

- (i) A shelf area of shallow basement, often monoclinally dipping to the seaward, in which the sediments are involved with the basement in vertical normal faults of small displacement.
- (ii) An area of block-faulting, giving rise to landward-dipping tilt blocks of Pre-Cambrian to Palaeozoic basement with local fills of tilted Mesozoic rocks. This forms deeper shelf areas or parts of marginal plateaux.
- (iii) An area of thick sediments forming a linear depocentre trend parallel to the continental margin. It is characterised by elongate synsedimentary rotational faults parallel to the strike and having seawards. This province forms the continental slope and parts of plateaux.
- (iv) An area at the slope base where low angled thrust faults are present. They are directly related to the synsedimentary faults, with which they are assumed to be connected. 4-5 km of sediment is often involved in these growth fault-toe thrust couples, over a distance of 20-30 kms.
- (v) The continental rise proper, characterised by rather undisturbed but slightly tilted sediments overlying a seaward-shallowing basement. It is bounded by the abyssal plain areas in which flat lying sediments overlie an oceanic basement.