The 22nd Ineson Lecture
E. Bromhead & T. Dijkstra

Editorial

Research Articles
A new appraisal of the Ancona landslide based on geotechnical investigations and stability modelling
A. Agostini, V. Tofani, T. Nolesini, G. Gigli, L. Tanteri, A. Rosi, S. Cardellini & N. Casagli

Chemical performance of stabilized/solidified zinc-contaminated soil

Analytical method for stagnation point calculation: theoretical developments and application to a hydraulic barrier design (Sicily, Italy)
L. Colombo & V. Francari

Groundwater conceptual models: implications for evaluating diffuse pollution mitigation measures

Sulphur springs of the Craven Basin, NW England: indicators of natural methane leakage?
P.J. Murphy, S.H. Bottrell & K. Parker

Characteristics of karst springs in Aydincik (Mersin, Turkey), based on recession curves and hydrochemical and isotopic parameters
Z. Hatipoglu-Bagci & M.S. Sazan

Technical Note
Factors influencing unit weight and strength of lightweight cemented clay
S. Horpibulsuk, A. Wijitchot, A. Nerimitknornburee, S.L. Shen & C. Suksiripattanapong

Book reviews

CONTENTS – Volume 47, Part 1, February 2014

The mountainous landscape of SW Gansu Province in China is prone to a wide variety of geohazards. The landscape was created through the uplift of the Tibetan plateau and the associated incision by the Yellow River, amongst other processes; most importantly there is a widespread and often thick cover of loess (aeolian silts). River terraces and undulating bedrock surfaces are masked by a drape of this light-brown, fine-grained material. Level surfaces of this fertile soil are intensively farmed. However, interaction with water can result in the structural collapse of these deposits. River terrace edges such as here at Heifangtai along the Yellow River, some 60 km west of Lanzhou, have been significantly affected by large, fast moving flow slides. The collapsing ground surface shown in the photo provides a good indication of the scale of deformation occurring within these deposits that starts with small scale particle rearrangement and gradually progresses to form internal cavities and the kind of surface features caused by the collapse of the cavities. The fissures shown in this image range in width at the surface from a few centimetres to a few tens of centimetres. The surface cavity visible in the centre is approximately three metres across.

Words by Dr Tom Dijkstra, image by Dr Mike Winter who are grateful to Professor X Meng of the Lanzhou University who hosted their visit to Gansu in September 2012.