



Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture



Erasmus+

Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.

HS

Heritage and Society

EC

Elective Courses



Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.



Heritage and Society



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.

Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.

LESSON 12. Vernacular architecture: Singularities II: Architecture and production.

ARCHITECTURE AND PRODUCTION

In rural areas, the activities developed by their inhabitants also define vernacular architecture related to production.

- Agriculture
- Stockbreeding
- Small industry



[Source](#)

Galician Hórreos (Spain) are used to keep food (mainly cereals) protected from humidity and small animals.



They are made of stone, wood, or both materials combined. They have small openings to allow air circulation.



[Source](#)

Places for wine and cider presses are also common around Europe, as a small industry linked to agriculture.



[Source](#)

Dovecots were used to breed pigeons, and, as in Tierra de Campos (Spain), to obtain compost for agriculture.



[Source](#)

Mills in Castilla-La Mancha served the cereal fields nearby for the process of grain and were used until '50s.

ARCHITECTURE AND PRODUCTION

An important aspect in these areas is the access to water, as well as its exploitation.

- Wells
- Watermills
- Canals
- Tanks



[Source: Xiana Cervela Pombo, CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

Watermills are characterised by simple constructions at river banks, sometimes beside natural or artificial waterfalls.



[Source](#)

Washing places were elements present in every settlement as water piping didn't arrive to houses.



[Source: NAEINSUN, CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

Qanats are underground water conductions extended by the Arab people. They were recognisable on the surface by the presence of ventilation wells.



Vernacular architecture in Matera is also related to water, as tanks were very common to store water.



Source: Camila Burgos Vargas

Cisterns were very usual to store water not only due to climate, but also because of sieges.
Cistern in Mérida's Alcazaba (Spain)



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