

Index

Figures are shown in *italic*, tables in **bold**.

- 3D geological models
Biferno River coastal plain, Italy
184–189, *184–191*, **186**
Glasgow 63, *64*, 67, 69
3D medial axis (3DMA) method 208,
211, *211*, 212, *212*, 214
- Accessing Subsurface Knowledge
Network (ASK Network) 70, 78
Acoustic Televiwer (ATV) scans 102,
104–105, *106*, *107*, *108*, *109*
Afulilo Dam, Samoa 169–177, *170*
evaluation of proposed faults
172–174, *172–175*
geological setting 169–172,
170, *171*
geotechnical model 175
subsurface investigations 174–175,
175, *176*
- aggregate resources, Istanbul 55–61
current problems 58, *58*, *59*
history of quarrying 55–56, *56*, *57*
recommendations for sustainable
management 59–61, *59*, *60*
- AGS *see* Association of Geotechnical and
Geoenvironmental Specialists
(AGS); Australian Geomechanics
Society (AGS)
- alteration processes 94
American Society for Testing and
Materials (ASTM) 218, 239
analytical models 164
andesite–dacite flow-dome complexes
93, 96
anthropogenic deposits, Glasgow 63, 69,
69, 73, 74
aquifer protection 46
ASK Network (Accessing Subsurface
Knowledge Network) 70, 78
AS Miner Geotechnical Ltd (ASMG)
121, 123, 124, **124**, *125*,
128, **130**
- Association of Geotechnical and
Geoenvironmental Specialists
(AGS) 63, 67, 68–69
ASTM *see* American Society for
Testing and Materials (ASTM)
- Atterberg Limits 116, 239–240, **240**
- Australia
landslides 119–132
costs 125–126, **127**, **132**
inventories 121–125, *122*, *123*, **124**,
125, *126*, 130, 132
risk management issues 119–121,
121
susceptibility zoning 120, 126–130,
129, **130**, 131, *131*, 132
see also Baralaba Coal Measures; coal
seam gas water and clay liners;
Latrobe Valley brown coal;
Pilbara detrital valleys
- Australian Geomechanics Society (AGS)
119–120, *121*
autoclastic flow breccias 94
Axminster bypass, Devon, UK 164, *164*
- Baillieston Till Formation **66**, **69**
Bandanna Formation 101
banded iron formation (BIF) sequences
82, 83
Baralaba Coal Measures 101–110
footwall slope stability
interpretation of Acoustic
Televiwer scans 102, 104–105,
106–109
review of slope performance
102–104, *103*, *104*
regional and deposit geology 101–102
structural interpretation 101, 102, *102*
- Baynes, Fred 5, 7, 10–11, 12–13
Bellshill Clay Member **66**, **69**
- Berea sandstone
permeability evolution 208, *208*,
209, *209*
pore geometry and permeability
anisotropy 211–214, *212*, *213*,
214, *214*
tortuosity distribution 208, **209**, 212,
213, *213*, 214
- BGS *see* British Geological Survey
(BGS)
- BIF *see* banded iron formation (BIF)
sequences
- Biferno River coastal plain, Molise
179–193
3D engineering geology model
184–189, *184–191*, **186**
geological setting 181–184, *182*, *183*
geotechnical engineering issues
189–191, *192*, *193*
structural engineering issues 191–193
- borehole log data 45–46
Bowen Basin Permian sequence 101
Bowen Basin, Queensland *see* Baralaba
Coal Measures
- brecciation 94
Bridgeton Sand Member **66**, **69**, 73
British Geological Survey (BGS) 39, 63,
67, 68–69, 70, 173
Brockman Iron Formation 82, 83, *83*, *84*,
87, 88, 88, **89**
- Broomhill Clay Formation **66**, **69**
Broomhouse Sand and Gravel Formation
66, **69**, 73
brown coals *see* Latrobe Valley brown
coal
Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET)
method 207
- Cadder Sand and Gravel Formation
66, **69**
calcrete deposits 83, 85, **86**
Campomarino Conglomerates Formation
184–185, *184*, *185*
Capricorn Orogeny 82
Carboniferous subcrop topography,
Moscow territory 45–53
geology 46
history of study of 47
karst and karst-suffosion sinkholes 46,
47, 49, 52–53, 52
mapping 45–46, 47–53, 48, 50, 51, 52
stratigraphy 49, **49**
subsurface use in Moscow 45, 46,
47, 49
- caverns *see* Longyou Caverns
Channel Iron Deposit (CID) sequences
83, 85
Channel Tunnel, UK 163
China *see* Longyou Caverns
cities *see* urban planning; urban
population and growth; urban
subsurface management
classification systems 9
clays *see* coal seam gas water and clay
liners; porewater salinity and
residual shear strength of clays
climate change 119
Cloudy Hill, Hong Kong 163
Clyde Clay Formation **66**, **69**
Clyde Valley Formation **66**, **69**
coal mining *see* Baralaba Coal Measures
coals *see* Latrobe Valley brown coal
coal seam gas water and clay liners
227–236
behaviour and properties of kaolinite
227–229, 228
compaction testing 229–230,
231–234, **232**, 232
consistency limit testing 229–230,
231–234, **231**
hydraulic conductivity testing 230,
231, 233, 234–236
sedimentation testing 230–231,
234, 236
test materials 229, **229**, 229, **230**, 230
codes and standards 9, 10
communications
challenges 3–4, 3, 5–6, 7
urban geoscience research 38–39,
41, 42

- compaction testing 229–230, 231–234, **232**, 232
- computed tomography (CT) *see* microfocus X-Ray CT
- conceptual models 161–163, 163
- consistency limit testing 229–230, 231–234, **231**
- Consortium for the Industrial Development of the Biferno River valley (COSIB) 182
- copper mining *see* Tampakan copper porphyry deposit
- critical infrastructures *see* seismic vulnerability assessment of critical infrastructures
- CSG *see* coal seam gas water and clay liners
- CT *see* microfocus X-Ray CT
- Culshaw, Martin 6, 7–8
- dams *see* Afulilo Dam, Samoa
- data mining 126–127, 128
- debris mobility modelling 138
- decision support systems 39
- de Freitas, Mike 4, 5, 6–7, 8, 8, 9
- Department of Infrastructure, Energy & Resources (DIER), Australia 121, 124–125
- description systems 9
- design event approach (DEA) to landslide assessments 135–136, 138–141, 142
- desk study 63–64
- diatreme breccias 94
- DIER *see* Department of Infrastructure, Energy & Resources (DIER), Australia
- digital data transfer format, AGS 63, 67, 68–69
- Dingo fold belt 101
- dolerite dykes 82, 90, 93
- dune movement 165
- dust emission, quarrying 58, 58, 59, 60, 60
- dykes, dolerite 82, 90, 93
- Early Permian Sills Formation 74
- earthquakes
Molise region, Italy 181
Samoa 171–172, 171
see also seismic hazards; seismic vulnerability assessment of critical infrastructures
- East European platform 46
- ecosystem services 22–23, **23**
- electronic distance measurement (EDM) 116, **116**
- engineering geology
challenges 2–13
classification systems 9
codes and standards 9, 10
communications 3–4, 3, 5–6, 7
knowledge and responsibilities 12–13
models 10–11, 11
relationship with geology 3–4, 3, 8
research 6–7, 8
role in mining 11–12
technology 7–8, 8
defining 1, 2–3
history 1–2
- Enhanced Natural Terrain Landslide Inventory (ENTLI), Hong Kong 136
- environmental impacts, of quarrying 58, 58, 59–61, 59, 60
- ESRI Geodatabase 122, 128
- Eurocode 7 160–161, 160
- evolutionary conceptual models 163
- extreme climatic events 119
- factor of safety approach to landslide assessments 135
- fault breccias 94
- faulting 180, 180
- and Afulilo Dam, Samoa 172–174, 172–175
- Fookes, Peter 2–3, 4, 8, 9, 10–11, 13
- footwall slope stability *see* Baralaba Coal Measures
- funding, urban geoscience research 39–40
- future scenarios assessment 26–29, 27, **28**
- GA *see* Geoscience Australia (GA)
- gas adsorption method 207
- generalized conceptual models 161, 163, 163
- geodomes 24
- Geographical Information System (GIS) 164
see also Glasgow Geotechnical GIS
- geohazards
cities 35, 40–41
urban subsurface 25–26
see also Afulilo Dam, Samoa; hazard maps; landslides; site classification map of Italy
- geomorphology
and ground models 159, 160, 164, 165–166
Pilbara detrital valleys 83–84, 84
- Geoscience Australia (GA) 121–122, 132
- geoscience research for urban planning 37–42
consultation 40–41
dissemination of results 41, 42
funding 39–40
presentation of results 38–39, 42
- Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Engineering Research Group, Monash University 220
- geotechnical GIS *see* Glasgow Geotechnical GIS
- geotechnical logging system for highly disturbed rocks 94–99, **96**, 96, 97
- Glasgow City Council 64, 67, 70
- Glasgow Geotechnical GIS 63–78
3D geological model of Glasgow 63, 64, 67, 69
- data
geological information 69, **69**
ground investigation data 67–68, **67**, 67, **68**
mining information 69–70
database creation 68–69, 68
data confidentiality 70
data presentation 70–78
cross-sections 74, 75
descriptive information summaries 71–74, 73
percentiles used 70–71, 70
summary data plots 70–71, 71, 72
user-created plots 74–78, **76**, 76, 77, 78
- desk study 63–64
geology of Glasgow 65–67, **65**, **66**
- gold mining *see* Tampakan copper porphyry deposit
- Gourock Formation **66**, **69**, 73
- Griffiths, Jim 6, 7–8, 9, 10
- ground failure mechanisms 180, 180
- ground models 159–167
analytical models 164
conceptual models 161–163, 163
geomorphology input 159, 160, 164, 165–166
observational models 163, 164
role of 160–161, 160, 162
- Hammersley Group 82, 83
- hazard maps
landslide hazard, Hong Kong 140–141, 140–144
urban geoscience research 38–39
urban subsurface 26
see also site classification map of Italy
- hazard zoning 40
landslide susceptibility
Hong Kong 136–138, 139, **140**
SE Australia 120, 126–130, 129, **130**, 131, 131, 132
- high-sulphidation mineralization 94
- Hong Kong
ground models 161, 162, 163
landslides 135–145, **138**
design event approach (DEA) 135–136, 138–141, 142
hazard assessments 140–141, 140–144
inventory 136, 137, 139
magnitude 138–140
susceptibility mapping 136–138, 139, **140**

- Hutchinson, John 10–11
hydraulic conductivity testing 230, 231, 233, 234–236
hydrothermal alteration 94
hydrothermal alteration breccias 94, 100
- IAEG *see* International Association for Engineering Geology and the Environment (IAEG)
- ICCP *see* International Commission of Coal Petrology (ICCP)
- ICOLD *see* International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD)
- IGM *see* Intermediate Geotechnical Material (IGM)
- industrial plants *see* seismic vulnerability assessment of critical infrastructures
- INGV (Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia) 148, 149, 149
- interlayered illite/smectite *see* porewater salinity and residual shear strength of clays
- Intermediate Geotechnical Material (IGM) 219, 219
- International Association for Engineering Geology and the Environment (IAEG) 1, 2
- International Commission of Coal Petrology (ICCP) 218
- International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) 172, 174, 175
- International Guidelines for Landslide Susceptibility, Hazard and Risk Zoning for Land-Use Planning (JTC-1) 120, 121
- intrusion carapace breccias 94
- iron ore mining *see* Pilbara detrital valleys
- Istanbul *see* aggregate resources, Istanbul
Italian seismic code (NTC 2008) 147–148, 148, 149, 151, 156, 181
Italian Strong Motion Network 151
Italy *see* Biferno River coastal plain, Molise; site classification map of Italy
- Joffre Member 83, 88, 88
- kaolinite 116
behaviour and properties of 227–229, 228
see also coal seam gas water and clay liners; porewater salinity and residual shear strength of clays
- karst and karst-suffosion sinkholes 46, 47, 49, 52–53, 52
- Killearn Sand and Gravel Member 66, 69, 73
- kinematic wedge stability analysis 116, 117
- Knill, Sir John 3, 4–5, 6, 9, 11
- landslides
design event approach (DEA) 135–136, 138–141, 142
factor of safety approach 135
ground models 164
Hong Kong 135–145, 138
design event approach (DEA) 135–136, 138–141, 142
hazard assessments 140–141, 140–144
inventory 136, 137, 139
magnitude 138–140
susceptibility mapping 136–138, 139, 140
quantitative risk assessment (QRA) 135, 141
SE Australia 119–132
costs 125–126, 127, 132
inventories 121–125, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 130, 132
risk management issues 119–121, 121
susceptibility zoning 120, 126–130, 129, 130, 131, 131, 132
Latrobe Valley brown coal 217–226
consolidation tests 221–224, 222, 223, 224
overconsolidation ratio (OCR) 223, 223, 224, 225
pre-consolidation pressure 223, 224–225, 224
stress and deformation 225–226, 225
geology and classification 217–218, 218
physical properties 218–219, 219, 220–221, 220, 220, 221, 222
records 219, 220
Law Sand and Gravel Member 66, 69, 73
lifelines *see* seismic vulnerability assessment of critical infrastructures
light detection and ranging (LiDAR) 138
Limestone Coal Formation 65, 71
liquefaction 180, 180
Logdeck Andesite 93, 96, 100
logging systems 8, 8, 9
Longyou Caverns 1–2, 2, 197–205, 198
clay interlayers 200–204, 200–204, 201, 203
features and dimensions 199, 199, 200
geological setting 199–200
siting methods used during excavation 204–205, 204
time of construction 197–199, 199
Lower Coal Measures Scotland Formation 65, 71, 73, 74
Loy Yang open cut, Victoria 219, 220
see also Latrobe Valley brown coal
- mapping
landslide hazard, Hong Kong 140–141, 140–144
- landslide inventories
Hong Kong 136, 137, 139
SE Australia 121–125, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 130, 132
- landslide susceptibility
Hong Kong 136–138, 139, 140
SE Australia 120, 126–130, 129, 130, 131, 131, 132
and technology 7–8, 8
urban geoscience research 38–39
urban subsurface 26
see also Carboniferous subcrop topography, Moscow territory; site classification map of Italy
- Marra Mamba Iron Formation 82, 83, 83, 84, 87, 88, 88, 89
- medial axis method 208, 211, 211, 212, 212, 214
- megacities 20, 21, 22, 35
- mercury-injection porosimetry 207, 208, 208
- microfocus X-Ray CT 208–209, 209, 210
- Middle Coal Measures Scotland Formation 65, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 22
mineralization 93–94
- Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) 121, 124–125
- mining *see* aggregate resources, Istanbul; Baralaba Coal Measures; Pilbara detrital valleys; Tampakan copper porphyry deposit
- Molise region, Italy *see* Biferno River coastal plain, Molise
- Monash University 220
- Montesecco Clays Formation 184–185, 184, 186, 186, 188, 189
- montmorillonite 116
- Morgenstern, Norbert 11
- Morwell Formation 217–218, 218
- Moscow *see* Carboniferous subcrop topography, Moscow territory
- MRT *see* Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT)
- National Geotechnical Properties Database (NGPD), UK 67, 68–69, 68, 71
- National Landslide Hazards Mitigation Strategy, US 120, 132
- natural capital 19, 22–23, 24
- natural hazards
cities 35, 40–41
urban subsurface 25–26
see also Afulilo Dam, Samoa; hazard maps; landslides; site classification map of Italy
- Newman Member 83, 83, 88, 90

- New South Wales, Australia
 landslide costs 125–126, 132
 landslide inventories 121, 122–123, 122, 123
 landslide susceptibility modelling 126–128, 129
- New Zealand *see* Northern Wedge Failure (NWF)
- NGPD *see* National Geotechnical Properties Database (NGPD), UK
- noise pollution, quarrying 58, 59–60, 60
- Northern Wedge Failure (NWF) 111–118
 engineering geology model 112–116, 113, 114, 115
 failure geometry and initiation 111
 kinematic stability analysis 116, **117**
 monitoring 112, 112, 116, **117**, 118
 recommendations 118
 sensitivity analysis 117, 117
- Oakover Formation 83
 observational models 163, 164
- Ophthalmian Orogeny 82
- Paisley Clay Member **66**, **69**, 71, 72, 73
- Pantano Clays 186, **186**, 189
- Paraburdoo Member 83, 83, 84, 88
- Passage Formation **65**, 71, 71, 73, 74
- peak ground acceleration (PGA) 180, 183
- periglacial environment, conceptual model of 161, 163
- Philippines *see* Tampakan copper porphyry deposit
- Pilbara detrital valleys 81–92, 82
 detrital engineering geological models 85–87, 85, **86–87**, 90
 geochemical and geophysical properties 88–90, **89**
 geology 81–84
 Archean bedrock 82, 83
 Cenozoic detrital deposits 82–83, 85–87, 85, **86–87**, **88**, 88, 90
 valley geomorphology 83–84, 84
 methodology for using geochemical and geophysical data 84–85
 mine slope stability and design **90**, 90, 91
- pipeline systems *see* seismic vulnerability assessment of critical infrastructures
- planning 35–42
 geoscience research for 37–42
 consultation 40–41
 dissemination of results 41, 42
 funding 39–40
 presentation of results 38–39, 42
 landslide susceptibility zoning
 Hong Kong 136–138, 139, **140**
 SE Australia 120, 126–130, 129, **130**, 131, 131, 132
 planning system 36–37
see also Glasgow Geotechnical GIS
- pollution, quarrying 58, 58, 59–61, 59, 60
- population *see* urban population and growth
- porewater salinity and residual shear strength of clays 239–248
 discussion 246, 247, **247**
 materials 239–240, **240**
 sample preparation and test method 240–242, 240
 test results 241–245, 242–247, **243**
- porous rocks 207–214
 3D medial axis method 208, 211, 211, 212, 212, 214
 Berea sandstone
 permeability evolution 208, 208, **209**, 209
 pore geometry and permeability anisotropy 211–214, 212, 213, **214**, 214
 tortuosity distribution 208, **209**, 212, 213, 213, 214
 microfocus X-Ray CT 208–209, 209, 210
- porphyry alteration processes 94
- porphyry deposits *see* Tampakan copper porphyry deposit
- quantitative risk assessment (QRA)
 industrial plants 179
 landslides 135, 141
- quarrying *see* aggregate resources, Istanbul; Northern Wedge Failure (NWF)
- Quaternary deposits
 Bowen Basin, Queensland 101
 Glasgow 65, **66**, 67, 69, **69**
 Moscow territory 46, 47, 51, 52–53, 52
 Pilbara detrital valleys 85, 85, **86**, 88, **89**, 90
- Queensland, Australia *see* Baralaba Coal Measures; coal seam gas water and clay liners
- Rangal Coal Measures 101
- research grants 39–40
- residual shear strength of clays *see* porewater salinity and residual shear strength of clays
- Rewan Group 101–102
- risk versus innovation 9, 10
- river channel scour 165
- rockfalls 164
- rock mass classification systems 9
- Ross Sand Member **66**, **69**, 71, 72, 73
- salinity *see* coal seam gas water and clay liners; porewater salinity and residual shear strength of clays
- Samoa *see* Afulilo Dam, Samoa
- Scottish Coal Measures Group **65**, 71, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78
- SECV *see* State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV)
- sedimentation testing 230–231, 234, 236
- See5 data mining software 126, 127, 128
- seismic amplification factors 147, 156, 157, 158
- seismic hazards
 Molise region, Italy 183–184, 183
see also Afulilo Dam, Samoa; site classification map of Italy
- seismicity, Samoa 169–172, 171
- seismic vulnerability assessment of critical infrastructures 179–193
- Biferno River coastal plain, Italy
 3D engineering geology model 184–189, 184–191, **186**
 geological setting 181–184, 182, 183
 geotechnical engineering issues 189–191, 192, 193
 structural engineering issues 191–193
 integrated approach 181
 seismic soil–structure interaction mechanisms 180, 180
- sensitivity analysis 117, 117
- Serracapriola Sands Formation 184–185, 184, 185
- SGS *see* strong ground shaking (SGS)
- sinkholes *see* karst and karst-suffosion sinkholes
- site classification map of Italy 147–158, **148**
 applications 154–156, 155, 156, 157
 critical aspects 156–158
 future developments 158
 lithoseismic classes map 151, **152**, 152, **153**, 158
 method **150–151**, 151–153, **152**, 152, **153**, 154
 reference studies 147–151, **148**, **149**, 149
 seismic amplification factors 147, 156, 157, 158
- site investigations 5, 6
see also ground models
- site-specific conceptual models 161–163
- site-specific observational models 164, 164
- siting methods, Longyou Caverns 204–205, 204
- slope stability 161, 180, 180
see also Baralaba Coal Measures; Pilbara detrital valleys
- smectite *see* porewater salinity and residual shear strength of clays
- Stapledon, David 3–4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9
- State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) 217, 218, 220

- stockworking 94
 Strathkelvin Clay and Silt Member
 66, 69
 stratovolcanic complex 93, 96
 strong ground shaking (SGS) 180, 180
 sustainable development 23
 SWedge 116, **117**
- Tampakan Andesite Sequence (TAS)
 93, 96
 Tampakan copper porphyry deposit
 93–100
 engineering geology model 99–100,
 98, 99
 geological setting 93, 94, 95, 96
 geotechnical logging system 94–99,
 96, 96, 97
 mineralization, alteration and
 brecciation 93–94
 Tasmania, landslide inventories 121,
 124–125, 126
 technology 7–8, 8
 Tongan Trench 169–172, 171
 tortuosity distribution, Berea
 sandstone 208, **209**, 212, 213,
 213, 214
 transient pulse test 208
 transportation issues, aggregates 58, 59,
 60–61
 Traralgon Formation 217–218, 218
 trial adits, Longyou Caverns 204, 205
 tsunami, Samoa 171–172
- United Kingdom National Ecosystem
 Assessment 22–23
- University of Wollongong (UoW)
 121, 122–123, 122, 123,
 126–128, 129
- Upolu, Samoa *see* Afulilo Dam, Samoa
- Upper Coal Measures Scotland
 Formation **65**, 71, 73
- Upper Limestone Formation **65**, 71,
 71, 73
- Urban Futures methodology 26–29,
 27, **28**
- urbanization 19, 20–22, 20, 22, 35–36
 urban planning 35–42
 geoscience research for 37–42
 consultation 40–41
 dissemination of results 41, 42
 funding 39–40
 presentation of results 38–39, 42
 planning system 36–37
 see also Glasgow Geotechnical GIS
- urban population and growth 19, 20–22,
 20, 22, 35–36
- Istanbul 55
 megacities 20, **21**, 22, 35
- urban subsurface management 19–31
 ecosystem services 22–23, **23**
 geohazards and geoassets assessment
 25–26
- Moscow 45, 46, 47, 49
 subsurface uses 19, 23–24, 25
 sustainable approaches 23, 24–25
 future scenarios assessment 26–29,
 27, **28**
- Urban Sustainable Subsurface
 Use Methodology (USSUM)
 29–30, **29**
- Urban Sustainable Subsurface Use
 Methodology (USSUM)
 29–30, **29**
- Victoria, Australia
 landslide inventories 121, 123–124,
 124, 125
 landslide susceptibility modelling
 128–130, **130**, 131
 see also Latrobe Valley brown coal
 volcanoes, Samoa 171, 171, 172–173
- wastes, quarrying 58, 59
 wedge failures *see* Northern Wedge
 Failure (NWF)
- West Angela Member 83, 83, 84, 88
 Western Australia *see* Pilbara detrital
 valleys
- Western Midland Valley Westphalian
 to Permian Sills **65**, 71,
 73, 74
- Whaleback Shale Member 83,
 88, 88
- Whitehall Quarry, New Zealand *see*
 Northern Wedge Failure (NWF)
- Wilderness Till Formation **66**,
69, 73
- wireline monitoring 112, 112
 Wittenoom Formation 83, 83
- X-ray computed tomography (CT)
 208–209, 209, 210
- X-ray diffraction (XRD) 239
- Yallourn Formation 217–218, 218