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ARISTOTLE
UNIVERSITY OF
THESSALONIKI

Concrete Solutions 2016
Aristotle University
of Thessaloniki
20-22 June 2016

www.concrete-solutions.info



Background

Concrete Solutions 2016 is the 6th in a series of International Conferences on Concrete Repair. Previous conferences have attracted a wide range of delegates from practitioners to Clients to Academics and Students.

The aim of the event is to inform on the latest methods in concrete repair. Papers are invited on the following themes.

- Patch Repair
- Electrochemical Repair
- Strengthening Materials & Techniques/Repair with Composites
- Surface Protection Methods and Materials
- Repair of Fire Damage
- NDT and Diagnosis of Problems
- Insitu Strength Assessment
- Risk Management
- Whole Life Costing
- Surface Protection Methods & Materials
- Repair of Heritage Structures
- Sustainability

Key Dates

Submission of Abstracts 31 May 2015

Notification of Acceptance 31 July 2015

Final papers due by Jan 31 2016

Fees

| Fee (Euros) | Before 31 Mar 2016 | After 31 Mar 2016 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Author | 450 | 500 |
| Delegate | 500 | 550 |
| Student* | 200 | 250 |
| Enhanced Student* | 300 | 350 |
| Single Day Registration | - | 200 |

*For Students, proof of status will be required

About Thessaloniki

Historic background

Thessaloniki is located in Northern Greece and has a constant life of 3 millennia, starting from Neolithic times. It is home to significant Neolithic, Hellenistic, Roman, Early-Christian, Byzantine and Ottoman monuments.

Thessaloniki was founded as an urban centre in 316 BC by Cassander, a general of Philip II who named the city after the sister of Alexander the Great. Under the kingdom of Macedonians became one of the most important cities. It maintained its administrative autonomy after its conquest by the Romans, who contributed to its rapid growth. The construction of Via Egnatia (146-120BC), connecting Dyrrachium to Evros upgraded Thessaloniki to a major commercial, cultural and military centre.

During his tenure as Caesar, Tetrarch Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus (250-311 AD) established his chair in Thessaloniki, constructing a magnificent palace (Galerius Palace), a hippodrome and a triumphal arch (Camara), turning the city into the capital of Balkan.

The stay of Constantine the Great in Thessaloniki in 322-323 AD coincided with the implementation of large-scale works in the city, such as the port at its southwestern end. The 4th century was one of great changes for the city, characterized by the pre-eminence of Christianity. By the end of the 5th century, the Roman city was transformed into a centre of Christianity. From the 7th to the 10th century, Thessaloniki continued to develop in



all ways, often playing a leading role in Byzantium. The walled city and its monuments could reasonably be described as an open museum.

Under Ottoman rule (1430-1912) Thessaloniki continued to be an important socio-economic center. The city walls were strengthened either through reconstruction or through new additions, such as the Vardaris fort. The Christian residents of the city, who primarily lived on the plains, built their churches according to the type that was most frequent in the post-Byzantine era: the three-aisled basilica with a low, gabled roof and a portico.

In 1912, Thessaloniki was liberated and annexed to the Greek state. By the mid-20th century, the city changed radically in image, size and population. In 1917, a devastating fire destroyed the old houses of the center. Gradually, new settlements, new neighbourhoods and new suburbs were formed.

In 1997, Thessaloniki was the European Capital of Culture. In 2012, the city celebrated the 100-year anniversary of its liberation and won the title of European Youth Capital for 2014.

Thessaloniki offers a warm and friendly atmosphere and boasts some superb restaurants and wonderful café/bars. There are many opportunities for visits to historical sites nearby.

The Conference

The conference runs over 3 days, with a conference dinner included in the conference fee. The conference provides a good platform to ex-change both scientific and practical information in a pleasant workshop-like atmosphere. Papers are peer-reviewed and the Proceedings will be published. Now co-sponsored by RILEM as well as ACI, the UK Concrete Society and the Institute of Concrete Technology, a wide international interest is certain. The student rate is fully inclusive of meals and proceedings on CD. Full delegate and author rates include a printed copy of the Proceedings, all lunches and the conference dinner.

Sponsorship

A range of exhibition and sponsorship packages is available. Contact us for details of sponsorship and advertising opportunities.