



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 14. Vernacular architecture and landscape

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE

In rural areas there is a strong connection with landscape, as the economic activities in these areas are developed in it.

Landscape can be modelled or adapted to its exploitation, and also the presence of vernacular architecture or specific elements characterises the landscape.



[Source](#)

La Geria, Lanzarote (Spain)

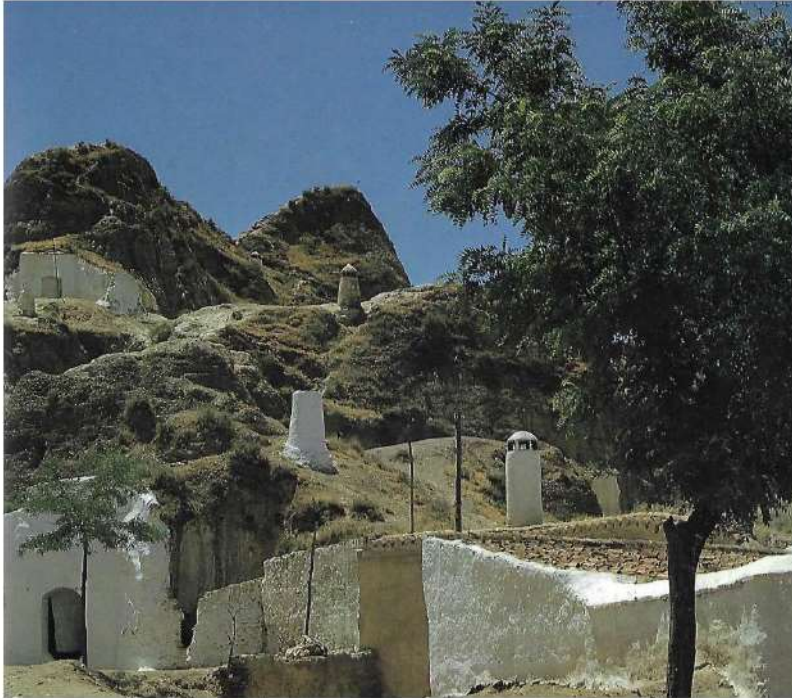
In this vineyard the vines are protected from wind by building volcanic stone walls around them and/or by locating them in small modelled hollows.



[Source: Patrice78500 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0.](#)

Janubio's salinas, Lanzarote (Spain)

Salinas have been the way to get salt from the sea for centuries all around the world. Big areas of land are shaped by people to adapt them to production.



Guadix, Granada (Spain)

Cave houses generate a characteristic landscape introducing artificial elements as the chimneys and the front façades spread on the topography.



[Source](#)

Etxalar, Navarra (Spain)

In this example landscape is not significantly modified. People take advantage of it introducing some elements to help them hunting pigeons.



[Source](#)

Santorini (Greece)

Santorini's vernacular architecture is strongly related to the landscape as the villages are adapted to the slopes of the island, with narrow stairs streets and roofs that become terraces.



[Source](#)

Mota del Cuervo, Cuenca (Spain)

Topography in Castilla is quite regular and plain. Traditional windmills related to the grain production in the surrounding fields become markers in the landscape.



[Source](#)

Palladio's Villa Barbaro Maser, Veneto (Italy)

In the Veneto region the Villas are part of landscape. They serve as second residence for the owner family and they have auxiliary spaces to the work in the fields.



[Source: Idéfix-commonswiki](#) assumed (based on copyright claims). CC BY-SA 3.0.

Cinque Terre and the Ligurian coast (Italy)

The villages adapt to the orography and the space is used to the maximum, building in height. The slopes are modelled in terraces to grow olives and vines.

Alberobello, Puglia (Italy)



[Source](#)

Alberobello, Puglia (Italy)

The singular *trullo* generates a characteristic landscape by repetition. This kind of architecture was originated as both housing and auxiliary construction for agriculture.



[Source: Jakob Hümer](#)

Wachau (Austria)

The landscape that is the home for people and the means for their socio-economic activities is strongly related to vernacular architecture and becomes part of the culture.



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