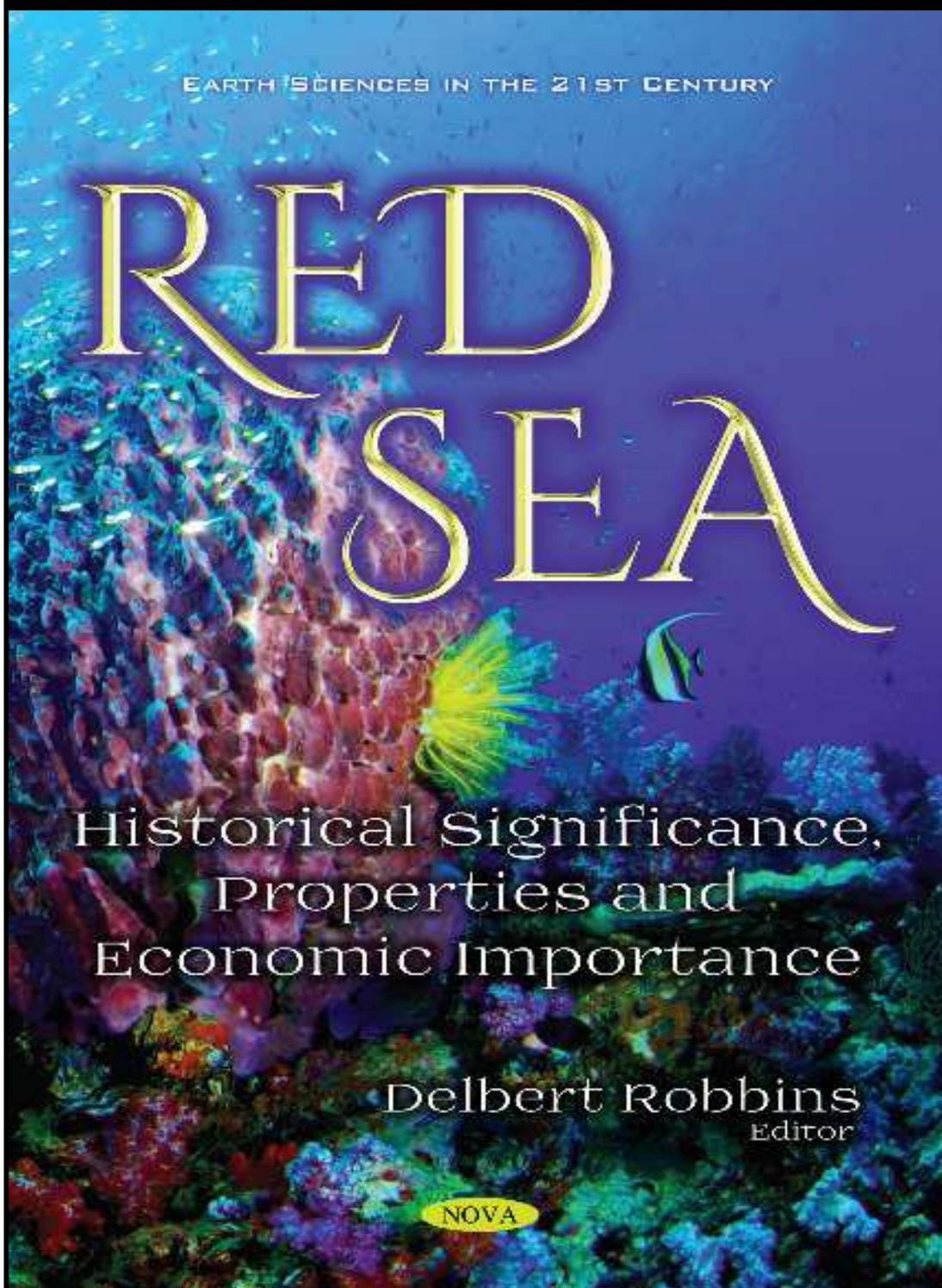




Gazelle Academic

Earth & Marine Sciences - May 2018

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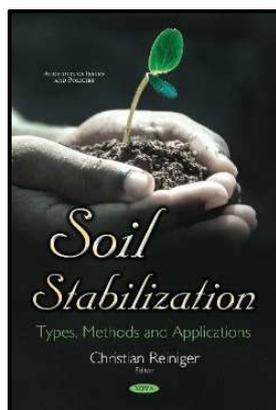
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Agriculture Issues & Policies Series



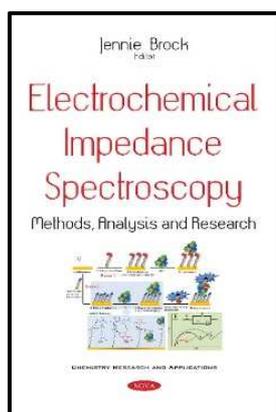
Soil Stabilization Types, Methods & Applications

Edited by Christian Reiniger

In the first chapter, Tania Pardo, Teresa Fresno, Vanessa Álvarez-López, and María Touceda-González review central aspects of phytostabilisation techniques for recovering trace elements contaminated soils. The possible future of phytotechnology is evaluated by reflecting on legislation, research evolution, and field implementation. In the second chapter, Essien Udo, Ph.D presents a study using laboratory investigations to discover problems linked to Coastal residual soils at plain and modified conditions, using the knowledge that residual soil parameters have a substantial effect on the overall performance or non-performance of sub-base and base course formations. Next, in the third chapter, Giovanni Santarato, Anna Albertini, Marco d'Attoli, Fabio Navi, Marco Occhi, Federico Fischanger, Gianfranco Morelli, Martino Leoni, Tiziana Apuani, Francesco Loddo, and Gaetano Ranieri present research on techniques of soil consolidation and stabilization by way of expanding resin injections. Supplementing this, V. Ortega-López, M. Skaf, and A. Santamaría discuss the way Ladle Furnace basic Slags might be used to stabilize natural clayey soils in the fourth chapter. In the fifth chapter, Lucile Saussaye, Lydia Leleyter, Didier Hennequin, Mohamed Boutouil, and Fabienne Baraud assess the effect of nitrate ions on the mechanical performances of soils treated with hydraulic binders, determining that treatment with hydraulic binders improves both the physical and mechanical characteristics of soils, thus permitting them to be used in a variety of geotechnical applications. Afterwards, Shuaishuai Wu, Zhengguo Gao, Shiyang Li, Wenbo Cui, and Xin Huang propose a confined stabilized soil pile as a possible new foundation treatment method in the sixth chapter. In the seventh chapter, Hao Yu, Xin Huang, Jianguo Ning, and Zhanguo Li present a study where three types of composite stabilizers with different Aft formation rates were used to stabilize two kinds of soils. In the eighth and final chapter, Jonathan Oti, PhD expresses findings that it is possible to stabilise clay soil with lime based systems incorporating WS or WTRG for use as improved filling material in road building and other applications.

HB 9781536125078 £199.99 November 2017 Nova Science Publishers 333 pages

Chemistry Research & Applications Series

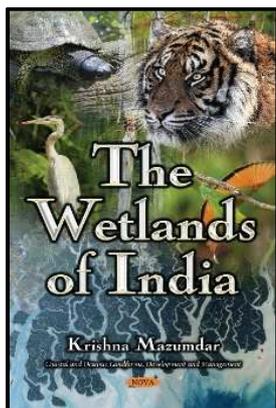


Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy Methods, Analysis & Research

Edited by Jennie Brock

In Chapter One, the authors review the recent developments in the field of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, discuss some of the challenges and compare EIS with the other relevant techniques. The effect of storage time without use (STWU) in the supporting electrolyte solution on the conducting properties of poly(o-aminophenol) (POAP) film electrodes was studied in Chapter Two. In Chapter Three, the authors study the effect of the cerium content on the corrosion behavior of Al₈₅Ce_xNi_{15-x} (x = 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10) amorphous alloys obtained by melt spinning.

PB 9781536122114 £71.50 August 2017 Nova Science Publishers 85 pages



The Wetlands of India

Krishna Mazumdar

Wetlands are the vital link between land and water. They support unique flora and fauna as well as provide ecological services that are beneficial to society. Wetlands are among the most important and productive ecosystems on Earth. India is blessed with water resources and has a rich diversity of inland and coastal wetlands. Wetlands in India are distributed from the cold arid Trans-Himalayan zone to the wet Teri region of the Himalayan foothills, to the Gangetic plains extended to the flood-plains of Brahmaputra, and to the swamps of Northeastern India including the saline expanses of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

This study is about three major natural wetlands of Eastern India: Sundarbans, Chilika and Kolleru. The Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world. It covers an area of about 1 m. ha. Sixty percent of this wetland is located in Bangladesh and the rest of the forty percent is in India. The Indian part of the Sundarbans is situated in the western part of the Ganges–Brahmaputra delta, and is extended from the Hooghly River in the west to the Raimangal River in the southeastern portion of the West Bengal State, spreading over two districts: North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas.

The Chilika is the world's second largest brackish water lagoon, and it is situated along the east coast of India in the state of Orissa on the Bay of Bengal with an area of 116,500 ha. The Chilika is extended over eight blocks of three districts; these districts are known as Ganjam, Khurda and Puri. This pear-shaped lake is about 64.5 km. long; its width varies from 18 km. to 5 km. The water spread area of the lake varies from 906 sq. km. to 1165 sq. km. depending upon the seasons.

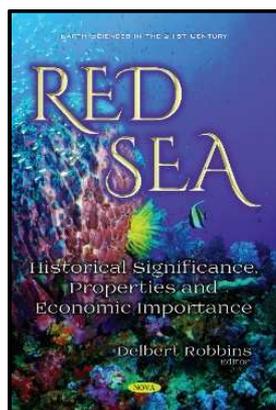
The Kolleru Lake is extended over the Krishna and West Godavari districts along the east coast of India in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Kolleru is a large natural freshwater lake, with the catchment area being 4763 sq. km. Although the lake is about 35 km. inland from the present coast, it used to be a coastal lagoon in the past. Kolleru still maintains its connection with the Bay of Bengal through a 60 km long tidal channel called Upputeru. The average depth of the lake varies from 0.5 m. to 2.0m.

This study offers a new sampling design; blocks in and around the specific wetland were stratified into three clusters, according to their distance from the specified wetland. Samples were chosen mostly from the blocks closest to the wetland, with minimal samples chosen from the blocks most distant from the wetland. Four different schedules were canvassed to four different groups of people: householders, entrepreneurs, tourists, and experts on wetlands.

A new approach has been introduced for valuing the wetlands. This approach attempts to combine valuation of a wetland to the aforementioned groups of people. It also attempts to incorporate the valuation of the wetlands when used for other purposes.

About the Author: Krishna Mazumdar is a Retired Professor of Economics, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India.

HB 9781536120417 £139.50 September 2017 Nova Science Publishers 130 pages



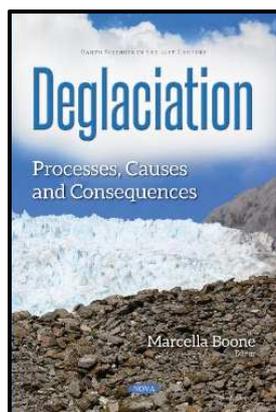
Red Sea

Historical Significance, Properties and Economic Importance

Edited by Delbert Robbins

Red Sea: Historical Significance, Properties and Economic Importance opens with a discussion on oceanic spreading beginning in the Pliocene (~5 Ma) (after advanced continental drifting) and continuing to the present day, as demonstrated by the intense volcanic and seismic activity in the area during the last 10,000 years. The authors present geochemical features that are typical of mid ocean ridge basalts (MORB), which allow the Red Sea to be regarded as a newborn ocean. Additionally, its development resembles the early stages of the Atlantic Ocean. Next, this compilation discusses the Wadi Masilah Basin in the southeasternmost part of Yemen, which hosts promising base metal and barite prospects. This terrain has a complex geological and structural history, including oblique divergence (transtension) related to the opening phases of the greater Red Sea. The fisheries reserve of the Sudanese Red Sea is dominated by different assemblages of ecologically and commercially important stock of invertebrates, demersal finfish and pelagic fish. The authors address how the national fisheries standing stock remains largely under-exploited with the exception of Mother of Pearl (*Pinctada margaritifera*) and Trochus (*Tectus dentatus*) which are efficiently utilized.

PB 9781536132007 £82.99 March 2018 Nova Science Publishers 76 pages



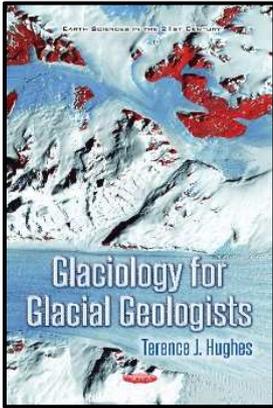
Deglaciation

Processes, Causes & Consequences

Edited by Marcella Boone

Global climate during the Quaternary has been deeply influenced by glacial-interglacial oscillations. As a result, the Earth has experienced alternations between warm and stable climatic periods – coinciding with interglacials, and cold and highly variable climatic intervals – coinciding with glacials. In a suborbital timescale, climate oscillations were maximal during glacial onsets and, very especially, during deglaciations. Previous deglaciation events were associated with diverse changes in earth's atmospheric, physical and biotic environments and an examination of such interrelationships requires the establishment of a competent temporal framework. Accordingly, chapter one examines dating methods that can be used to provide temporal constraints to continental deglaciation events. To illustrate the range of considerations that could accompany a deglaciation dating study, the chapter also gives a brief outline of a case study conducted in western Canada to constrain the Late Pleistocene retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet from the region. Chapter Two reports on the influence of deglaciations in the mid-latitude European climate. Chapter Three aims to highlight the influence of global and regional paleoceanographic changes on the deglaciation of the marine based Barents ice sheet since the last glacial maximum (LGM) until the onset of marine environment in the Holocene.

PB 9781536125016 £82.99 October 2017 Nova Science Publishers 168 pages



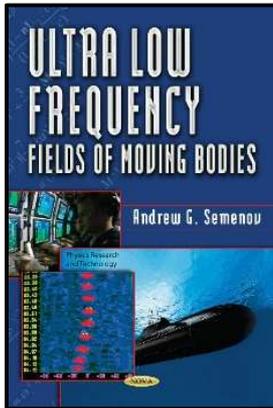
Glaciology for Glacial Geologists

Terence J Hughes

We live in the Quaternary Ice Age, the last million years when large ice sheets covered much of North America and Eurasia, with successive glaciations lasting about 90,000 years interspersed with interglaciations lasting about 10,000 years, such as our present Holocene interglaciation. Quaternary glaciations were discovered and mapped by glacial geologists from evidence for glacial erosion and deposition on a large scale. Glaciology began as a descriptive branch of geology and has become a quantitative branch of physics. Glaciology and glacial geology are two sides of the same coin. Glaciologists study ice dynamics to model present and past ice sheets. Glacial geologists study the evidence produced by ice dynamics, evidence that controls the models. This book is written for glacial geologists that have a modest exposure to mathematics so they can understand the fundamental link between glaciology and glacial geology. This link is the height of an ice sheet above its bed. Ice height depends primarily on the strength of ice-bed coupling. The stronger the coupling, the higher the ice, and therefore the larger the ice sheet. Glacial geology allows an assessment of ice-bed coupling. Coupling weakens under the interior of an ice sheet when a frozen bed thaws and thereby allows ice to slide over the bed to produce glacial geology by erosion and deposition processes. Coupling weakens much more near ice-sheet margins where ice moves as fast currents called ice streams, under which ice-bed coupling vanishes where basal water drowns bedrock bumps or soaks basal sediments.

The book consists of seven chapters. Chapter One shows how glacial geology can be used to quantify the strength of ice-bed coupling. Chapter Two quantifies how coupling is weakened when a frozen bed thaws for slow sheet flow in the interior of an ice sheet, thereby lowering the ice surface. Chapter Three quantifies how the surface is lowered much more toward the margin of an ice sheet where basal water partly drowns the bed along linear topography (river valleys, coastal straits, etc.), allowing for slow sheet flow to become fast stream flow. Chapter Four quantifies the ability of large partly confined floating ice shelves to reduce the discharge from fast ice streams entering the sea. Chapter Five discusses glacial geology produced by Northern Hemisphere ice sheets during a cycle of Quaternary glaciation, with a white hole needed to initiate an ice sheet, marine ice transgression needed to grow it, and marine ice instability needed to terminate it; these are all linked to glacial geology. Chapter Six shows how the Arctic ice sheet can be reconstructed during a cycle of Quaternary glaciation using glacial geology. Chapter Seven shows how glacial geology can be mapped under the Antarctic ice sheet as it exists today, with an emphasis on ongoing gravitational collapse of the Western Antarctic Ice Sheet, grounded mostly below sea level in the Western Hemisphere.

HB 9781536127935 £169.99 January 2018 Nova Science Publishers 138 pages

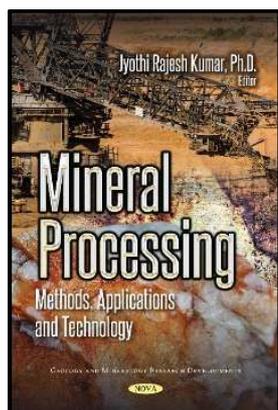


Ultra Low Frequency Fields of Moving Bodies

Andrey (Andrew) Grigorievitch Semenov

A new approach to body detection and control based on its unavoidable ultra-low frequency (ULF) oscillation related to its motion in media (mainly, in the ocean) is presented. The main concept of this approach lies in enriching the list of moving body control enabling factors by influence of ULF oscillations on the body's outer fields. It is shown that ULF oscillation of a moving body could be detected in the atmosphere or in the ocean directly with the aid of ambient fluid ULF pressure or velocity changes, say, observed inside an oceanic layer or on the ocean's surface. But ULF oscillation's indirect appearance is demonstrated to be the most important for submerged moving body detection. This appearance comprises an additional ULF modulation (distortion) of outer natural sound fields related to ocean wind noise and distant shipment noise in forward scattering. The physical analogy an indirect moving body ULF oscillation is justified in the book and could be partly compared to the recent universe gravity waves detection discovery in 2016 with the aid of electromagnetic wave distortion that is provided by gravity wave propagation. Specifics of sound scattering by flow inhomogeneity generated by a moving body were demonstrated in Acoustics of Moving Inhomogeneities, which was published recently by Nova Science Publishers. However, this very book is devoted in particular to the modulation of forward scattered sound fields of the ULF field provided by a moving body and the application of corresponding results to its control in the ocean, as well as mainly to submerged submarine control. Proposed detection methods are independent of a moving body's self-noise level. Their application requires consideration of the ambient flow (including surface gravity wave flows) contribution to sound diffraction by the finite size moving body, mainly in forward scattering. A lot of known diffraction problem results should be revised in the light of a moving body ULF field. Examples of practical applications are presented, showing that moving body detection (especially in deep water ocean regions with the aid of natural outer field ULF modulation) is successfully achieved. Detection in shallow water regions is slightly worse due to a smaller wave inhomogeneity scale and when the natural ULF hydrodynamics' noise field level increased. It is shown that body detection distances being thought as unachievable are realized in light of these new moving body ULF field effects. The book is aimed at providing a new approach to external fields of a moving body, mainly submarines. This version of submarine detection is practically substantiated and proven to be effective in Russia for various ocean regions with the aid of various types of arrays. Conclusions substantiated in the book are recommended for practical application. At the same time, additional efforts of scientists, hydroacoustics and naval equipment specialists related to various ULF field applications based on theory predictions are necessary.

HB 9781536126099 £139.50 October 2017 Nova Science Publishers 195 pages



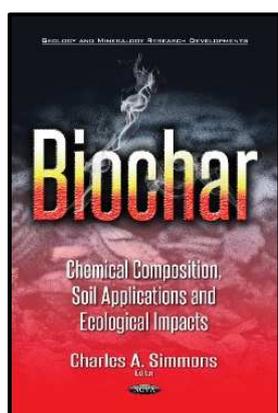
Mineral Processing

Methods, Applications and Technology

Jyothi Rajesh Kumar

Metal usage by humans is vigorously increasing day-by-day. Since the turn of the new millennium, human needs have mainly depended on different types of metal. Ores and minerals are the primary natural sources of metals. In order to process metals, manufacturers require certain methods and technology. This reference book provides six widely used varieties of metal synthesizing and the chapters are contributed by internationally reputed professors and researchers. Chapter One focuses on biomineralization. Biomineralization is an art of nature; it is an important process where organisms produce hierarchical mineral structures with diverse functions for their survival. This process happens through the self-organization of organic and inorganic molecules under ambient conditions, resulting in highly structured materials with remarkable physical and chemical properties. Chapter Two refers to the application of biological methods in mineral processing. Chapter Three describes monazite mineral processing; monazite is the main resource of rare earth metals such as uranium and thorium. In this chapter, monazite mining, beneficiation and metallurgical routes are discussed. Chapter Four defines the hydrometallurgy of rare earth metals, including scandium. Chapter Five deals with ore extraction technology through computer aided engineering techniques. The final chapter concludes with the processing technology used to treat primary and secondary sources for base metal recovery.

HB 9781536128925 £139.50 January 2018 Nova Science Publishers 151 pages



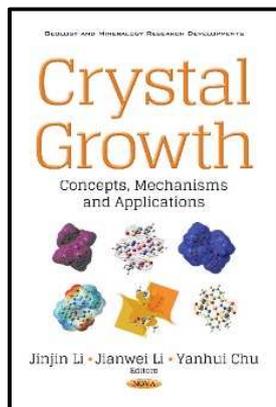
Biochar

Chemical Composition, Soil Applications & Ecological Impacts

Edited by Charles A. Simmons

Biochar is the solid product obtained from thermal chemical conversion of biomass under inert or anoxic atmosphere. The application of biochar into soil can produce many beneficial effects on soil, e.g., the abundant pore structures in biochar can increase the porosity and water retention capacity of the soil, the rich functional groups on biochar surface can increase the cation exchange capacity of the soil, the stable polycyclic aromatic compounds in biochar structures can enhance the carbon sequestration of soil, potassium, calcium, magnesium contained in biochar can improve the soil for the growth of plants. Chapter One details the physical-chemical properties of the biochars obtained from the pyrolysis of sawdust at different temperatures, and it covers: (a) the micro-physical structure including pore size, pore structure, and specific surface, (b) the functional groups including oxygen containing functional groups and aromatic ring structure, and (c) the alkali and alkaline earth metal (AAEM) species including total AAEM species and the distribution of AAEMs. Chapter Two demonstrates that biochar is a beneficial soil amendment that can improve soil fertility and increase crop biomass yield in a greenhouse setting. Chapter Three determines the capacity of biochar to fix metals and enhance the positive effects of technosols.

PB 9781536122992 £71.50 July 2017 Nova Science Publishers 80 pages

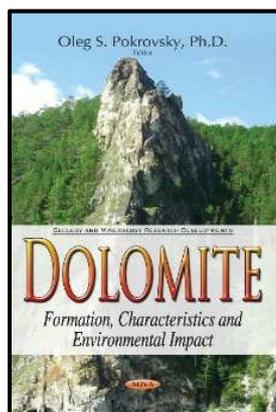


Crystal Growth Concepts, Mechanisms & Applications

Edited by Jinjin Li, Jianwei Li, Yanhui Chu

With the highly competitive development of pharmaceutical and chemical industries, mastering crystal growth is becoming increasingly important. Modern industrial manufacturers place high importance on the ability to grow novel crystals with a specific habit and improve the performance of existed crystals using tailored operating conditions. Therefore, the ability to synthesize a particular morphology and to predict the crystal morphology of new compounds is becoming even more desirable. The recent development of crystal growth is vital for researchers in crystallography and crystallization to respond and realize this objective. With this need in mind, this book mainly targeted at introducing crystal growth from three aspects ranging from basic concepts and detailed mechanisms to advanced applications in hot areas of materials science. This book introduces various experimental and theoretical methods to grow different crystals, which includes the techniques to grow single crystals, CaCO₃ polymorphs, metal-organic crystals, liquid crystals, fenamate crystals, cocrystals, and the theoretical models to predict the crystal morphologies within a different environment. From these carefully selected contents, readers will not only learn of the basic theory and experimental techniques implemented, but also keep abreast with both state-of-the-art crystal growth and its overlap with other subjects.

HB 9781536122039 £139.50 September 2017 Nova Science Publishers 240 pages



Dolomite Formation, Characteristics & Environmental Impact

Edited by Oleg S Pokrovsky

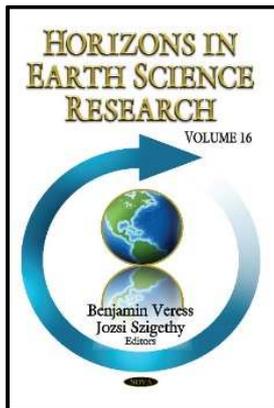
Dolomite (CaMg(CO)₂) is certainly one of the most enigmatic sedimentary minerals on Earth. Its massive deposits of the past have very little contemporary analogues and today, scientists still do not have a consensus on how hundred meter-thick dolomite deposits of the Precambrian age (> 600 million year) were formed across the globe.

Recently, the interest in dolomite has risen due to its importance as a major regulator not only of carbon cycle in the past, but also as an important host rock in ongoing projects of CO₂ underground storage and sequestration. The growing demand for primary resources also impacted the interest in dolomite and dolomitic rocks, which are now widely used in numerous technological and industrial applications.

For these reasons, there is a steady increase of scientific publications linked to dolomite problematics. A Web of Science search (all databases) with “dolomite” as the topic yielded more than 13,000 papers published from 1950-2015; 4,200 of them were published over the last five years and 8,800 were produced during preceding sixty years. The number of publications concerning use of dolomite in the field of engineering and physical science (non-earth sciences) increased five-fold from the mid-1990s to 2000s, and nowadays contributes to more than a half of all publications on dolomite. This clearly illustrates the rising interest in dolomite for technological applications over the past decade.

This book incorporates a large number of disciplines, from geology to chemical engineering of catalysts. It illuminates three main aspects of dolomite as a major sedimentary rock and important technological material: (i) natural occurrence; (ii) laboratory study of dolomite dissolution and precipitation and (iii) applications in various technological aspects. The first two chapters address geological and mineralogical aspects of dolomite deposits in the natural environment (Wagner et al.; Marfil et al). The next three chapters cover the reactivity of dolomite in an aqueous solution (Pokrovsky and Schott), the synthesis of dolomite analogues from aqueous solution (Pina et al) and laboratory precipitation of Mg-bearing carbonates and protodolomite from homogeneous supersaturated solutions (Pokrovsky). Finally, the last two chapters (Ivanets et al., Ryabkov et al.) present the application of dolomite for numerous technological and engineering purposes.

HB 9781536107708 £82.99 February 2017 Nova Science Publishers 190 pages



Horizons in Earth Science Research Volume 16

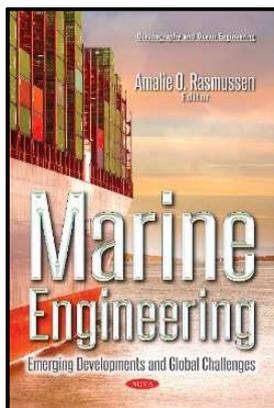
Edited by Benjamin Veress, Jozsi Szigethy

Chapter one reports the results of a radiometric survey performed at the main installations of DPM-Department of Petrology and Metallogeny of IGCE-Institute of Geosciences and Exact Sciences belonging to UNESP, Rio Claro (SP), Brazil, whose major task has been to realize researches with crystalline rocks. The acquired dataset is presented and discussed in terms of possible implications for human health. Chapter two aims to map the spatial distribution of various land cover types at the surface of the Ghuwaymid sabkha using L1B ASTER data. Chapter three discusses if the zone of shearing is treated as a separate layer (Layer of Lateral Anisotropy and Mass Advection, LLAMA), it can remain isolated from the convecting mantle but be only partially attached to the overlying plate. As such it may serve as a long-lived shallow source for intraplate volcanism if it undergoes suitable metasomatic enrichment. Chapter four applies statistical and geochemical modeling techniques to an extensive major and trace element composition database for 86 samples from eight outcrops. A statistical comparison scheme applied to diverse geochemical ratios discards a genetic link between San Felipe volcanic ashes and regional contemporary magmatic localities. In Chapter five, Subsidence dolines are described. Additionally, the morphological environment of subsidence dolines of glaciokarst, the bearing cover, their size, their morphology and features of their activity are characterised. Chapter six provides new insight into the formation of high-grade precious-metal ores in low-sulfidation deposits. The chapter presents textural evidence for formation of electrum flocs in a boiling environment under epithermal conditions. Chapter seven suggests that a large low shear velocity province beneath Columbia would have triggered mantle plumes after the arrival of 2.0 Ga to 1.8 Ga active subducting slabs in the lower mantle. Columbia breakup attempt could have been started in such Large Igneous Provinces regions, where rifting processes may have occurred. Finally, Chapter eight examines what we define as legally relevant "outer space" and who has legal competence in space to begin with? These issues are considered in regard to potential outer space warfare: its legality, pros and cons, as well as its probability.

Volume 16 HB 9781536118520 £217.50 June 2017 Nova Science Publishers 145 pages

Volume 17 PB 9781536128314 £82.99 November 2017 Nova Science Publishers 183 pages

Oceanography & Ocean Engineering Series



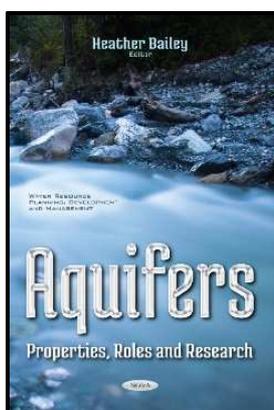
Marine Engineering Emerging Developments & Global Challenges

Edited by Amalie O Rasmussen

Marine transportation is considered as an integral part of the global economy as more than 90 per cent of global trade goods are carried through the sea. The shipping industry underwent a tremendous growth during the last century (from 2.6 billion tons annual shipments in 1970 to 9.2 billion tons annual shipments in 2012). The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has been vigorously seeking for new measures for further improvements in energy efficiency and emissions reduction, and swift implementation of these measures to reduce the harmful emissions from international shipping. Chapter One provides the basic formulation of a coupled finite element of interface. It is followed by two examples of applications related to the vertical (uplift) or lateral loading of a suction caisson. In Chapter Two, the authors try to introduce some examples of propulsion layouts related to their previous experience introducing simplified criteria for a global design of the propulsion layout. This is achieved by melting mechatronics, fluid dynamics and more generally miscellaneous engineering topics that are often deeply studied by different working teams with different competences. In Chapter Three, a comprehensive overview of green ship technologies is presented which includes basic concepts, principles and potential, related core issues and possible solutions.

PB 9781536124996 £82.99 November 2017 Nova Science Publishers 146 pages

Water Resource Planning, Development & Management Series



Aquifers Properties, Roles & Research

Edited by Heather Bailey

Groundwater is a major concern for the human community as it is the most important and reliable source of freshwater supply on earth. It is a renewable and finite natural resource, vital for man's life, socio-economic development and it is a valuable component of the ecosystem. However, groundwater is vulnerable to both natural and human impacts. An aquifer is an underground porous rock formation which allows water to move through it. Water wells are drilled through aquifers for easier access to groundwater in many areas and is sometimes the only access to fresh water. This book discusses the properties, roles, and provides further new research on aquifers.

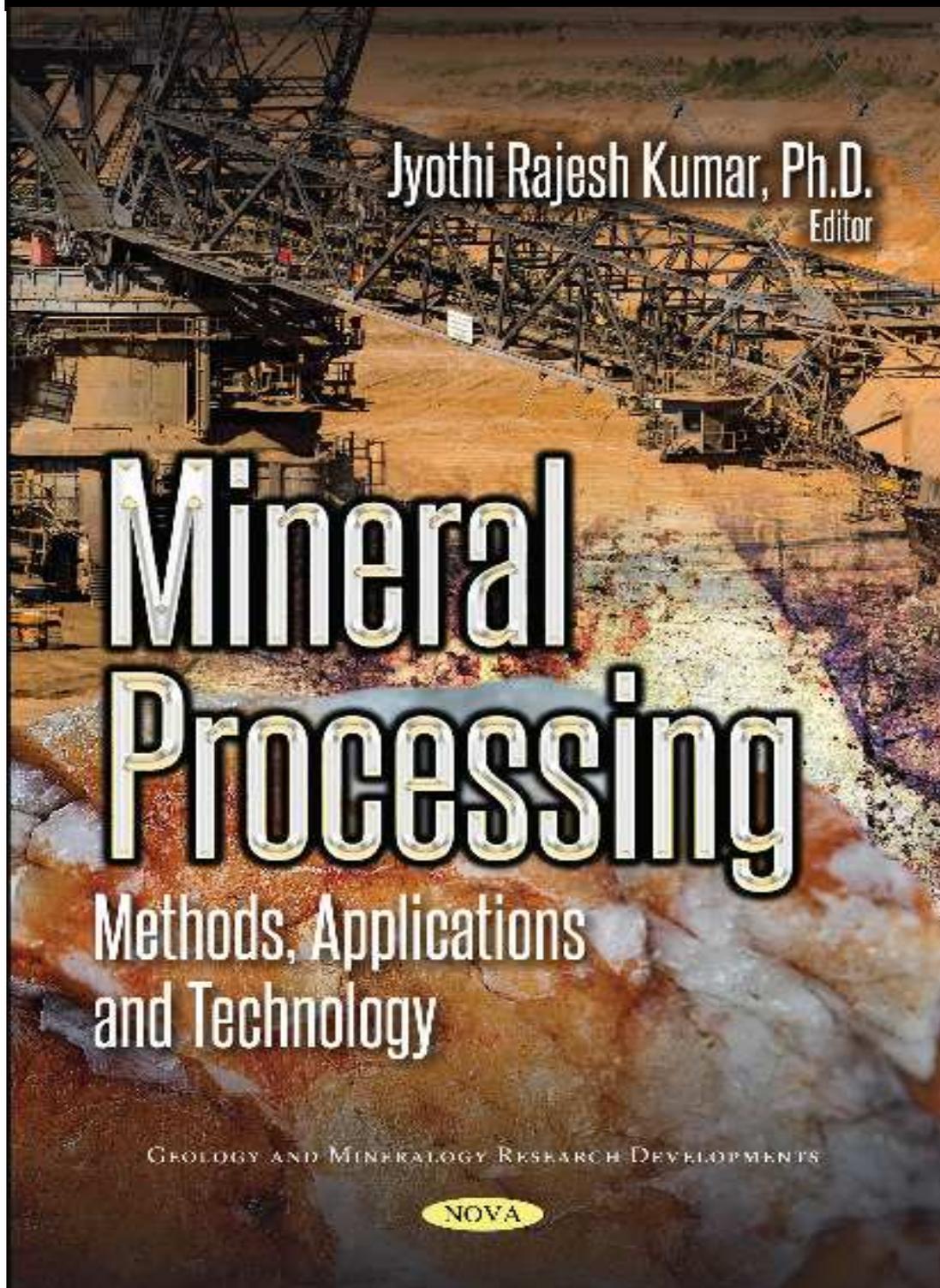
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Earth & Marine Sciences - May 2018

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