



***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 13. Vernacular architecture: Singularities II: External Influences.

## EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

In some cases, vernacular architecture acquire characteristics related to external influences and not only due to climate, local techniques or available materials.

Along History, migrations due to invasions or colonisations made knowledge about building techniques and rooted styles to be applied in other places.





Source: De Wolfgang Staudt - originally posted to Flickr as De Rure Brugge, CC BY 2.0

## Bruges (Belgium) and Ghent (Belgium)

Spanish Emperor Phillip II's taste for Flemish slate roofs originated an architecture style in Spain, as he liked this kind of roofs to be used in El Escorial Monastery in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.



Source



[Source: Turismo Madrid Consorcio Turístico from Madrid, España - Ecemaml, CC BY 2.0.](#)

## El Escorial, Madrid (Spain)

This Monastery became one of the most influential buildings in Spanish Architecture, so after it many buildings recalled the same kind of roofs. The bell tower of Lerma has slate roof while the rest of the church has tiles.



[Source](#)

## Lerma, Burgos (Spain)



[Source: Pazit Polak, CC BY 2.0](#)

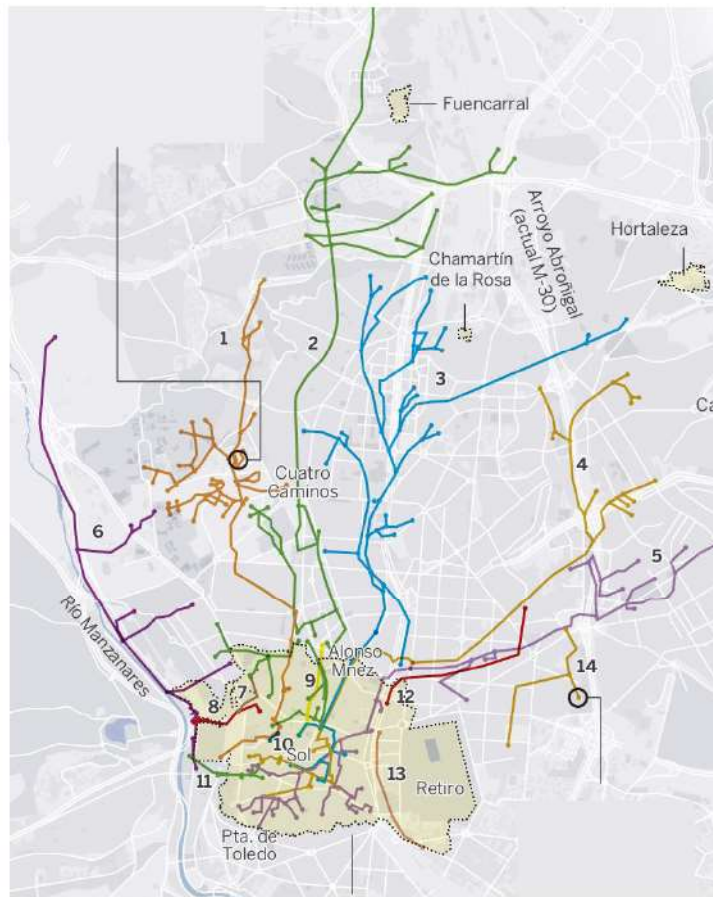
## Madrid (Spain)

The town hall in Madrid from 17<sup>th</sup> century also recalled El Escorial, and of course its roofs. More recently, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a military building was built recalling the imperial times represented by El Escorial, and again slate roofs were used.



[Source: Xauxa Håkan Svensson CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

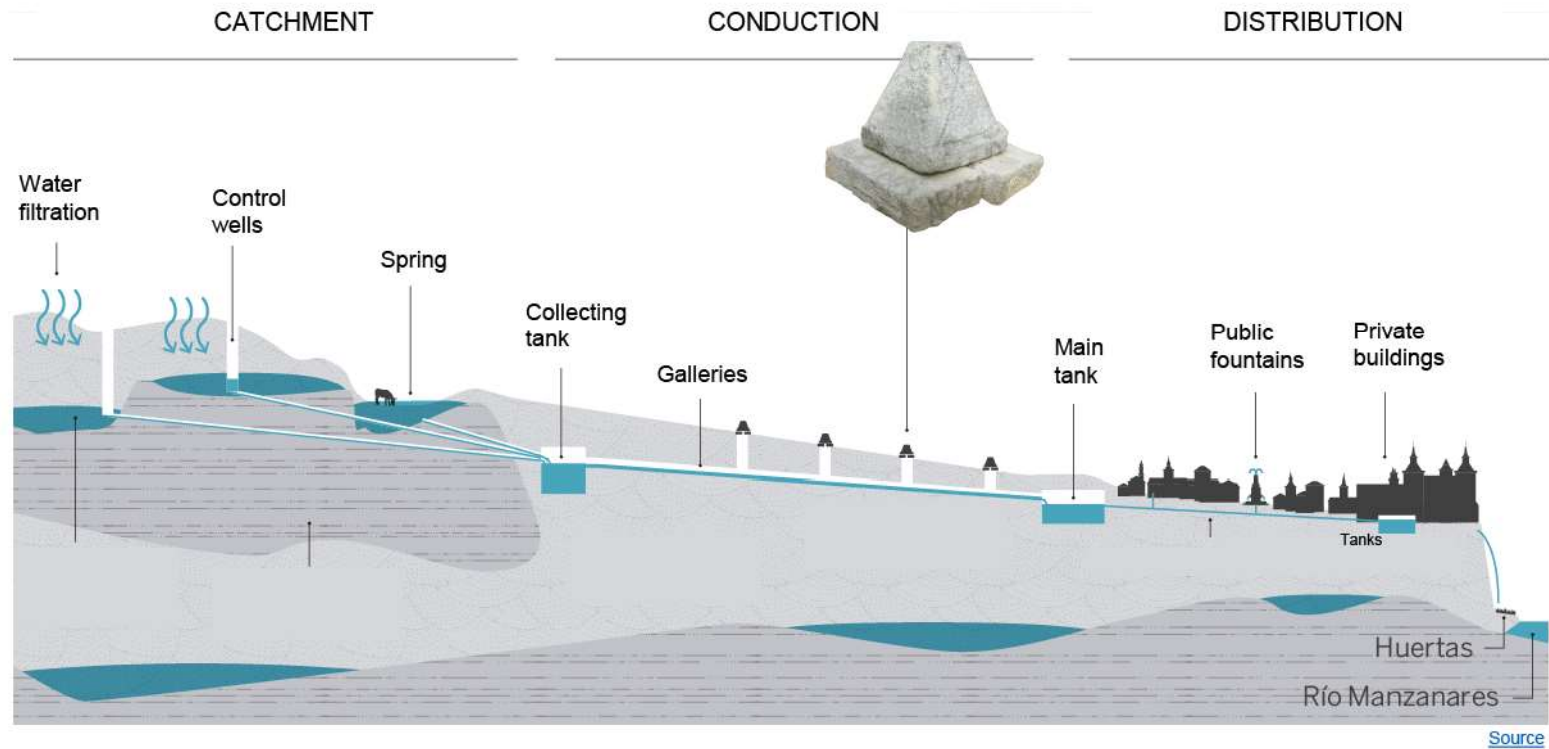




[Source](#)

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Urban perimeter in 1750</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Viaje de Amaniel (1610-21, Retrazado 1746-52)</li> <li>2 Alcubilla (1688-92), Fusionado con el de Contreras (1637-45)</li> <li>3 Fuente Castellana (1613-20)</li> <li>4 Alto Abrofigal (1617-30)</li> <li>5 Bajo Abrofigal (1617-30)</li> </ul> | <p><b>Minor qanats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 Fuente de la Salud (1726-29)</li> <li>7 Caños de Leganillos (s. XIII)</li> <li>8 Calle del Río (s. XIII)</li> <li>9 Descalzas Reales (1530-33)</li> <li>10 Caños del Peral (s. XIII)</li> <li>11 Calle de Segovia (s. XIII)</li> <li>12 Buen Suceso (1612-18)</li> <li>13 Atocha (s. XV)</li> <li>14 Fuente del Berro (s. XVI)</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The presence of the Arab people in the Iberian Peninsula brought the use of qanats to conduct water. This system was used in Madrid until the XX century.





[Source: Nelson Rocha from Portugal - Igreja dos Congregados. CC BY 2.0.](#)

Tile facing, very characteristic of Portuguese cities, and also in some places in Spain, is also influenced by the Arab.  
Porto (Portugal)



[Source](#)

Macau (China)

Portuguese colony.  
The aesthetic does not follow  
the traditional Portuguese style  
but it has elements from the  
colonial times.





[Source: JEDIKNIGHT1970 assumed \(based on copyright claims\), CC BY 2.5.](#)

Spanish tiling style from Talavera de la Reina was brought by religious missionaries to America. Mexico city (Mexico)



[Source: Charles Dornbusch, AIA - Library of Congress / HABS, Public domain](#)

Colonies exported some characteristics of vernacular architecture in Europe to other places.

House in Pennsylvania (USA)  
German style



[Source](#)

House in Salem (USA).  
English colony



[Source](#)

Building in Swakopmund (Namibia)  
German colony





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