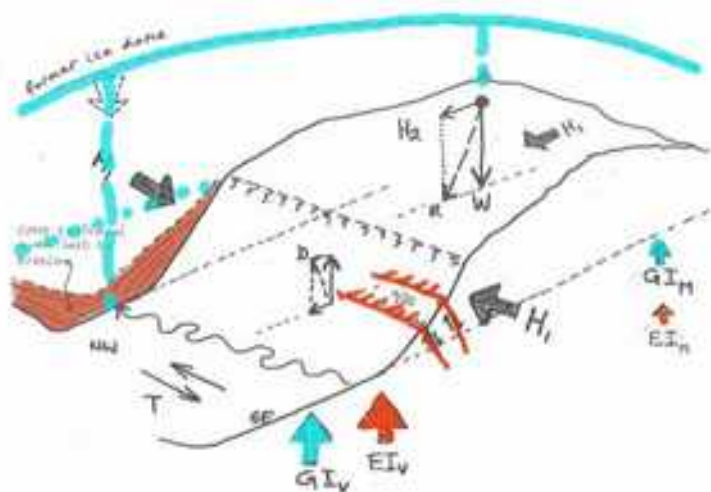
Rock Slope Failure - clustering

augmenting slope stresses to
provoke failure

“petro-isostatic rebound”

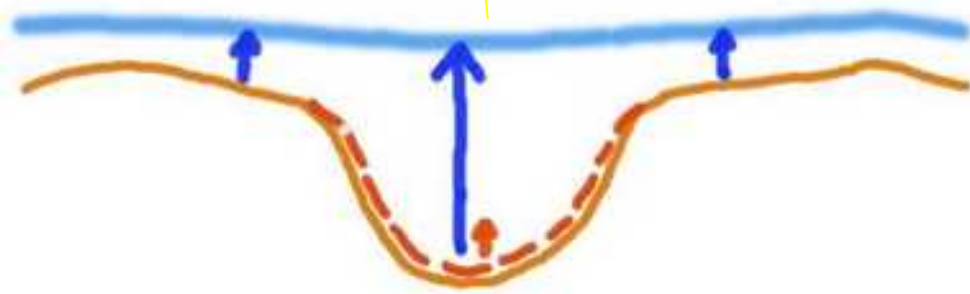
- gravity comes later

MOUNTAINSIDE STRESS FIELD



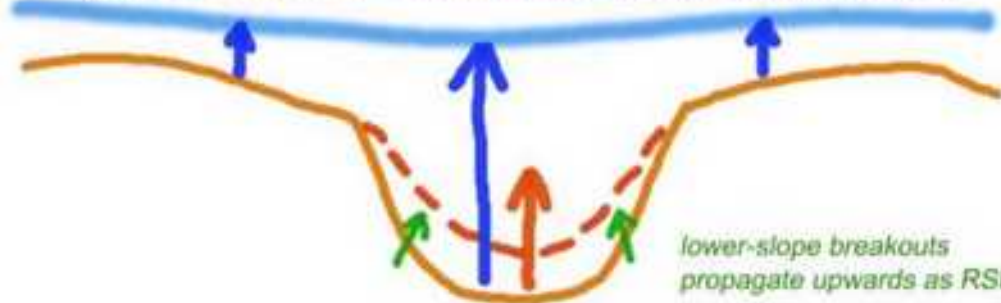
- H_1 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (constrained)
- H_2 horizontal static stress from adjacent rock mass (unconstrained valleyworks)
- W vertical static stress from gravitational load of mountain above
- R residual spreading component of H_2 and W
- D vertical static stress counteracting gravitational load
- G_{IV} vertical dynamic stress upwards from isostatic recovery (recompression of crest)
- E_{IV} vertical dynamic stress downwards from isostatic recovery (rebound)
- T horizontal dynamic stress due to strain from regional tectonic environment
- $n/10$ adjectives - over stress during gravitational deformation
- $n/10$ adjectives - over stress during gravitational deformation

differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

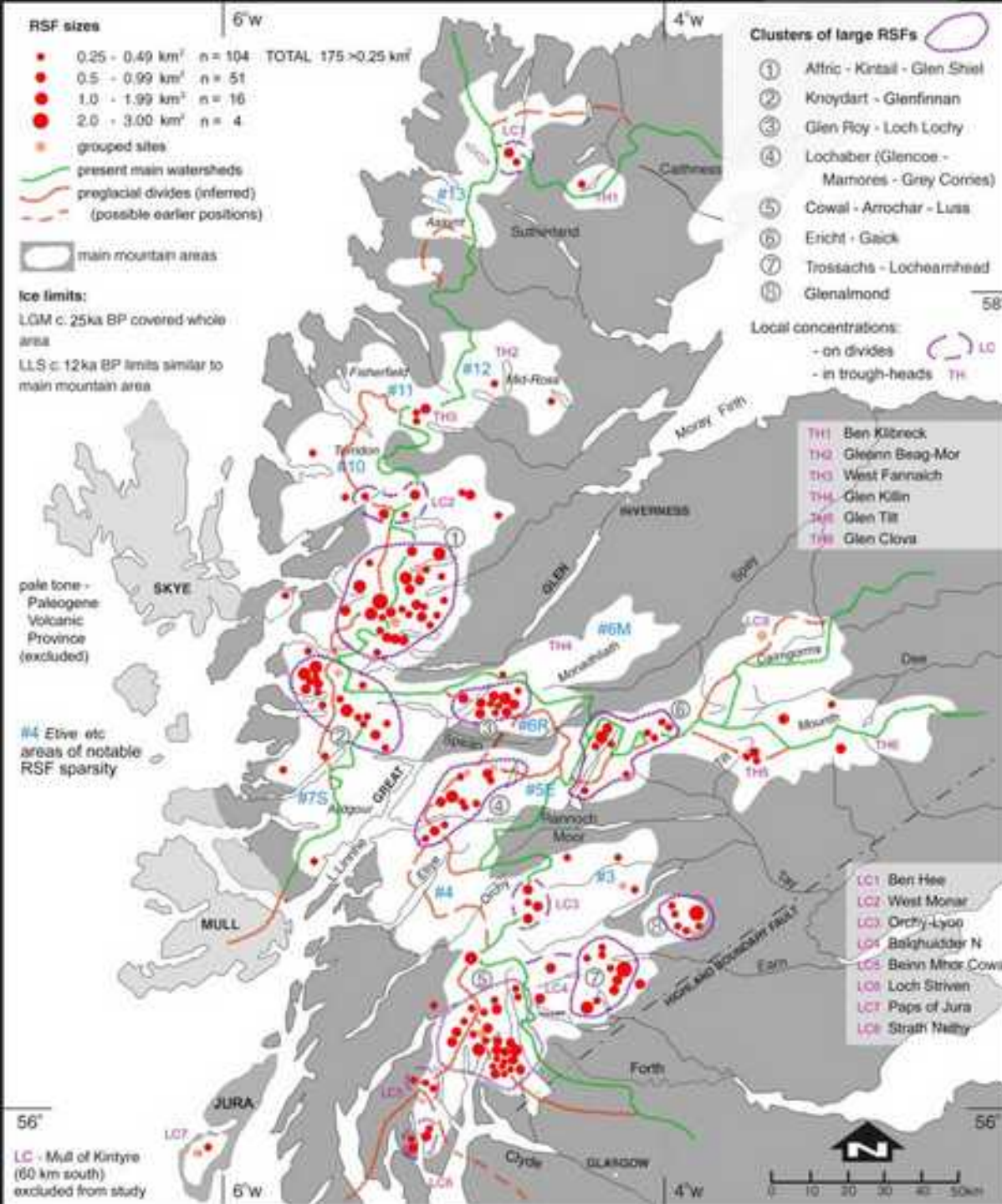


differential glacio-isostatic rebound rim : trough

plus rebound from concentrated bedrock erosion in breach



lower-slope breakouts
propagate upwards as RSF



RSF Scottish Highlands

clustering -v- sparsity

clusters – glacial dissection

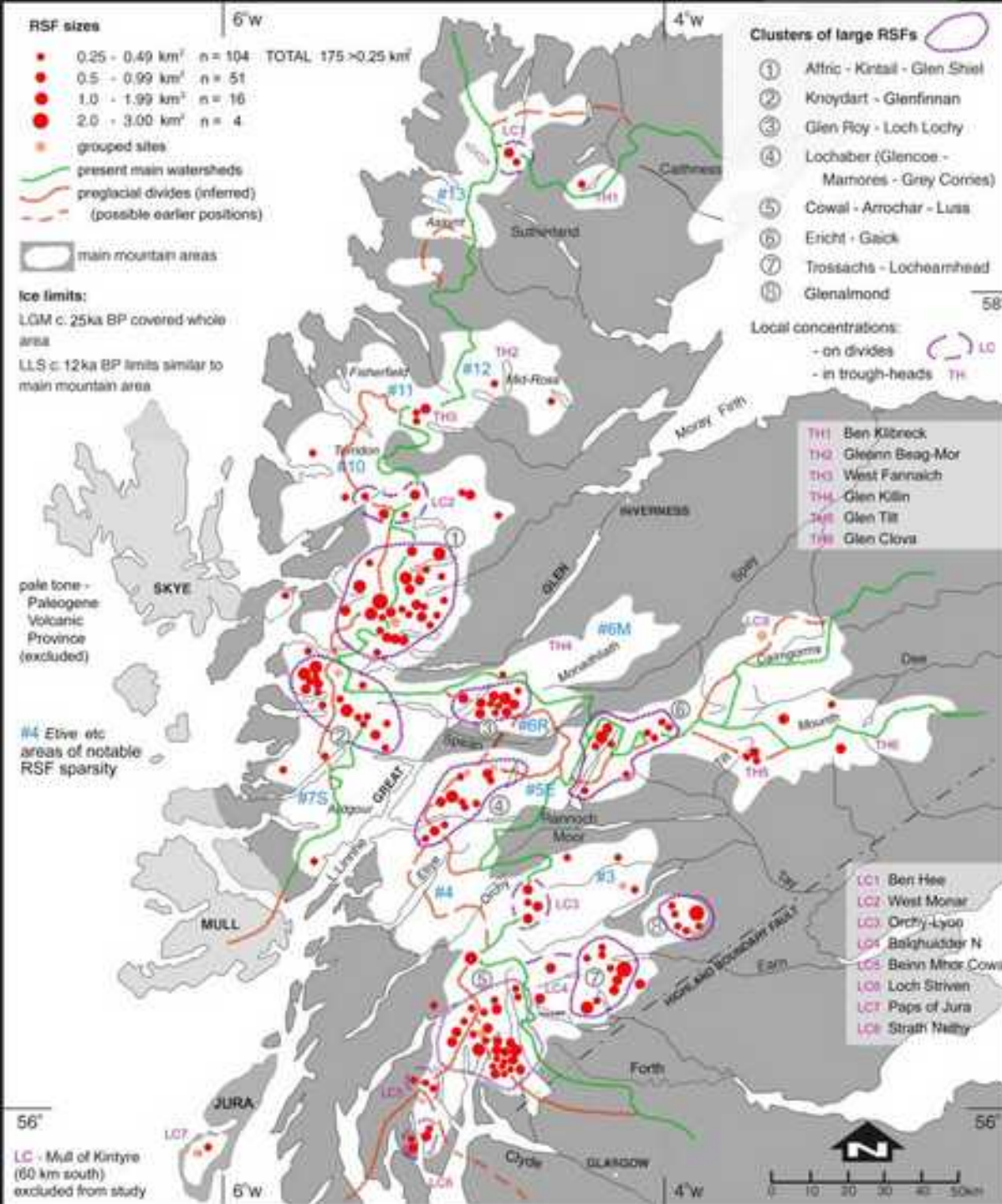
~50% RSFs in / below glacial breaches



window breach (col)



doorway breach (pass)



RSF Scottish Highlands

clustering -v- sparsity

clusters – glacial dissection

~50% RSFs in / below glacial breaches



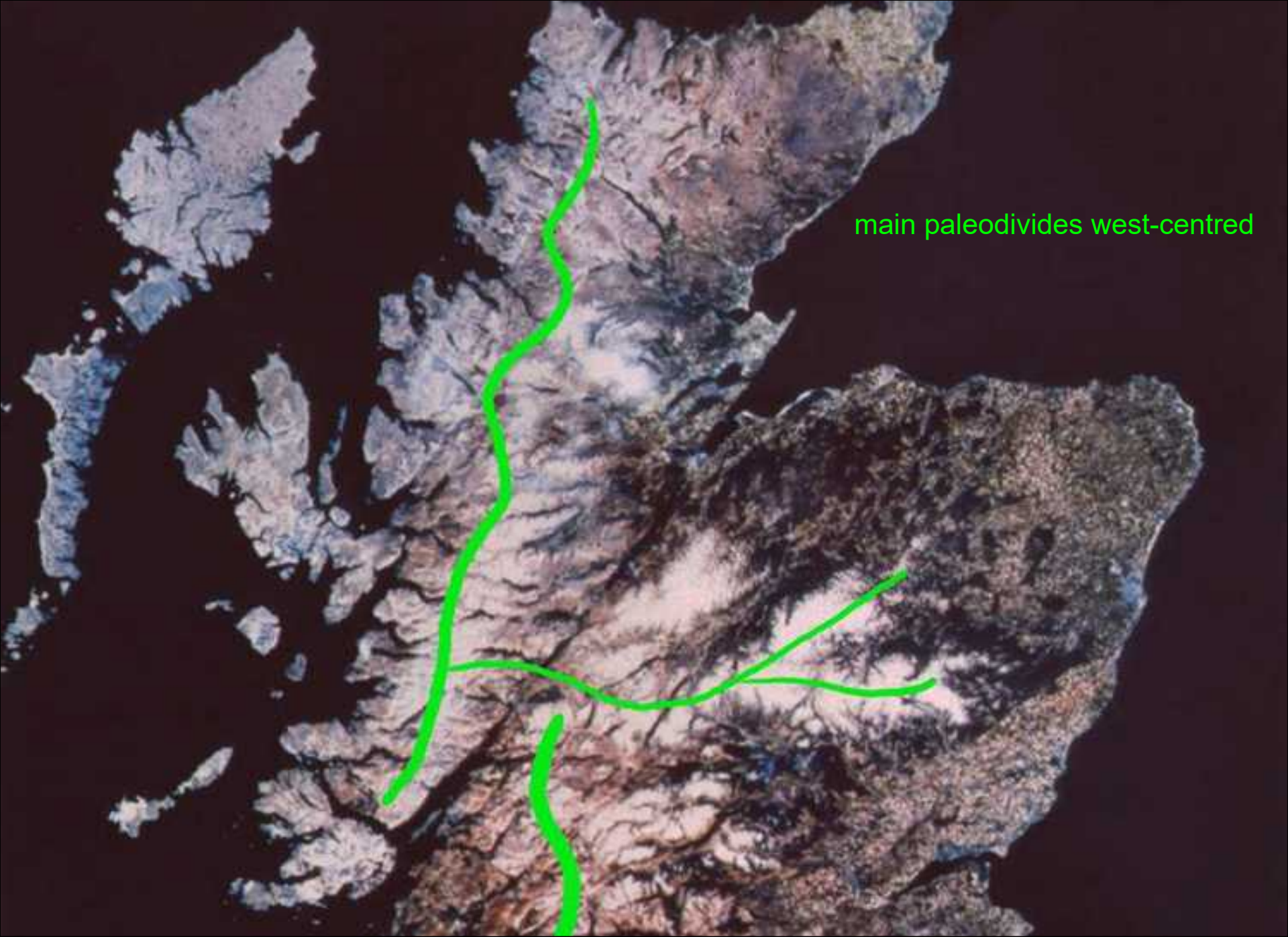
window breach (col)



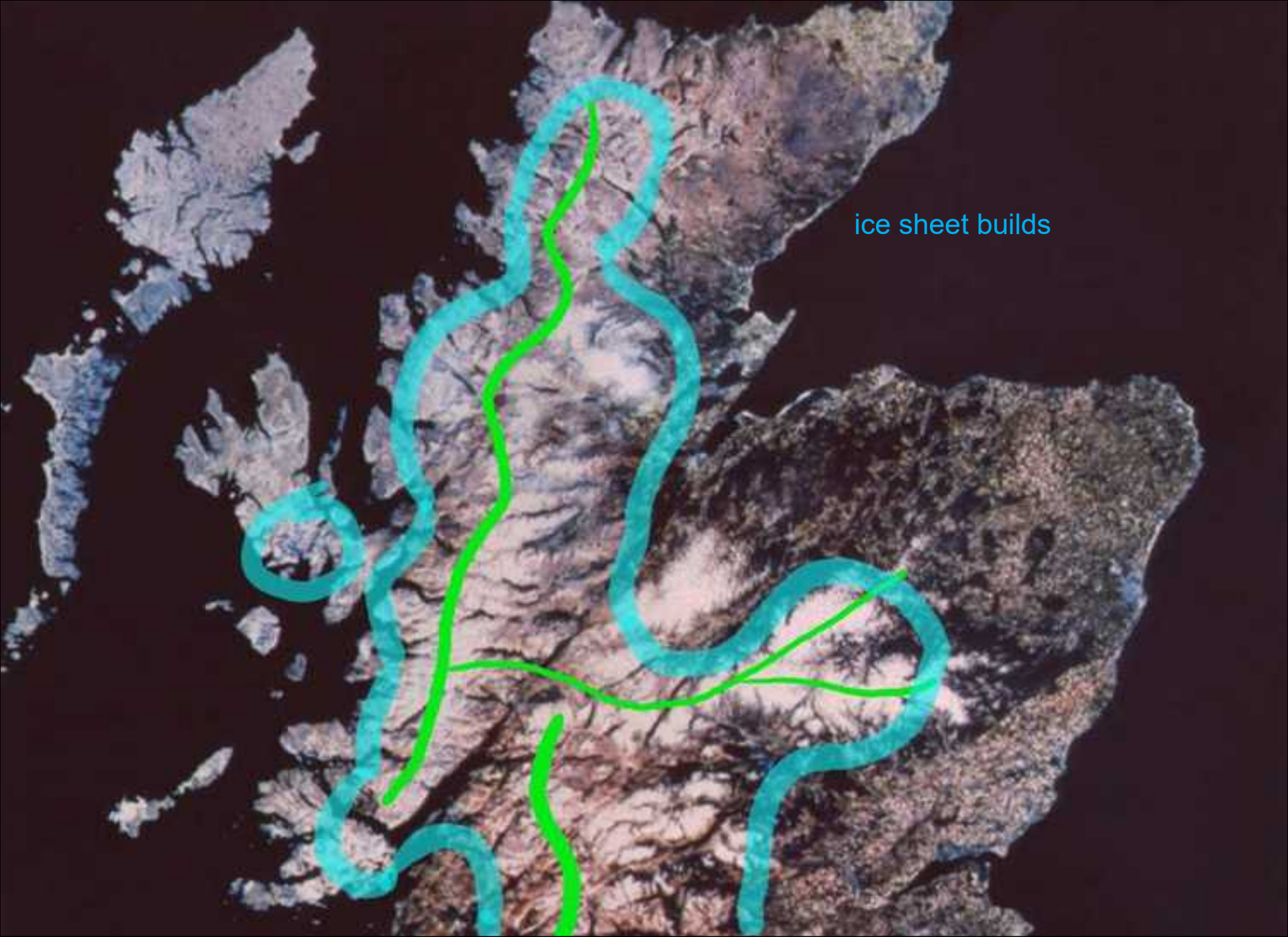
doorway breach (pass)

- breaches :

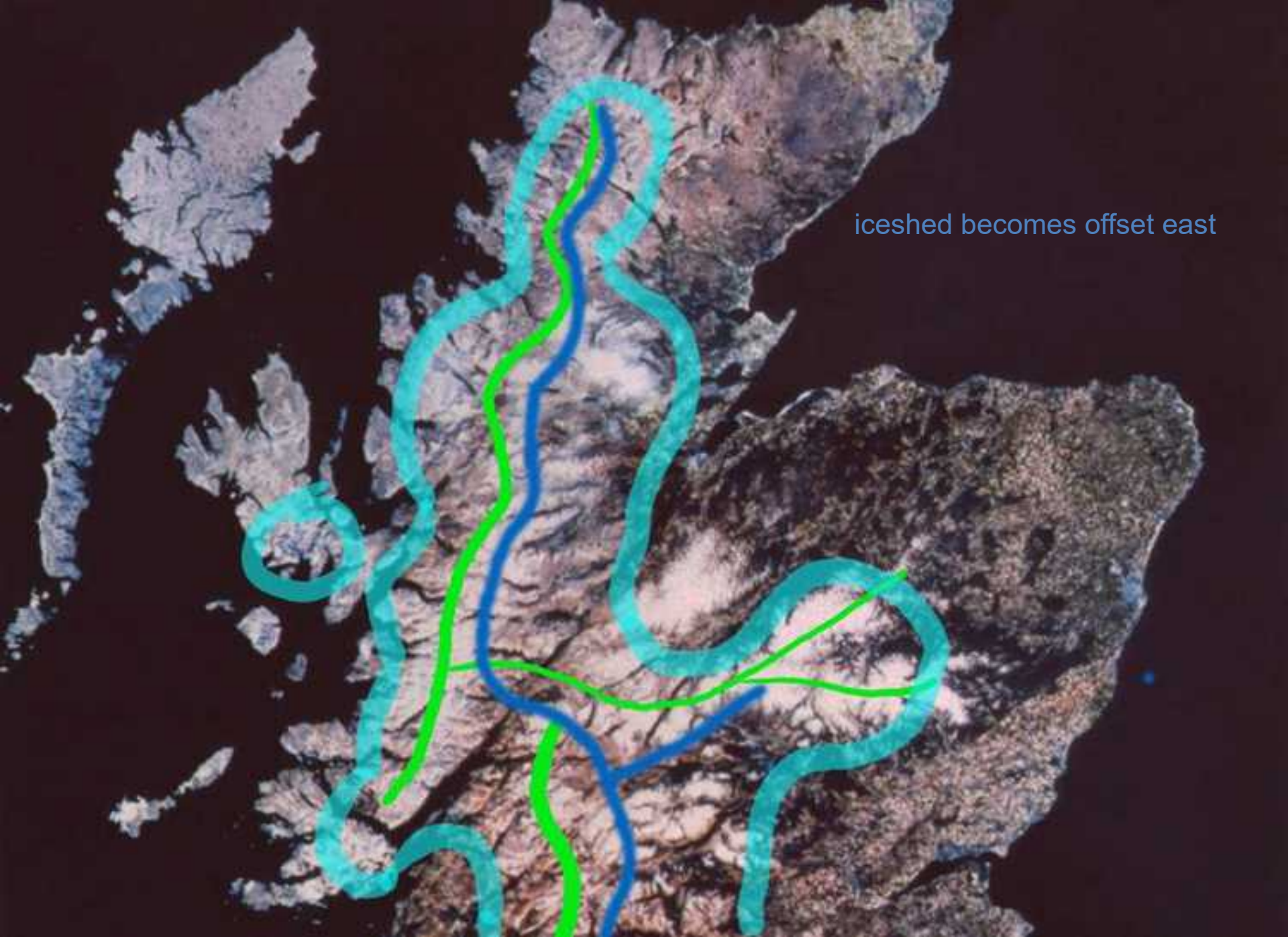
not of present main watersheds
 but of preglacial paleodivides



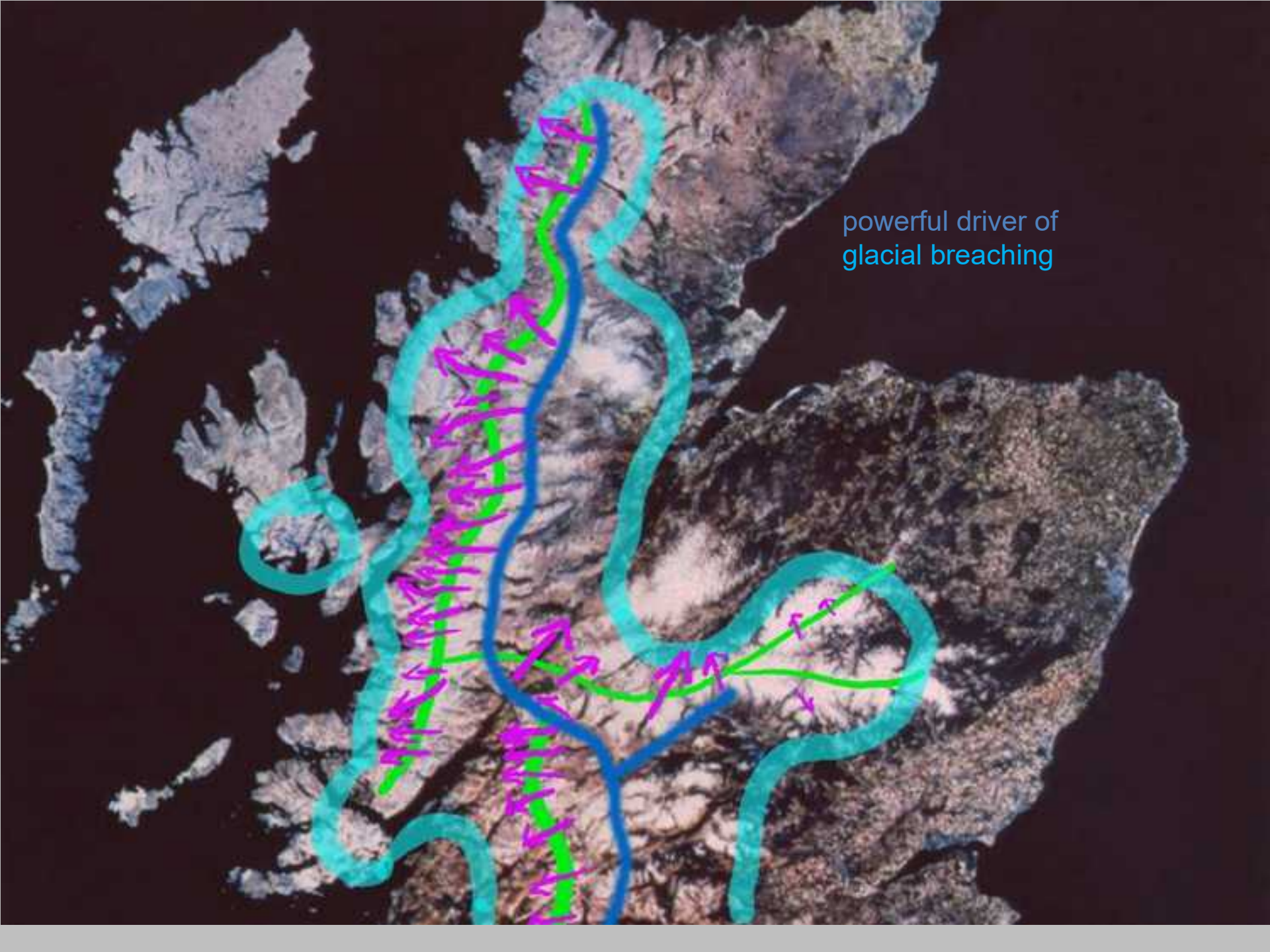
main paleodivides west-centred



ice sheet builds

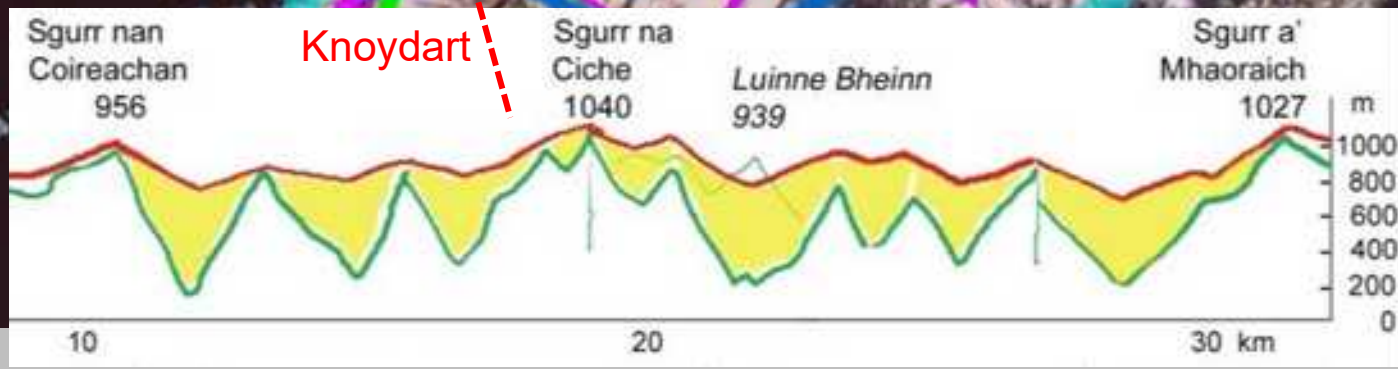


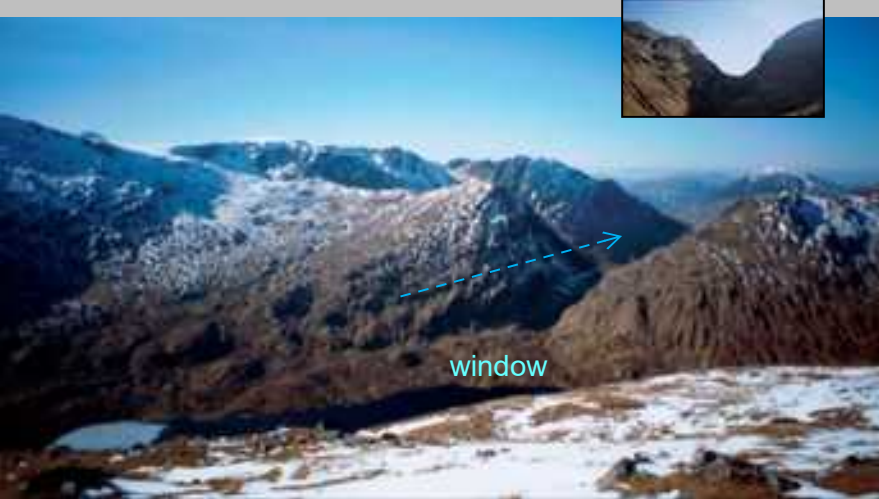
iceshed becomes offset east

An aerial photograph of a glacier system, likely in Antarctica, showing a complex network of ice flows. A prominent red line traces a path through the glacier, with numerous blue arrows pointing along its length, indicating the direction of ice movement. The glacier is surrounded by dark, rocky terrain. The text "powerful driver of glacial breaching" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

powerful driver of
glacial breaching

powerful driver of
glacial breaching
- intense perforation of divides





glacial through-breaches of the main NW Highland divide

Affric – Kintail

Strathcarron
- Achnasheen

L Monar
- Strathfarrar

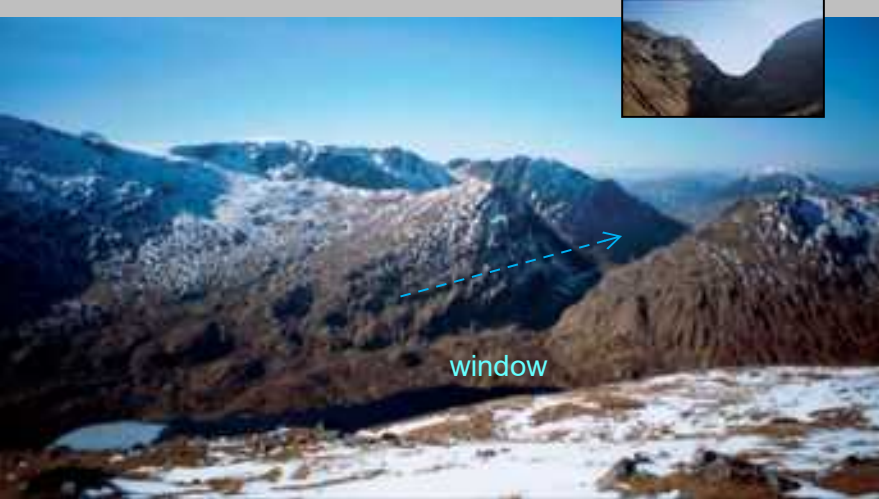
L Mullardoch
- Cannich

Glen
Affric

Glen
Shiel

Kinloch
Hourn





glacial through-breaches of the main NW Highland divide
so no high passes (with hairpins or tunnels)

Affric -- Kintail

Strathcarron
- Achnasheen

L Monar
- Strathfarrar

L Mullardoch
- Cannich

Glen
Affric

Glen
Shiel

Kinloch
Hourn



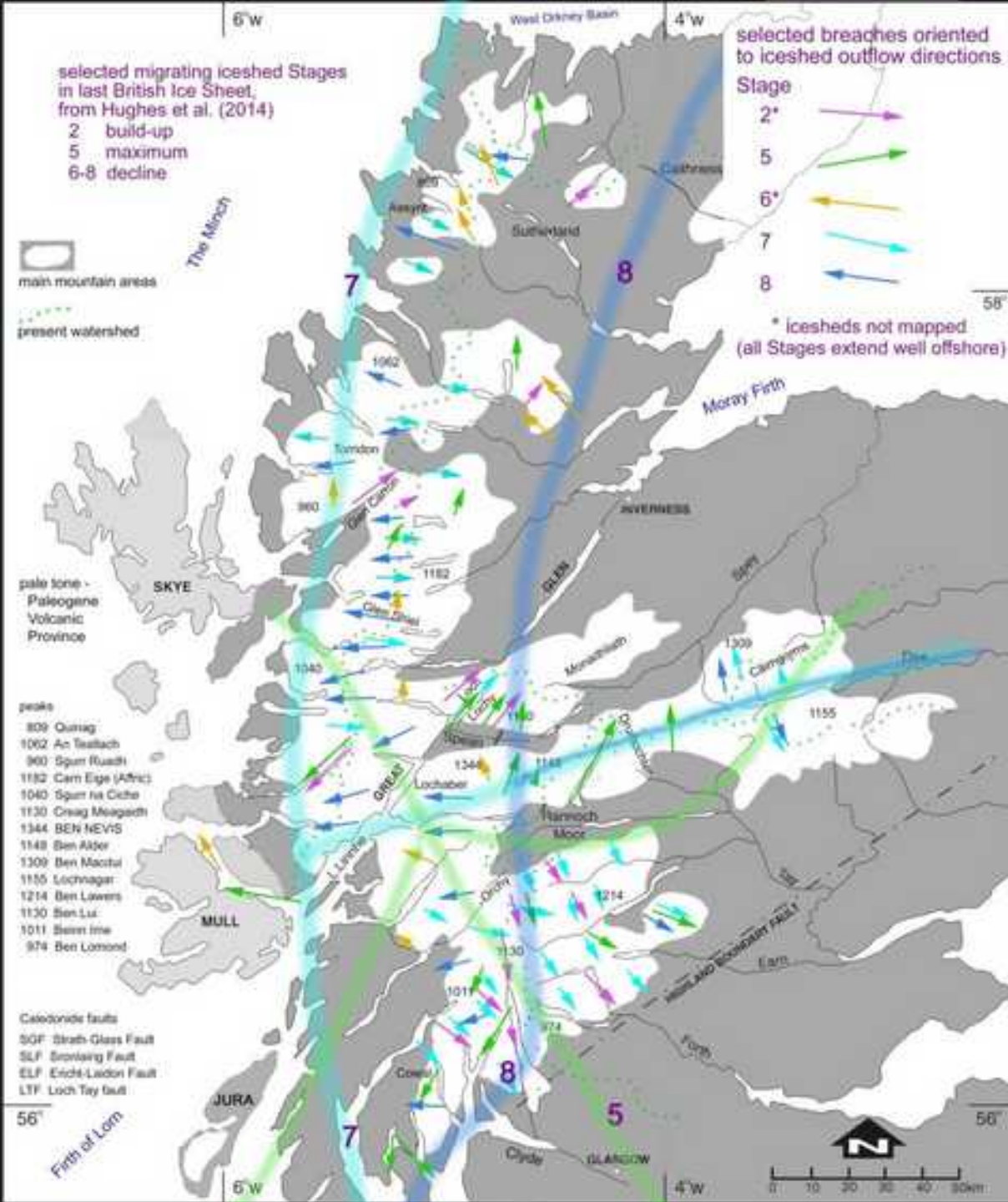


intense in west

- glacial dissection -

localised or absent in east





“ice tearing the mighty breach which carries Loch Lochy” (opening the Great Glen as a through-way)

David Linton, 1949

icesheet models

- Hughes et al 2014

extraordinary insights into

- *ice divide migration*
- *breaches cut by see-saw ice flow ?*

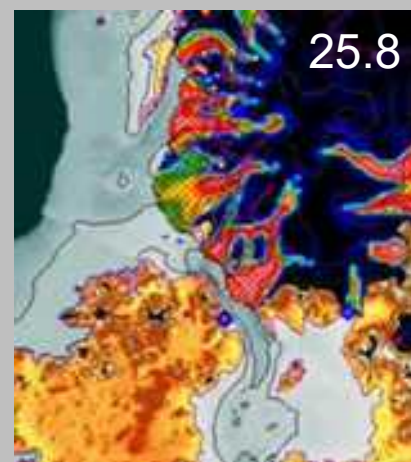
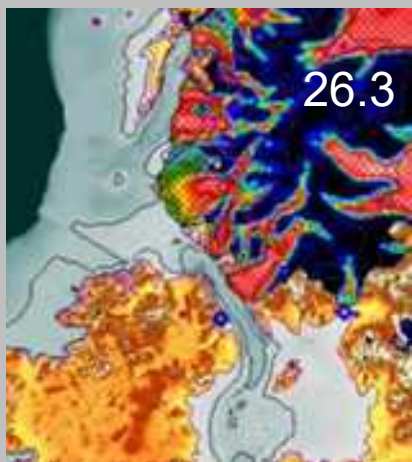
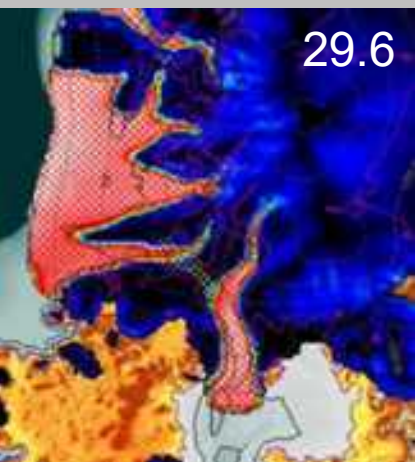
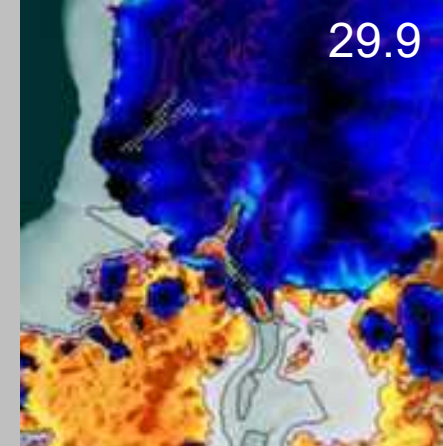
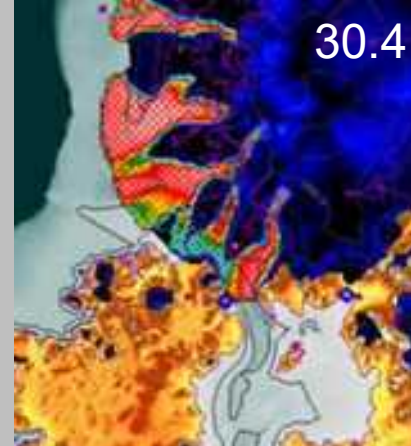
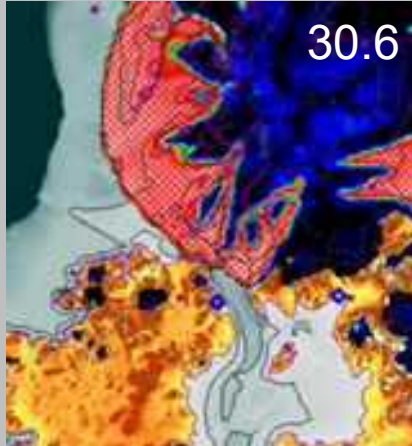
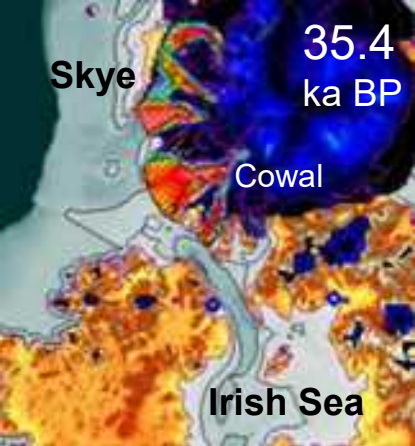
- possibly ‘catastrophic’ incision rates

cf. glacifluvial ravines

- Corrieshalloch

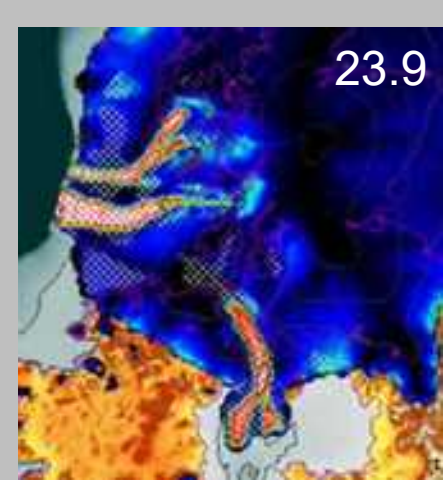
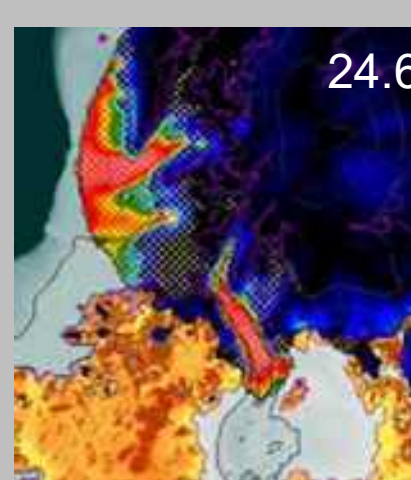
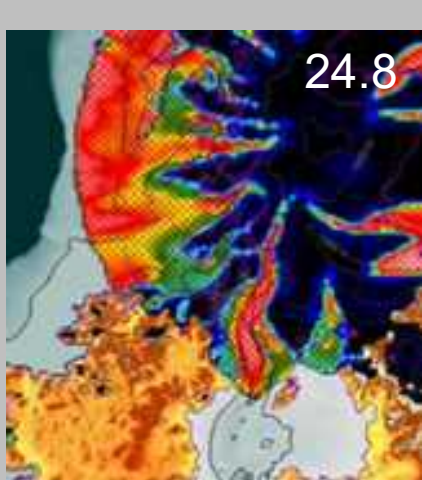
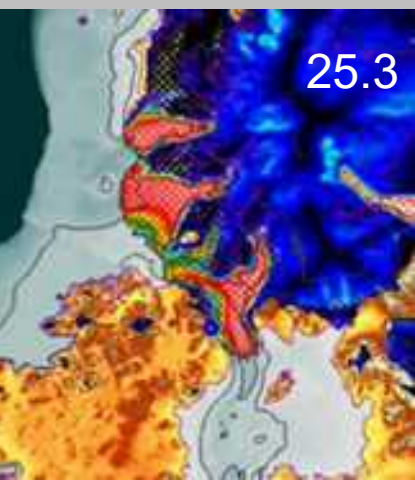
- Spean Gorge

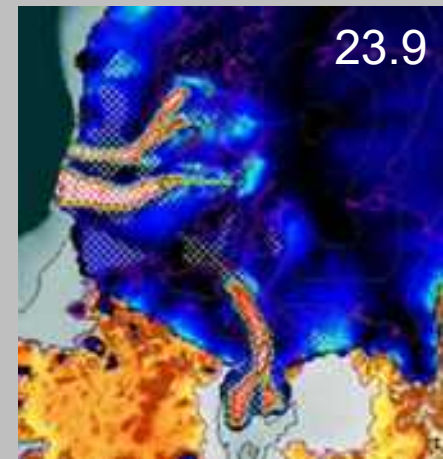
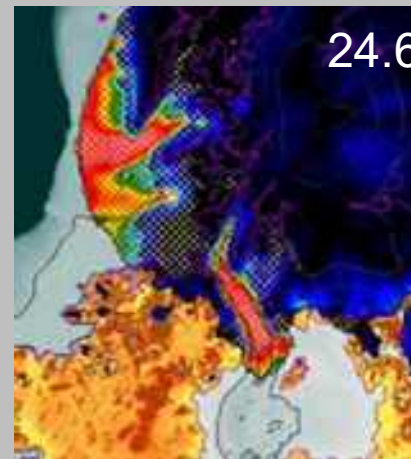
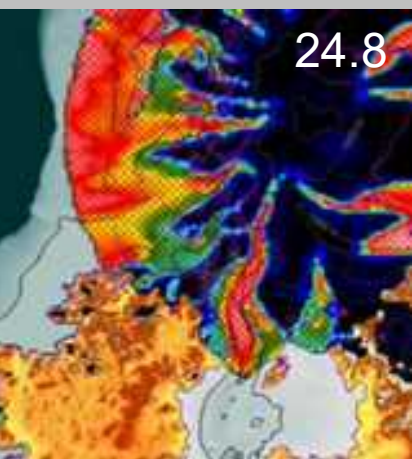
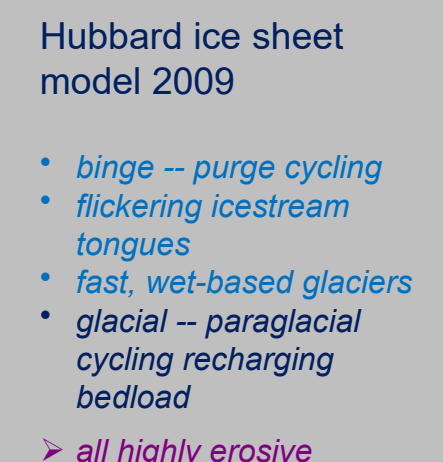
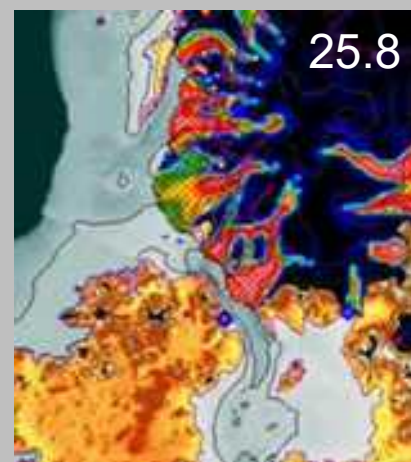
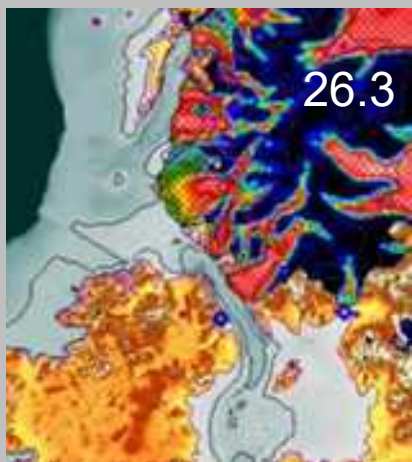
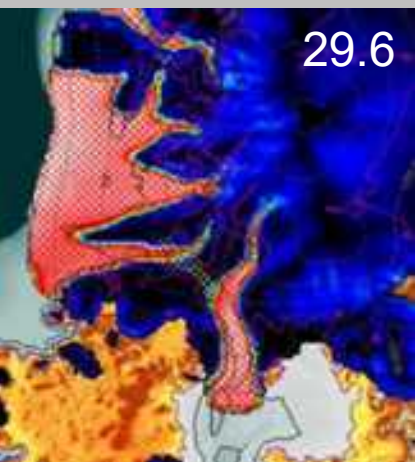
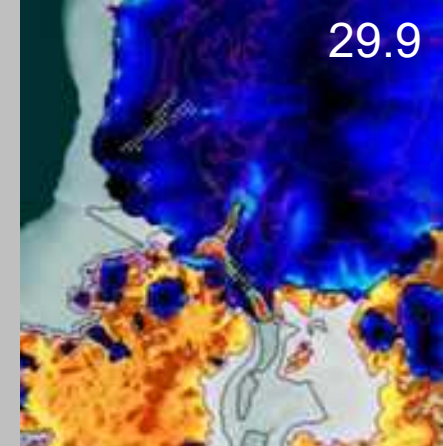
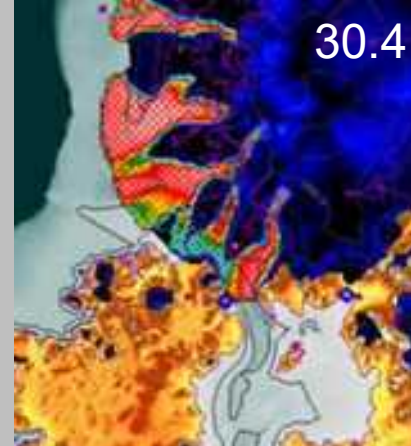
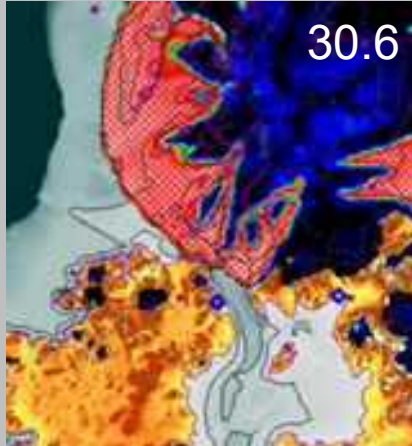
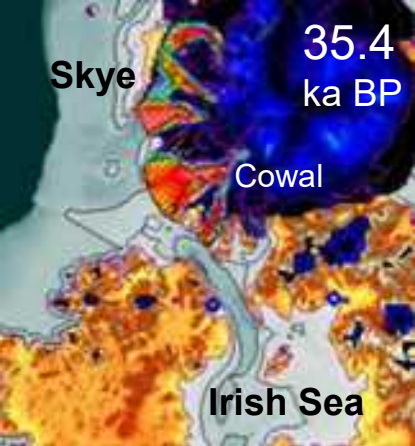
- Falls of Glomach



Hubbard ice sheet
model 2009

- *binge -- purge cycling*
- *flickering icestream
tongues*
- *fast, wet-based glaciers*

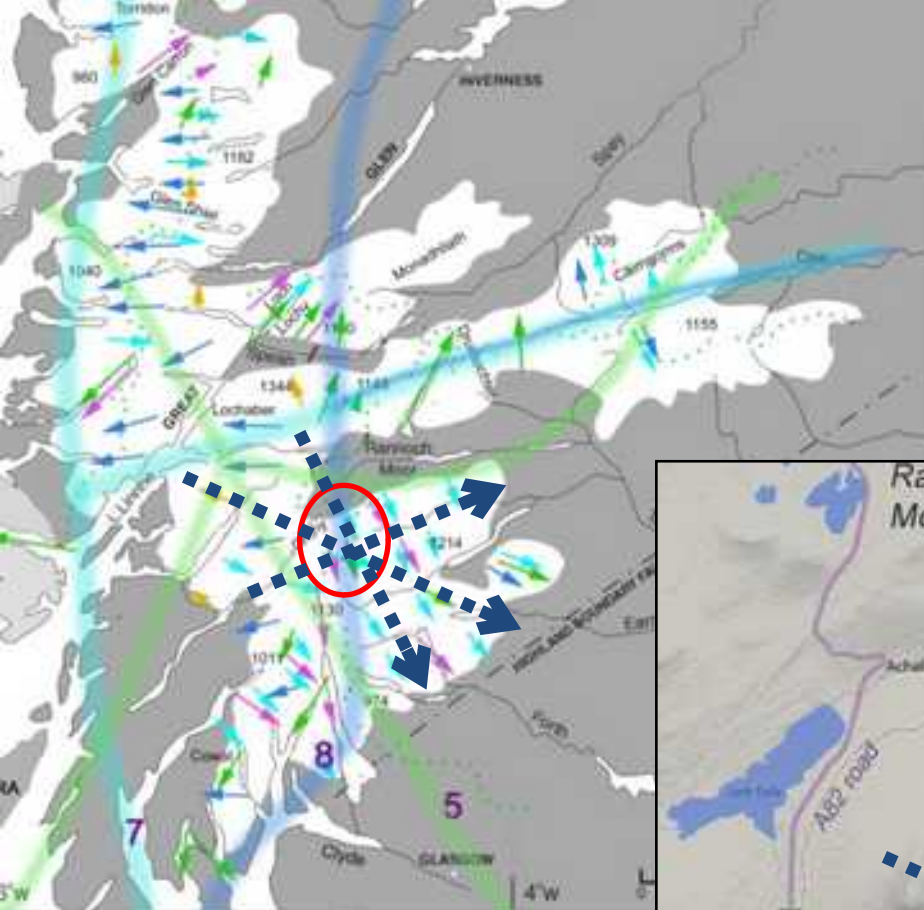




Hubbard ice sheet
model 2009

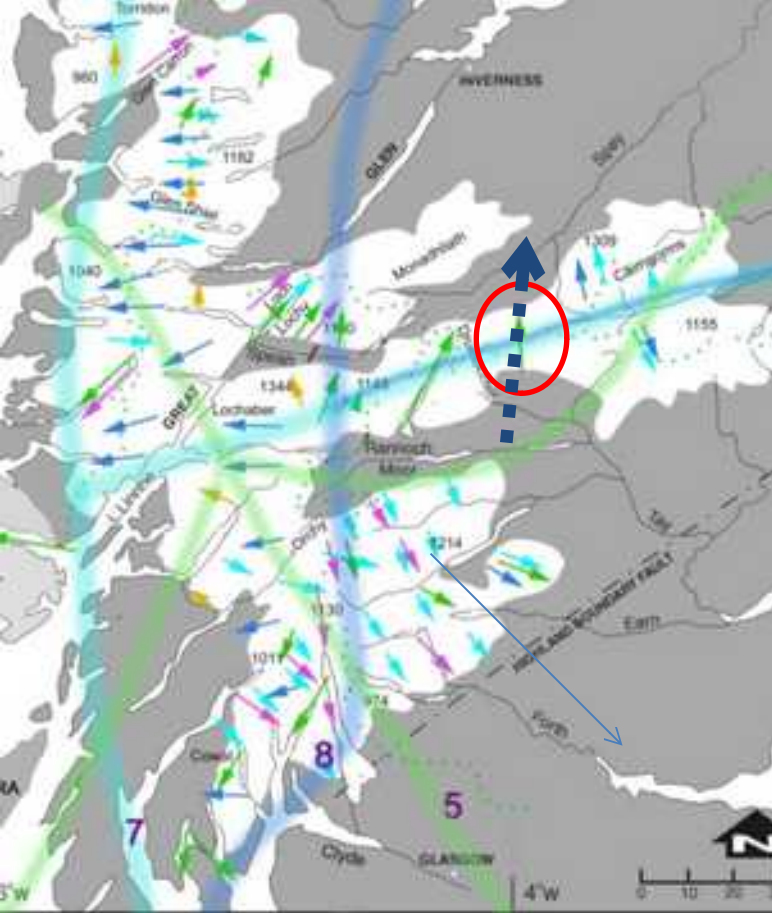
- *binge -- purge cycling*
- *flickering icestream
tongues*
- *fast, wet-based glaciers*
- *glacial -- paraglacial
cycling recharging
bedload*

➤ *all highly erosive*



Orchy--Lyon breachplex





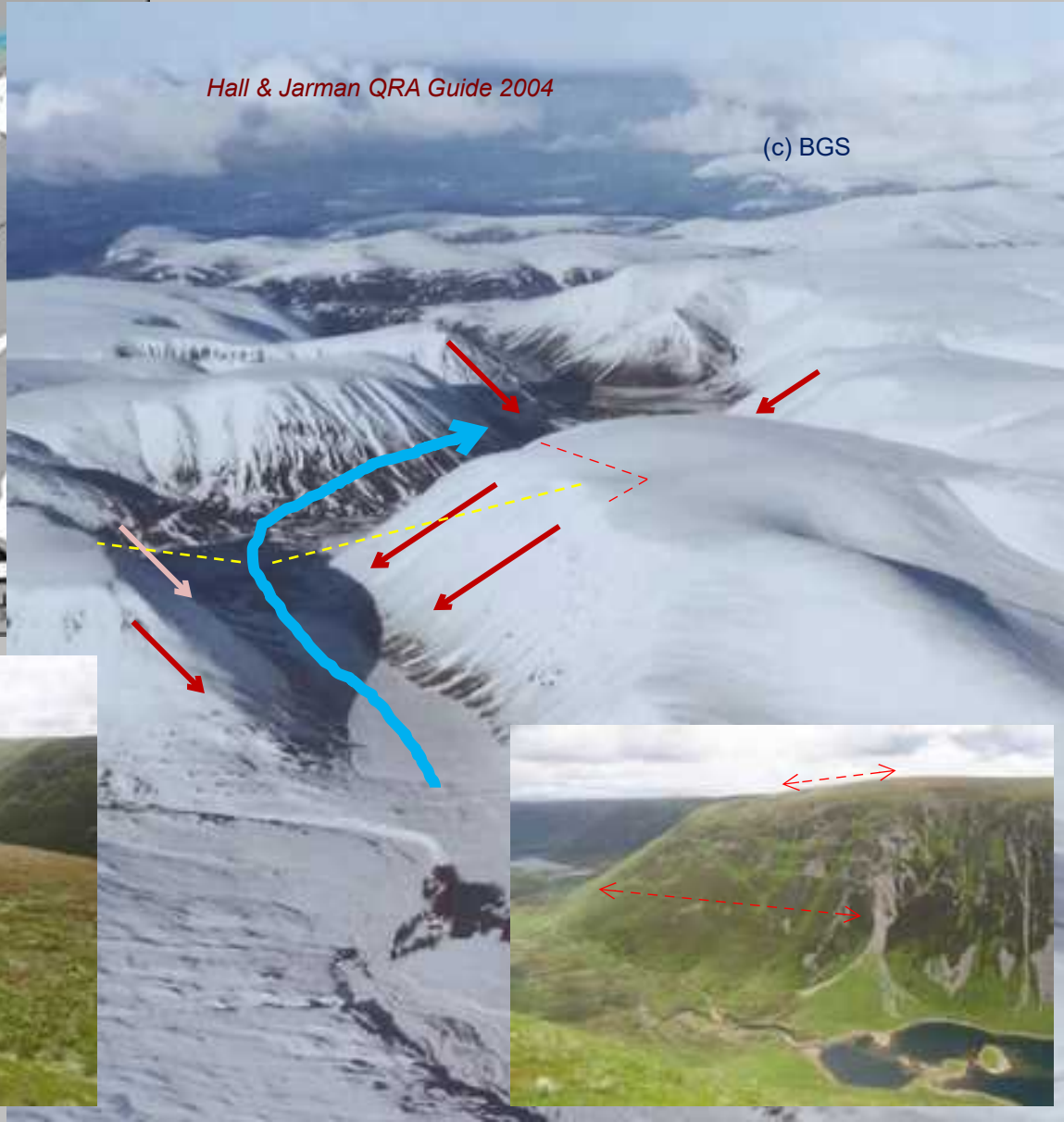
Gaick Pass

Loch an Duin 3-500 m deep breach of paleodivide

- lined with RSFs
- recent response to southerly iceshed (Stage 5) ?

Hall & Jarman QRA Guide 2004

(c) BGS



other possible causes of RSF

- *high water pressures along ice margins at rapid deglaciation* X
- *periglacial freeze-thaw* X
- *debuttressing* X



other possible causes of RSF

- *high water pressures along ice margins at rapid deglaciation* **X**
- *periglacial freeze-thaw* **X**
- *debuttressing* **X**

these apply all along every deglaciated glen, RSF is localised and clustered



other possible causes of RSF

- *high water pressures along ice margins at rapid deglaciation* **X**
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these apply all along every deglaciated glen, RSF is localised and clustered

- *high-magnitude **seismic events** - regional unloading at deglaciation* **?**
 - *Glasgow school / CKB*
 - *needs RSF clusters to be of same date !*



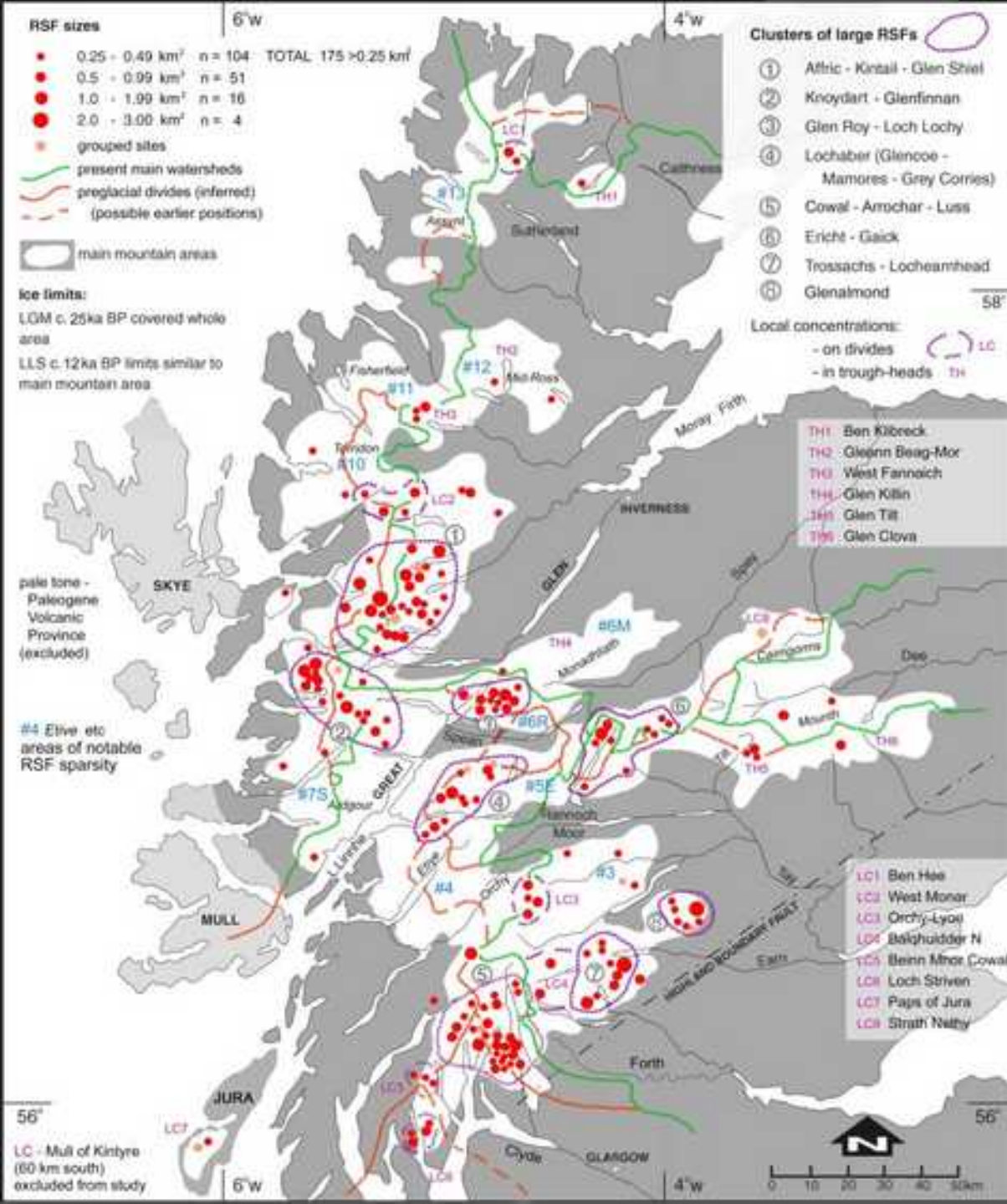
other possible causes of RSF

- *high water pressures along ice margins at rapid deglaciation* **X**
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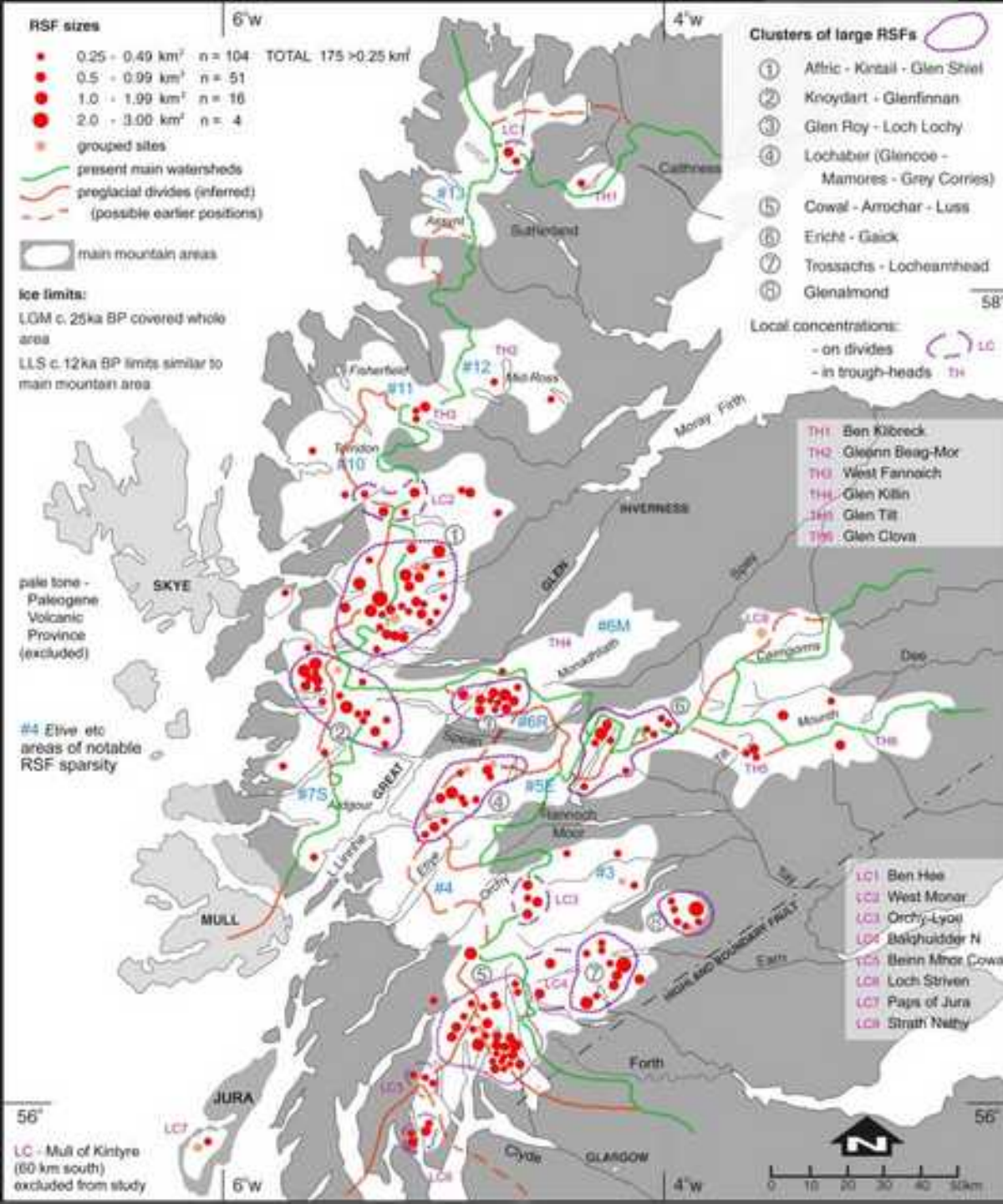
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 - *needs RSF clusters to be of same date !*





major RSF clusters



major RSF clusters density

MONTANE HIGHLANDS 846 0.8%

#1 Glen Shiel / Kintail 111 4.0%

#3 Roy - Lochy 21 6.5%

#5 SW Highlands 130 5.2%

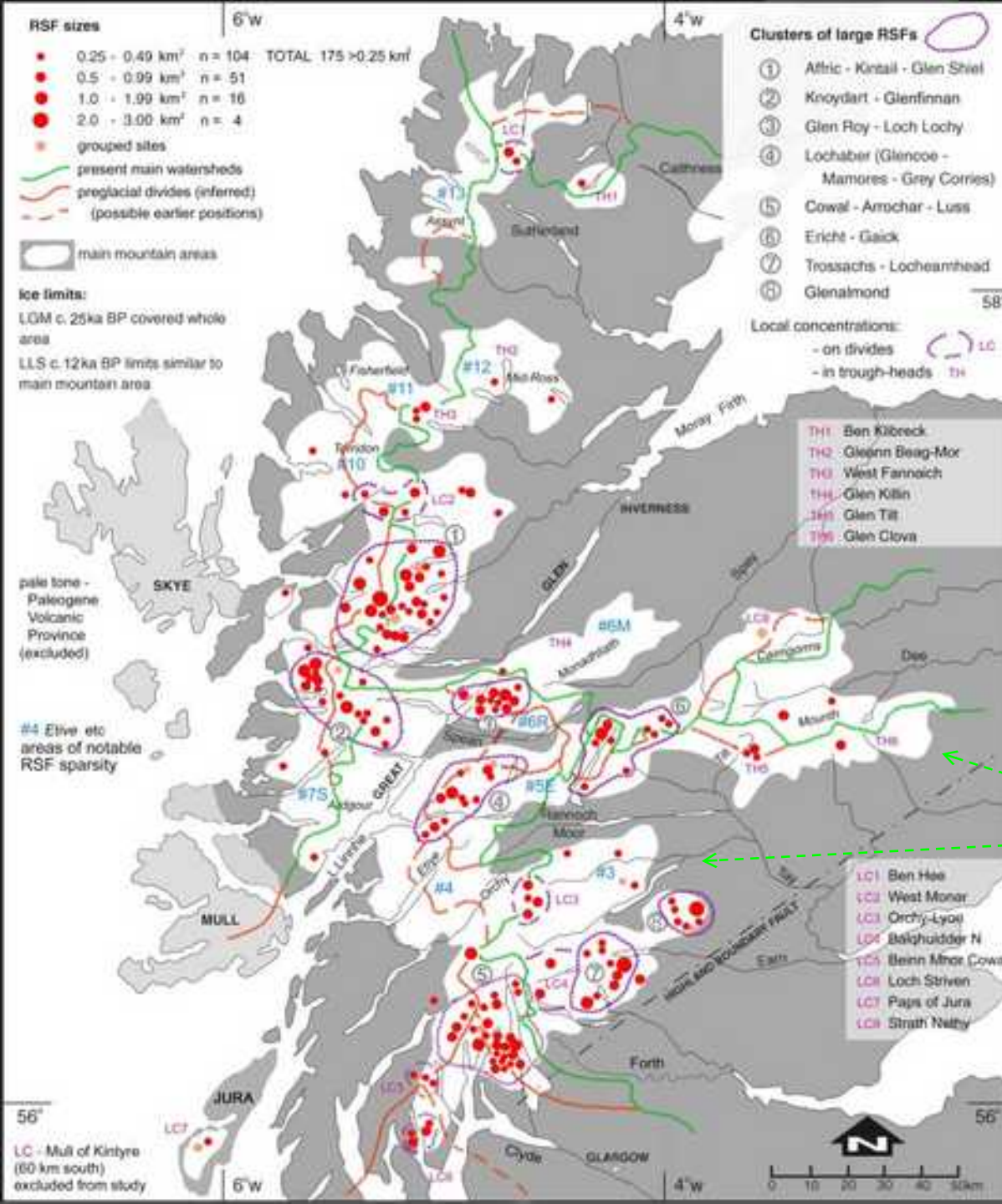
#8 Glen Almond 33 5.9%



#2.17 Conichan

#8 Glen Almond

33 5.9%



major RSF clusters density

MONTANE HIGHLANDS 846 0.8%

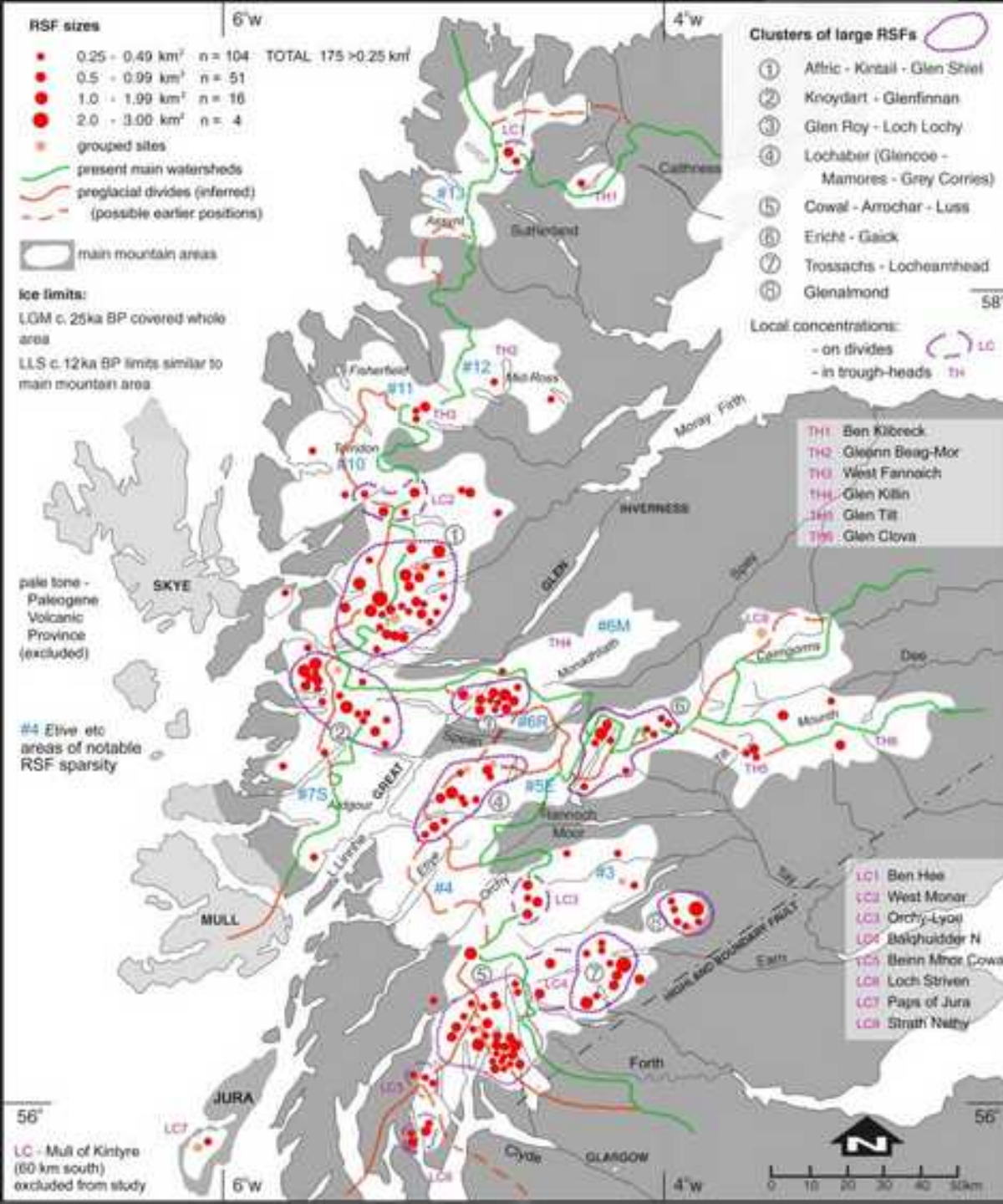
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Orchy-Lyon 4.7%

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#8 Glen Almond 33 5.9%

6 groupings 10-20%



Loch Lomond twin breaches

Henry Cadell 1886

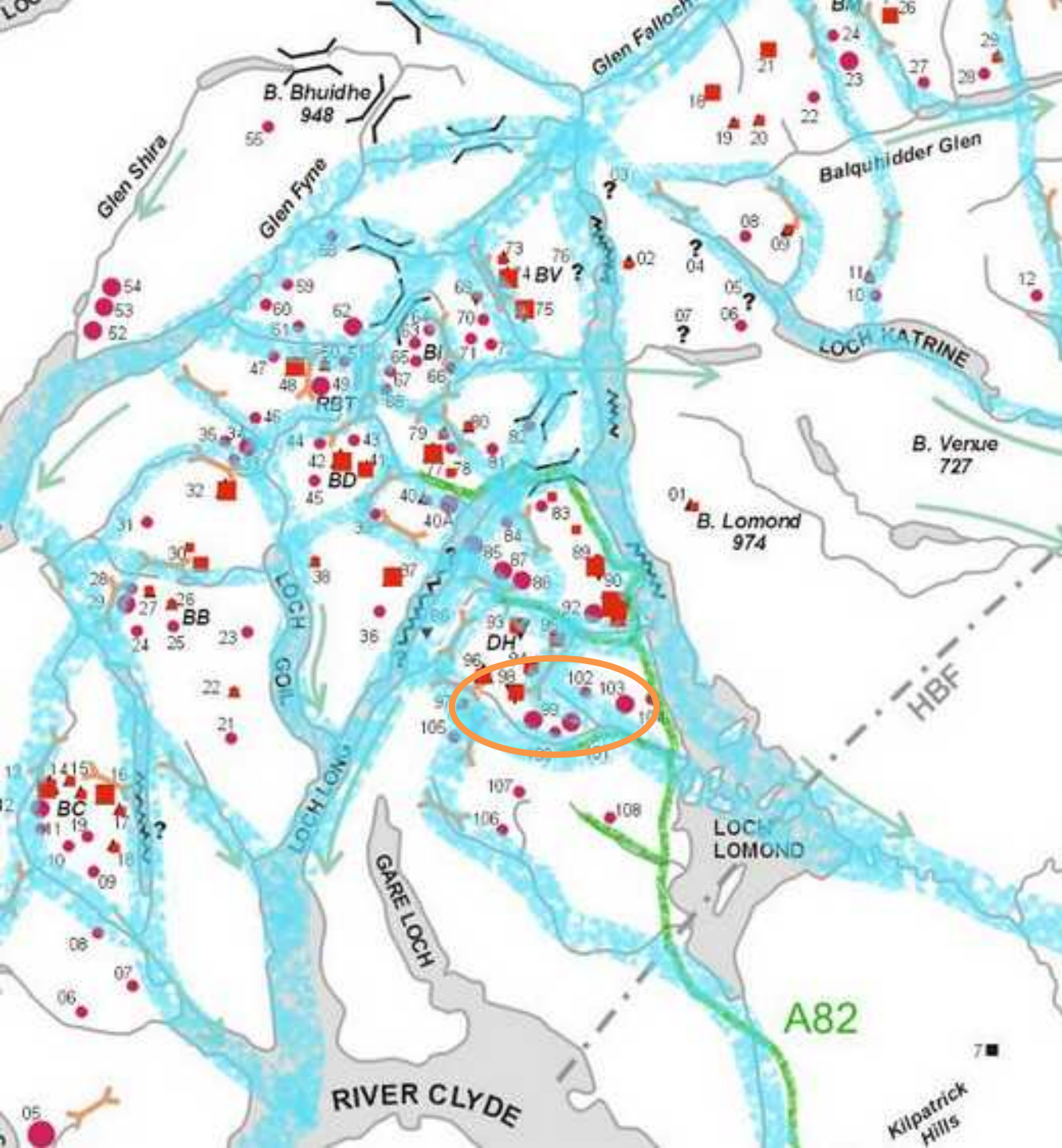
David Linton 1960

#1W89-92 Beinn Bhreac

1.40 km²

rock slope deformation





SW Highlands RSF cluster

Arrochar Alps
Ardgoil
Cowal
Luss Hills

dissected by
'cross-hatched'
glacial breaching

50% north side Glen Luss is RSF

West Highland Railway - Loch Long
'fjord' loch, local overdeepening

#1W85 Morelaggan RSF
0.55 km²

'hinge'
bulge into loch

'parting' with millimetric creep



West Highland Railway - Loch Long
'fjord' loch, local overdeepening

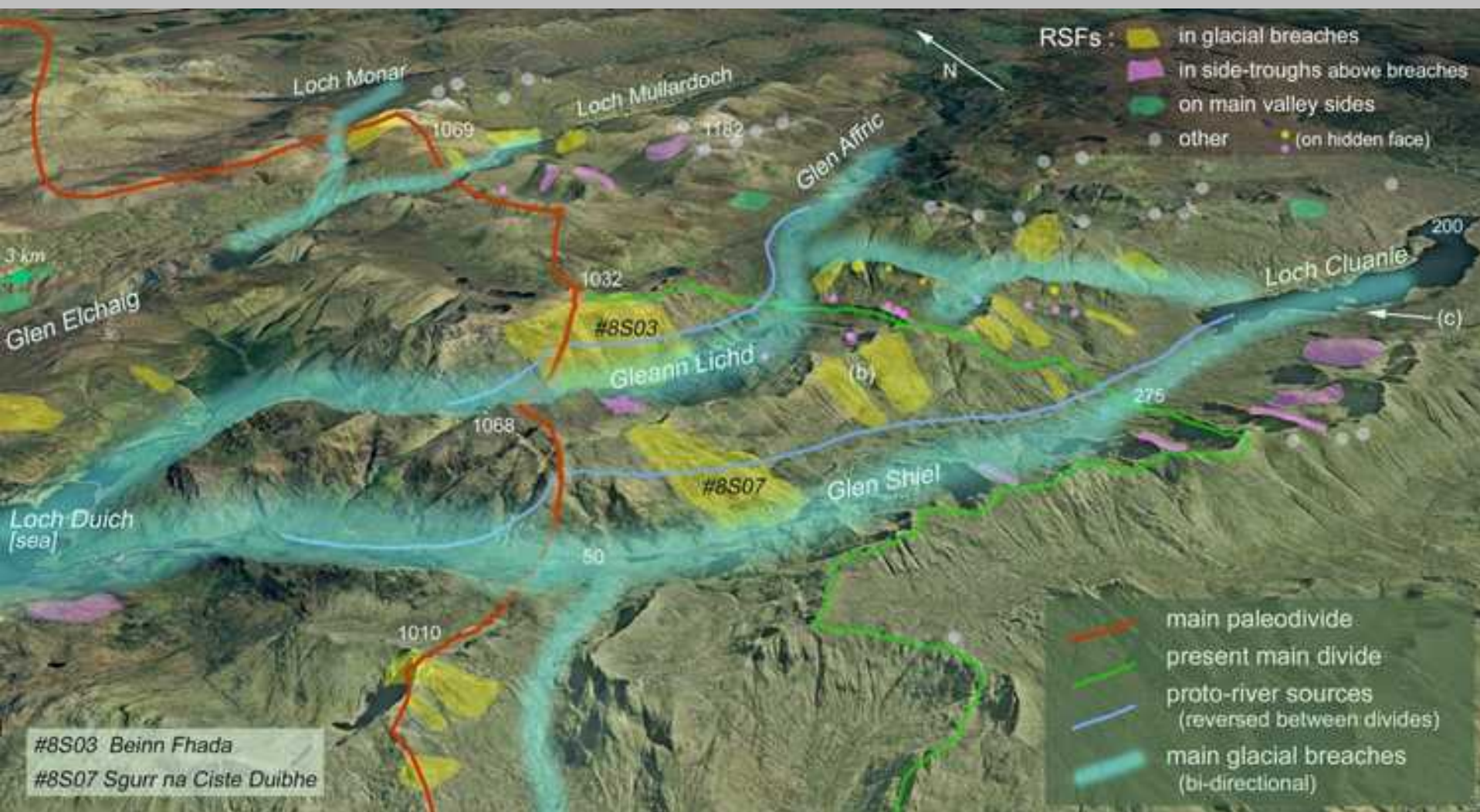
#1W85 Morelaggan RSF
0.55 km²

Glasgow Geological Society

'hinge'
bulge into loch

'parting' with millimetric creep



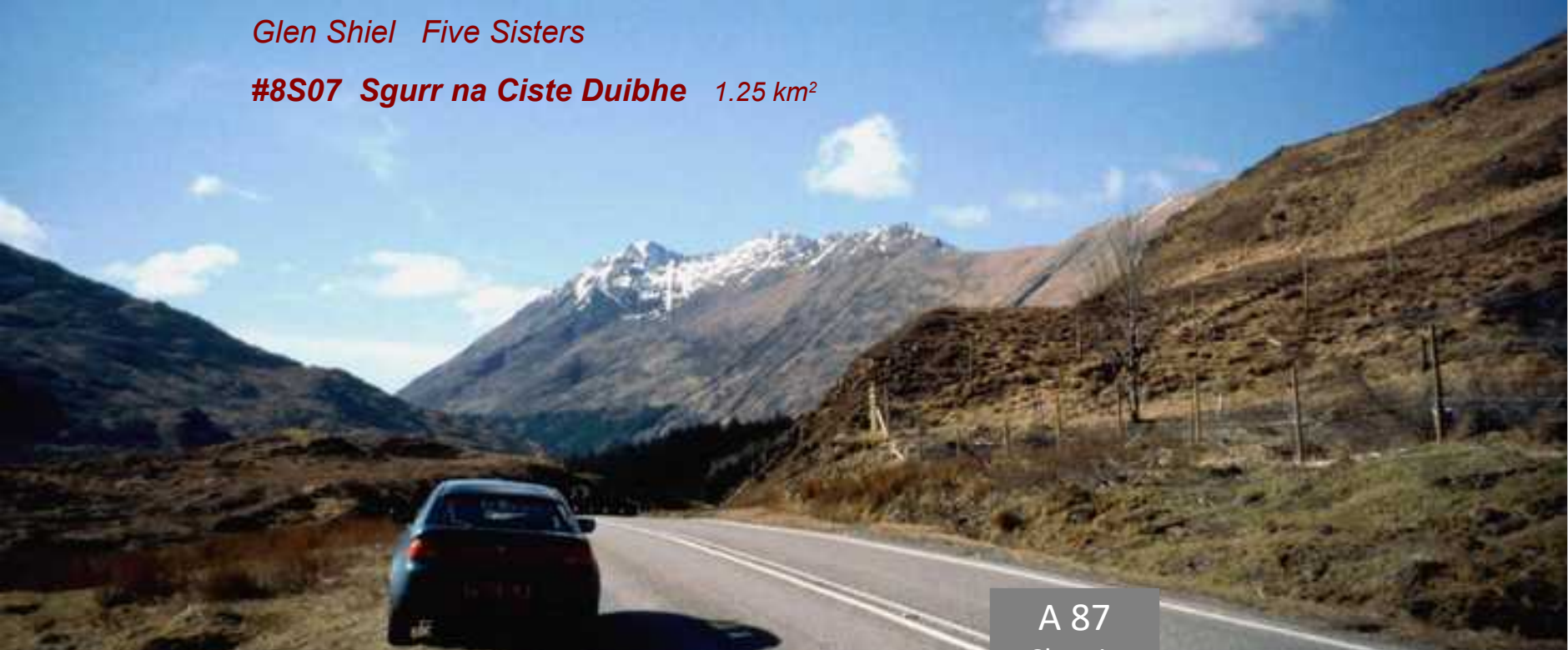


Glen Shiel - Kintail RSF cluster

dissected by glacial breaching

Glen Shiel Five Sisters

#8S07 Sgurr na Ciste Duibhe 1.25 km²



A 87
Cluanie



landslide dam

1719 battle site



Sgurr nam Spainteach





Glen Shiel Fault

Red Top



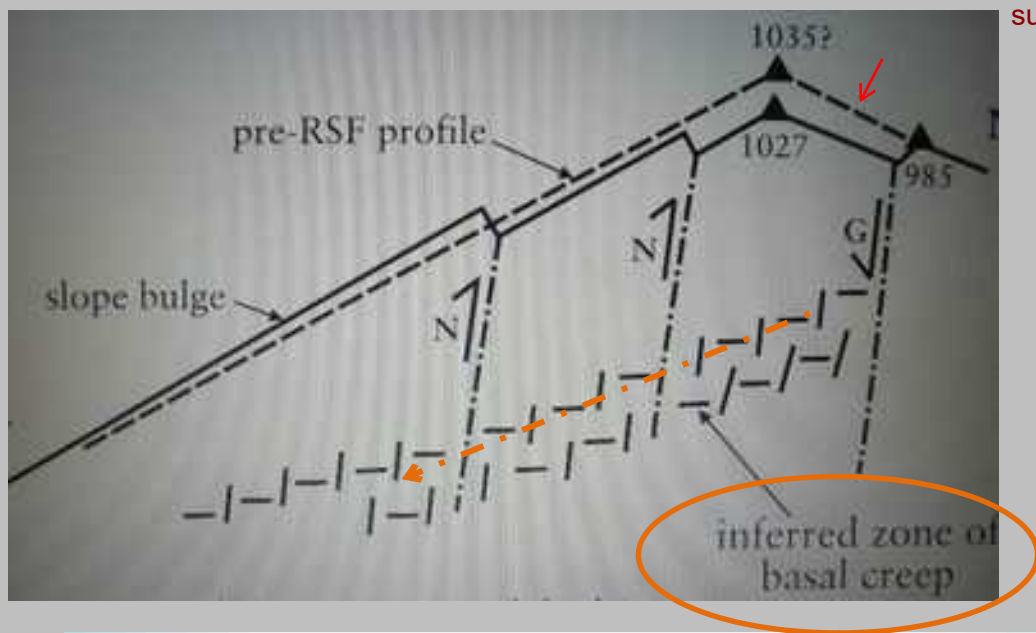
Sgurr na Ciste Duibhe
failed summit

return fracture

Glen Shiel Fault

Red Top

summit lowered 6-8 m



Red Top

main ridge severed

Sgurr na Ciste Duibhe
"black chest"

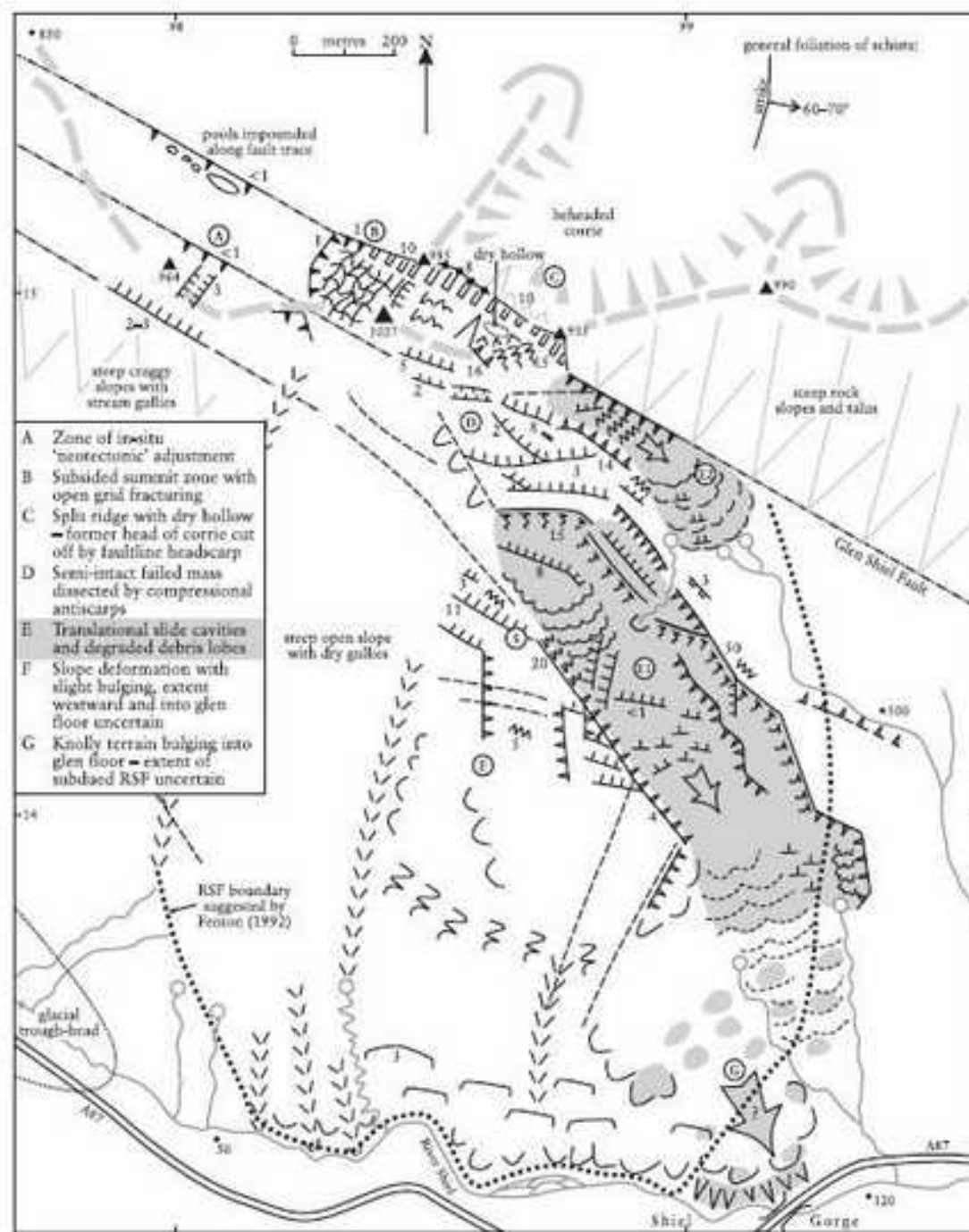
"false antiscarp"



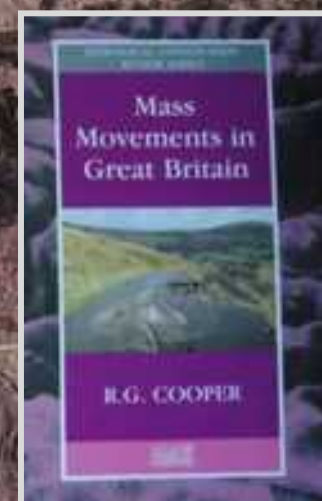
A 87
Glen Shiel

X
1719

Pass



A 87
Glen Shiel



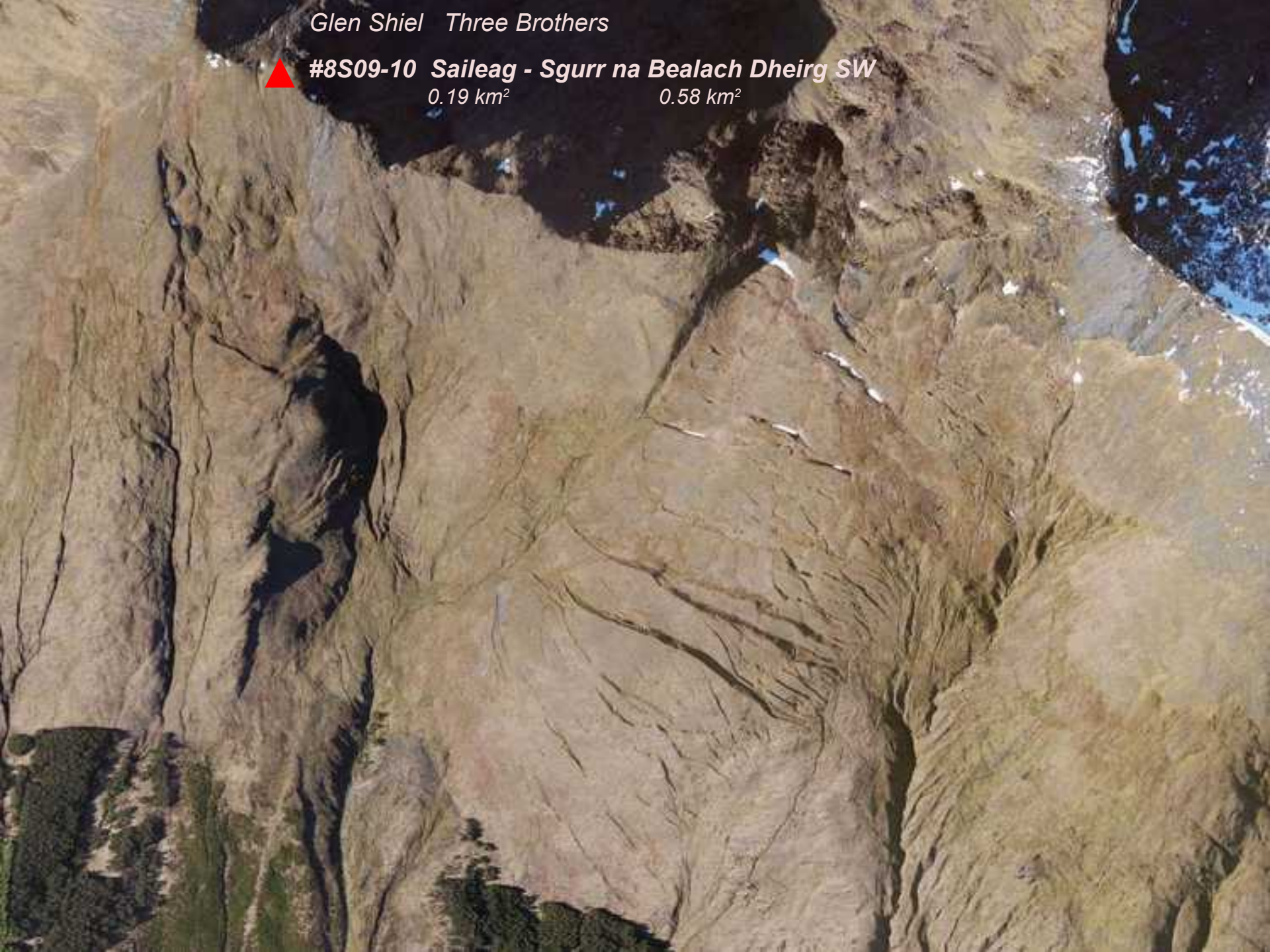
Glen Shiel Three Brothers



#8S09-10 Saileag - Sgurr na Bealach Dheirg SW

0.19 km²

0.58 km²



Saileag 959m





double wedge cavity

Sgurr a' Bhealaich Dheirg



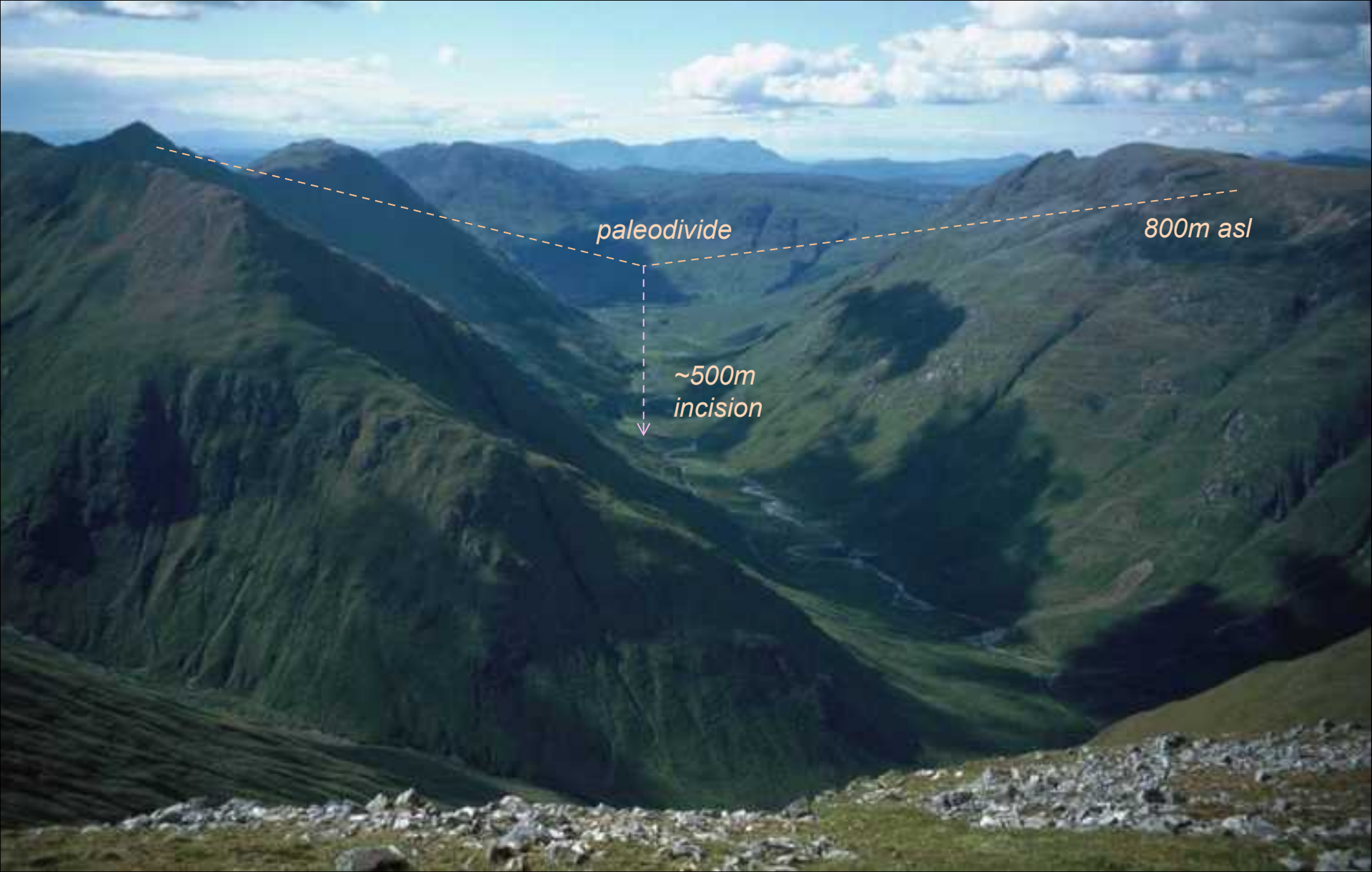
(c) Fionn Petch



Five Sisters

Gleann Lichd
3.0 km²

#8S03 *Beinn Fhada*

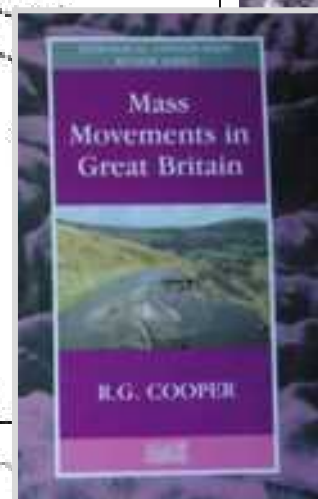
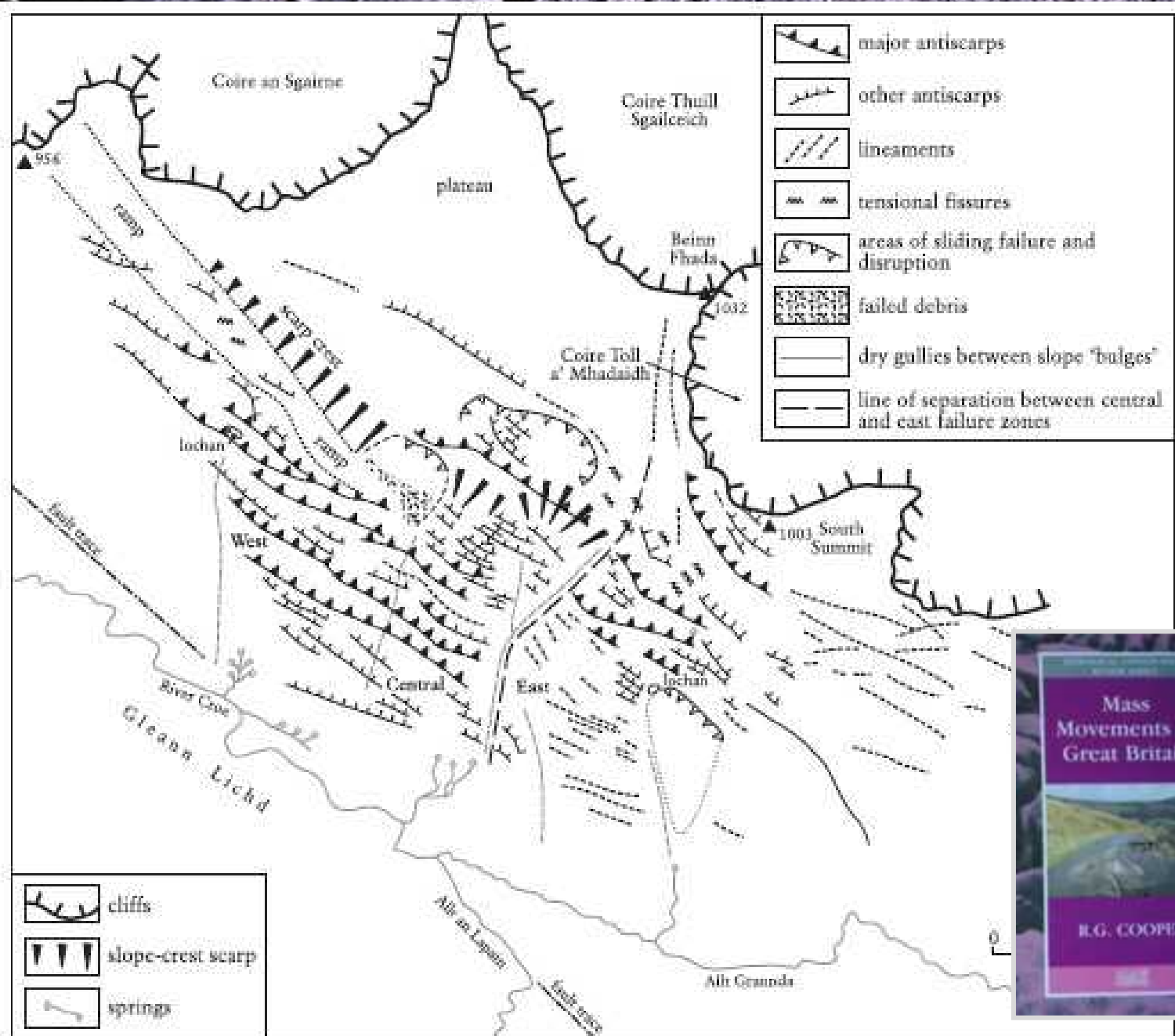


Five Sisters

Gleann Lichd
3.0 km²

#8S03 Beinn Fhada







#8S03 Beinn Fhada 3.00 km²
compressional rock slope deformation

antiscarp array

- 8 main ones, up to 800 m long, 10 m high
- largest in British mountains





antiscarp array -
Sud-Tirol, up to 800 m long, 10 m high

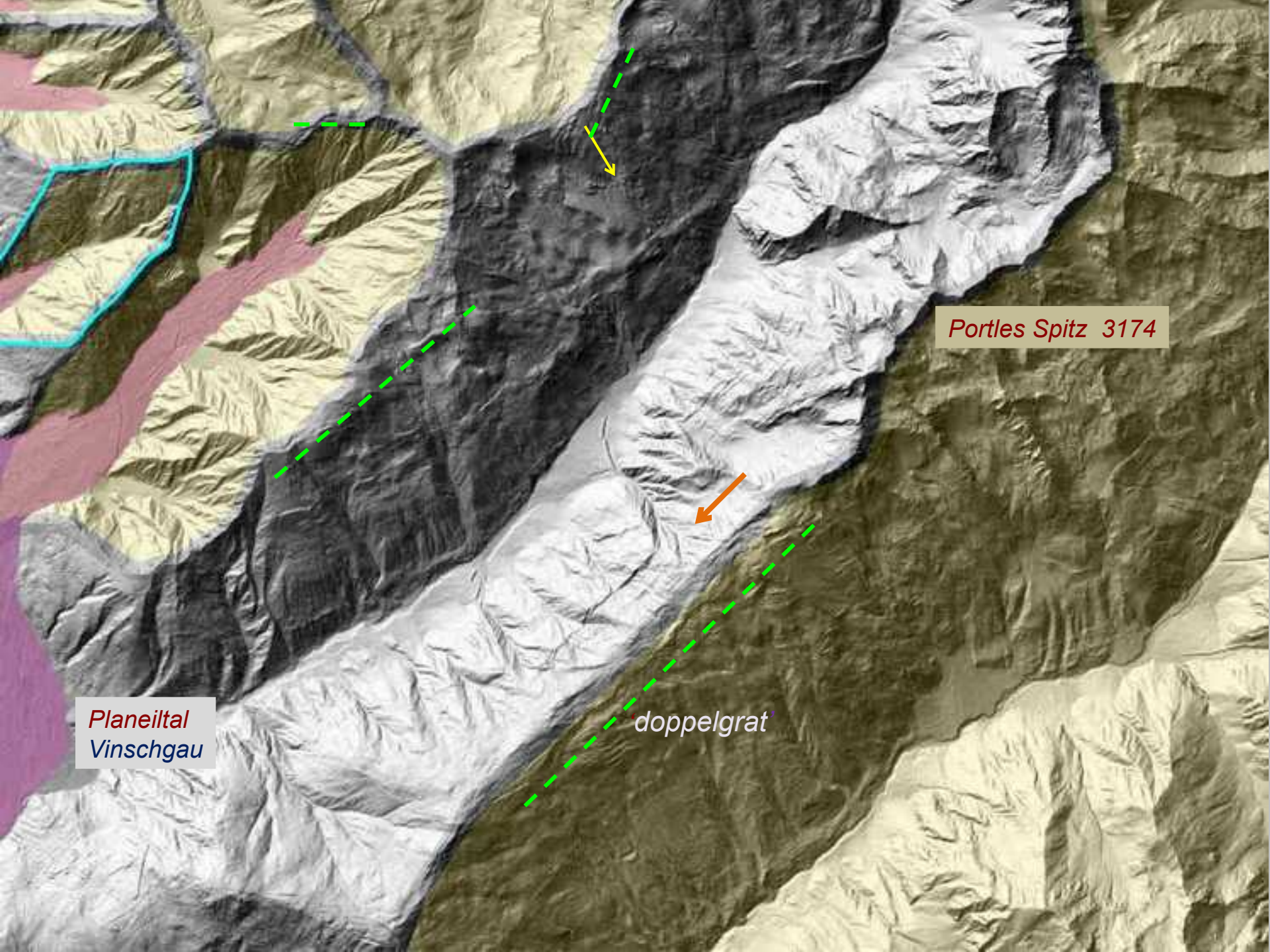
Portles Spitz 3174





Portles Spitz 3174

Planeital
Vinschgau



Portles Spitz 3174

Planeiltal
Vinschgau

doppelgrat



*Parang Mts
Romanian
S Carpathians*

*Zehnerkopf
Reschenpass Sud-Tirol*

‘doppelgrat’ - split ridges





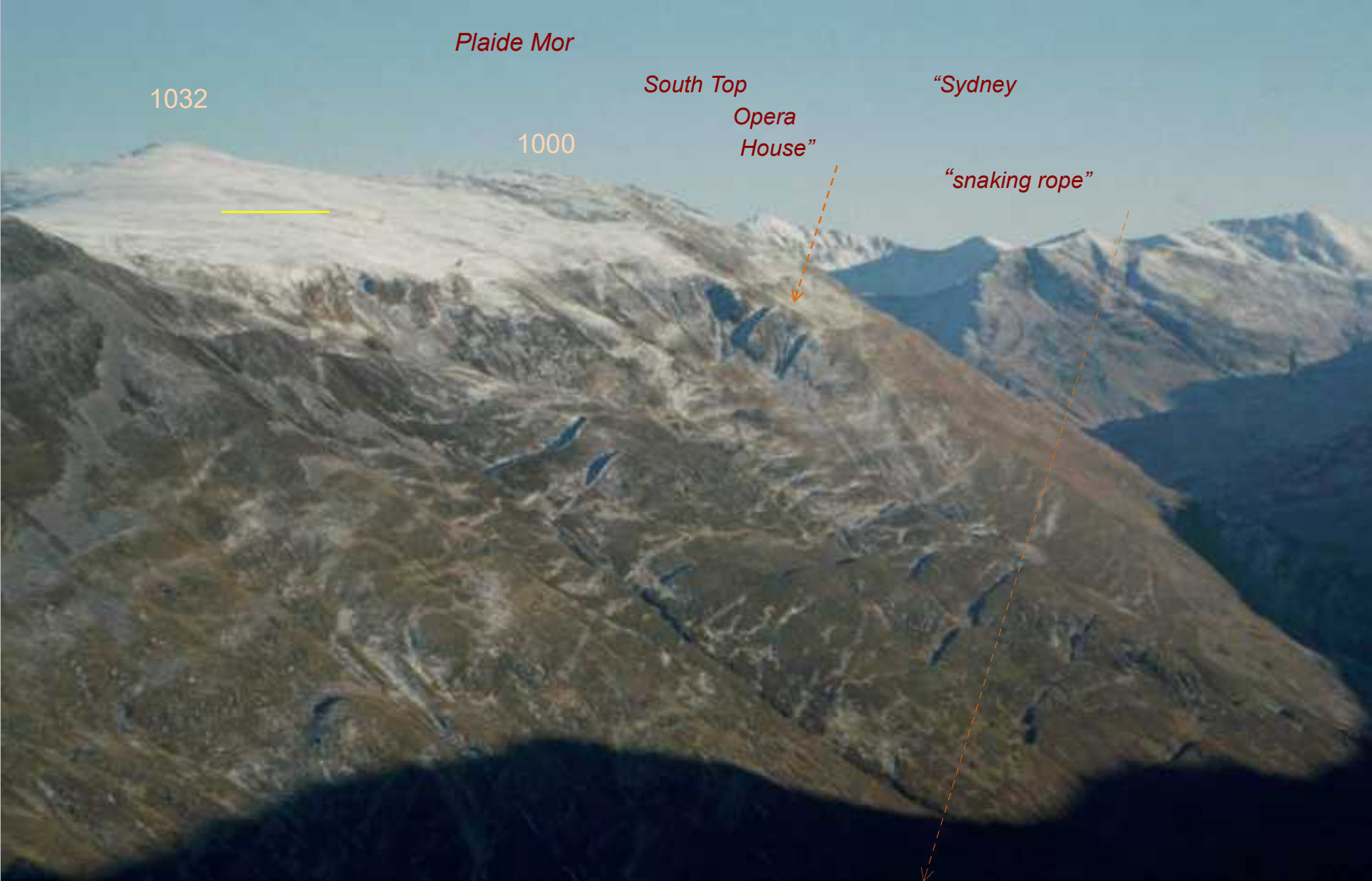
'doppelgrat' - split ridges

#7K09 Aonach Sgoilte Ladhar Bheinn Knoydart

#3.01 Ben Challum Tyndrum



Beinn Fhada - diverse antiscarp array



Beinn Fhada - diverse antiscarp array

Plaide Mor



*rebound fractures
across plateau*



"Sydney Opera House"

John Gordon SNH



South Top



*“snaking rope”
lower-slope reactivation*



Glen Loy
Gairlochy



Glencalvie
Ardgay



“antiscarp” - true or false ?





Glen Loy
Gairlochy

the mimicry problem :

Jarman D (2010):
Anomalous deposits and landforms in the Welsh mountains - **problems of rock slope failure interpretation**.
Quaternary News 122, 1-15.

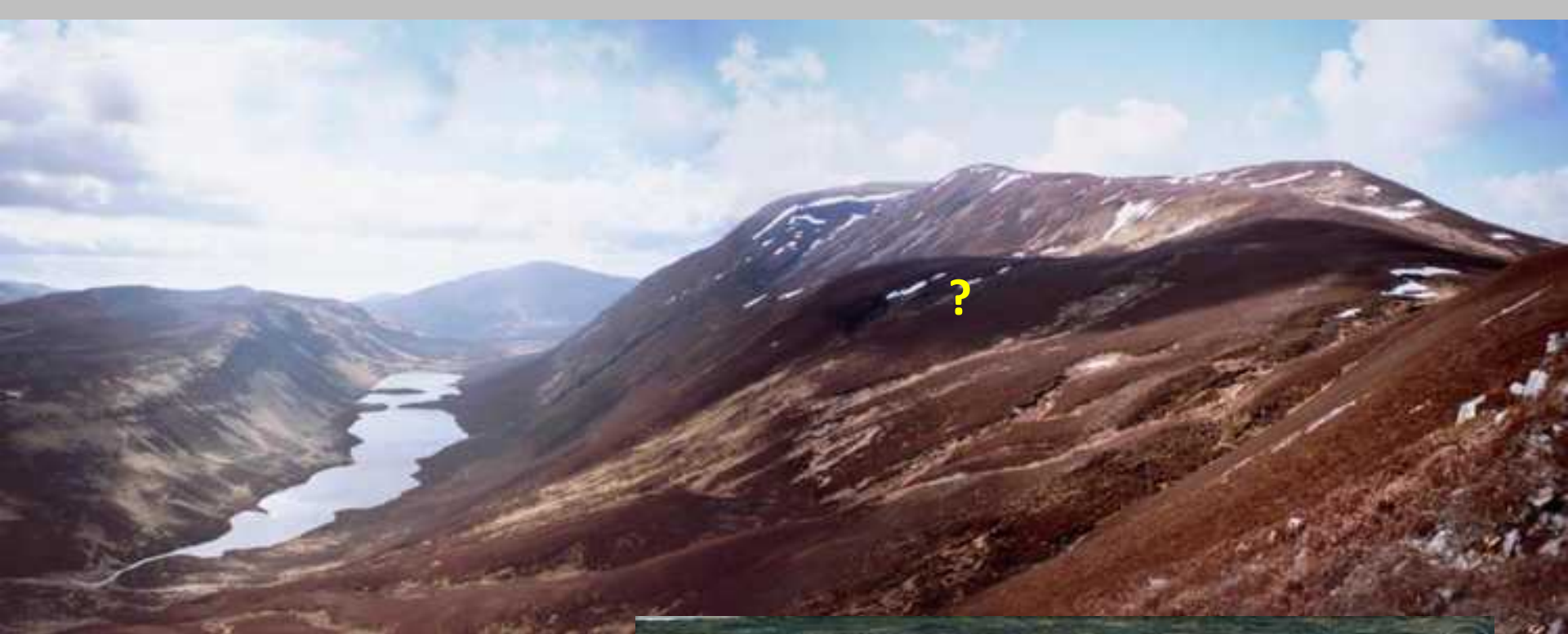
Jarman D, Wilson P, Harrison, S (2013):
Are there any relict rock glaciers in Britain?
Journal of Quaternary Science 28, 131-143.



Glen Loy
Gairlochy

“antiscarp” - true or false ?





Loch Loch -- Beinn a' Ghlo

RSF misidentified by

- ✕ *cavities with nothing below*
- ✕ *bulges / DDAs with nothing above*
- ✕ *erosional forms and lineaments*
- ✕ *mismapping from imagery*





Loch Loch -- Beinn a' Ghlo RSFs

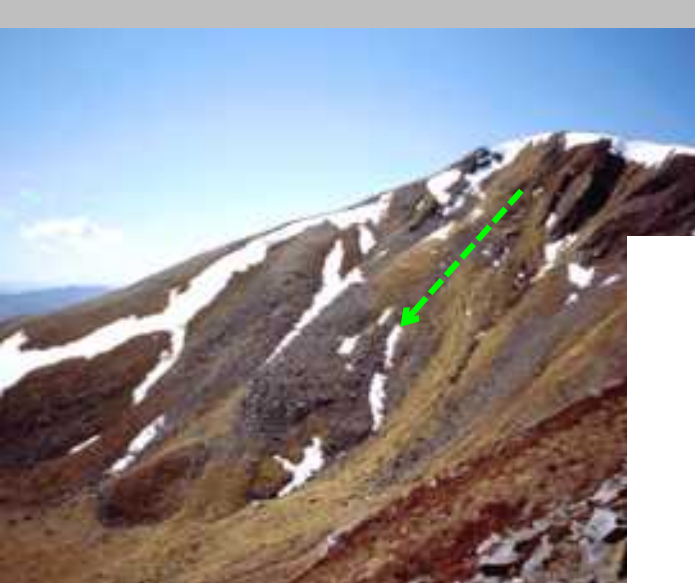




Loch Loch -- Beinn a' Ghlo

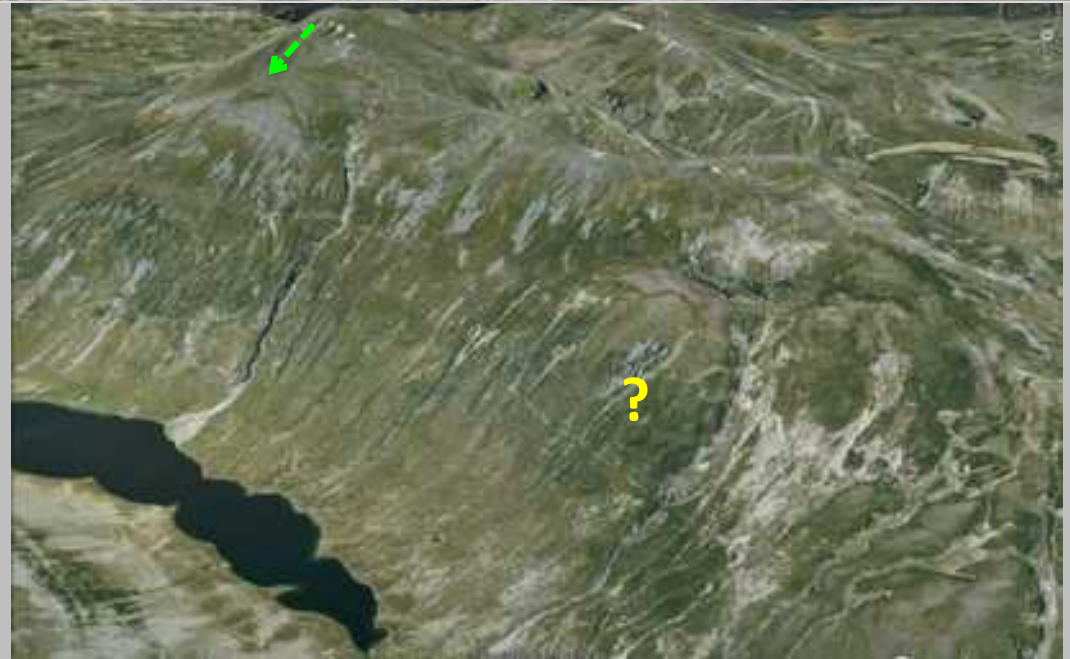
bonus RSF !





Loch Loch -- Beinn a' Ghlo

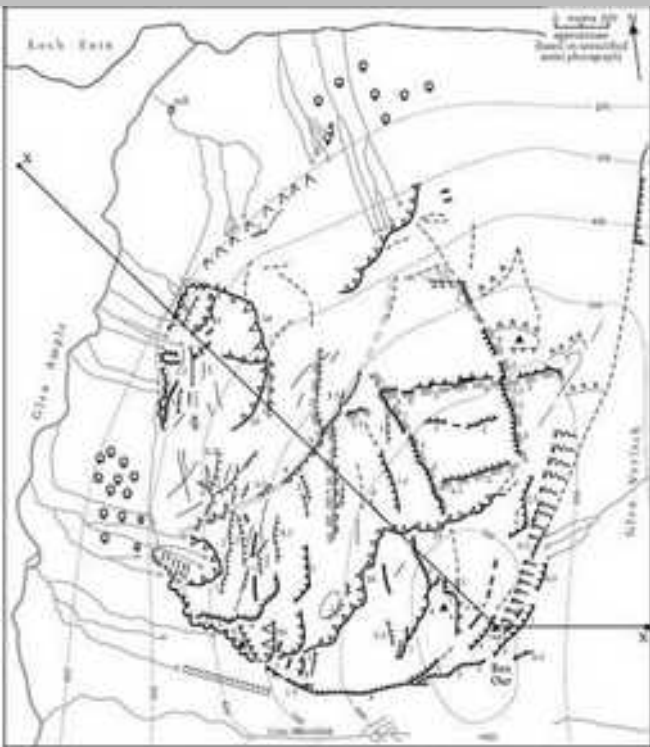
bonus RSF !





"Beinn Fhada rock slope deformation"

Jarman and Ballantyne *Scottish Geographical Journal* 2003



Glen Ample



Ben Vorlich

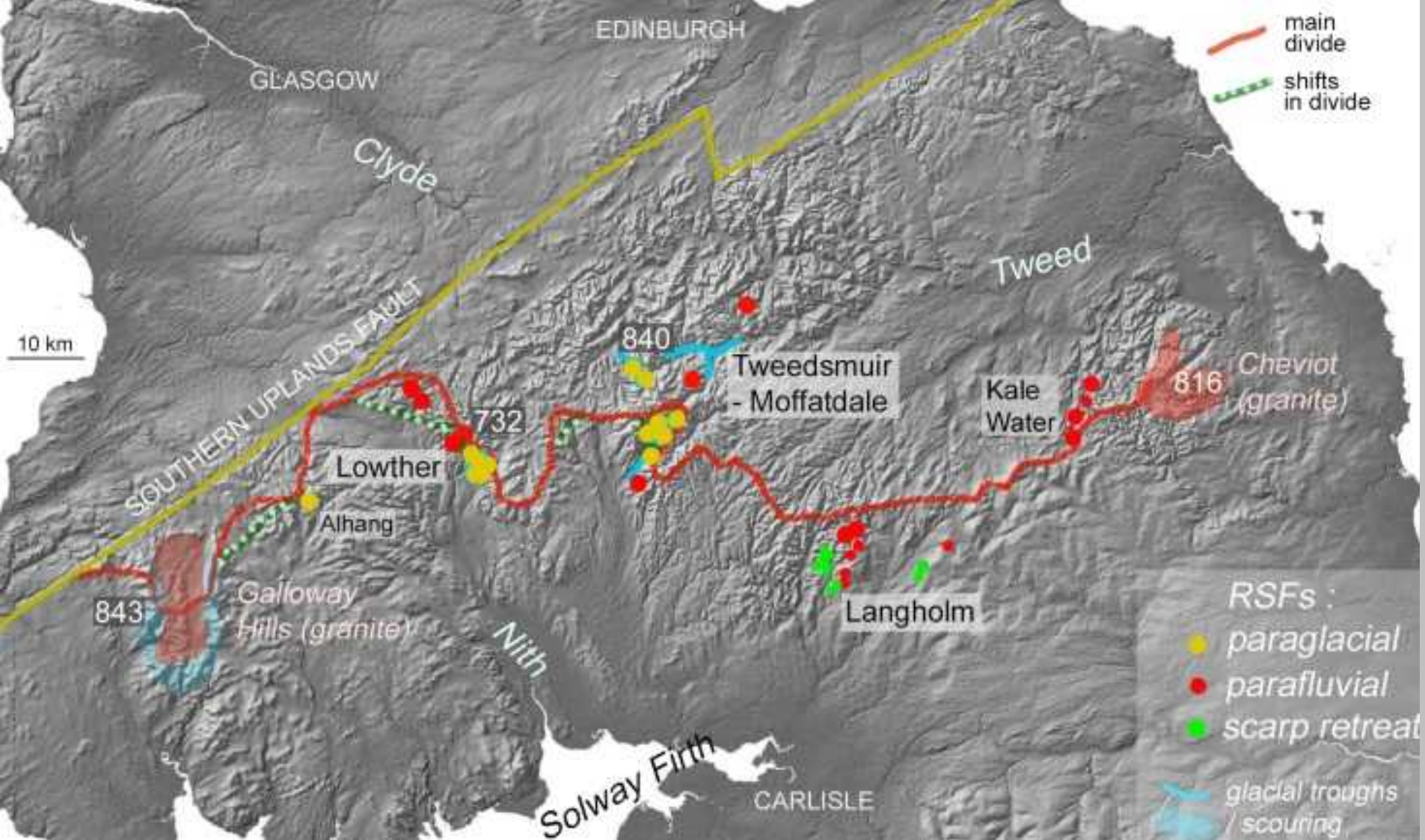
Ben Our
Lochearnhead
2.9 km²



Glen Ample



Ben Vorlich



Southern Uplands - local clusters in enlarging glacial trough heads - and V-ravines
 - paraglacial >>> parafluvial >>> Pennine-scarp transition



Lowther Hills mini-cluster

Dalveen Pass paraglacial RSF sequence - Capel Hill 0.17 km²

Steygail

Enterkin Burn

Dalveen Pass

←
via mega-glacifluvial
notch

Steygail

Enterkin Burn

Lowther Hills mini-cluster

Enterkin *parafluvial* *RSF* sequence



Grey Mare's Tail

White Coomb

Moffatdale cluster
anomalous deep glaciated
trough along weak Fault

Bell Craig

Carrifran Gans

Saddle Yoke

Bodesbeck Law

Ettrick Pen

Selcoth valley
(parafluvial meltwater
ravine)

Moffat, DG 10, UK

3.97 m

Image © 2012 Getmapping plc

Ettrick Pen

(c) Colin K Ballantyne 2010



(c) BING Maps

Moffatdale cluster
#SUE10 Bell Craig

Bodesbeck Law



Saddle Yoke



Carrifran Gans





*Paper Hill RSF
Chapelhope, Loch of the Lowes*

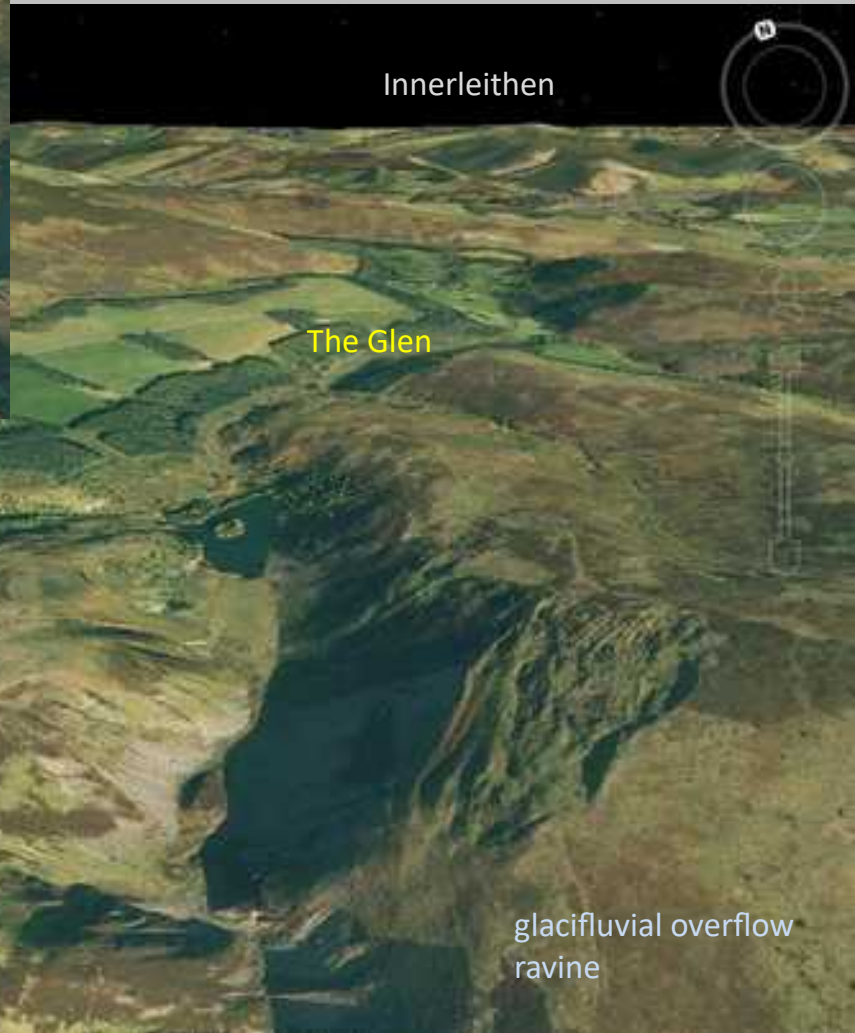


*Garelet Hill RSF
Talla Reservoir head
Tweedsmuir*





The Glen *paraglacifluvial RSF*

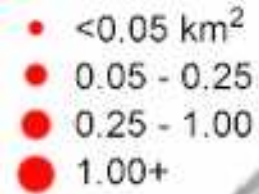


Innerleithen

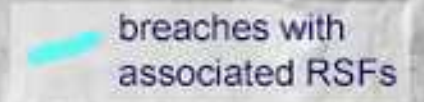
The Glen

glacifluvial overflow
ravine

thanks to Wishart Mitchell



RSF area



Lake District

clustering

*W side
breach-related*

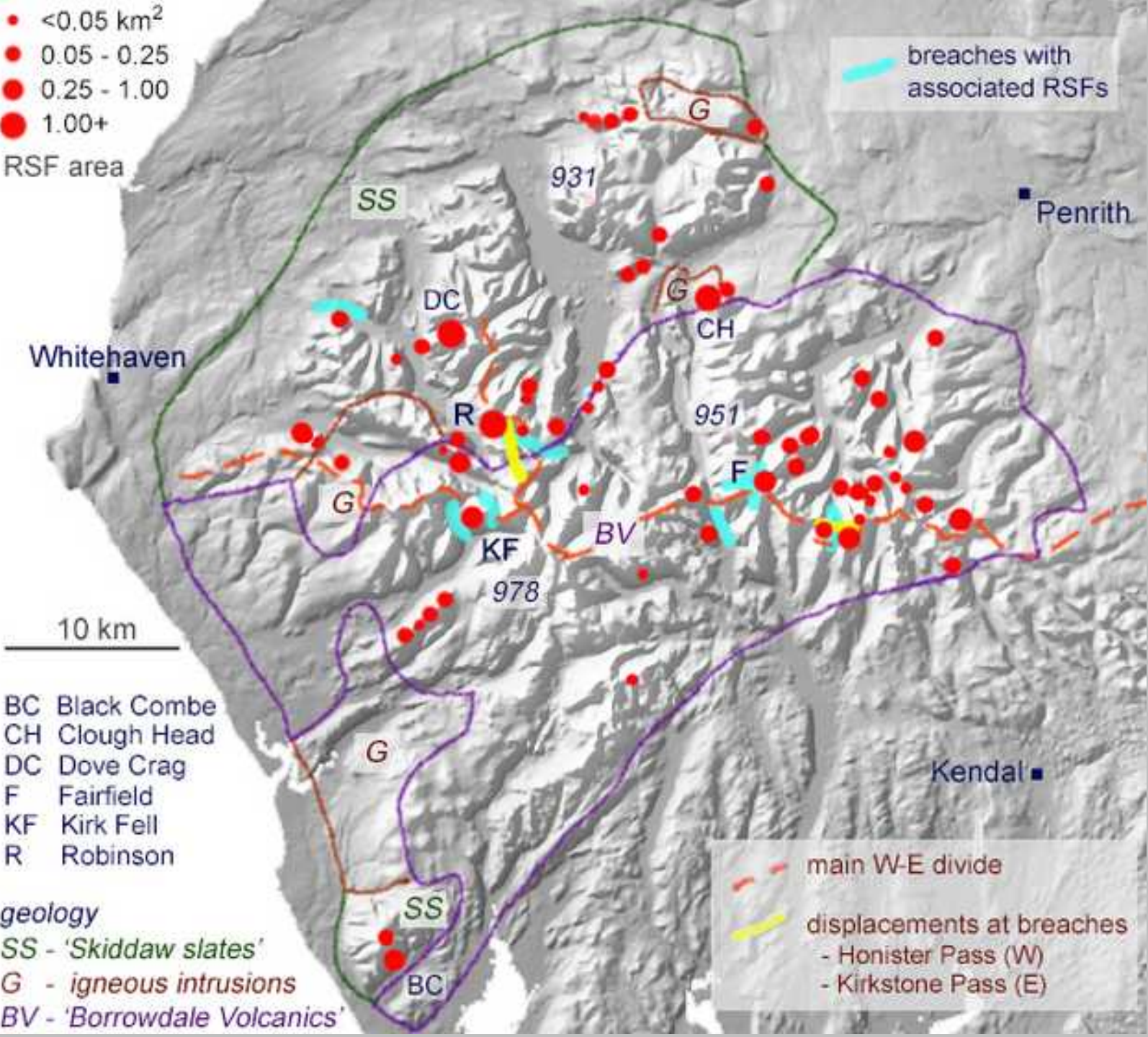
*E side
trough-head
related*

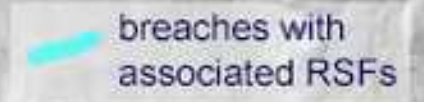
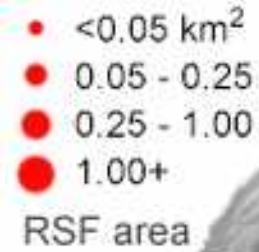
10 km

- BC Black Combe
- CH Clough Head
- DC Dove Crag
- F Fairfield
- KF Kirk Fell
- R Robinson

- geology*
- SS - 'Skiddaw slates'
 - G - igneous intrusions
 - BV - 'Borrowdale Volcanics'

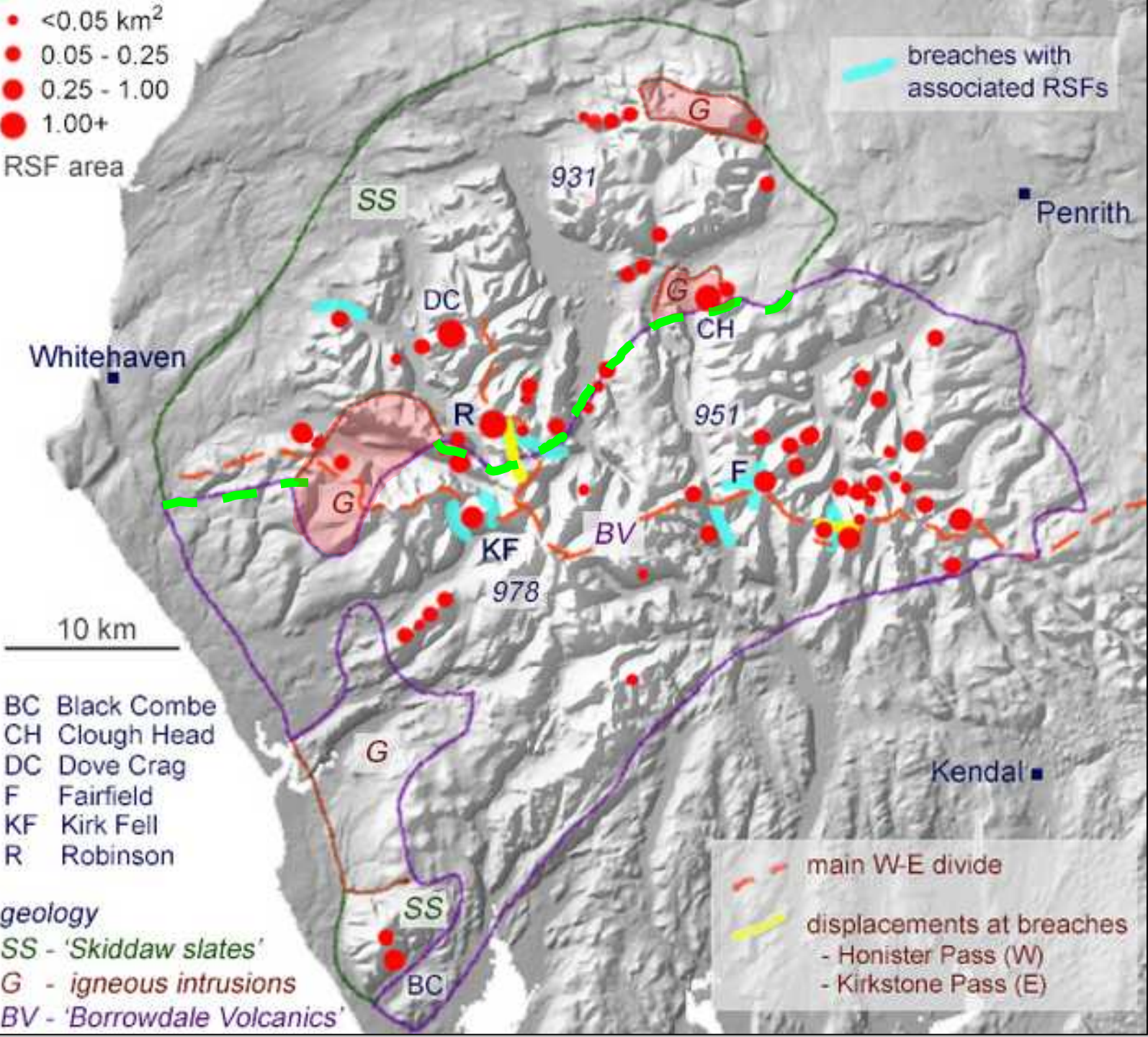
- main W-E divide
- displacements at breaches
 - Honister Pass (W)
 - Kirkstone Pass (E)





Lake District

no geological control



- BC Black Combe
- CH Clough Head
- DC Dove Crag
- F Fairfield
- KF Kirk Fell
- R Robinson

- geology
- SS - 'Skiddaw slates'
 - G - igneous intrusions
 - BV - 'Borrowdale Volcanics'

- main W-E divide
- displacements at breaches
 - Honister Pass (W)
 - Kirkstone Pass (E)



Lake District

7.11 Kirk Fell
slope deformation





Black Sail Pass

Beck Head
Pass

Pillar - Red Pike

Wasdale Head

Kirk Fell

Great Gable

Lake District

7.11 Kirk Fell

slope deformation - quasi-in situ, compressional - asymmetric rebound ?

#1W77 **The Cobbler** 0.62 km²
Arrochar Alps



#1W77 **The Cobbler** 0.62 km²
Arrochar Alps



#1W77 The Cobbler
Arrochar Alps



“great landslip”



#1W77 The Cobbler
Arrochar Alps

