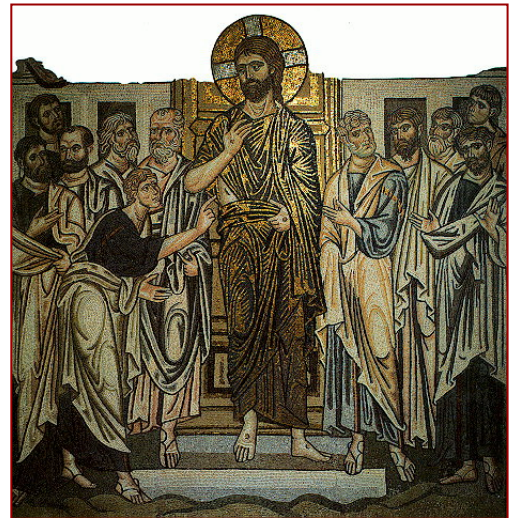
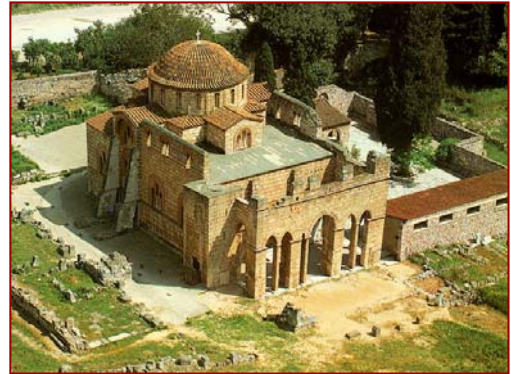


DAFNI MONASTERY

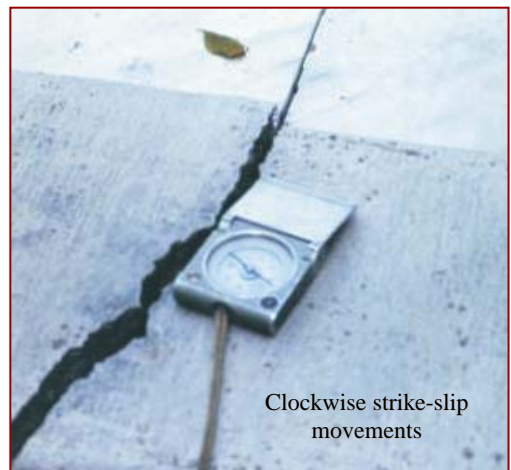
Engineering geological conditions and problem:

- The Monastery of Dafni composes a very important Byzantine monument, which is located between the mountains of Korydallos and Egaleo, in the western suburban area of Athens. The monument was included in the list of Unesco's World Heritage in 1990. The nave is stand out due to the way that its dome is grounded, which has 8m diameter.
- The stability problems are mainly related to the damages caused by the earthquake of Sept. 7, 1998.
- The site is crossed by seismic faults
- Consevarion of building stones, marble columns, and mortars is also needed



Protection measures already have been taken or have to be taken:

- Geotechnical-seismotectonic study
- Stabilization of the buildings in relation to the geotecnical and seismological features.
- In 1889 and 1897, after the damage caused by earthquakes, restoration was carried out on the church by the Greek Archaeological Society and the mosaics were cleaned and consolidated by a team of Italian artisans. The building was then bound with iron, the north side was buttressed, the west side of the narthex and the dome were entirely rebuilt. In 1955-57 the Restorations Department of the Ministry of Culture proceeded to further restorations on the church and the cloister and repaired the mosaics. In 1960 the walls filling the arches in the western wall of the exonarthex were removed and in 1968 the west entrance to the monastery was cleared
- The Monastery needs protection after the damage caused by the earthquake of Sept., 7, 1998.



References on studies already performed:

- MARIOLAKOS I., CHRISTARAS B., MANOUTSOGLU E., MORAITI E. AND MARIOLAKOS D. (2001). Damages due to the earthquake of September 9, 1999, in Athens. The case of thearcaeological site of Dafni Monastery. Int. Meet. "Sea-level changes and Coastal Evolution & Neotectonics (INQUA) – National Taiwan University Taiwan, abstr. pp. 66 (doc. in press)