IAEG XII Congress
Torino, September 15-19, 2014
Engineering Geology for Society and Territory

IAEG 50th Anniversary

Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι,

Σας ενημερώνουμε ότι ξεκίνησαν οι υποβολές περιλήψεων για το 12ο Παγκόσμιο Συνέδριο της Διεθνούς Ένωσης Τεχνικής Γεωλογίας και Περιβάλλοντος (IAEG) που θα πραγματοποιηθεί στην Ιταλία (Τορίνο) στις 15-19 Σεπτεμβρίου 2014.

Η προθεσμία υποβολής των περιλήψεων είναι η 15η Απριλίου.

Μπορείτε να βρείτε τις προτεινόμενες συνεδρίες (140) στον ιστότοπο: http://www.iaeg2014.com/conference-sessions αλλά και στην ιστοσελίδα της ΕΕΤΓ (www.eetg.gr).

Άλλοι χρήσιμοι σύνδεσμοι:

Ιστοσελίδα Συνεδρίου: http://www.iaeg2014.com/

Υποβολή Περιλήψεων: https://www.health.mafservizi.it/A14_002/

Στις παραπάνω προτεινόμενες ειδικές συνεδρίες συμπεριλαμβάνονται και 3 προτάσεις από συναδέλφους της ΕΕΤΓ. Προσκαλούνται οι συνάδελφοι να υποβάλλουν περιλήψεις στις συνεδρίες αυτές. Στη συνέχεια, παρουσιάζονται (με τη σειρά αρίθμησης των αντικειμένων του συνεδρίου) συνοπτικά τα αντικείμενα των 3 προτεινόμενων συνεδριών.

Για την ΕΕΤΓ,

Ο Γραμματέας

1. **Topic:**

Landslide Processes

Session:

2.32 - Rockfall risk assessment and management - current practice and developments

Brief Description of Session:

The session scope is to present current practice and recent developments on the identification of rockfall phenomena and the assessment and management of rockfall risk on human activities and infrastructure (transportation infrastructure, inhabited areas, national heritage sites). The Session is of great interest to geoscientists in Europe and throughout the world. Universities and research Institutes have performed state-of-the-art research on the Session topic and will be invited to present their research results.

The number of Workshops organised recently, in Europe and worldwide highlights the importance of the session topic and the need for knowledge exchange. The Session will be structured according to the following topics: A) Rockfall Risk Rating Systems. B) Rockmass characterisation - instability. C) Rockfall trajectory analysis (experiments and modelling). D) Advanced techniques for monitoring rock slope instabilities. E) Hazard mapping, risk assessment, management and mitigation.

Convener: Dr Haris Saroglou

Co-Convener: Fred Berger Young Researcher: Pavlos Asteriou

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2. **Topic:**

Applied geology for major engineering projects

Session:

6.15 - Properties and Behaviour of Weak and Complex Rock Masses in Major Engineering Projects

Brief Description of Session:

Numerical analysis and computational methods in geotechnical engineering are fields where great progress has been achieved. However, in the case of weak and complex rock masses, the results still involve uncertainties due to

the difficulties in the reliable estimation of intact rock properties and the realistic quantification of rock mass properties and behaviour. The special features of these rock masses regarding both their structure and lithology impose a more specialized research. The weak rock masses could be cases with very low intact rock properties, highly tectonized or/and weathered rock masses, rock masses with members of low strength and/or inherent heterogeneity. This Session may contain papers on weak and complex rock masses, regarding in situ and laboratory testing, characterization, geotechnical classification, design parameters, behaviour, reinforcement and support measures and performance of the construction method adopted in the design approach according to the engineering project.

Convener: Dr Vassilis Marinos

Co-Convener George Stoumpos Young Researcher: Petros Fortsakis

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3. **Topic:**

Preservation of cultural heritage

Session:

8.2 - Engineering Geology and Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Brief Description of Session:

Monuments reflect the image of the civilization and describe its evolution during the centuries. They combine harmony with magnificence and beauty with measure. In this framework, the monuments need protection particularly in regions where the seismotectonic regime is active, and the geomechanical conditions are complex. Phenomena like settlement and slope movement as well as earthquakes and ground water activity contribute to the damage of the historical buildings and the archaeological site. The investigation of weathering of building stones and mortars is very important for determining the most appropriate consolidation and restoration methods. It is obvious that the common ground stabilization methods are not always possible to be used in monuments because of their probable incompatibility to the historical and architectural character of the site. The compatibility of conservation with the historic materials and structures becomes a critical factor for the selection and development of appropriate techniques. For this reason, scientific groups perform a research study on specific conservation techniques. In the selection of the stabilization methods, consideration is given to a number of factors including a) the material lithotypes, b) the compatibility of mortars and stones

with the original ones, c) the stability of the ground in relation to the tectonic, d) the ground water conditions, e) the degree of hazard and risk and h) the necessity to reduce or eliminate the hazard. In the present time, the scientific society establishes innovative techniques for reducing damages due to atmospheric and geotechnical causes and for protecting monuments. It is a multidisciplinary scientific work, which needs collaboration of specialities such as archaeologists, chemists, geotechnics, architects, engineers and others who can involve in the subject, by offering their specific knowledge and experience. But the more important aspect is the comprehension and the creation of conscience that the protection of cultural heritage needs essentially a multidisciplinary approach, not only at scientific level but also at social and political level. It is necessary, all people to understand that the conservation of our cultural heritage is not only related to our past but also to our future, because the future is based on the knowledge of the past and as the Greek Nobelist George Seferis said “Because the statues are no longer ruin, they are we”.

In this framework, the Commission No 16 (of “Engineering Geology and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites”), of the International Association of Engineering Geology and the Environment (IAEG), proposes a scientific session related on “Engineering Geology and Preservation of Cultural Heritage”.

Convener: Prof. Basile Christaras

Co-Convener: Dr. Vassilis Marinos