Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology

The journal is abstracted and/or indexed in Current Contents, ASCA, Science Citation Index, Groundwater On-Line, Geological Abstracts, International Civil Engineering Abstracts, Petroleum Abstracts, Geotechnical Abstracts, GeoArchive, GeoRef and Geobase.

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Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology (ISSN 1470-9236) (USPS 772590) is published in February, May, August and November by the Geological Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0BG, UK.

The US annual subscription price is \$1,667 (online + print). Airfreight and mailing in the USA by agent named WN Shipping USA, 156-15, 146th Avenue, 2nd Floor, Jamaica, NY 11434, USA. Periodicals postage paid at Jamaica NY 11431. US Postmaster: Send address changes to the Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology, WN Shipping USA, 156-15, 146th Avenue, 2nd Floor, Jamaica, NY 11434, USA. Subscription records are maintained at Geological Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0BG, UK. Air Business Ltd is acting as our mailing agent.

All other Subscriptions: All correspondence relating to trade subscriptions should be addressed to the Journal Subscriptions Department, Geological Society Publishing House, Unit 7, Brassmill Enterprise Centre, Brassmill Lane, Bath, UK, BA1 3JN (tel 01225 445046; fax 01225 442836; e-mail: sales@geolsoc.org.uk). The online + print subscription prices can be found here: https://www.geolsoc.org.uk/lcaccess. Outside Europe, the Journal is dispatched by various forms of airspeeded delivery.

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Cover Photograph. Metsovitikos River training works in northwestern Greece built for the twin cut-and-cover tunnel in the background and the berm above it stabilizing two 10 million cubic metres' landslides on either side of the river in Pindos Flysch leading to delivery of the last part of Egnatia Highway on the right. Egnatia Highway is the main highway connecting eastern to western Greece along the north part of the country and is approximately 670 km long. It was constructed in a region of locally very adverse geological conditions especially in the western part where it crosses the mountain range of Pindos. The particular area of the photograph is located in the mélange of the Pindos Siltstone phase of the Flysch where the highway crossed a 650m long by 650m wide landslide along the north bank of the Metsovitikos river with movements recorded in inclinometers at a maximum depth of 55 m, in order to avoid a 70 m deep landslide along the south bank. The landslide on the north bank was a retrogressive palaeolandslide with substantial movements leading to burial of the river bed at the toe and latent sliding surfaces within the landslide mass readily mobilized as an effect of local earthworks or heavy rainfall incidents. This was one of the most difficult landslides crossed along the path of Egnatia Highway and required meticulous geological mapping, very extensive geotechnical investigation and heavy stabilization works including deep drainage wells, large size toe berms (the highway embankments), landslide stabilization piles and an 800 m long drainage tunnel.

Photograph by: Michael Bardanis