only used for hay and other products, such as corn and maize straw.
Kozolec is the most typical Slovene architecture, the only ethnic architecture that I know. It stands in all the Slovene ethnical teritory, except on the Karst and in Pannonian plain.
In central Slovenia and above all in Gorenjska, there are most elongated kozolci - around Škofja Loka, they can even be as long as 24 bays. While a low kozolec is the most recent form, the double kozolec is the most characteristic, with the most derivatives in its design (Juvanec, B 2007:45). There are thus two types of double kozolec: those above the river Sava and those below. Those above are slender, below are stocky.
A double kozolec is a composition of two gables and at least one internal bay. The gables have braces, a relatively dense pattern of crossing beams, which primarily resist the wind, prevent the contents from falling out and, with their depth, create shade, which maintains as constant a temperature as possible, which is very necessary for both wheat and hay.
The essence of the erection of a kozolec is that it is longitudinal to the wind and transverse to the sun's rays.
The roof of a kozolec is always symmetrical, always at an inclination of one to one or 45 degrees, almost everywhere – except with new, small kozolci – it is hipped. The hip derives from the thatched roof, by which the problem of wind in the gable is solved. Sadly, there have long been no more thatched roofs.
The most important element of construction of a kozolec is bound to a square and its diagonal. Insofar as the sides of a square equal one, its diagonal is the square root of two. The proportion system, used in a kozolec, shows two squares: the slender one has two squares, one above another, and the stocky one has one square into another. We learn this in primary school and it may seem too much learned. With a kozolec it is essential: it simplifies construction and, with simplicity, prevents possible mistakes. The angle created, 45 degrees, is also essential in details (Juvanec,B 2007:67), since the construction principle of a kozolec is in the cutting the circular trunk of a tree, and beams mainly have a square profile.
A kozolec is today too big, too clumsy and too expensive. But, it represents our culture, which developed over many centuries and always in the order by which it was received with heritage. Not by recipe: each master added something of his own, but within the framework of rules created by nature, by the materials, by need. So all kozolci in Slovenia are uniform but no two are identical. A kozolec is a monument to the culture of our nation and it is today still in use.

Borut Juvanec
THE STONE ARCHITECTURE IN CORBELLING: SYSTEM OF DOCUMENTATION
VERSUS Congress, Restapia, Mediterra
ICOMOS CIAV
Cerveira, Portugalska, October 2013

Threatened dry stone walling system exists as the origin of architecture, in its simplest construction. The first aim was sheltering mankind. Corbelling means construction without cement, in layers, with overhangs, for some ten metres high compositions . The wall consists of constructional layer, the frame and filling inbetween.

Theese constructions serve as: tomb (nawamis Synai, naveta Minorca), storing for the tools, herdmen's shelter, stalls for livestock, transhumance architecture (Extremadura), temple (Hal Saflieni Malta, Gallarus Oratory Ireland), treasury (Atreus treasury in Micene), control (mantarah Palestine, weinbergshaeuschen Germany, vrtujak Croatia), storing (tazota Morocco, paghliaia Apulia), drying (fiskbirgi Iceland), chilling (crot or scele CH, giazera I), icehouse (nevera Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, Slovenia), information transfer (nuraghe Sardinia), palace (Deir el Bahri Egypt) and waterwell (Sardinia, with the miracle – Sant'Anastasia).
Construction is always the same – corbelling, but the several shapes occur, with different details. The main typics is use of square root of three, divided by two. It is composed of three sticks: height of equilateral triangle is by Pythagoras v3/2. This can be used for restoration of collapsed monuments, constructed in corbelling.
The proposed CIAV project consists of inventarization, documentation, comparison, evaluation, with propositions for the use today. It opens the doors for all the collaborators, to improve the matter and to open – on scientific way – this rich heritage in stone to the public in all the media.
There is an extensive but isolated worldwide research in vernacular architecture (M. Correia). Ljubljana University has work in different cooperation projects with municipalities and local communities, both in Slovenia, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia, Austria, Great Britain, and in some research project of EU.
The Conference ALPS ADRIA on Vernacular Architecture has been organized for 12 years.
The accomplished results during the last tens of years shows important relevance in connecting traditional methods with technological innovations in computing presentations (some thousands of documentation files in FA).
Surveying methods in researches on UL FA reflect good results in publishing (articles, books), in education (lectures, workshops, restoration works) and in science. FA researcher's works had been translated into 12 languages and published in 23 countries.
Dry stone walling system and its constructions in corbelling represent the origins of architecture, concerning vernacular heritage. Its contribution to knowledge intends to establish synergies and consistent strategies for disclosure, documentation, evaluation and appreciation of vernacular architecture in the world. It is especially important for the CIAV, and would be highly appreciated for the whole UNESCO mission.