



Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture



Erasmus+

Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.

HS

Heritage and Society

EC

Elective Courses



Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.

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Elective Courses

1. **Introduction to vernacular architecture.**
2. Main climatic areas around the world and bioclimatic strategies. Low latitude climates.
3. Main climatic areas around the world and bioclimatic strategies. Medium latitude climates.
4. Main climatic areas around the world and bioclimatic strategies. High latitude and undefined location climates.
5. Materials and constructive systems in vernacular architecture.
6. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Mediterranean coast.
7. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Atlantic coast.
8. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Central Europe.
9. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Nordic area.
10. Vernacular architecture in Europe: High mountain areas.
11. Vernacular architecture: Singularities I: Caves.
12. Vernacular architecture: Singularities II: Architecture and production.
13. Vernacular architecture: Singularities III: External Influences.
14. Vernacular architecture and landscape.
15. Spanish traditional architecture.

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The objective of the subject is to study the traditional, vernacular and historical architecture of Europe.

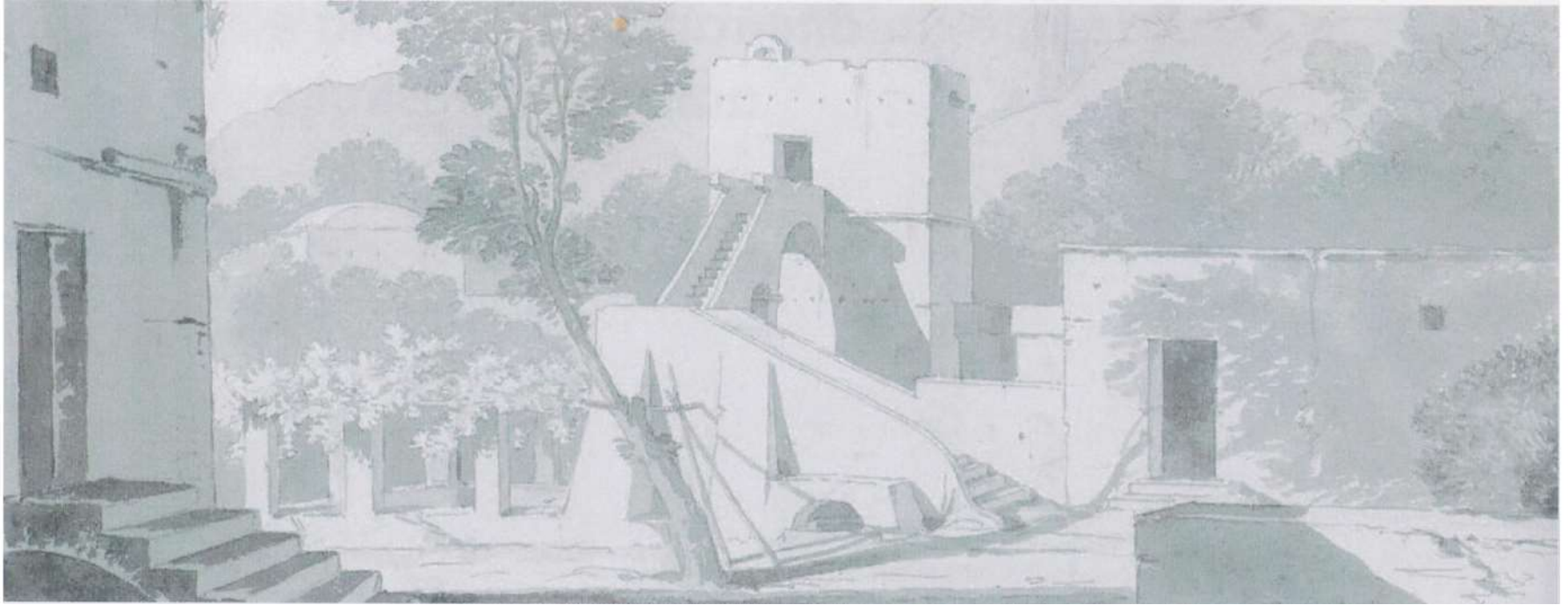
Traditional architecture has been developed without architects, so without a technician in charge of the design and the execution of the building. Vernacular architecture has made use of the techniques and materials present in the area in which it develops. And historical to that which is made in a specific historical moment, incorporating, to the materials and techniques present in each area, a specific style.

The aim of the subject is to provide students the necessary resources to identify the features of the buildings that can adapt to these categories and in turn place them in their natural space.

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LESSON 01. Introduction to vernacular architecture

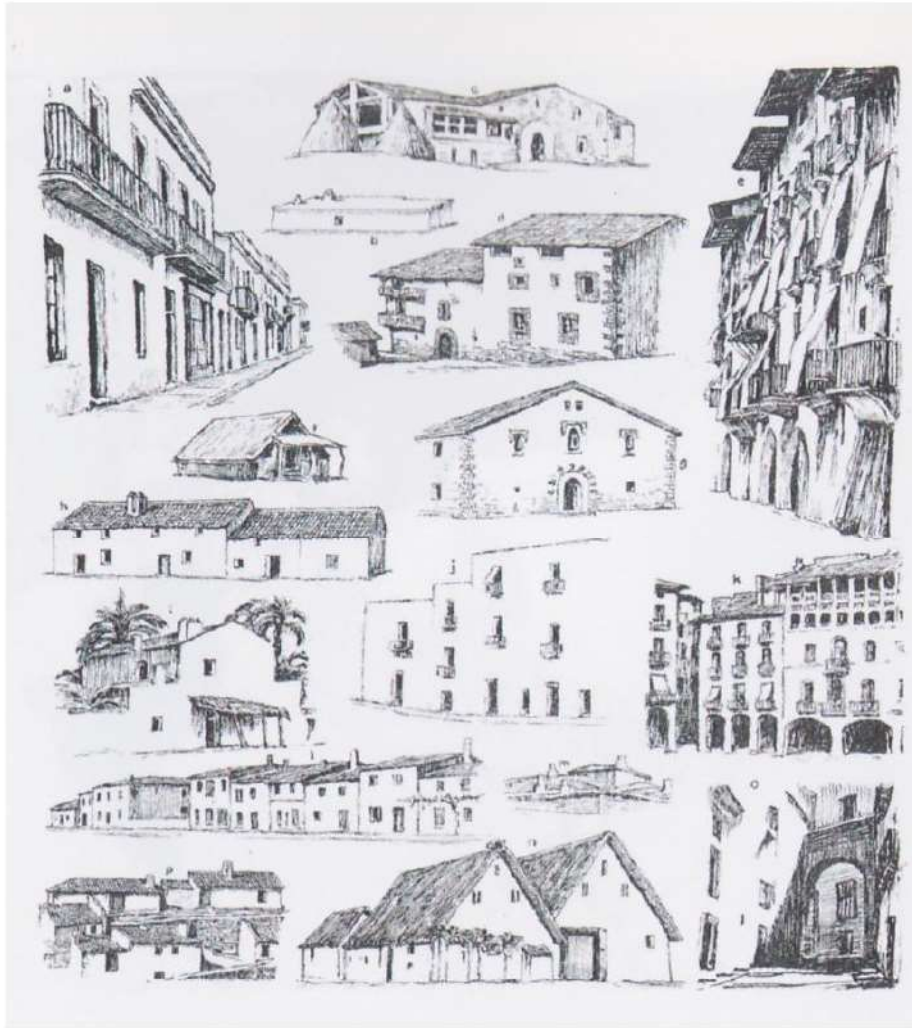
CONCEPT



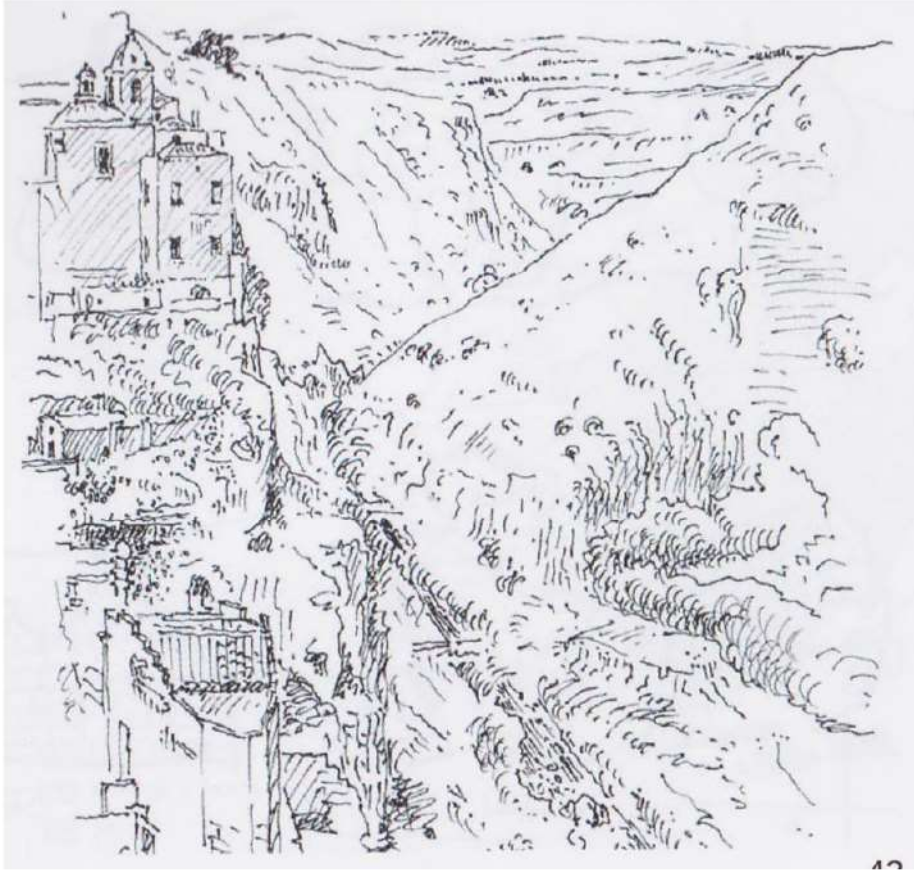
CONCEPT

Traditional Architecture is considered as the range of constructions derived from the rooting of a community within its territory, revealing in its diversity and evolution a process of ecological adaptation both to natural resources and climatic factors and to the historical processes and socio-economic models which have been developed in each location.

CHARACTERISTICS



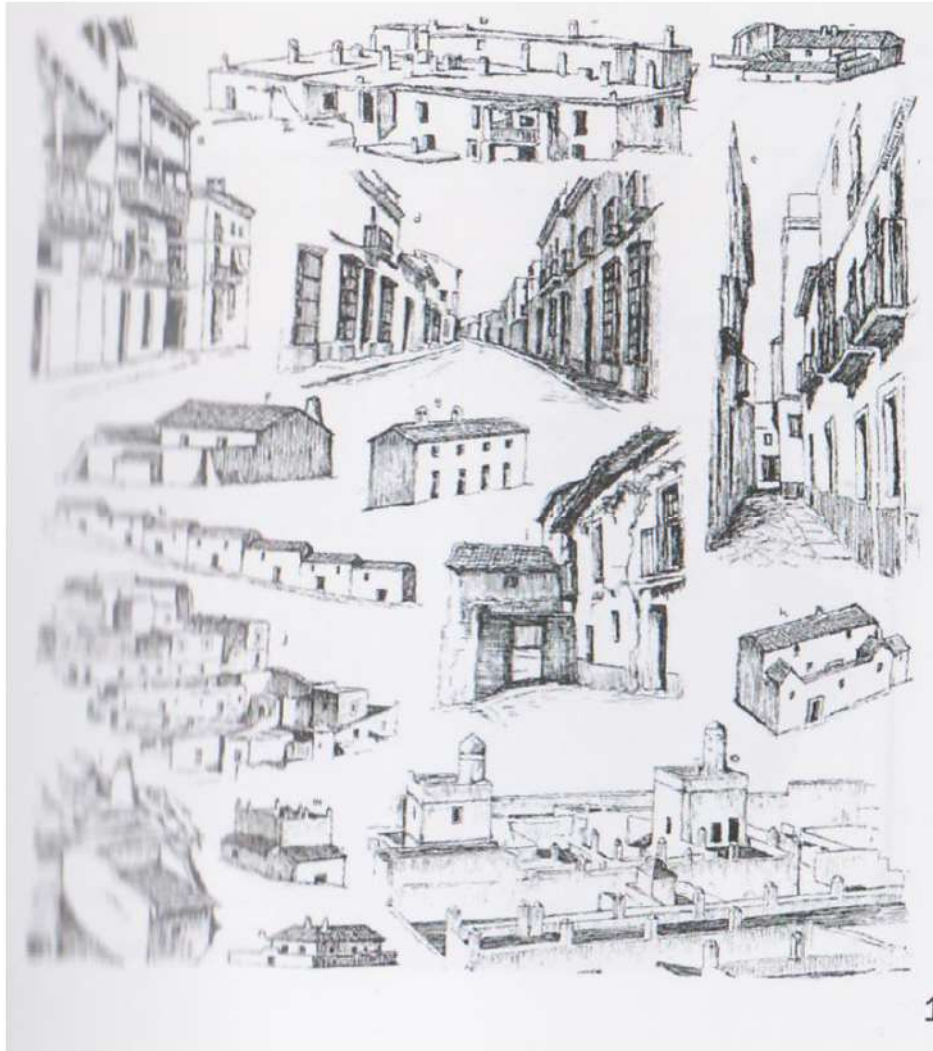
- IV. Traditional architecture is one of the key hallmarks of the different groups which have breathed life into it.
- V. Traditional architecture is tied to the ways of life and social structure of a region.
- VI. Traditional architecture adapts to the natural conditions of the territory: it corresponds to a specific climate, the construction uses local materials and it adapts to the location.



VII. Architecture generates landscape.

VIII. Traditional architecture is dynamic.

IX. Traditional architecture is intrinsically tied to Intangible Cultural Heritage.



- X. Traditional architecture generally has no specific or individual authorship.
- XI. Traditional architecture is built in the main with traditional techniques.
- XII. Traditional architecture is sustainable.
- XIII. Vernacular architecture presents numerous variations developed due to different climates and the materials available on each area.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECT AS AN ANONYMOUS ARCHITECT

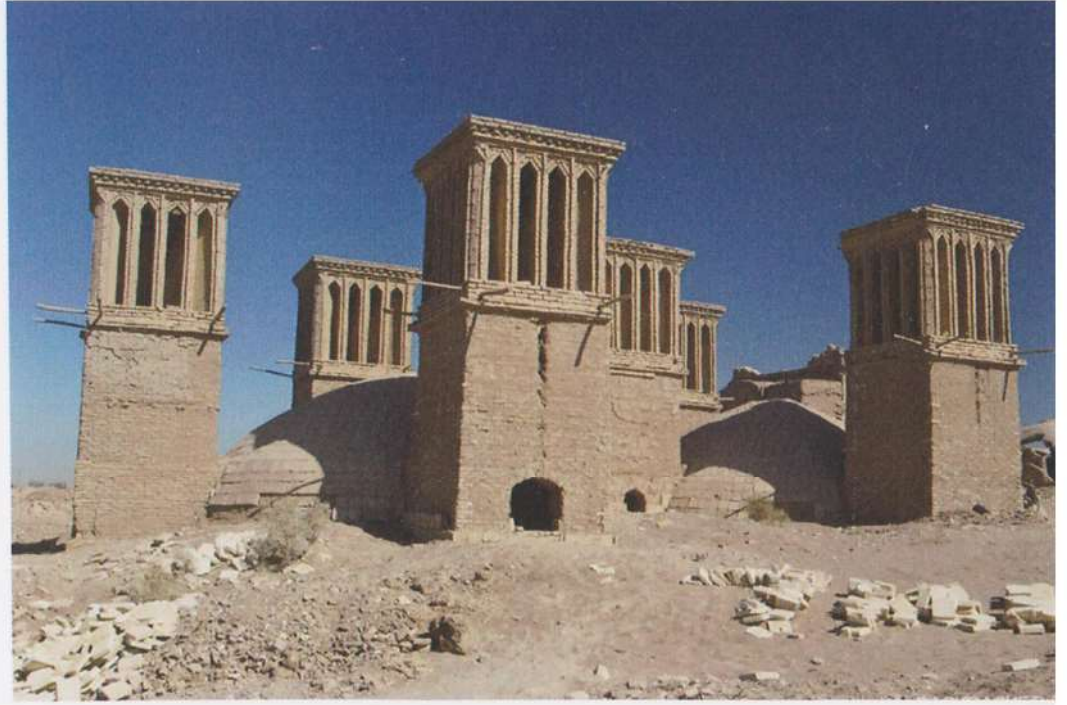
The anonymous architects of History, faced with the scarcity of resources and had to develop -by necessity- very practical, economic and natural architectural forms that were rooted more in logical principles than in passing fashions or whims.

The following images show different examples of architecture as a result of adaptation to both necessities and available resources:



Vernacular architecture as an anonymous architecture.

The only plan was to have a shelter with local materials and adapted to weather conditions. Housing and cattle barns were the first architectural types.



Vernacular architecture as an anonymous architecture.

The necessity for housing develops collective housing types. No architects are involved but technicians educated in local building tradition.



Vernacular architecture as an anonymous architecture.

The extremely closed enclosure pattern with no windows occurs also when the main factor to be protected from is extreme heat.



Vernacular architecture as an anonymous architecture.

The all-day-open concept becomes a pattern to ensure maximum ventilation rates in hot and humid climates.

PRINCIPLES OF ANONYMOUS ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

- I. Constructions as a response to environmental factors.
- II. Architecture adaptation to function throughout history.
- III. Building with the available materials nearby and constructive habits acquired with experience.

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BASIC LITERATURE

TRADITIONAL, VERNACULAR AND HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

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BASIC LITERATURE
TRADITIONAL, VERNACULAR AND HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE



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