

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES



CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES

NEWSLETTER CIAV

International Scientific
Committee of
Vernacular Architecture



EDITORIAL

We are just few days before the celebration of our Annual Conference and Meeting that will take place this year in Al Ain, United Arab Emirates.

The Conference has been organized and promoted by our colleague and friend Hossam Mahdy, who has, with great efficiency, invested a great deal of time and energy in solving many problems alongside his colleague Aqeel Ahmed Aqeel, in the field of Historic Building Conservation.

We, (I am sure that I can speak for everyone), all the CIAV members want to acknowledge each of the Al Ain CIAV Conference organizers for the great work they have done in the scientific field in proposing very important themes linked with vernacular architecture and interchanging experiences and different points of view, and also for preparing all the logistic matters that will allow us all to participate in a very important, transcendent and beautiful 2012 CIAV Conference and Meeting.

You may read the entire Al Ain CIAV Conference program inside this Newsletter, with all the details we have received to date. I hope to see many of you in Al Ain and to share with you all the interest for vernacular architecture and to enjoy the warm reception that our hosts, without doubt, will offer to all the participants.

In this CIAV Newsletter you also will be delighted by one more article written by our Cuban colleague Nelson Melero about the "bohío"; Markku Mattila have sent his experience with VERNADOC in Rumania; Olga Sivan from Russia has presented a book about wooden architecture; and also you will receive the very good news about the proposed Tomo No Ura bridge in Japan that finally win the battle against its construction, because it is was going to destroy a landscape of the very ancient village of Tomo; now the Japanese government has ceased to build the bridge, thanks, between other efforts to the CIAV intervention; Mariana Correia from Portugal sent us information of a very interesting research project about sustainable vernacular architecture; a short note about an exhibition in New York of Funerary Architecture with photographs of the cemeteries of Puebla, Mexico., We are pleased also, to give a warm welcome to our new member Marwa Dabaieh, from Egypt.

Valeria Prieto



CONTENT

- 1.- CIAV AL AIN MEETING AND CONFERENCE AND MEETING
- 2.- THE *BOHIO* IN CUBA
By Nelson Melero
- 3.- ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURISM COMMITTEE (ICTC) ANNUAL MEETING & SYMPOSIUM 2012 IN PHILIPPINES
- 4.- MM VERNADOC 2012 IN MARAMURES ROMANIA
By Markku Mattila
- 5.- MUSEUM OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE
By Olga Sivan
- 6.- TOMO NO URA BRIDGE AT JAPANESE PORT
- 7.- PORTO VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE
By Mariana Correia
- 8.- FUNERARY ARCHITECTURE
By Lourdes Pérez de Ovando
- 9.- NEW CIAV MEMBER



هيئة أبوظبي للسياحة والثقافة
ABU DHABI TOURISM & CULTURE AUTHORITY

CIAV-ICOMOS 2012 AL AIN

International Committee of Vernacular Architecture

Annual Meeting & Conference

Theme:

**The Place Of The Vernacular Built Heritage In A
Rapidly Changing Context**

18th to 21st November 2012

www.adach.ae



Conference Theme:

THE PLACE OF THE VERNACULAR BUILT HERITAGE IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING CONTEXT - PRELIMINARY PROGRAM:

SUNDAY 18TH, NOVEMBER

ARRIVAL TO ABU DHABI:

- Registration
- Abu Dhabi event/visit (Optional)
- Bus to al Ain

MONDAY 19TH, NOVEMBER

SUBTHEME 1:

THE BUILT VERNACULAR HERITAGE WITHIN CONTEXT:

- Official opening of the conference
- Official opening of VERNADOC exhibition
- Vernacular architecture of al Ain, Abu Dhabi and the Gulf region
- Vernacular architecture in time and place
- Reflections on vernacular architecture concepts with reference to ICOMOS Charter on Vernacular Architecture

TUESDAY 20TH, NOVEMBER

SUBTHEME 2:

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF CONSERVATION FOR VERNACULAR BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:

- Conservation techniques and approaches
- Emergency conservation
- Site visit: emergency conservation sites in al Ain
- Capacity building, traditional craftsmanship, old materials and techniques for conservation and new use

WEDNESDAY 21ST, NOVEMBER

SUBTHEME 3:

REINSTATING VERNACULAR BUILDINGS IN THE PRESENT AND FUTURE:

- Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse for vernacular built heritage
- Urban pressure, environmental change and vernacular architecture
- Vernacular architecture of the present and the future (including World Heritage & Human Rights)
- Official closing
- CIAV annual meeting

POST CONFERENCE TOUR

Tour A

22nd - 23th, November:

AL AIN WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Tour B

22nd - 23th, November:

LIWA OASIS

ORGANIZERS

- ABU DHABI TOURISM & CULTURE AUTHORITY (ADTCA)
- ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV)

IMPORTANT DATES

Registration for conference

Open until 1st November, 2012

Registration for Post Conference Tour

Open until 1st September, 2012

Deadline for submitting abstracts

31st May, 2012

Deadline for final submitting of papers

1st October, 2012

CONTACT

NAWAL AL KETBI :

nawal.alketbi@adach.ae

AQEEL AQEEL :

aqeel.aqeel@adach.ae

HOSSAM MAHDY:

hossam.mahdy@adach.ae





THE BOHÍO. A VERNACULAR ANCESTRAL CONSTRUCTION

Arq. Nelson Melero Lazo

Introduction

The wood, material obtained from the vegetable kingdom, constitutes one of the first and older materials used by the man in their constructions, jointly with the earth and the stone, with which was associated from very early times.

Among their advantage, is the condition of being a natural renewable resource that well managed could constitute a very permanent well-being, something that humanity has not kept in mind, wasting indiscriminately the planet forest resources.

The terrestrial surface occupied by forests was of approximately 4,000 million of Ha that represents 1/3 of the total surface of the Earth, having disappeared at the present time among the 15% - 20%, approximately between 60 and 80 millions of Ha.

In Cuba, the disappearance of the forest resources has suffered a very similar process to what happened in the rest of the world. To the moment of the arrival of the Spanish conquerors in 1492, the Island had 80% of forests areas. When concluding the XIX century, 50% of the forest resources had got lost, having to begin to import wood for the construction.

Between 1900 and 1959, the deforestation process continued vertiginously, provoked by the necessity of obtaining lands for the sow of the sugar cane, which cultivation requires of big land extensions for production; decreasing 10% more than the surface, what meant the loss of 4.4 million Ha forests. It is not until after 1959, that national program of forest repopulation settles down, mainly in the mountainous areas that had suffered an indiscriminate pruning process and with the biggest possibilities of receiving this benefit.

The Vernacular Rural Architecture

The wood and other vegetable materials are part of the oldest construction systems in the human communities and even at the present time these techniques and materials contributed directly and are still employed by man for the execution of their constructions.

This architecture denominated vernacular, traditional, indigenous, or others names it constitutes an extraordinary people's heritage and it is the testimony of a tradition, it took a long time from an adaptation way to the environment and a great ability and domain of secular technical construction that due to their intrinsic values, they have transcended in the time for their particularities and kindness for the maintenance, the conservation and to the environment adaptation in which they are located.

The palm (*Levistonia*) in its different species, is par excellence the plant used in our country by the peasants to elaborate their houses and rural constructions used to productive works as deposits of agricultural products and animals, among other activities. From the palm, the trunk is cut to be used in form of charts for the closing of walls and the leaves for the roofs; the back of the leaves, called *yagua*, is also used like lining of the external walls and interior divisions, as well as material to cover the roofs.

The *Bohío*. Their Antecedents

Cuba, to the arrival of the Spanish conquerors at the beginning of 1511 was inhabited by three groups belonging to the ethnos *Aruaca*, coming from the Caribbean coast of South America, the *taínos*, *siboneyes* and *guanahatabeyes*, these last ones settled in the western end of the Island.

The diaries and other existent documents of the time and some drawings carried out in the first half of the XVI century, shows us the typologies of the constructions of our aboriginal.



There were four types of constructions used by the Cuban indigenous in their establishments, called *bateyes*, term which identify the towns built around the sugar mills. At the present time it is continued called this way.



Caney

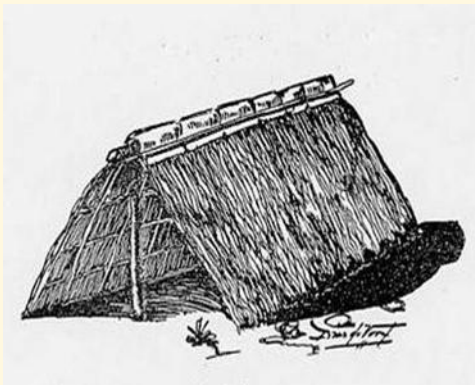
Caney, a construction with circular plant and conical roof, generally used by the members of bigger range of the community: chief, important warriors, bewitching or *behique*, faith healers, etc.

In many opportunities they were built of big dimensions and used in a collective way by several families of the group.

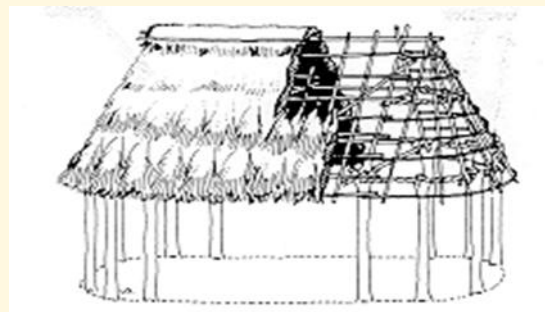
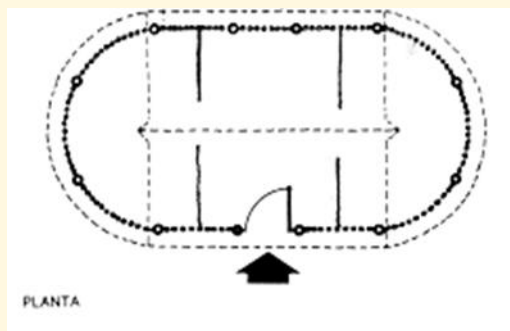


Bohío

Bohío, with rectangular plant whose typology was the more employed on the aboriginal constructions in the primitive Cuban establishments and that were adopted at the beginning by the conquerors as their houses, in the villages been founded in the first decades of the XVI century.



The **bajareque**, is a structure lacking of walls, formed by two inclined roof surface that leans directly on the land, used as deposit and mainly to be protected of the strong winds during the step of hurricanes, for the little resistance that this it opposes to them. At the present time our peasants follow using it with the same purposes for its effective behavior.



Bohíos de Culata

This peculiar model of rural house, has only references of having been founded in the oriental region of the country, where they were built until the twenty's decade in the last century. Those that are preserved are properly registered in the heritage inventory of the municipalities and provinces and they possess the condition of *local monument*, what allows us to maintain a control and protection on them.

The *Bohíos de Culata* that remains at the present time they have suffered a transformation in their lateral walls which have modified their curved forms for polygonal solutions, apparently looking for a bigger easiness in their construction.

The analysis of these structures has taken me to consider that these *bohíos* can be influenced by the apsidal Mayan housing, keeping in mind the strong relationship that existed between Cuba and the Yucatán Peninsula since the XVI century, by the necessity of obtain a qualified manpower to work the stone used in the construction of military and religious buildings in Havana, the one that was impossible to get among our aboriginal. The great experience existed in the Mexican prehispanic cultures. For such reason, many *yucatecos* stonemasons were brought to Cuba, to the point of one of the old neighborhoods of the south of the foundational city of Havana was called Neighborhood of Campeche.



Mayan Houses

The *bohío*, in the most modern versions, has gone incorporating elements and materials that were not present in the old forms such as the portals in their front or in the bottom of the house, the roof covered with tiles or asbestos cement or asphaltic sheets, or the cement or ceramic pavements in the floors that were of rammed earth that became polished with ash, among others modifications.



The kitchen and the areas of sanitary services and bathrooms originally were located outside of the house, as well as the deposits of agricultural products and work instruments, the yards to keep animals, etc. The areas of service have left incorporating inside the construction introducing electric, hydraulic and sanitary facilities.



In the last fifty years although the rural landscape has experienced big changes, so much dozens of thousands of houses are still preserved like another structures dedicated to agricultural activities in the whole Island, which respond to these typologies, techniques and constructive materials.



They have been carried out projects that have extrapolated to the rural environment, solutions and typologies that anything has to do with the form of the peasant's life and their social programs that are not integrated with their natural environment that besides polemic, they have been questioned by their residents, for not being adjusted to their traditions of life.

The rural traditional architecture, of a marked popular character wait to receive a bigger understanding, attention and recognition, their qualities have been endorsed by the time, their constructive and functional basic principles are completely valid and they can be susceptible of improvements that allow a bigger quality of life for their inhabitants.



3.- ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURISM COMMITTEE (ICTC) ANNUAL MEETING & SYMPOSIUM 2012 IN PHILIPPINES

ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee (ICTC) Annual Meeting & Symposium 2012

Hosted by ICOMOS Philippines, Vigan Philippines, 5th – 10th November

Post-conference Tour of Ifugao Rice Terraces, 11th – 14th November

Cultural Tourism for Community Development: 40 Years of the World Heritage Convention

Our International Conference on *Cultural Tourism for Community Development: 40 years of the World Heritage Convention* is an important contribution by ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee and ICOMOS Philippines to discussions about and a critical examination of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention taking place throughout 2012. The published papers will contribute to research for the second UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme approved by the World Heritage Committee at the 36th session, St Petersburg, July 2012.

Through this event, expert members of ICTC will establish association with ICOMOS Philippines and representatives from developing countries to discuss present day issues on tourism and heritage. The topic focussing on the benefits of community participation in conservation and cultural tourism programmes as an essential aspect of cultural tourism will become the underlying theme of the conference and annual meeting.

There will be a training component where students and participants from the Philippines including ICOMOS Philippines members and participants from developing countries will draw inspiration from the different case studies and presentations for adaption to Philippine, Asian and the ICTC members countries' cultural tourism contexts. Thus, it will be an opportunity for Philippine ICOMOS members, students of Philippine universities, participants from these developing countries as well as ICTC members to learn from the exchanges and experiences shared during the presentations.

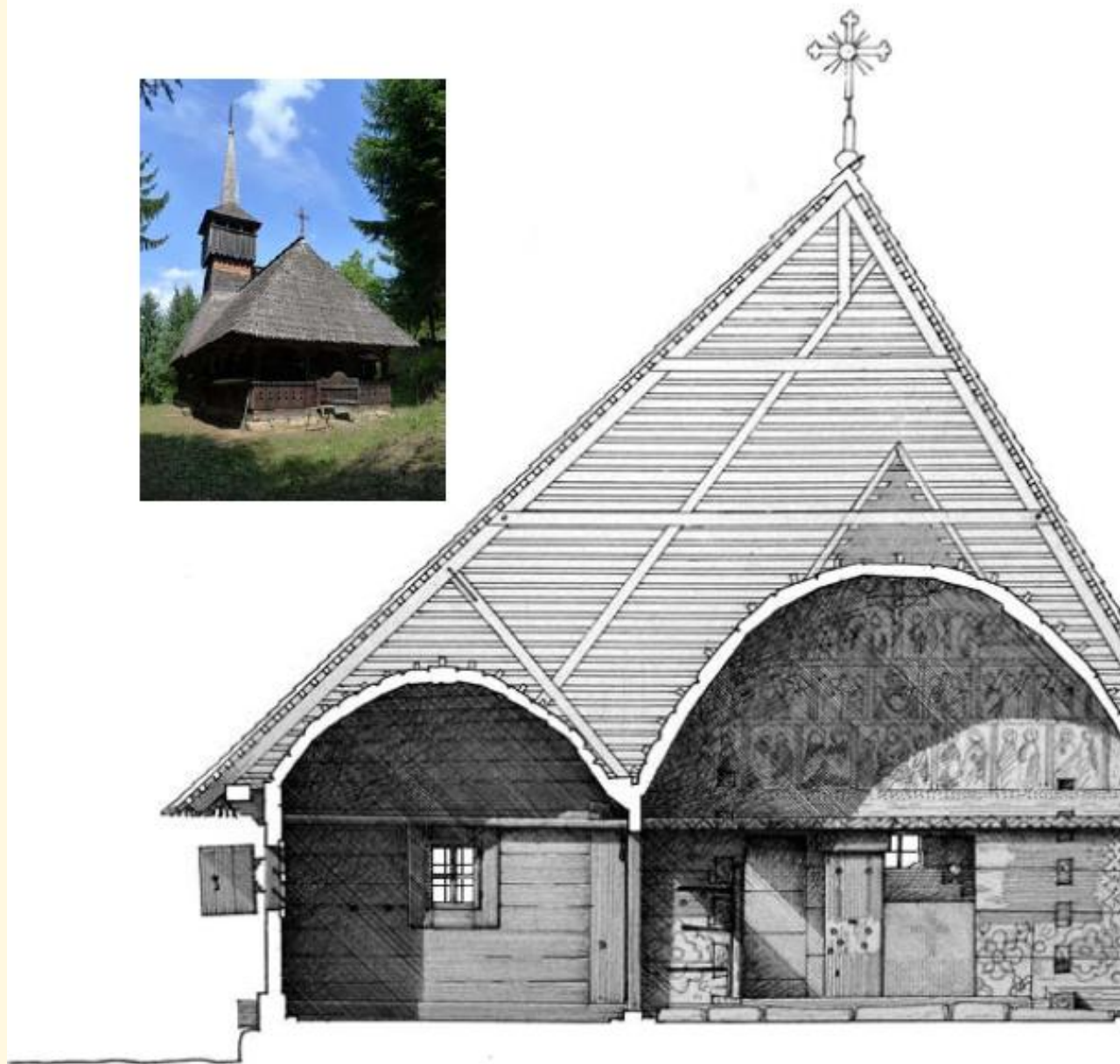
In addition, we are delighted to be collaborating across ICOMOS International Scientific Committees and welcome the participation of the President and Vice-President of ICOMOS ISC on Shared Built Heritage (ISCSBH). Vigan - a 16th century historic town - is described on the World Heritage List as 'the best-preserved example of a planned Spanish colonial town in Asia' (1999).

For further information: <http://www.icomosphilippines.com/p/ictc-meeting-vigan-2012.html>:
vigan2012@icomosphilippines.com.

Sue Millar, President ICTC

Augusto Villalon, Vice-President ICTC & President ICOMOS Philippines





MM VERNADOC 2012 in Maramures Romania

the international documenting camp was arranged in August in Romanian Transylvania by architect Laura Zaharia and the working team was seven architects and students from Romania and Finland. The object was the small wooden orthodox church of the Calinesti village. This church is one in the tradition of Maramures churches of which eight are named as a World Heritage group. There is a project to add to this group

more churches, which now are under research, restoration and environment arrangements. Calinesti church is one of these potential churches.

In the end of the camp the results of the work were arranged as an exhibition for local laymen and professionals in responsibility. More information of this case we can get in the booklet, which is now under construction. / *Markku Mattila*



MUSEUM OF WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

«Malye Korely» Arkhangelsk. By *Olga Sevan*

History of creating, methodology of the projecting, modern condition»

The monograph «Malye Korely» Arkhangelsk museum of wooden architecture» is dedicated to the author's vision and approach towards the history of creating, methodology of projecting and modern condition of one of the biggest open-air museum in our country "Malye Korely" near Arkhangelsk, ranging with European museums of such type. The research presents an analysis of such creating museums in Europe, starting from the end of the XIX century, today counting more than 2 thousands, as well as Russian ones, which numbers about 40.

Author took part in project of the general plan, all of the designs of detailed planning of sectors, projects of restoration and recommendations to the selection and remove of the vernacular monuments into the territory of Arkhangelsk museum of wooden architecture "Malye Korely", as well as in scientific base one's arguments on facts and general plan of Museum of Vologda region. Scientific research and design works of the author and her colleagues are represented in this book, illustrated with a big number (near 350) of photos, measurements, projects, drawings of settlements and monuments before transpose and after their presentation in the museum. The book is of interest to the architects, historians of art and other specialists, as well as all the readers, not indifferent towards the destiny of disappearing wooden architecture in Russia and Russian North.

Contents of monograph: Introduction.....

Chapter 1. History of creating open air museums

- 1.1. History of open air museums.....
- 1.2. History and classification of Russian open-air museums.....
- 1.3. History of the creating and formation of Arkhangelsk state museum of wooden architecture "Malye Korely" (1964-1974, 1974-1986 и 1986-2009).....

Chapter 2. Scientific and methodological approach and substantiation of the general plan and particular sectors projects, monuments selection and remove to the museum "Malye Korely"

- 2.1. Expeditions for investigation monuments of Russian North. Recommendations to selection for remove some buildings to the museum.....
- 2.2. Reveal of historical-cultural territories and boundaries of regions of Arkhangelsk and Vologda lands
- 2.3. Types of settling and planning features of settlements. Way of placing cult architecture in villages and hamlets.
- 2.4. Sociocultural typology of rural settlements
- 2.5. Cult wooden architecture in the settlements network, main types.....
- 2.6. Typology of dwelling houses in Arkhangelsk and Vologda lands. Interiors and decorative features
- 2.7. Peasant farms of Russian North, typological and genealogical research.
- 2.8. Economic and engineering constructions, small architectural forms. Experience of classification.

Chapter 3. Research and projecting of museum “Malye Korely”

- 3.1. Generalization of monuments research carried out in accordance with existing historical-cultural regions.....
- 3.2. Creating of museum general plan and visitors routing projects.....
- 3.3. Projects of planning of particular sectors-villages: Kargopolsko-Onezhsky, Vazhsky, Severo-Dvinsky, Pinezhsky, Mezensky, Pomorsky.....

Chapter 4. Condition of the museum of wooden architecture “Malye Korely” now days

- 4.1. Program of preservation and development of the museum “Malye Korely”
- 4.2. Museum “Malye Korely” within Uyma settlement of Primorye area of Arkhangelsk oblast.....

Conclusion.....List of illustrations.....Appendixes.....



Governor Nixes Bridge in Japanese Port

Some thirty years of controversy ended in June when a large-scale transportation plan threatening to drive a multi-lane bridge through the historic Japanese port town of Tomo was halted by the governor of Hiroshima Prefecture. Tomo was listed on the World Monuments Watch in 2002 and 2004. WMF also supported the restoration of a nineteenth-century merchant's house now used as a visitor information center and guest house. The cancelled project is a victory for local preservation advocates.



Las Pozas Is "Open for Restoration"

Las Pozas, a surrealist collection of buildings in the Mexican jungle created by British-born artist Edward James between the 1940s to 1980s, has long faced conservation problems. It was listed on the World Monuments Watch in 2010 to draw attention to this little-known but important landscape. Following the successful completion of conservation work on Edward James's cabin--including poems he wrote on the walls--the focus is now on a building called the Three Story House that Might Be Five and the development of more information for visitors on James and his legacy. Work is slated to begin in September.



versus

Vernacular Heritage Sustainable Architecture

European Research Project

20.Oct.2012 > 14h00

International Scientific Workshop

VerSus project: Lessons from Vernacular Heritage to Sustainable Architecture.

Speaker: Mariana Correia, ESG \ Jacob Merten, ESG \ Gilberto Carlos, ESG \ David Viana, ESG

Traditional architecture: a future for the past.

Speaker: Camilla Mileto, UPV \ Lidia García, UPV

Traditional knowledge for contemporary architecture.

Speaker: Saverio Mecca, UNIFI \ Letizia Dipasquale, UNIFI \ Berenice Aguilar, UNIFI

Strategic models for the climate control of traditional vernacular housing.

Speaker: Maddalena Achenza, UNICA

Lessons in sustainable architecture learnt from rammed earth heritage in France.

Speaker: Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre-ENSAG \ Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre-ENSAG

Questions and Debate

Moderators: Mariana Correia, ESG \ Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre-ENSAG

* local: Auditório Municipal de Vila Nova de Cerveira



Project Leader



Partners



With the support of the
Culture Programme of the European Union



Culture



versus

Vernacular Heritage Sustainable Architecture

October 2012 to September 2014

Vernacular architecture represents a great resource that has considerable potential to define principles for sustainable design and contemporary architecture. Traditional architecture and its methods and strategies are undervalued and unemployed in new construction. Nevertheless, very important principles and components can be learned from this heritage, to be applied nowadays, in sustainable architecture.

European Research Project

www.esg.pt/versus/
versus@esg.pt

escola
superior
gallaecia

 Education and Culture DG
Culture Programme



8.- FUNERARY ARCHITECTURE



G A L E R I A OCTAVIO PAZ

The Mexican Cultural Institute of New York
invites you to

FUNERARY ARCHITECTURE: Mexico's Cultural Heritage

Photographs of the cemeteries of Puebla
by Lourdes Pérez de Ovando



Opening Reception
Friday, November 2 from 6:30 - 8:30 pm

On view
November 2-30, 2012



27 East 39 Street, Second Floor | New York, NY 10016 | www.mciny.org





Marwa Dabaieh

Conservation architect- researcher-assistant professor with eleven years of experience in conservation, environmental design and teaching. She is very qualified professional which will enrich our CIAV membership.

Welcome Marwa !!!