

cantilever truss. Three cantilevers from one side of the bank are connected together with I beams and linked up with another three cantilevers from the opposite bank. Both groups of cantilevers are joined together at the crown of the arch with hinges. The prefabricated structure of the bridge permitted it to be moved three times to three different locations, each time bearing the same name, i.e., the Hradecky Bridge.

SLIVNIK, Lara. A prefabricated cast iron three-hinged arch bridge in Ljubljana. V: CARVAIS, Robert (ur.), GUILLERME, André (ur.), NÈGRE, Valérie (ur.), SAKAROVITCH, Joël (ur.). The Fourth International Congress on Construction History, Paris, 3-7 July 2012. Nuts & bolts of construction history : culture, technology and society. Paris: Picard, 2012, str. 235-242, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 2741380]

Domen Zupančič

Earthen architecture an evergreen type of building method

UL Faculty of Architecture, Slovenia

RESTAPIA 2012 International congress on rammed earth

Universitat Politècnica de València

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About Restapia

RESTAPIA 2012 is an international congress on rammed earth, its conservation and, in general terms, on earthen constructive techniques and its conservation. This meeting aims to incentive sharing the restoration experiences of both monumental and non monumental architectural heritage made in the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of the world in order to learn from all these interventions and derive conclusions and perspectives for the future. Thus, it aims to represent an important milestone at international level in the reflection about the conservation and restoration of rammed earth architecture and earthen architecture in general.

Camilla Mileto (coordinator) - Universitat Politècnica de València, España

Fernando Vegas López-M. (secretario) - Universitat Politècnica de València, España

Maddalena Achenza - Università di Cagliari, Italia

Eloy Algorri García - Architect. León, España

Antonio Almagro Gorbea - Escuela Estudios Árabes, CSIC, España

Fco. Javier Castilla Pascual - Universidad de Castilla La Mancha, España

Mariana Correia - Escola Superior Gallaecia, Vila Nova Cerveira, Portugal

Valentina Cristini - Universitat Politècnica de València, España

Esther de Vega García - Architect, FIRME Arquitectos S.L.

M^a Teresa Domenech Carbó - Universitat Politècnica de València, España

María Fernandes - Universidad de Coímbra, Portugal

Juana Font Arellano - Historiadora del Arte, Fundación Font de Bedoya, España

Javier Gallego Roca - Universidad de Granada, España

Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca - Universidad Metropolitana Autónoma, México

Amparo Graciani García - Universidad de Sevilla, España

Hubert Guillaud - CRATerre. Escuela Arquitectura Grenoble, Francia

John Hurd - Presidente ICOMOS – ISCEAH, Reino Unido

Borut Juvanec - University of Lubiana, Eslovenia

Francisco Javier López Martínez - Universidad Católica de Murcia, España

José Manuel López Osorio - Universidad de Málaga, España

José Antonio Martínez López - Museo Naval Nacional, España

Frank Matero - University of Pennsylvania, Estados Unidos

Saverio Mecca - Università di Firenze, Italia

Jacob Merten - Escola Superior Gallaecia, Vila Nova

Alfonso Muñoz Cosme - IPCE, Ministerio de Cultura, España

Juan Francisco Noguera Giménez - Universitat Politècnica de València, España

Erdhard Röhmer - Interacción, Fundación Navapalos, España

Julio Vargas-Neumann - Pontificia Universidad Católica de Perú

Fernando Vela Cossío - Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

John Warren - University of York, Reino Unido

Arturo Zaragoza Catalán - Generalitat Valenciana, España

Modern earthen architecture could also benefit from the use of earth by earthen architecture of the past. In Slovenia, there are very few examples of new earthen architecture. Most investors reject earth and its composing materials as useful and modern building material. The origin of this problem lies in the notion that earthen architecture is associated with poverty, farming and dirt. We usually use a theory of the vernacular architecture of a selected region (i.e. Prekmurje, Slovenia) to empower local people. In Slovenia, mud architecture or earthen architecture has a negative image. Clay is the most commonly used material for rendering walls; the use of rammed earth is stigmatised or very poorly understood in practice. The paper explains where the obstacles lie and how to overcome them.

The aim of our research is to raise awareness of the quality of life using earth as a building material. The best way to do this is by providing useful practical examples and guidelines for local communities, architects, potential investors and last, but not least, institutions such as schools and the chamber of economy. As a university research and educational organization, we collect information, combine it with practice and disseminate the results. Our work is not over at this point; the next step is to prepare readable and understandable documents (LCA, carbon footprint CO², work flow) and involve interested professionals, investors and others. This is the way to develop and direct knowledge transfer.

ZUPANČIČ, Domen. Earthen architecture, an evergreen type of building method. V: MILETO, Camilla (ur.), VEGAS, Fernando (ur.), CRISTINI, Valentina (ur.). International Conference on Rammed Earth Conservation, Valencia, 21-23 June 2012. Rammed earth conservation : proceedings of the First International Conference on Rammed Earth Conservation, Restapia 2012, Valencia, Spain, 21-23 June 2012. Boca Raton [etc.]: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, cop. 2012, str. 599-604, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 2717572]